

NEW PARK SERVICE TRAINING INSTITUTE

National Park Service training programs in park and recreation are now available to employees of state and municipal agencies and personnel from Federal and foreign government agencies through the new Training Institute for Park and Recreation Management at the NPS Harpers Ferry Center. The institute is being operated by the Park Service Division of Manpower Planning and Development.

According to division chief Frank Goodell, the Institute will offer courses tailored to meet the needs of the applicants. Courses will be funded through tuition charges on a cost-sharing, non-profit basis. Only employees of state and local governments may be reimbursed for their training costs under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970.

Sessions will be held at existing Federal, state and local and university training sites convenient to both students and instructors, and will offer training opportunities in interpretation, park maintenance and operations, ranger training, park visitor safety, park programs, recreation administration, management of commercial recreation en-

terprises, park planning, park sanitary systems and other areas of unique training needs as expressed by the individuals themselves.

Dr. Marion L. Clarke, a park and recreation management professor on leave-of-absence from Texas A&M University, is the Institute's director. For the past two years he has been the coordinator of the Recreation and Management Institute, sponsored jointly by Texas A&M and the Park Service.

In addition to Dr. Clarke, the Institute staff includes his assistant Brad Chapman, who most recently served as the chief administrative officer in the Department of Education for the Republic of Liberia. Chief advisory personnel are Dr. Harold Rhodes, education and training consultant on leave from the University of New Mexico; Tom D. Thomas, Mather Training Center director; and Lon Garrison, Albright Academy director.

Inquiries about the Institute should be directed to the Training Institute for Park and Recreation Management, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, 25425 (304-535-6371).



Dr. Marion Clark, NPS' new director for the Training Institute for Park & Recreation Management

GRIST

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COMPETITION FOR QUONSET HUT

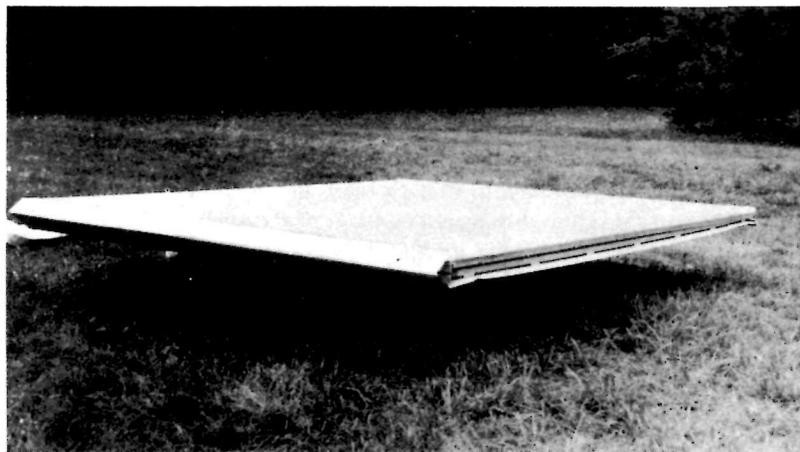
Here's a product that qualifies as modern day competition to the quonset hut. Instant House Corporation is manufacturing A-frame corrugated aluminum "huts" suitable as instant shelters, field offices or camp housing. The structures are hinged at the top and require no more than three to four minutes to erect. The company says that erection can easily be accomplished with the help of four unskilled men, or, and we'd better say this, women. A crane can also be employed to simplify erection.

The ends of the building fold in place as the

frame is erected and one end is complete with storm door and window. The whole structure can be quickly refolded and transferred to another site. Six ground stakes secure the structure against high winds.

The A-frame comes in two types: Type A is 8x15' with a 10' ceiling and will accept the 4 and 10-man bunk bed arrangement. Type B is designed for school, camp or office use and comes in 8x16' modules with 8x8' add-on modules available. Both types come in a choice of 10 colors.

