

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 059 078

SE 013 268

TITLE The New Environmental Education Program of the U.S. Office of Education.

INSTITUTION Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Office of Environmental Education.

PUB DATE 71

NOTE 38p.

AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$0.30 Stock No. 1780-0889)

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29

DESCRIPTORS Administrative Organization; Agency Role; Educational Programs; *Environmental Education; *Federal Aid; *Federal Programs; *Projects

ABSTRACT

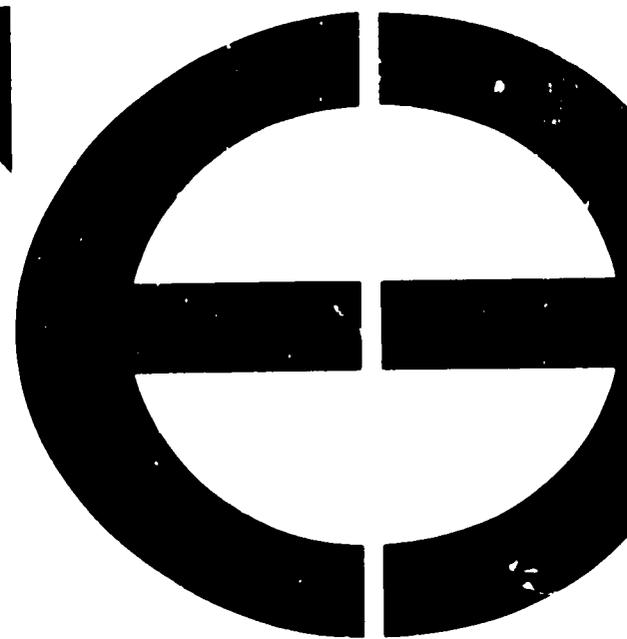
Summarized in this descriptive brochure are the establishment and current development of the environmental education program in the U. S. Office of Education. An account of the initial planning and financial support systems forms the introduction followed by major emphasis on representative projects for fiscal year 1971. Examples include multidisciplinary studies in the formal school system, informal education projects, museums and libraries, state planning organizations, and diverse action groups. The appendix outlines how 1971 grants were made, charts the three-phase proposal selection process, and draws tables and a map for distribution of proposals submitted and grants awarded. (BL)

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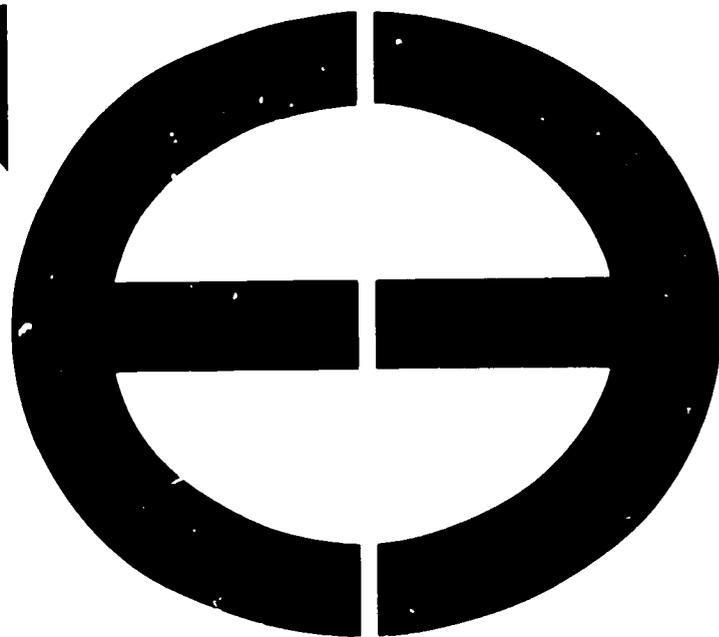
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary

