



## News from NARRP

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## The National Association of Recreation Resource Planners

### The last of the America's Great Outdoors public listening sessions

August 20: Godfrey, Illinois  
August 26: Kissimmee, Florida  
August 27: Nashville, Tennessee  
August 30: Chicago, Illinois  
September 2: Bangor, Maine

FOR MORE INFORMATION: <http://www.doi.gov/americasgreatoutdoors/>

### Notice of a Public Listening Session On The President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative Health and the Outdoors

This past April at the White House Conference on America's Great Outdoors, President Obama signed a memorandum establishing the America's Great Outdoors Initiative to develop a conservation agenda worthy of the 21st century and to reconnect Americans with our great outdoors. The President understands that protecting and restoring the outdoor spaces that we love and reconnecting people to the outdoors must happen at the local level.

Therefore, President Obama directed the principal leaders of the America's Great Outdoors Initiative to travel across the country to listen and learn from people directly involved in finding grassroots solutions to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. The President indicated that the sessions should engage the full range of interested groups, issues, and solutions.

Please join senior representatives from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) for a public listening session and discussions in Chicago, IL on the relationship of health and the outdoors. Discussion will include active and passive recreation, barriers to access, and new ideas, opportunities, and solutions for enhancing healthy living outdoors for all Americans.

#### LISTENING SESSION AND DISCUSSION INFORMATION

GENERAL Listening Session (open to all)

When: Tuesday, August 31, 2010, 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Where: Northwestern University School of Law, Thorne Auditorium, 375 E. Chicago Ave.

Chicago, IL 60611

YOUTH Listening Session (high school & college)

When: Tuesday, August 31, 2010, 5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Where: Prentice Women's Hospital, 250 East Superior Street - Room L, Chicago, IL 60611

Who: National and local leadership from Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the White House Council on Environmental Quality will be present to hear your thoughts and to participate in a conversation with you about America's Great Outdoors.

We will be hosting two sessions on August 31 in Chicago, IL:

- 8:30 am – 12:30 pm: General Session to capture public input for a report back to the President

- 5:00 pm – 7:00 pm: Youth Session to engage the next generation on ideas for making healthy living outdoors more available, accessible, and affordable

Both sessions are free and open to the public. We will make every effort to accommodate everyone, though space may fill up, so please pre-register via the email address on the next page corresponding to the session you wish to attend (note that adults above age 24 should attend the General Session to allow space for youth ages 16-24 to participate in the Youth Session).

#### PLEASE REGISTER

To reserve a seat in the discussion, please register in advance via email below with:

- Your name
- The name of the organization with which you are affiliated, if any
- Your telephone number
- An email address where we may confirm your registration

(Onsite registrations will be accepted if space is available.)

If you are unable to participate in person, please submit your comments and ideas via the America's Great Outdoors website at <http://www.doi.gov/americasgreatoutdoors/>.

GENERAL Listening Session (open to all)

[RSVPHEALTHAGO@hhs.gov](mailto:RSVPHEALTHAGO@hhs.gov)

YOUTH Listening Session (high school & college)

[RSVPYouthAGO@hhs.gov](mailto:RSVPYouthAGO@hhs.gov)

#### TRANSPORTATION

Please consider public transportation to the event:

CTA Bus Route #66 Chicago Ave

CTA Red Line "L" train: exit train at Chicago Ave stop walk/take cab/bike east to event space

Address: Chicago Ave. and 800 N. State Street

Parking at Northwestern Memorial Hospital:

The main parking structure is located at the Huron/St. Clair parking garage, 222 East Huron St.

\$10 for less than seven hours

\$22 for seven to 24 hours

A validation for a parking discounts may be available at customer service desks located in Feinberg/Galter Pavilions, 1st and 2nd floor, and Prentice Women's Hospital, 1st floor.

#### QUESTIONS

If you have questions, please call Andrea Cernich at 240-276-9869. We look forward to your participation – please join us!

## **Clyburn Urges Fast Action on Transportation Bills**

When Congress returns next month it should move quickly to pass major transportation bills aimed at creating hundreds of thousands of jobs, House Democratic Whip James E. Clyburn said Monday.