Because the frame is aluminum, it requires

**DISPOSABLE BAG**

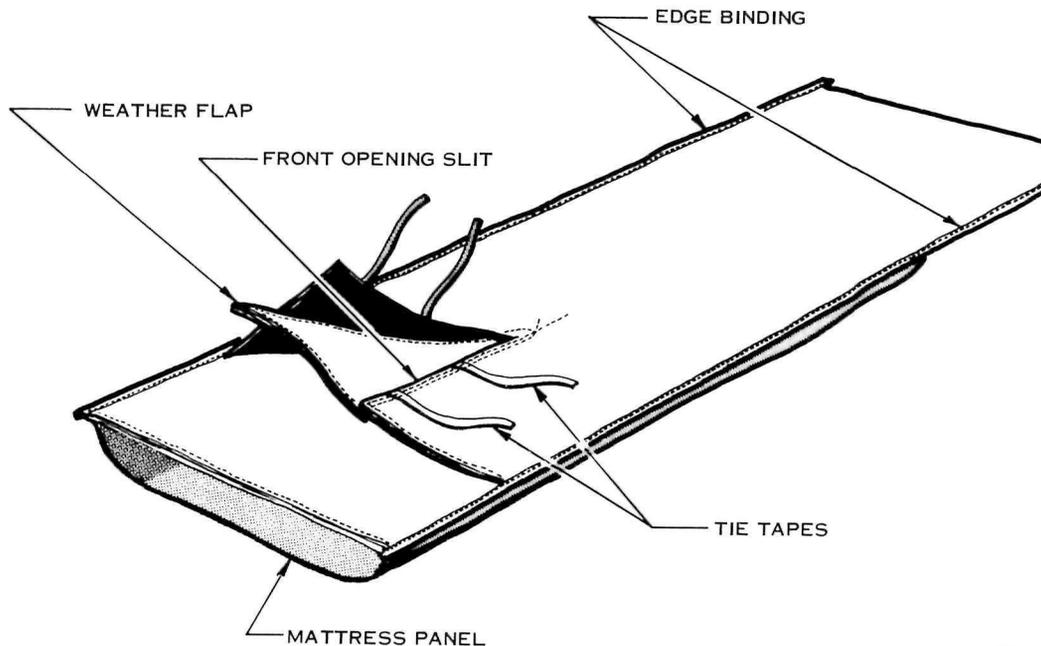
From the US Forest Service Equipment Development Center in Missoula, Montana, comes news of a new lightweight disposable sleeping bag, developed by the Center. This new bag has been designed for use by firefighters and others who have occasional use for sleeping bags but must conserve space, weight and costs.

Developing bedding that is warm, comfortable, sanitary and economical has been a major concern of the Forest Service. In the early 1950s the first paper sleeping bags were developed. In 1962 an improved, warmer version was made. However, both of these bags will be discontinued as the 1972 version offers improvements in all areas.

The inner and outer shell of the new bag and the mattress pocket are of a non-woven material. It is soft and drapes well to body contours, helping improve heat retention and the general warmth of the bag.

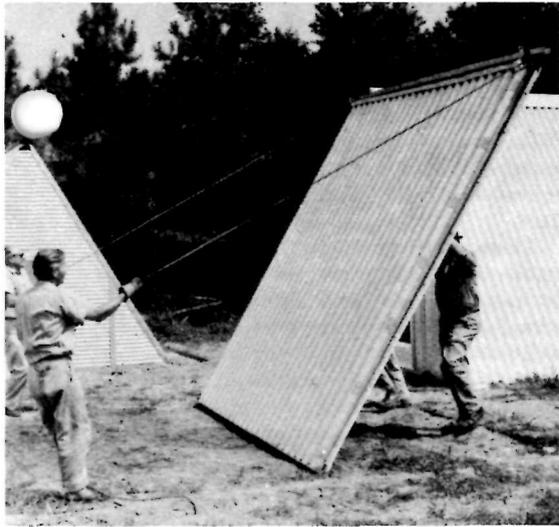
Although the material is fire resistant and water repellent, the bag "breathes" preventing a cold or clammy feeling. The sleeping bag is insulated with 1/2" layers of cellulose cushioning material. The new bag's top center opening minimizes tearing of seams and allows for easier entry and exit. A flap with tie closures also helps to retain body heat. To prevent moisture from wicking into the bag, edge seams are bound with tape.

The bag is 3" wider than previous versions



and has a pocket to protect the mattress against punctures and hold it in place. If the mattress is punctured or fails, it will continue to serve as a moisture shield.

The new disposable sleeping bags and accessory mattresses will be available from General Services Administration for the 1972 fire season. The estimated cost of the bag is \$4.50 and \$1.15 for the inflatable air mattress. Temporary GSA stock # 8465-08R-3020 has been assigned the pair.



little maintenance, is durable and relatively lightweight – the Type A frame weighs 410 lbs.

The natural radiant heat reflectivity of the aluminum helps keep the structure cool in hot weather and warm in cold weather. The “hut” can be outfitted with an airconditioner, heater or other climate-controlling equipment; and for extreme weather conditions, insulation can be sprayed directly on the inside or attached with screws.

Optional accessories for the “hut” include portable toilets, bunk-beds, stove, portable sink and a variety of rugs and inside furnishings.

