

NEWSLETTER

california state park rangers association

Volume VI Number 24

December 1990

A Department of Restrooms and Recreation?

by

John Quirk, SPRI, Humboldt Redwoods SP

Editor's note: This article was prepared for *News & Views* but was rejected due to "lack of space."

Suppose you wished to write an article for *News & Views* (as promised on your last IDP), but you had not been involved with any exciting accomplishment lately and were temporarily out of congratulatory awards. You could write a "we've done well" or "I feel proud" motivational piece. But if you were not feeling that way, you might have a problem, right? Well, it has been said of writers, painters, sculptors and the like that they act without choice. Presented a medium, they must mold it without restraint or regard of criticism. I have observed through a series of events that 1990 has not been a morale-boosting year for DPR. At risk of appearing the fool or the posturer, I am compelled to mold a few columns of *News & Views*.

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Parks or Recreation: A View From The Future

by

Mark R. Faull, SPRI, Red Rock Canyon SP

Recently, I have returned from the Natural Areas and Yosemite Symposium, a conference on management practices for parks and preserves, and a celebration of Yosemite's Centennial within the National Park System. Within the cement conference center, an atrium complete with an artificial fish-endowed stream faintly echoed the landscapes around which the conference centered. Its existence testified to the need within the human spirit for wild places, to soften the harshness of fabricated human culture, to balance and restore the spirit. The fact that our areas are mimicked in concrete testified to the validity of our pursuits.



Mike Lynch, 125th Ranger Anniversary Steering Committee, and Mary Ellen Young, President, League of Cooperating Associations, view an exhibit of ranger memorabilia. The League is participating in the 1991 Joint Conference that is being sponsored by the DPR, SPPOAC and CSPRA to commemorate 125 years of ranger park protection and public service.

Within California, the State Park System was once viewed as the primary entity designed to acquire, manage and preserve biological resources and precious landscapes for the future inhabitants of the state. Historically when a need arose to preserve endangered or

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STATE PARK RANGERS
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A professional association.

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NEWSLETTER

Doug Bryce, Editor

CAL RANGER

David Brooks & Doug Bryce

SAVE BODIE! and all other
committees use CSPRA address.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Things seem kinda bleak these days, don't they? Hiring and purchasing freezes, possible lay-offs, and no new bond act funding don't give one a lot of inspiration or optimism for the immediate future.

We may have to develop a sense of humor.

But what if out of the chaos a new leader appeared. What if Governor Wilson cared about the California State Park System. And what if he made appointments that reflected his concern for parks. Maybe a non-cowboy for Resources Secretary.

Wouldn't it be great if CSPRA could go back and just put on conferences and workshops and sponsor training? If the Department got out of politics, we could, too.

If we had strong leadership, we could save a lot of our resources, time, and energy. We wouldn't have to propose new classifications that reflect current realities. We don't need to be threatened by possible names such as Henry Cow State Park, Gaviota State Park and Schoolyard, Bodie Openpit State Park, or Anza Permito Desert State Park.

With good leadership, we could ~~polish our pride~~ instead of our puns.

CSPRA Input To The Director Selection Process

CSPRA participated in a meeting with PCL to discuss potential candidates for director of DPR. The candidates were chosen for their ability to be a good leader of the department as well as their potential for acceptance by the new administration. A large list of candidates was suggested and CSPRA chose four that they could recommend to the Transition Team. The four were: Brian O'Neil, Superintendent for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area; Dennis Machida, Executive Secretary for the California Tahoe Conservancy; and William J. Monaghan and Donald Murphy of DPR.

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The NEWSLETTER'S Editor is Doug Bryce; contributing editors and authors are as noted. Articles are welcome, 1000 words or less. All submissions become the property of CSPRA and may be edited without notice. **The deadline for articles is the 15th of the month prior to publication.**

Restrooms and Recreation?