With the national unemployment rate of 9.6 percent posing a major problem for Democrats campaigning to keep their House and Senate majorities in November's elections, getting transportation legislation enacted would show voters that the Democrats remain focused on creating good-paying jobs.

But despite Clyburn's prodding, neither of two major transportation bills making their way through Congress — the annual transportation appropriations bill (HR 5850, S 3644) or a proposed six-year authorization program — looks likely to be done before Congress recesses to head out for the final fall campaign push.

"I really believe we ought to find a way to get the transportation bill passed," Clyburn said at a Capitol press event Monday. "It has always been a big job creator. Not only that, it also provides a tremendous service" to states and communities that rely on federal funds to help pay for transportation projects.

The House passed its fiscal 2011 Transportation appropriations bill, 251-167, on July 29.

The legislation would appropriate \$126.3 billion, including \$67.4 billion in discretionary funds. That discretionary figure is about \$1.3 billion below the president's request and \$500 million below the fiscal 2010 level. The remainder of the bill consists primarily of money that would be allocated from the Highway Trust Fund.

## **Your Brain on Computers - Outdoors and Out of Reach, Studying the Brain**

*Courtesy of the NY Times*

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, Utah — Todd Braver emerges from a tent nestled against the canyon wall. He has a slight tan, except for a slim pale band around his wrist.

For the first time in three days in the wilderness, Mr. Braver is not wearing his watch. "I forgot," he says.

It is a small thing, the kind of change many vacationers notice in themselves as they unwind and lose track of time. But for Mr. Braver and his companions, these moments lead to a question: What is happening to our brains?

Mr. Braver, a psychology professor at Washington University in St. Louis, was one of five neuroscientists on an unusual journey. They spent a week in late May in this remote area of southern Utah, rafting the San Juan River, camping on the soft banks and hiking the tributary canyons.

It was a primitive trip with a sophisticated goal: to understand how heavy use of digital devices and other technology changes how we think and behave, and how a retreat into nature might reverse those effects.

Cell phones do not work here, e-mail is inaccessible and laptops have been left behind. It is a trip into the heart of silence — increasingly rare now that people can get online even in far-flung vacation spots.

As they head down the tight curves the San Juan has carved from ancient sandstone, the travelers will, not surprisingly, unwind, sleep better and lose the nagging feeling to check for a phone in the pocket. But the significance of such changes is a matter of debate for them.

Some of the scientists say a vacation like this hardly warrants much scrutiny. But the trip's organizer, David Strayer, a psychology professor at the University of Utah, says that studying what happens when we step away from our devices and rest our brains — in particular, how attention, memory and learning are affected — is important science.

"Attention is the holy grail," Mr. Strayer says.

"Everything that you're conscious of, everything you let in, everything you remember and you forget, depends on it."

Echoing other researchers, Mr. Strayer says that understanding how attention works could help in the treatment of a host of maladies, like attention deficit disorder, schizophrenia and depression. And he says that on a day-to-day basis, too much digital stimulation can "take people who would be functioning O.K. and put them in a range where they're not psychologically healthy."

The quest to understand the impact on the brain of heavy technology use — at a time when such use is exploding — is still in its early stages. To Mr. Strayer, it is no less significant than when scientists investigated the effects of consuming too much meat or alcohol.

But stepping away is easier for some than others. The trip begins with a strong defense of digital connectedness, a debate that revolves around one particularly important e-mail.

## ON THE ROAD

The five scientists on the trip can be loosely divided into two groups: the believers and the skeptics.

The believers are Mr. Strayer and Paul Atchley, 40, a professor at the University of Kansas who

studies teenagers' compulsive use of cell phones. They argue that heavy technology use can inhibit deep thought and cause anxiety, and that getting out into nature can help. They take pains in their own lives to regularly log off.

The skeptics use their digital gadgets without reservation. They are not convinced that anything lasting will come of the trip — personally or scientifically.

This group includes the fast-talking Mr. Braver, 41, a brain imaging expert; Steven Yantis, 54, the tall and contemplative chairman of the psychological and brain sciences department at Johns Hopkins, who studies how people switch between tasks; and Art Kramer, 57, a white-bearded professor at the University of Illinois who has gained attention for his studies of the neurological benefits of exercise.