Further information may be obtained from Instant House Corp., 4201 Cathedral Ave. NW, Washington DC 20016 [202-966-5882].



SAVE TOWING COSTS

If your vehicles need occasional towing, this suggestion from Gerald B. Ivey, park ranger at Rocky Mountain National Park, may save time and money. Ivey suggests that towing eyes be installed to the front and rear of the vehicles at a secure point on the frame. By doing this, the vehicle will always have a strong tow point in case it ever gets stuck, and the time lost trying to find a good place to attach a chain will be saved.

In addition, the superintendent at Rocky Mountain says he thinks this device will save about \$100 a vehicle or more, depending on how badly the tow line was attached. The eye attachment should be welded to the frame of the vehicle and notices placed on the vehicle in the vicinity of the eye so that the unwary will be sure to attach a tow line to the tow eye. For his idea, Ivey received a certificate and a \$25 award.

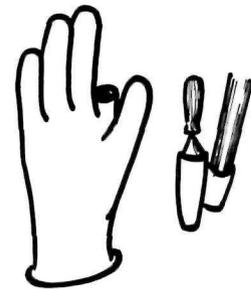
METER YOUR PUMPS

Tired of sewage plant repair costs? Interested in having a record of your sewage pumped? Dennis E. Footer, maintenance foreman at Curecanti National Recreation Area, suggests that hour meters be installed in all plants where two or more pumps are being used.

The advantage of Footer’s idea is that it gives an accurate account of sewage being pumped as all pumps are being rated in gallons-per-minute because the meters show the

amount of time each pump runs. This is important in servicing since under normal checking conditions one pump could be running continuously while the other pump stood idle. It could take months to detect a condition like this. However, with hour meters and an alternator operating the pumps, the hour meter will show if one pump is pulling more than its load indicating a faulty alternator.

A \$50 incentive award was presented to Footer for his suggestion.



GLOVES SAVE TOOLS

Don Black, Chief Park Naturalist at Joshua Tree National Monument, California, says he’s found a way to salvage old gloves and at the same time save small tools from abuse.

Once you’ve got a collection of old gloves, cut the fingers off at the body of the glove and save them. Tools like wood chisels, auger bits, drill bits, sabre saw blades, punches and sections of threaded pipe awaiting use fit neatly into glove fingers.

The advantage of this method for storage is that it keeps the tools sharp by preventing them from being hit and dulled, and in the case of threaded pipe, it saves the threads for a time when they’ll be needed.

The idea came, Don says, because like most park people he never seemed to have the proper storage facility or chest for the many tools he uses.

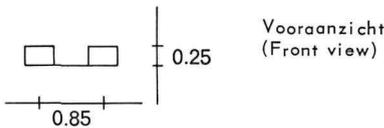
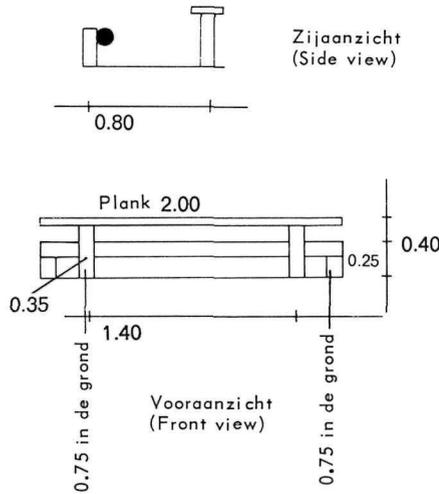
"TRIM U FIT"

From the Netherlands comes a rather interesting idea for parkland use while providing a community service. The idea comes from Dr. E. C. M. Roderkerk, director of Kennemerduinen National Park in the Netherlands.

Dr. Roderkerk says that one of his main objects in managing his park is to lead visitors off to those parts of the park where they can do no harm. He states that he dislikes compelling them to do so by use of fences or other barriers, so he employs landscaping techniques to get the visitors where they want to go for whatever activity they are after.

For some time, Roderkerk says, there was a class of visitor which was causing some trouble in the park by disrupting others and by disrupting the natural surroundings. These visitors Roderkerk calls trimmers. To trim is a word

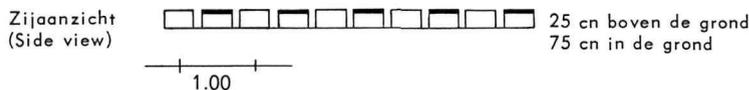
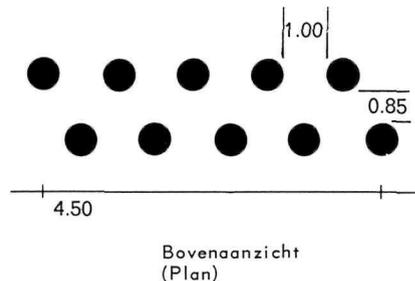
of Norwegian origin meaning the physical activity used to prevent fattening and "manager's" diseases. The trimmers disturbed the quietness others went to the park for and ruined the thin layer of clay and shells that



were used to keep the paths from becoming sandy.