(Continued from page 1)

Last March some of us took heart in CSPRA President Bud Getty's acceptance speech when he alluded to our shoulder patches and reaffirmed a decades-old allegiance to the meaning of the words "California State Park System." He spoke not of cheery well-being, but of long battles to be fought. He spoke of the eroding away of our park values, of one too many trails "brought to you by Nabisco." He spoke the truth.

More recently, a core Asilomar program disappeared. In the crisp monetary jargon of our times, it was redirected to the regional level via a cost-effective strategy of decentralization. With merit granted to both the pro and con arguments, here is the missed point: Asilomar is not simply a location; it is a concept. What we have forgotten is treasured by the high-powered law firms who retreat there in our place. The purpose of a retreat is to foster morale: to share and redefine goals. Our official position, as you may have read, is that morale is simply a function of supervision. In other words, the boss knows how to motivate you, so don't worry, be happy, and do as instructed.

Last summer, some of us were issued riot gear to fend off a summer of protest in the Redwoods. The hippies were going to save the ancient forests. The loggers were going to kill them. We would stand in the middle. **Taking a stand in the middle of the road.** Reflect a moment on the irony of this position.

Redwood Summer never really amounted to much. Law enforcement did not defuse it. Public apathy defused the movement. From the onset, otherwise intelligent people could not figure out which initiative to support: the one that would have save ancient forests or the counter measure sponsored by the timber industry.

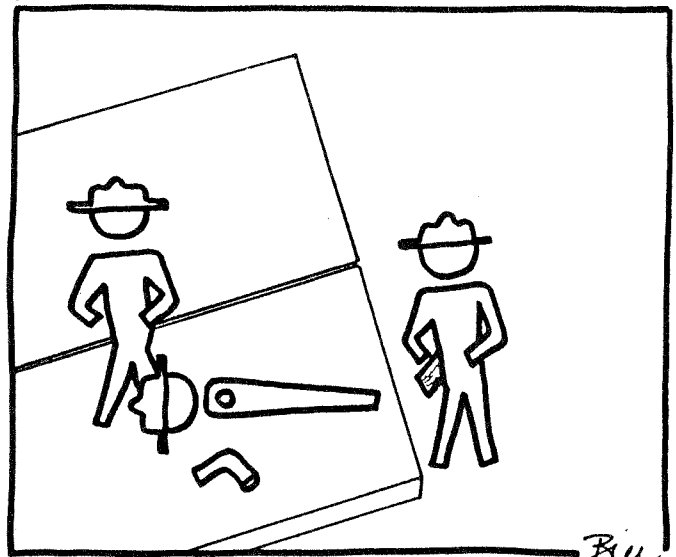
This apathy is alien to our profession. I recall listening a decade ago as an individual voiced to our naturalist group that the best form of

interpretation is a clean restroom. The notion of polishing restrooms to promote the ideas of Thoreau, Muir and Tilden made us cringe. We missed the point.

Now in 1990, I finally understand. Despite our efforts and ideals, the public continues to think of us as an **inexpensive** place to visit for a **quick** breath of fresh air and a clean restroom.

Recall that the late author Edward Abbey capsulized these concerns in the three most often repeated questions of park visitors:

RANGER LOGO



"YOU WENT TOO FAST, AND
BESIDES, YOU LOST CONTROL
DURING THE STEP-AROUND."

How much does it cost? This question implies that we will disinterest or prohibit people from coming to parks proportionate to the amount of fee levied. Public response to our current day use fees punctuates this concern.

How long does it take? This question presents a challenge to us as interpreters/educators/naturalists to encourage people to appreciate parks. It does not necessarily imply the need for a marketing program competitive with Walt Disney Enterprises. Our present financial situation and shrinking interpretive effort make it seem unlikely that we will be up to
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Restrooms and Recreation?

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this challenge, at least not in the short term.

Where are the restrooms? This question is of tantamount importance in light of recent budget cuts, for it reveals an obvious but easily overlooked public perception: if nothing else, parks are places where restrooms are provided.