Office of Education
S. P. Marland, Jr., Commissioner of Education

Office of Environmental Education
Robert Gilkey, Director

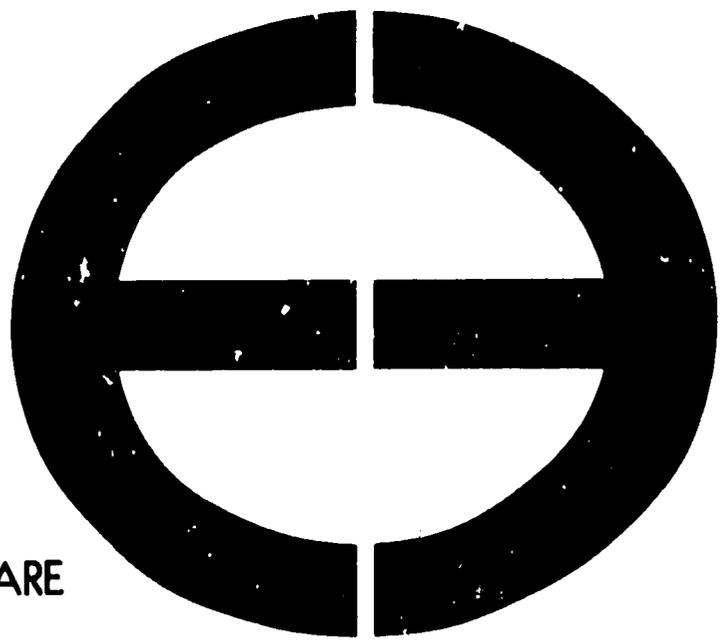
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Superintendent of Documents Catalog No. HE 5.210:10078
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1971

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C., 20402—Price 30 cents
Stock Number 1780-0889

FOREWORD

The quality of our environment has become a matter of serious national concern. It is clear that any effort to deal effectively with this mounting crisis must be deeply rooted in the educational process and through the educational system into the consciousness of every person. Environmental education is truly the education that cannot wait.

In full realization of the need for action, the Office of Education is working closely with other Federal agencies as well as with State and local governments and private, independent institutions, to effect basic and lasting change in our attitudes towards and perceptions of the world in which we live. Our role is education; our commitment is to a healthy environment.

Under the authority of the Environmental Education Act of 1970 the Office of Environmental Education is supporting a wide variety of promising projects and activities. I hope that through them the many people who depend on the educational system for vital knowledge, insights, and skills will become aware in basic ways of the gravity of the situation and of their role in helping improve the quality of our Earth.

S. P. Marland, Jr.
U.S. Commissioner of Education

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I. INTRODUCTION

The environmental education program in the U.S. Office of Education is a response to the growing concern over the crisis which threatens our survival. Overpopulation, mismanagement of natural resources, and pollution of the air and the water have seriously degraded the quality of life. Continued and accelerating urbanization has packed 70 percent of America's people into 2 percent of its land. We have reached the point where our attitudes and behavior must reflect a clear understanding of man's relationships to the environment and, indeed, of the interrelationships of all living things. The survival of man depends upon it.

The Environmental Education Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-516) responds to this challenge. The act calls environmental education ". . . the educational process dealing with man's relationship with his natural and manmade surroundings, and including the relation of population, pollution, resource allocation and depletion, conservation, transportation, technology, and urban and rural planning to the total human environment."

In the summer of 1969, the Institute of International Studies in the Office of Education encouraged 18 interns to set up a student environmental task force. They organized a seminar, surveyed existing Federal programs, produced a film, and created environmental displays. Most of the young people returned to their schools but those who remained helped form an Office of Education *Ad Hoc Task Force on Environmental Activities*.

From the fall of 1969 through the summer of 1971, 70 student assistants, interns, and volunteers provided enthusiastic assistance in developing the environmental education program. One of their most valuable contributions was helping to imple-

ment an innovative grant review process (described in the appendix) for the nearly 2,000 proposals submitted by individuals and groups all over the country during the spring of 1971.

Approximately \$1.7 million was authorized by Congress for fiscal year 1971 grants under the Environmental Education Act. The first grants were awarded to 74 projects in 31 States. These projects permit the local development of new and dynamic approaches to environmental education, the identification of specific needs, and the sharing of ideas, experience, and knowledge necessary to bring about essential changes in traditional educational systems.