The solution for this problem was to create a special area for the trimmers. The area includes exercise equipment – constructed out of wood poles and logs – with signs accompanying each piece of equipment and giving instructions for use. The areas have worked out remarkably well according to Roderkerk and could be applied equally well here.

Pictures illustrate the kinds of areas and the signs used for the different exercises.



MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESCUE BREATHING

An invaluable first aid tool for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation in the home, and within recreational areas, is the Hudson Lifesaver Tube.

These tubes are made of soft, siliconized vinyl with all edges contoured for maximum comfort. Vinyl double CATH-GUIDE airways serve as tube for simple rescue breathing as well as for keeping tongue depressed during rescue.



Resuscitation tubes separate into two standard airways for first aid use.

The tubes, individually packaged in a reclosable zip bag with instructions, are available in three categories: adult and small adult, child and small child, and small child and infant.

For further information, contact: Hudson Oxygen Therapy Sales Co., 2016 Seville Road, Wadsworth, Ohio 44281, or phone: (216) 334-2531.

Types of exercise equipment and appropriate signs can be altered to reflect local preferences but should include a wide variety. The Kennemerduinen park has 16 different exercise areas.

More information may be obtained by writing the Netherlands Sports Federation, Uitgave #51, 'S-Gravenhage, Netherlands (ask for Trim-Brochure #6, "Trim U Fit") or Dr. E. C. M. Roderkerk, Director Kennemerduinen National Park, Militairenweg 4, Overveen, Netherlands.

TO TOUCH, TO SMELL AND TO PICK

The new Scented Garden for the Blind, located at the Missouri Botanical Garden, has the following inscription on a plaque at the garden: "A scented garden to touch, to smell, to know beauty one can not see."

The garden made possible by Mrs. Eugene F. Zimmerman, was designed by Robert Dingwall, chief horticulturist. It consists of eight raised brick beds, 32" high. Plantings are selected and grouped for taste, for smell and for touch. To taste there are oregano, french thyme, peppermint, pineapple mint and garlic among others. To smell there are lemon balm; English laven-



der; anise; wormwood; and lemon, peppermint, rose, apple and nutmeg geraniums. Some of the many plants selected for touch are green santolina, wooly thyme, marigold, licorice, sedum and sempervirens.

The Missouri School for the Blind at Grand and Magnolia, a neighbor of Shaw's Garden, assisted with the planning of the garden and with the installation of Braille plaques through-



out the garden. Each plaque gives the common and botanic name of each plant, its description and uses.

In the Scented Garden for the Blind, all visitors are encouraged to touch, to smell, to taste and to pick the flowers.



Post-Dispatch Photos by Lester Linck

THREE SENSES NATURE TRAIL

"Blindness is by no means a total barrier in experiencing the natural features and thermal phenomenon in the wilderness of Yellowstone," explains Chief Naturalist Bill Dunmire." The sound of bubbling thermal pools and geysers, the touch of different kinds of pine needles and rocks and the air filled with forest odors and pungent sulfur compounds are there too."

The preceding statement is an introduction to the new Three Senses Nature Trail for the blind, at Yellowstone National Park.

All visitors, including the handicapped, are encouraged to take the trail which is marked both with printed and Braille signs at 17 stops along the way.

The new trail, located off the Fountain

Paint Pot scenic drive in the Lower Geyser Basin, is one mile long, beginning at the parking lot near the Firehole Lake. At the outset, the purpose of the trail is explained and the route indicated with the number of steps to the next stop. A large part of the story told is underfoot as the trail passes over the hard rock, wet ground and blankets of pine needles. Various signs telling the people information are located along the trail.

By concentrating on only three senses, a new dimension is added to the visitor's appreciation of this trail and others in the park. Special considerations for the blind, who don't receive them normally in daily life are as inconspicuous as possible on the trail which is open to all.