We are becoming trapped in a vicious circle. We must polish the restrooms to justify the fee. We must collect the fee to maintain the restrooms. As our motivation wanes, our morale slowly spirals downward.

Recently I read a quotation attributed to Lord Palmerston, Britain's foreign secretary, in 1848: "We have no eternal allies and we have no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal."

The thought was quoted in reference to war and considered cynical. I would apply it to our mission as a workable, not cynical, blend of realism and idealism. Cynical are the many non-supervisory staff who believe that one's ideals must be compromised upon promotion, that management is the perpetual enemy of rank and file. Cynical are the managers who believe that confidence must remain forever allied within a closed system of privileged rank, that decisions are ultimately made at the top and passed downward.

Our interests are eternal. Needed now more than ever are those who have carried our interests, our mission, with them throughout their careers. It is upon them we depend to get our message to the governor, the legislature, and the public.

Deprived of morale we will have difficulty seeing beyond a present in which we are tending to view ourselves as a system of restrooms providing needed relief to a divergent and exponentially expanding mass of special interest recreationists.

Parks or Recreation

(Continued from page 1)

diminishing examples of California flora or fauna, the State Park System was the logical depository. Species such as Torrey Pine, Sierra Redwood, Monterey Cypress, and Tule Elk were entrusted to our perpetual care. The State Park System was an agency of preservation, the principal land steward.

No longer is this the perception. Presentations from our department were conspicuously absent during this national natural areas forum held within our state. Today we are isolated, viewed primarily as a "recreation agency."

The model for tomorrow's landscape preservation is evolving through efforts to preserve biodiversity and sensitive species habitats in the southern San Joaquin Valley province. The multi-agency cooperation occurring on the Carrizo Plain and other locations will set a standard. The future of unique species preservation is taking shape, and somehow we are not consulted or invited to participate (unless the lands discussed happen to border pre-existing park units).

At what point did this change occur and why? When did our public confidence erode?

Perhaps it was as subtle as our title. From our preservation routes under the banner of the Division of Parks (1928), we evolved to the Division of Beaches and Parks (1941), and metamorphosed once more into the Department of Parks and Recreation (1961). Even though "parks" lies first in our title, perhaps our distinctly separate mission (to acquire and preserve unimpaired representative examples of California's natural and cultural heritage) became confused with those of local city and county "Parks and Recreation" departments, whose primary emphasis was "recreation" on modified landscapes. Or did the change in perception occur when our agency pursued federal Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys, developed CORRP, and became the

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California State Park Rangers Association

Position Paper on

The California State Park System Problems and Solutions

Prepared for the California State Park Rangers Association
by Joseph H. Engbeck Jr.
December 1990

The Problem:

The California State Park System is widely considered the finest of its kind in the nation. It has been built up over the years by successive generations of dedicated, visionary, public-spirited DPR staffmembers, private citizens, and support groups of many kinds. Funding for acquisition and development of the System has involved an extraordinary mixture of public and private financial support.

Today, however, while the system continues to enjoy broad public support of a passive and theoretical kind, it continues to drift further and further away from the basic goals and objectives originally outlined by the early leaders of the park movement here in California and on the national level. As a result of this drift, the Department has lost contact in direct and important ways with its own constituency: those environmental organizations and citizen activists who have traditionally supported the Department on crucial issues including the budget process and bond act campaigns. As a result, a number of environmental setbacks have occurred, the budget for state parks has been

cut back year by year, and the most recent bond proposal was unsuccessful at the polls.

The present budget, as approved by the legislature and signed by Governor Deukmejian, will close the parks to an increased number of low-income people. Those who can still afford to use state parks despite the increased use fees will find that many traditional programs and services are no longer offered. Guided tours, nature walks, campfire programs, and other interpretive and educational activities designed to help people understand and enjoy the natural world and to appreciate their shared heritage as Californians are now scheduled infrequently or have been cancelled entirely.

The present, sharply reduced level of staffing in most parks makes it possible to carry out only the most crucial law enforcement activities. As a result, State Park System resources — both natural and historic — are being neglected, damaged, or lost.