These initial grants assist educational programs which support community problem solving, environmental improvement and protection, and ecological awareness. Some went to community groups; others, to school systems and colleges. Among the 74 grants were the first made available to nonformal educational programs, including those run by ecology centers, museums, and libraries. In the future a large portion of the money appropriated under the act will be used to support priority projects which cannot be funded under other existing programs.

In fiscal year 1971, an effort was made—in addition to the budget authority—to initiate a "synergistic approach" to environmental education by redirecting funds available under other legislative authorities to environmental projects. Thirty-seven projects were funded under the authorities of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA); the Education Professions Development Act (EPDA); the Higher Education Act; the Cooperative Research Act; and Public Law 83-102 (educational activities overseas).

Some environmentalists would have the environmental education program support an expanded version of traditional conservation education. Others would build on the tradition of

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tion program support an expanded version of traditional con-
servation education. Others would build on the tradition of out-

door education. Some scientists see it as a form of applied science education; social scientists would direct it toward the study of man-made environments. Effective environmental education must combine all of these elements and serve as a vehicle for bringing about *innovation and reform in our educational systems*. Such reform must change not only what is taught but also how it is taught. Environmental education must emphasize the use of the environment in the education process itself and carry on throughout an individual's lifetime.

Environmental education then, deals with all forms and levels of life, their interrelationships, and our perceptions of them. This synergistic or cooperative action approach, the essence of environmental education, is concerned with what is meaningful and relevant to our times and our existence.

By pooling and redirecting available resources the aim is to create, in President Nixon's words, "new knowledge, new perceptions, new attitudes . . . a basic reform in the way our society looks at problems and makes decisions." With this approach environmental problems can be defined more clearly—and, hopefully, resolved.

II. REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS- FISCAL YEAR 1971

Earth Days 1970 and 1971 dramatized on a national scale what had become evident at local levels—that young people were concerned with the degradation of the environment and were trying to make the Nation aware of the impending environmental crisis.

Broad Appeal to Diverse Groups

An example of the many student-initiated proposals for support by the Office of Education is one at *Beloit (Wisconsin) College*—an environmental education project-on-wheels. In 1970, an *EnvironVan* was designed and built by students themselves and during the academic year toured some 78 secondary schools in the Mississippi River Basin with exhibits, lectures, and field trips geared to the particular locality visited. Community concern was stimulated by talks and demonstrations to area civic groups. The principal goal of the *EnvironVan*, according to the proposal, is "to motivate high school students to take more of an interest in their environment and to realize that the future of their environment is, to a large extent, in their hands."

With the help of \$41,000 in Federal funds and four additional *EnvironVans*, the program hopes to expand its operations to reach over 800 schools in five States. To quote the proposal, "We have found that . . . a student-to-student relationship almost immediately breaks down more traditional student-to-teacher barriers." Results have so far been encouraging. Checks made at several secondary schools reached by the *EnvironVan* last year showed that more than half of them had

initiated, after the visit, an environmentally related course project on their own.

One of the goals of the program was to encourage high school students to think of science, particularly the environmental sciences, as a focus for their postsecondary education. Weaning faculty members frequently choose only their best students to be exposed to the program, but many of the more receptive young people were ordinary achievers—capable and unmotivated—and until then, without direction and educational goals. There is evidence that the Beloit program may have helped many of these young people select a course for their future.

Students are not the only ones involved. Too often in discussions of ecology it is charged that minorities can have no lasting interest in birds, trees, and clean air when they daily face roaches, unemployment, dangerous drugs, and substandard housing. But these problems, too, are part of the ecological balance and urban schools must develop environmental curricula which will be meaningful to students and their environment.

Two proposals directed toward inner city environmental problems which were funded by the Office of Education in fiscal year 1971 are *Blacks United for Progress* in Oakland, California and *Frederick Douglass United Community Center* in the Anacostia area of Washington, D.C.