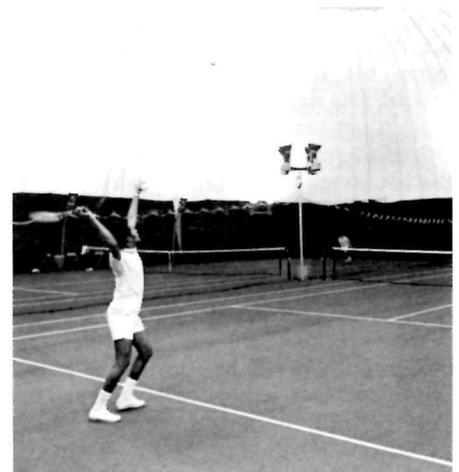
"BUBBLES," BANGLES AND BEADS



"Bubbles," bangles and beads! Disregarding the bangles and beads, bubbles have taken hold in the form of a covering for tennis courts in the New York City Metropolitan area.

The bubbles are 38 feet high, 101 feet wide and 115 feet long with two regulation courts in each area. The playing surface is DYNATURF, a resilient, rubberized, synthetic all-weather surface.

The City's tennis bubble program under the supervision of New York City Mayor John Lindsay and Parks Administrator August Heckscher, will be conducted entirely with private funds. The bubbles' cost will be \$75,000 for each four court installation and are heated and removable after the winter season. The DYNATURF surface can be played on 30 minutes after the end of a rainfall.



"PITCH-IN"

As a result of a suggestion by James D. Young, park ranger at Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana, the Lilly-Tulip Cup Division of Owens-Illinois will begin manufacturing bait boxes imprinted with an anti-litter message. Young suggested that the company print the message on the bait boxes after discovering that a large number of the boxes were being discarded onto the landscape.

In a reply from the company, John W. Dixon, marketing manager (vending) says that the company's marketing experts felt "silly" for not having thought of the idea themselves. Although the suggestion was timely, the company says that due to the seasonal nature of the bait boxes, the first anti-litter ones won't appear until the spring of 1973.

For his efforts, Young received a \$25 award and a certificate. Keep on thinking, Jim.

PAINT REMOVAL TIPS

If vandals have visited your area with aerosol paint cans, the following tips from the National Paint and Coatings Association may be informative.

Removing spray paint from surfaces such as concrete, marble, stone, brick and other types of masonry can be difficult because of the porosity of the material.

Paints are formulated with a number of different resins, solvents and pigments. This means that not all dried paint films are susceptible to the same solvent. Therefore, you will have to do a little experimenting to find the material which works best on a particular paint.

Your starting point should be to try some of the paint removers available from hardware stores and paint outlets. You should choose a type which is water-soluble, which usually means one containing methylene chloride.

Use a stiff brush to scrub the remover into the surface. Allow the remover to stay for a couple of minutes and then rinse the surface with water using the brush to get into the pores of the material. Try brushing with a strong detergent solution (Wisk, Tide, etc.) and then rinsing the area completely to remove all traces of the paint remover. Several applications of remover may be necessary.

If you are working on a light-colored surface, chances are some of the pigment from the coating will still remain in the pores of the material. One way to get rid of this color is to bleach it out using, at first, a household bleach such as Clorox or Purex. If neither of these bleaches proves satisfactory, try oxalic acid or hydrogen peroxide, but be sure to test the solution first so as not to lighten the material too much.

If you find that a commercial remover, detergent and bleach are not sufficiently strong to remove the paint, and you don't wish to use sandblasting, you will have to try one of the following solvents: alcohol; xylol; methyl ethyl ketone (MEK); or methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK).