For the last ten years, DPR acquisition and development efforts have been focused on revenue-oriented projects rather than on

more profound needs. Important opportunities to improve the park system on behalf of present and future generations have therefore been lost forever. Moreover, since acquisition and development activity has been based on bond act funding, the department has experienced repeated boom and bust cycles that defeat any and all attempts at rational, longrange planning.

Specific Problems:

A plan to operate a massive, open-pit, heap-leach gold mine directly adjacent to Bodie State Historic Park has been allowed to develop without comment by DPR even though such an operation would certainly destroy the ghost town qualities that DPR has been committed to preserving since the department acquired Bodie in 1962.

At Gaviota State Park, 16-acres in a sensitive resource area in the middle of the park have been sold off despite a court decision that made it unnecessary for DPR to sacrifice the integrity of the park.

The state park fee increase of 1987 resulted

in widespread public criticism. In September 1990, fees were increased once again — an average of 40 percent — in a desperate attempt to offset continuing budget reductions. Public criticism of these most recent fee increases is now being registered, but will continue to increase as the full extent of the increase becomes apparent.

State Park System planning both short and long range, has been abandoned. The last statewide plan was completed and published in 1982. There is no current schedule for producing an updated version. Meanwhile, conflict and confusion continues to grow between the state and local governments, between the state and federal agencies, and even between separate agencies of state government. The Department of Fish and Game, for example, has used Proposition 70 bond funds to move forward with land acquisitions that traditionally would have been the responsibility of DPR. Fish and Game is now attempting to manage some 500,000 acres of land despite severe fiscal problems- - despite the lack of staff or funds to manage the areas it has acquired.

The Solution:

The Department of Parks and Recreation must return to those basic educational and public service goals that were originally enunciated here in California by Frederick Law Olmsted and other founders of the American park movement. In his 1865 report on the desirability of protecting and providing public access to Yosemite Valley, Olmsted pointed out quite compellingly that parks are not a luxury in an urban, industrial society. They are necessary to the maintenance of the physical and psychological well-being of the people on whose good judgement a democracy depends.

As people continue to crowd into the great urban centers of this state, it becomes increasingly important to provide easily accessible and affordable opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation. At the same

time, as the human population of California continues to become ethnically more diverse, it becomes increasingly important to provide meaningful opportunities for people learn about the cultural heritage that we all share as Californians. As the overall population of California continues to increase, and as world population soars past five billion (more than twice what it was in 1950) it becomes increasingly important that people understand the natural world we all share, the complexly interrelated web of life, and the unprecedented pressure that human beings are putting on natural resources. As these processes continue, wise decisions about natural resources and other public policy matters become more imperative than ever before. Good government cannot survive an uninformed and uncaring constituency.

It is the mission of the California State Park

System to respond to these challenges by providing easily accessible and affordable opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation; by acquiring, preserving, and interpreting California's most significant historical resources; and by acquiring, protecting, and interpreting representative examples of California's magnificent natural heritage.

In order for the California State Park System to implement this shift back to basic educational and public service goals, the following steps are recommended:

1. Develop a comprehensive, long-range plan for the State Park System comparable to the Olmsted Plan of 1928. The plan should provide direction for the Department of Parks and Recreation that will carry it well into the 21st century and enable it to meet the many and increasing challenges of the future. Such a plan should eliminate or at least minimize conflicts between government agencies and clarify long-term issues and DPR commitments with regard to those issues so that the people of the state will not feel the need to resort to the initiative process. Longrange systemwide planning can perform a vital role in rebuilding direct and meaningful relations with the California State Park System's most active and most effective constituents, and can also help avoid confrontations between the state's developmental and environmental preservation interests.

2. Study reorganization and reform needed in the Resources Agency, particularly as they relate to functions within the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Fish and Game. Together these two departments manage nearly 1.8 million acres of state lands for recreation and natural resource protection purposes. By considering joint resource management policies and operations, a more consistent, efficient, and cost effective strategy might be developed that would vastly improve stewardship and protection of valuable natural resources under state ownership.