Also on the trip are a reporter and a photographer, and Richard Boyer, a quiet outdoorsman and accomplished landscape painter, who helps Mr. Strayer lead the journey.

Among the bright academic lights in the group, Mr. Kramer is the most prominent. At the time of the trip he was about to take over a \$300,000-a-year position as director of the Beckman Institute, a leading research center at the University of Illinois with around 1,000 scientists and staff workers and tens of millions of dollars in grant financing.

He is also intense personally — someone who has been challenging himself since early in life; he says he left home when he was a teenager, became an amateur boxer and, later, flew airplanes, rock-climbed and smashed his knee in a “high-speed skiing accident.”

They are driving six hours from Salt Lake City to the river, and they stop at a camping store for last-minute supplies. Mr. Kramer waits out front, checking e-mail on his BlackBerry Curve. This sets off a debate between the believers and skeptics.

Back in the car, Mr. Kramer says he checked his phone because he was waiting for important news: whether his lab has received a \$25 million grant from the military to apply neuroscience to the study of ergonomics. He has instructed his staff to send a text message to an emergency satellite phone the group will carry with them.

Mr. Atchley says he doesn't understand why Mr. Kramer would bother. “The grant will still be there when you get back,” he says.

“Of course you'd want to know about a \$25 million grant,” Mr. Kramer responds. Pressed by Mr. Atchley on the significance of knowing immediately, he adds: “They would expect me to get right back to them.”

It is a debate that has become increasingly common as technology has redefined the notion of what is “urgent.” How soon do people need to get information and respond to it? The believers in the group say the drumbeat of incoming data has created a false sense of urgency that can affect people's ability to focus.

In his case, Mr. Kramer says there have been few side effects: the only time he could recall being overly distracted by technology was when he became too immersed in writing a paper, and was late to pick up his teenage daughter.

“As academics, we live on computers,” he says.

The scenery has turned spartan as they drop down into a red-rock desert. The group stops for gas in Green River, where Mr. Kramer checks his e-mail again. Mr. Strayer quips that he shows signs of addiction.

“Some people think only others have the problem,” Mr. Strayer says. But he concedes of Mr. Kramer, whom he likes and under whom he earned his doctorate: “He’s under a lot of pressure.”

## ON THE RIVER

They awaken at the Recapture Lodge, a rustic two-story motel surrounded by cottonwood trees. There are no phones in the rooms, but there is wireless Internet access, installed a few years ago because, the proprietor says, people could not stand to be without it.

Mr. Kramer still has not received any news on the grant. He stuffs his laptop into a backpack and stores it at the motel office.

Hours later, the group arrives at the raft launching site, Mexican Hat, named for a sombrero-shaped rock outcropping. The travelers assemble and pack the rafts, loading food for five days, beer, water jugs, a portable toilet, tents and sleeping bags, kitchen and first aid supplies. Then they’re off.

A short distance downstream they see it: a narrow steel bridge 150 feet above the river — after which there is no longer any cell phone coverage.

“It’s the end of civilization,” Mr. Atchley jokes.

Late in the afternoon, they make camp on the banks. They eat pork chops, the Big Dipper brilliant above, the thousand-foot canyon walls narrowing their view of the heavens. A few bats dart and dive, seeking bugs drawn to the flashlights.

The men drink Tecate beer and talk about the brain. They are thinking about a seminal study from the University of Michigan that showed people can better learn after walking in the woods than after walking a busy street.

The study indicates that learning centers in the brain become taxed when asked to process information, even during the relatively passive experience of taking in an urban setting. By extension, some scientists believe heavy multitasking fatigues the brain, draining it of the ability to focus.

Mr. Strayer, the trip leader, argues that nature can refresh the brain. “Our senses change. They kind of recalibrate — you notice sounds, like these crickets chirping; you hear the river, the sounds, the smells, you become more connected to the physical environment, the earth, rather than the artificial environment.”

“That’s why they call it vacation. It’s restorative,” Mr. Braver says. He wonders if there’s any science behind the nature idea. “Part of being a good scientist is being skeptical.”

Mr. Braver accepts the Michigan research but wants to understand precisely what happens inside the brain. And he wonders: Why don’t brains adapt to the heavy stimulation, turning us into ever-stronger multitaskers?