Alcohol will dissolve any paint coating using

NEW GARBAGE CAN CLEANER

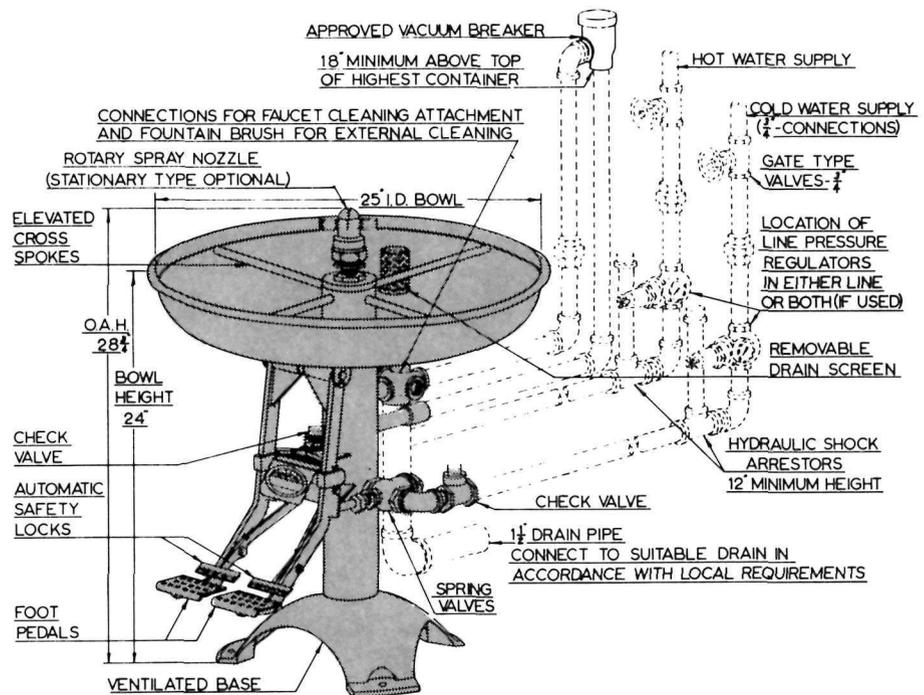
Think of all the laborious, dirty and time-consuming jobs in your park. Surely one of the most grudging of these is that of cleaning the 32 gallon trash cans you've got placed all around. The Vacuum Can Company is marketing a can washer-sanitizer which they claim will pay for itself in the saving of man-hours. The washer features a spray nozzle which sends water in a 210° arc inside the can and cleans garbage residues out in seconds. The water circulates inside the can in a centrifugal pattern and will thoroughly sanitize the cans if connected according to manufacturer's directions.

Two models of the cleaner are available: a completely corrosion resistant model for \$570.00 and an epoxy-coated model for \$382.00.

Other accessories for the cleaner include a brush to scour the outside of the cans for \$42.00 and a rotating table to further facilitate outside cleaning for \$69.00.

The manufacturer says that complete sanitizing will occur if the water temperature is 170°F at 15-50 psi. Steam cleaning is not necessary, the company claims, although, the units come with fixtures for steam, hot and cold water and foot pedals to control water action. Installation, however, will have to be made by maintenance personnel or plumbers as the company does not install.

Further information, including technical specifications and accurate scale renderings of the AerVoiD models 4A and 5B may be obtained from the company at 3100 W. 36th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60632 (tel: 312-927-3800).



shellac or similar resin as a binder. The xylol, MEK and MIBK will dissolve most enamel coatings packed in aerosol cans.

To use the solvents, you will need a stiff brush to force the solvent into the pores of the material and water to wash the surface off, again using a scrub brush to force the solvent out.

If pigment remains in the material after application of one of the solvents mentioned above, try the bleaching technique again. If necessary, bleach a portion several times and reapply the solvent - being sure to thoroughly wash off each application, whether bleach or solvent. This is necessary as some of the solutions mentioned will interact with each other to produce noxious or poisonous gases.

It is essential to remember when working with strong solutions such as these that all parts of the body must be adequately covered including synthetic gloves on the hands and protective goggles on the face. If the vapors cause a light-headed feeling, leave the area immediately and seek fresh air.

In addition to the cautions already mentioned, most of the solvents are highly inflammable and should be used away from open fires and electrical equipment which discharges sparks (such as brush motors, arc lamps, certain types of bug-killers).

For a peculiarly stubborn paint stain, more information on removal may be obtained from NPCA at 1500 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Washington DC 20005.

BARRELS INTO TRASH CANS

Conspicuous trash containers, drinking fountains and similar reminders of the present can sabotage in an instant the finest efforts to recreate an historic scene. Yet modern necessities need not intrude upon the interpretation of the setting if some attention is given to disguising fountains and trash containers to fit the surroundings.

From the May 1972 issue of *History News* we get this suggestion from Wayne Colwell, curator for the Historic Sites Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, Canada.

Wayne suggests camouflage using old barrels. In San Diego, California's Old Town project, several dozen used wooden brandy barrels were altered to serve as park trash containers. The use of barrels, casks and kegs can help complete the historic scene at virtually any present-day restoration project.

In order to alter the barrels, remove the top heads and replace them by making lids constructed from rough 1/2" lumber cleated together with cut nails of the same period as the restoration project. A 9" square hole is cut in the center of the lid. The word "TRASH", or its equivalent in a foreign language if the project involves foreign history too, is silk-screened on top. A stain of thinner and roofing tar is applied to blend the new withes and lid with the aged staves.

A Kelley Model IUG 27 straight sided trash can (or equivalent) can be used inside the barrels; since this make and model not only fit the barrels well but are made for underground installations, they can be removed from the barrels easily. The use of plastic bag liners will further reduce the work involved in cleaning out the trash.