3. Within the Department of Parks and Recreation:

- a. Consider the desirability of appointing some members of the California State Park and Recreation Commission members on the basis of prescribed qualifications: three appointees from the environmental sciences (botany, zoology, paleontology, geology, oceanography, etc.), three from the humanities (literature, philosophy, history, anthropology, archeology, etc.) and three from the public at large.

- b. Consider the desirability of giving additional power, prestige, and responsibility to the California Park and Recreation Commission by having the governor appoint the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation from a panel of candidates compiled by the California State Park Commission. Also, in order to provide improved continuity of management, consider the desirability of having the director serve at the pleasure of the commission.

- c. Consider the desirability of enabling the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation to appoint three deputy directors. Require all top-level departmental managers to be professionals with established credentials in their areas of responsibility.

4. The Department of Parks and Recreation should have a sufficient and reliable source of funding. The park system's share of California's offshore oil royalty revenue has been shifted away to other applications, and DPR therefore now relies heavily on the state general fund and on periodic bond acts. This arrangement has placed undue pressure on the general fund and has resulted in boom and bust cycles for the acquisition and development activities of the DPR. Under these circumstances, long-range planning for acquisition and development has been difficult and staffing problems inevitable. The Real Estate Transfer Tax appears to provide an appropriate source of funds for park and recreation purposes. This would relieve pressure on the general fund, and provide for a more rational longrange program of acquisition and development. The RETT rate could also be set to cover the wildlife protection and other regulatory activities of the Department of Fish and Game. Hunting and fishing activities should not be subsidized by the general

fund or by the RETT, but should be financed by revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses.

5. State park informational, interpretive, and educational programming should be significantly expanded:

a. State parks belong to the people of California and every effort should therefore be made to let people know about the park and recreation opportunities that are available to them. A comprehensive, statewide, free-to-the-public state park folder program should be developed comparable to the folder program operated by the National Park Service. Self-serving public relations events should be discontinued, but special outreach programs should be designed to communicate with the people of California on a very broad-spectrum basis that would include those urban disadvantaged populations that might otherwise remain entirely unaware of the park system.

b. Interpretive and educational programs should be developed (or restored) and given high priority in organizational and budgetary terms. Self-guiding nature trails should be developed in every unit of the State Park System. Interpretive programs in state park units should be scheduled regularly in order to make greater use of the enormous educational potential of the California State Park System.

c. A comprehensive, statewide environmental education program should be developed in cooperation with the California Department of Education. Teacher's guides should be developed and published for each unit of the State Park System in order to facilitate classroom programming in state parks.

6. A survey of natural resource problems throughout the State Park System was completed and a report published in 1983. That survey should be updated and a similar report should be carried out for cultural heritage resources. An action plan should be adopted for any corrective resource management and protection measures that may be necessary, and an ongoing resource maintenance program should be established.

7. A comprehensive statewide report on DPR staffing levels should be conducted and corrective measures taken to ensure that adequate, properly trained staff is available to carry out the mission of the DPR. Docents and other unpaid volunteers have an important role to play in operating the State Park System, but should not be used to replace paid staff where professional qualifications are essential.

8. Private Sector support of the State Park System has been profoundly important to the creation and ongoing development of the State Park System and should continue to be encouraged. Of course, such activity should not be permitted to usurp the role of the DPR or to violate State Park System policy. In order to examine the public policy questions involved and bring about the best possible relations between the Department and the State Parks Foundation, the Save-the-Redwoods League, and other non-profit organizations that do fund raising work for the California State Park System, a high-level, blue-ribbon review committee should be established to study and make recommendations to the director of the Department. Subject to review and direction by DPR, the State Parks Foundation should play a very active and highly visible role in the growth and development of the State Park System.