“Right,” says Mr. Kramer, the skeptic. “Why wouldn’t the circuits be exercised, in a sense, and we’d get stronger?”

## IDEAS START TO FLOW

Scientists have long thought about how new forms of media affect attention — from the printing press to the television. But the modern study of attention emerged in the early 1980s with the spread of machines that allowed researchers to see changes in blood flow and electrical activity in the brain. Newer machines have let them pinpoint the parts of the brain that light up when people switch from one task to another, or when they are paying attention to music or a movie.

This has become such a sizzling field of research that two years ago the National Institutes of Health established a division to support studies of the parts of the brain involved with focus.

Now, Mr. Yantis says, “we can study the brain and the mind together in a rigorous scientific way, rather than a Freudian sit-back-and-think-about-it way.”

This trip is more about rowing while thinking. Mr. Braver and Mr. Yantis sit in a red kayak in calm waters, passing a goose and her two goslings on the banks. The skeptics are talking about how to study the toll taken by constant interruption from e-mail and other digital bursts.

Behavioral studies have shown that performance suffers when people multitask. These researchers are wondering whether attention and focus can take a hit when people merely anticipate the arrival of more digital stimulation.

“The expectation of e-mail seems to be taking up our working memory,” Mr. Yantis says.

Working memory is a precious resource in the brain. The scientists hypothesize that a fraction of brain power is tied up in anticipating e-mail and other new information — and that they might be able to prove it using imaging.

“To the extent you have less working memory, you have less space for storing and integrating ideas and therefore less to do the reasoning you need to do,” says Mr. Kramer, floating nearby.

Over the course of the next few days, the rafters find themselves darting in and out of such scientific conversations. Two scientists packing their tents discuss which imaging techniques may best show the effects of digital overload on the brain. The full group tosses around ways to measure the release of brain chemicals into the bloodstream. A pair paddling the big raft talk about how to apply neuroeconomics — measuring how the brain values information — to understand compulsive texting by teenagers.

The conversations blur, with periods of silence and awed looks at surroundings — the circling hawks, the bighorn sheep. There are moments, too, when the men experience intense focus during physical challenges, like rafting the rapids or hiking narrow canyon walls.

This is the rhythm of the trip: As the river flows, so do the ideas.

“There’s a real mental freedom in knowing no one or nothing can interrupt you,” Mr. Braver says. He echoes the others in noting that the trip is in many ways more effective than work retreats set in hotels, often involving hundreds of people who shuffle through quick meetings,

wielding BlackBerrys. “It’s why I got into science, to talk about ideas.”

### ‘THIRD-DAY SYNDROME’

“Time is slowing down,” Mr. Kramer says. He has been moving quickly his whole life, since he left home at 15, and has elevated himself to a position of great influence. It’s the second day on the river, and he has finished packing his tent. He’s the first of the morning to do so, but he feels no urgency.

He has not read any of the research papers he brought. And the \$25 million e-mail? “I was never worried about it. I haven’t thought about it,” he says, as if the very idea were silly.

Mr. Kramer says the group has become more reflective, quieter, more focused on the surroundings. “If I looked around like this at work, people would think I was goofing off,” he says.

The others are more relaxed too. Mr. Braver decides against coffee, bypassing his usual ritual. The next day, he neglects to put on his watch, though he cautions against reading too much into it. “I sometimes forget to put my watch on at home, but in fairness, I usually have my phone with me and it has a clock on it.”

Mr. Strayer, the believer, says the travelers are experiencing a stage of relaxation he calls “third-day syndrome.” Its symptoms may be unsurprising. But even the more skeptical of the scientists say something is happening to their brains that reinforces their scientific discussions — something that could be important to helping people cope in a world of constant electronic noise.

“If we can find out that people are walking around fatigued and not realizing their cognitive potential,” Mr. Braver says, then pauses and adds: “What can we do to get us back to our full potential?”

What he is getting at is something the scientists won’t put a fine point on until the last few minutes of the trip: they have ideas on how to answer this question.

### HEADING HOME

Later that night, back at the Recapture Lodge, Mr. Kramer reclaims his laptop from the front desk. At first, he says he’ll wait to log on until he showers and rests. Then he decides to have a quick peek. He has received 216 e-mail messages, but nothing about the military grant.