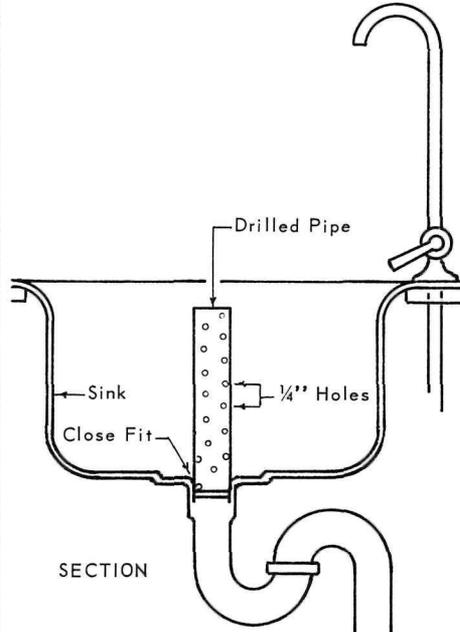
Drinking fountains, like trash containers, are distracting yet necessary facilities at historic recreation areas. These too can be camouflaged by barrels. To do so, remove the head from a



cask, drill several holes in the bottom and set the cask in place. When in place, the plumbing can then be inserted up through the bottom of the cask and the cask filled with loose stones or crushed gravel. The gravel serves to weight the fountain and as a sump area for waste water. This type of fountain will work well in moderate-use areas; however, for heavy use, a fountain with a more elaborate drainage system should be devised.

STOPPED-UP SINKS

One of the many jobs that caretaker Jewel E. Greenway has to do at Death Valley National Monument is to unplug slop sinks when they become clogged. It's probably one of the things he'd rather not have to do, so he found a way to prevent it and the mess it causes.



Insert into the drain a pipe which has a number of 1/4" holes drilled in it (see sketch). The pipe should be 12 inches long and of a size to fit into the drain. Now dish cloths, food, paper and other objects which would clog the drain cannot go down.

"WHITE" SEASON FOR SAFETY

Here's a new and simple way to remove ice from outside tile or finished concrete floors: Mix about 6 oz. of calcium chloride (anhydrous technical) with 5 gals. of warm water and mop the area off.

John L. LeFevre, maintenance foreman at Golden Spike National Historic Site says this removes ice and produces a non-skid effect on the tile. It also gives the tile a polished sheen.

LeFevre says this method also, has proved effective on the outside tiles at Golden Spike and has eliminated the winter ice hazard in that area. For his suggestion, LeFevre received a \$25 incentive award and a certificate.

CLEANING SCHEDULE NOTICE

Most parks maintain regular cleaning schedules for facilities such as outdoor latrines. This idea from the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Division of Game, Fish and Parks, can make scheduling even easier.

The Colorado parks people place placards, such as the one illustrated, in each restroom. The purpose of the card is to notify maintenance personnel and users of the cleaning schedule. The card can be covered with plastic and written on using a grease marker. This enables the public as well as the park personnel to identify when services were or are to be rendered at a particular building.

Although this is a minor item, it lets park personnel show the public that the park workers care about the facilities and also pinpoints for the public when service visits will be made. The sign also encourages users to report any deficiencies to the nearest ranger station.

COLORADO DIV. PARKS & OUTDOOR RECREATION

IT IS OUR POLICY TO MAINTAIN A CLEAN, SANITARY AND USEABLE FACILITY. SHOULD YOU FIND CONDITIONS OTHERWISE, PLEASE REPORT THE SITUATION TO A PARK EMPLOYEE. OUR NORMAL DAILY MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE PROVIDES FOR INSPECTION AND SERVICE OF THIS UNIT AS INDICATED BELOW.

COMPLETE SERVICE

INSPECTION

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

LAST SERVICE PERFORMED

LAST INSPECTION TODAY

AT: _____ BY: _____

AT: _____ BY: _____

RANGER SWAPPING IN THE PARKS

James O'Toole, a park ranger from Yosemite National Park, is now on loan to another governmental unit. What is he doing? He's working at San Clemente State Beach in California as a journeyman ranger. In the exchange, Rene Avant, park ranger from San Clemente is working in Yosemite as a journeyman ranger.

This exchange, worked out under the personnel mobility provision of the 1970 Intergovernmental Personnel Act, provides not only a valuable learning experience for the individuals involved but also aids in producing a better understanding between the state and National Park Systems.

Until the Intergovernmental Personnel Act was passed in 1970, temporary assignments between governmental units (local, state and Federal) were rare occasions. The employee often risked job security with the parent agency and faced certain limitations with salary and fringe benefits from the borrowing agency.