California State Park Rangers Association

Resource Integrity Evaluation

This form is for use by CSPRA members who believe that CSPRA could assist the Department of Parks and Recreation to evaluate a resource management situation, issue, or problem that is occurring within the State Park System. The information on the form should be completed by including all factual information on the situation such as physical, procedural, and political relations. The information will be evaluated by the Board as to what role CSPRA should play in assisting the Department in finding the best solution to the situation, issue, or problem.

Name of Member _____

Address _____

Phone Number: Home _____ Work _____

DPR Unit: _____

Situation, Issue, or Problem:

What Has Been Done? (District budget, etc.)

Recommended Solution: (How could CSPRA assist?)

**Mail to: CSPRA Resource Integrity Committee
c/o Gary Strachan, Ano Nuevo SR, Pescadero, CA 94060**

Legislative Liaison Committee

The California State Park Rangers Association has established a Legislative Liaison Committee. The purpose of this committee is to support legislation which helps CSPRA and DPR meet their goals; to sponsor and write legislation; and to communicate CSPRA and DPR needs to legislators.

Many of our members already have positive working relationships with legislators. Its the intent of the Legislative Liaison Committee to cultivate those relationships, and to use existing contacts where appropriate to attain CSPRA's legislative agenda. To assist us, please complete the attached survey. If you are interested in working on the Legislative Liaison Committee, contact Don Murphy, Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park, Big Sur, CA 93920, (408) 667-2901, or contact Executive Manager Doug Bryce.

CSPRA Member's Name _____

1) Legislator with whom you work _____

Parks within Legislator's District _____

Relationship: Personal _____ **Professional** _____ **Political** _____

Legislator's Aid _____

2) Legislator with whom you work _____

Parks within Legislator's District _____

Relationship: Personal _____ **Professional** _____ **Political** _____

Legislator's Aid _____

3) Legislator with whom you work _____

Parks within Legislator's District _____

Relationship: Personal _____ **Professional** _____ **Political** _____

Legislator's Aid _____

4) Legislator with whom you work _____

Parks within Legislator's District _____

Relationship: Personal _____ **Professional** _____ **Political** _____

Legislator's Aid _____

Parks or Recreation

(Continued from page 4)

coordinating agency for California recreation. In reality, the reasons are complicated and varied.

Part of our decline originated subtly, external to our department. Following the first Earth Day, state and federal legislators began to enact protective environmental legislation. Two of the actions, the California Endangered Species Act (1970) and the Native Plant Protection Act (1977), required the Department of Fish and Game to monitor sensitive species. In 1980 to help facilitate this mission, the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) was created. This computerized inventory system has become the basis for storage and retrieval of information on California's sensitive species (and now biodiversity). Suddenly the housing agency, the California Department of Fish and Game, was transformed from primarily a purveyor of recreation, of harvestable game species, to the major emerging steward for biological preservation in California.

By all logic, and historic precedence and mandates, the CNDDB should have been placed within the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the agency that already contained a strong land/species preservation mission. With its placement in the Department of Fish and Game, the available information and funding, the focus, began to shift toward their new programs and away from the State Park System.

For whatever reason, today, we are mired in a moment, in a time of severely reduced acquisitions and wholesale attacks on our existing units. We are sitting ducks, still in the water, easy targets for short-sighted profiteers. We need momentum, we need a ripple, a wake. We need to propel ourselves toward a renewed mandate, active in the unselfish preservation of wild California for our future inheritors.

Coincidentally, there exists a diminishing window of opportunity to perform this transformation. We can bring to the current species preservation program exactly what it needs, an experienced preservation-oriented land stewardship organization.

Money is available to purchase reserves for the preservation of endangered species. Mitigation fees generated by development projects affecting state listed species are collected by the California Energy Commission and the California Department of Fish and Game, normally at a ratio of replacing five preserved acres for every one developed acre. The Nature Conservancy is integrally active, cooperating with the identification of desirable

habitats and on occasion acting as the acquisition agent, utilizing both state and private revenues. In this fashion, preserves are emerging.