“The \$25 million saga continues,” he says, and logs off.

The next morning, he and Mr. Braver sit in the back of the car, heading to the airport, the pair of skeptics sharing beef jerky and a perspective. The trip didn’t transform them, but it did get them to change the way they think about their research — and themselves.

Mr. Braver says that when he retrieved his phone the night before, it dawned on him how much he turns to it in tiny moments of boredom: “Sometimes I do use it as an excuse to be antisocial.”

When he gets back to St. Louis, he says, he plans to focus more on understanding what happens to the brain as it rests. He wants to use imaging technology to see whether the effect of nature on the brain can be measured and whether there are other ways to reproduce it, say,



through meditation.

Mr. Kramer says he wants to look at whether the benefits to the brain — the clearer thoughts, for example — come from the experience of being in nature, the exertion of hiking and rafting, or a combination.

Mr. Atchley says he can see new ways to understand why teenagers decide to text even in dangerous situations, like driving. Perhaps the addictiveness of digital stimulation leads to poor decision-making. Mr. Yantis says a late-night conversation beneath stars and circling bats gave him new ways to think about his research into how and why people are distracted by irrelevant streams of information.

Even without knowing exactly how the trip affected their brains, the scientists are prepared to recommend a little downtime as a path to uncluttered thinking. As Mr. Kramer puts it: “How many years did we prescribe aspirin without knowing the exact mechanism?”

As they near the airport, Mr. Kramer also mentions a personal discovery: “I have a colleague who says that I’m being very impolite when I pull out a computer during meetings. I say: ‘I can listen.’”

“Maybe I’m not listening so well. Maybe I can work at being more engaged.”

## **This state park brought to you by...**

*Courtesy of Stateline.org*

By Melissa Maynard, Stateline Staff Writer

Volunteering in state parks has long been a staple of the Boy Scouts experience. But in Georgia this year, as the Boy Scouts celebrate their 100th anniversary by building bridges and park benches, maintaining trails and cleaning up waterways, the ongoing event is unusual in one respect: It’s sponsored by Verizon Wireless.

The company is providing funding for tools and supplies as the scouts perform service projects around the state. In exchange, Georgia is recognizing Verizon Wireless in publicity materials and on the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Web site.

The partnership is among the first steps in a broader strategy Georgia is taking to seek corporate sponsorships in its state parks. The Department of Natural Resources has contracted with a marketing firm to evaluate parks-related assets that might create sponsorship opportunities, and to help the agency pursue them. Those could include more programmatic sponsorships like the one with Verizon, or putting advertisements on everything from boat ramps to park signs.

“Every interstate has these huge brown signs that tell you ‘Red Top Mountain State Park,’” says Chris Clark, Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. “And at the bottom, we’d love to have ‘Chick Fil-A,’ or whatever else, as a simple way of marketing.”

State parks have always relied on the generosity of volunteers, communities and corporations to keep afloat. But they’ve tended to go to great lengths to make sure that even volunteer

recognition is done subtly, with minimal intrusion into the outdoors experience. Now, as budget gaps widen and park systems become more desperate for cash, Georgia isn't the only state that is cautiously experimenting with more aggressive approaches to corporate sponsorship.

According to preliminary survey results from the National Association of State Park Directors, a growing number of states are trying out or considering corporate sponsorship or exclusive distribution deals as a way to help close budget gaps. State parks have traditionally resisted any type of commercialization, says Phillip McKnelly, the association's executive director, and the interest in pursuing corporate partnerships is a relatively new phenomenon driven by the severity of funding crises in state park systems.

In Georgia, the parks system has struggled to keep its parks open as its state funding has declined by more than 40 percent over the past two years. In that light, many parks advocates see the search for new corporate revenue as a welcome development, as long as it's done tastefully.

"There is general agreement that people don't want to see a NASCAR approach to branding the parks," says Andy Fleming, executive director of Friends of Georgia State Parks. "Everybody understands that there's a line that we don't want to cross, in terms of compromising the naturalness of the experience. But the reality is that there's a big gap between the amount of funding and the needs of the system."