However, NPS officials hope that many park and recreation employees will take advantage of this exchange provision as government agencies move into a new sphere of mutually helpful relationships brought about by the IPA.

What is the IPA? Title IV of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act eases the way of the temporary assignment of personnel to or from the Federal government, state and local governments, as well as institutions of higher education for periods up to two years. Assignments must be with consent of the employee and for work beneficial to the jurisdictions involved.

The goal established by the President when signing this Act into law was to improve public services rendered by all levels of government. In order to meet this challenge the National Park Service is attempting to affect three exchanges in each of its regions by the end of the 1973 Fiscal Year.

How are exchanges implemented? First, needs should be identified. Once this has been accomplished (whether it be for an interpretive specialist at the state or local

level or for a beach ecologist at the Federal level) the agency most capable of providing help should be contacted.

Program officials of participating elements can arrange assignments. Costs including salary, transportation, and other benefits may be shared or borne entirely by either jurisdiction. These are flexible and subject to negotiation.

The participants involved in an exchange may elect to be assigned on detail or leave-without-pay (LWOP) status. If on detail, the individual is treated for most purposes as an active duty employee of his regular employer. If on leave, the participant goes on the rolls of the temporary employer. It should be noted that Title IV of the IPA protects a Federal employee's salary, benefits, job rights, and authorizes travel and moving expenses in both directions.

However, though employees of state or local governments, or institution of higher education may under some circumstances have Federal agencies pick up the tab for certain fringe benefits and travel expenses, such things as job rights and retention of retirement benefits necessarily remain the responsibility of the regular employer.

Actually the term exchange is somewhat of a misnomer. The assignments may be two-way reciprocal agreements, or simply one-way transactions. However, employees will be expected to return to their respective agencies, governments or institutions upon completion of the assignment.

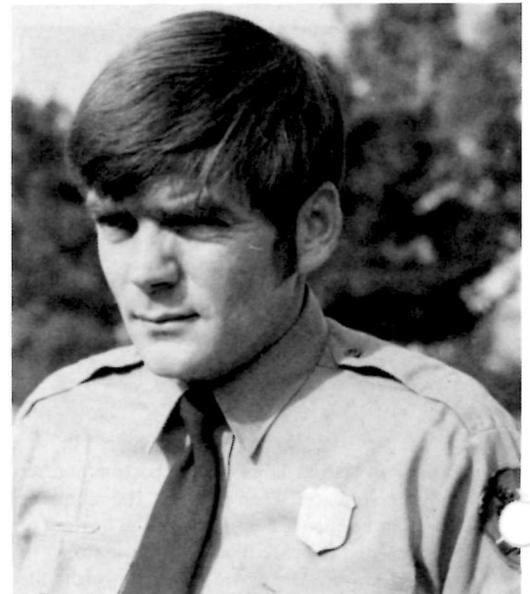
For employee protection and record purposes, the Civil Service Commission requests that all agreements be in writing and as simple as possible.

The Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 provides a valuable key for opening the doors to mutually beneficial involvements between all levels of government. However, unless this opportunity is seized this enabling legislation will be a monumental waste.

For assistance or a copy of a sample agreement, contact any regional office of the Civil Service Commission or an NPS IPA Coordinator listed below:

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL ACT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REGIONAL COORDINATORS

REGION	ADDRESS	COORDINATOR	AREA SERVED
National Capital Parks	1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20242	Dick Stanton 202-426-6716	Washington Metropolitan area
Northeast	143 S. Third Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19106	Ben Butterfield 215-597-9652	Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wisc.
Midwest	1709 Jackson St. Omaha, Ne. 68102	John LaRock 402-221-3463	Colo., Iowa, Kans., Mo., Mont., Neb., N.D., S.D., Utah, Wyo.
Pacific Northwest	4th & Pike Bldg. Seattle, Wa. 98101	Glenn Gallison 206-442-5565	Alaska, Idaho, Ore., Wash.
Southeast	3401 Whipple St. Atlanta, Ga. 30344	Sam Weems 404-526-7594	Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., N.C., Puerto Rico, S.C., Tenn., Virgin Islands.
Southwest	Old Santa Fe Trail P.O. Box 728 Santa Fe, N.M. 87501	Frank Mentzer 505-982-3365	Ark., La., N.Mex., Okla., Tex.
West	450 Golden Gate Ave. San Francisco, Ca. 94102	Theodore Owings 415-556-4164	Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Nev.
Harpers Ferry Center	General Delivery Harpers Ferry, W.V. 25425	Donna Roberts 304-535-6371	Harpers Ferry, W.Va.



James O'Toole no longer wears NPS green as he's on loan to the California State Park System under IPA agreement.