As preserves are created, they are in need of sustained management and biological studies to determine species viability. Here there currently exists a void.

The Carrizo Plain will utilize the Bureau of Land Management as the lead agency for stewardship. However, the Bureau's multiple-use directives are incompatible with the purposes of establishing most preserves. The California Energy Commission contains no land management function. The California Department of Fish and Game, while displaying interest in the creation of a system of biological reserves, lacks the infrastructure necessary to properly administer these new lands.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation can offer this multi-agency team the solution they desire, a preservation-oriented land management agency with a successful track record. We can offer them an established infrastructure which includes a program for training and implementing field stewards with skills in enforcement, interpretation, and limited-resource management; an experienced professional staff of multidisciplined resource ecologists with a variety of land management skills (including rare species management and habitat restoration); a program of stewardship and resource management moneys which could be expanded; a strong statewide cooperative network with colleges and universities which could implement the necessary biological studies; and a system of unit classification which includes protective categories to limit or eliminate detrimental use or access (State Parks and State Reserves).

A land steward will arise to manage the emerging preserves. It is hoped, we will assert ourselves and recapture this societal function.

It is time to renew our historical mandates and principles. Before us lies a choice of participation, a challenge of activism, a goal to restore our traditional role. Inaction may create an agency destined primarily to provide recreation above parks. When our parks are not viewed as inviolate preserves, in addition to use for public enjoyment, our properties are subjected to the injustice of constant attacks by self-serving special interests. Continued complacency and silence could perpetuate the legacy of the 1980s and relegate the State Park System to the status of a deteriorating agency with a diminishing role in preservation, constantly fending off attempts to have our wildlands mimic the artificial indoor stream I first noted.

West Valley- Mission Community College District

West Valley-Mission Community College District, Saratoga, California invites qualified individuals to apply for the full-time position of **Park Management Instructor**. The instructor will be responsible for teaching and/or supervising classes and activities in the Park Management Program. Teaching assignments may include courses in the duties of the park ranger, law enforcement, interpretation, maintenance principles and skills, survey, design and planning of park facilities, fire suppression, search and rescue, natural resources and other activities under the supervision of the Park Management Program. This is a full-time, 10-month, tenure track position which will begin Fall, 1991. The requirements for this position are:

(1) Bachelor's degree with 2 years of experience or Associate's degree with 6 years of experience, or (2) Possess a valid California Community College Instructor's Credential in Forestry/Natural Resources and Related Technologies. 1990-91 salaries range from \$30,838 to \$61,055; initial salary placement will fall between \$30,838 to \$44,799. Deadline to apply: February 19, 1991. (408) 741-2000. AA/EOE

Milton M. Frincke Dies in Carmel

Milt Frincke, who retired in 1982, died of Lou Gehrig's disease on Sunday October 28 at his home. He was 66 years.

Milt's career included assignments as Park Supervisor of Point Lobos from 1957 to 1963. He then served as Assistant District Superintendent of District 5 in Goleta until 1969. He returned to Monterey as District Superintendent of District 4 and later was Assistant Regional Director until his retirement in 1982. The family suggests that any memorial contributions be sent to the Milton M. Frincke Scholarship Fund for studies of conservation of public lands and wildlife, c/o Don Reifsteck, P O Box J, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

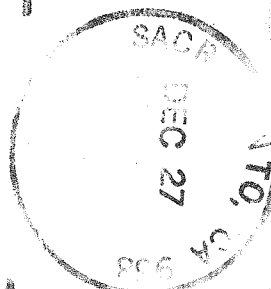
George Lynn, who retired nearly 20 years ago, died in his sleep of heart failure, on December 7. No other information available at this time.

CSPRA extends its sympathy to both families. We will miss them both.

DECEMBER

HAPPY
HOLIDAYS

California State Park Rangers Association
P. O. Box 28366
Sacramento, CA 95828-0366



Mail to:

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116 TREE TOP DRIVE
SANTA CRUZ CA 95060-1306