## TRAILSIDE TACTICS

Another state that has taken a big leap into sponsorships is Virginia. The Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation has raised at least \$5 million during the past five years through corporate sponsorships, and has begun providing more prominent recognition of sponsors to acknowledge their support.

"We are trying to be cautious," says Joe Elton, Virginia state parks director and president of the National Association of State Park Directors. "We believe that these sponsors deserve some recognition, but we don't believe that we need to engage in crass commercialization of our park system."

One example of how Virginia is trying to strike that balance is a deal with The North Face, an outdoor outfitter. Any purchase of \$50 or more from The North Face comes with a free pass to five popular Virginia state parks. Once visitors are at the parks, they can plug in a code from trailhead signs into The North Face Web site for additional promotional offers. The trail signs are also adorned with The North Face logo.

A similar partnership with the energy company Dominion has allowed the state park system to install high-tech welcome kiosks — complete with touch screens, GPS-based trail information, printable guides and maps, and virtual park tours. "The goal of that project was to enhance the visitor experience and to provide information to visitors when the office is closed," Elton says. "We shortened hours and are frequently understaffed because of budget cuts."

In Georgia, the state's marketing firm is evaluating the parks department's assets and their potential value to private-sector sponsors, and organizing them thematically in ways that might appeal to companies with interests in particular areas. For example, the firm is working to develop a portfolio of sponsorship opportunities that might appeal to companies interested in sustainability, culture and diversity, or childhood wellness.

Clark hopes that this strategy may eventually allow the Department of Natural Resources to improve services and expand its programming. For example, sponsors might provide or help fund amenities that customers are looking for, such as wireless Internet access.

As an example of how this can be done tastefully but effectively, Clark points to the Georgia Department of Transportation's "HERO" program. Trucks staffed with state employees patrol congested Atlanta highways and help get traffic moving when accidents occur or vehicles stall — stranded motorists can call 511 for free help changing a flat tire or jumpstarting a dead battery. The effort is funded for the next three years by State Farm, the insurance company, which gets to feature its logo prominently on the side of the trucks.

Despite some initial skepticism about pursuing parks sponsorships, Clark says the Legislature has been supportive of the idea, especially when he reassured lawmakers that their worst fears about commercialization could not be realized. "I had to tell legislators that it's actually in law that we can't rename a state park," Clark says. "It can't be 'Budweiser State Park.' "

## **Training Announcement - Strategic Conservation Using a Green Infrastructure Approach**

September 13-17, 2010 in Shepherdstown, WV

Register now for the September offering of Strategic Conservation Using a Green Infrastructure Approach being held September 13-17, 2010 at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, WV! This highly-acclaimed introductory course provides participants with a strategic approach for prioritizing conservation opportunities and a planning framework for conservation and development - integrating the green and the grey. Participants will experience firsthand how the green infrastructure approach can be used to connect environmental, social, and economic health across urban, suburban, and rural settings. Participants will also learn how green infrastructure planning can serve as a tool to inform land use decisions and build consensus among diverse interests. Limited scholarship assistance is available.

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: August 20th.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: <http://www.conservationfund.org/node/239>.

## **Job Announcement – Washington Recreation and Conservation Office**

Have you developed and implemented salmon habitat restoration projects?

If yes, then this may be the job for you. The RCO is a great place to work where employees are passionate about protecting our environment and creating recreational opportunities for the citizens of Washington.

Recruitment #: 0810 OGM Salmon  
Appointment Type: Non-permanent appointment (thru June 2011)

Salary: \$4429.00 – \$5813.00 Monthly  
Location: Olympia, WA  
Closing Date: August 24, 2010

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

<http://www.rco.wa.gov/documents/rco/jobs/OGMSalmonRecruitmentNotice.pdf>

## **Job Announcement – Utah Division of State Parks and Recreation**

Deputy Director, Division of State Parks and Recreation (Associate Director, Parks And Rec)  
This is a full-time, career service position, located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Requisition #21951

CLOSES: 8/22/2010

\*\*\*THIS IS A PUBLIC RECRUITMENT\*\*\*

If you have any questions, please call the Human Resource Office at 801-538-7210.

Go to <https://statejobs.utah.gov> to view and apply for this position.