In Oakland, a \$10,000 grant was made to assist a program of special environmental orientation aimed at an intensely polluted 10-block, economically depressed area. Demonstration projects have been set up around environmentally oriented educational training and a career development model.

Emphasis is being placed on areas which have clear meaning to the people involved. The training will concentrate on home-

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provement, neighborhood landscape, and maintenance techniques and will involve the unskilled or unemployed.

The Oakland group has already had considerable experience in working to keep potential dropouts in school by designing programs to make learning more meaningful. In the same vein a number of trained young people will work within the neighborhoods to determine how to improve and upgrade the area. Sharing a common interest, working toward a common goal, and meeting a common and felt need will bring community and youth together. It may also serve to involve more closely the school, its faculty, students, and curriculum in the life of the community.

Many have found that the best way to reach the young is to encourage them to take an active part in a project. In Anacostia's community center a cross section of students from 12 different schools in this black, low-income, urban community are working to coordinate an educational program to improve the environment in their area. The students, sixth graders through college undergraduates, have defined their environment as the social and physical aspects of their surroundings.

They are now working to identify problems, define solutions and goals, and organize into learning groups. Their efforts are also directed at changing the curriculum in their schools to make it more meaningful to them in meeting what they see as their special needs.

In addition to a \$55,000 environmental education grant, these activities are receiving support from the city government and other institutions which have pledged to make resources and personnel available to the group.

Environmental career information and training is another aspect of the program which has long-range value to the community. Student aides will be employed and trained and their experiences will qualify them to direct seminars, conduct workshops

and field explorations, assist teachers, and give others. The potential effects of involving youth and the community in a cooperative educational effort of this kind on a sustained basis are extremely promising.

Another program with active community involvement to meet the needs of a minority group is the *Santa Clara Consumer's Corporation* in Hollister, California. Its environmental education dissemination program relates to the environmental needs of the Mexican-American farmers.

Problems which particularly affect the lives of the 16,000 resident and migrant Mexican-American farm workers are unsanitary health conditions in the farm labor camps, lack of satisfactory family planning advice.

To begin to deal with these problems, the program is publishing a bilingual newsletter—suggesting solutions to workers of their legal rights, obligations, and the availability of legal and health services. Studies and experimental forms of information development and dissemination will be carried out to determine the best way to reach the community. The field, the camps, and the canneries will have onsite laboratories.

Multidisciplinary Studies in the Formal School System

If we are to work toward public environmental health and ecological balance it is essential that students have the opportunity to develop environmental values at the early school education and fortify these throughout secondary education and beyond the formal educational system.

In introducing *environmental/ecological concepts* into the elementary system, a number of different approaches are used. One way is to integrate these basic principles

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In introducing *environmental/ecological concepts* into the ele-
mentary system, a number of different approaches can be
used. One way is to integrate these basic principles into exist-

ing courses such as social studies, science, or health. Another approach, chosen by *East Syracuse-Minoa School District* in New York, is to develop multidisciplinary courses based on specific environmental problems.

East Syracuse-Minoa is a diverse and growing middle-class suburb of Syracuse which is comprised of heavy industry, three major housing developments, proliferating interstate highway systems, open farm land, and one existing and one proposed State park.

With the help of a \$25,000 environmental education grant, the district will work toward developing a broad, coordinated environmental education section of the elementary and middle school curriculum. Three complete curriculum units for all grades will be developed with the project running throughout the summer as well as the regular school year. Units will range from early orientation and recognition of ecology in the lower grades to an investigative approach to political and socioeconomic aspects of specific environmental issues in the upper grades. Individual and team research projects will be encouraged throughout.

The Atlanta, Georgia Public Schools devised a curriculum development program which employs procedures to "challenge and interest pupils in curriculum development and to overcome weaknesses of the traditional school."

The program involves 100 10th- and 11th-grade students each quarter from two Atlanta high schools. They will work under contract with teachers and will individually study environmental problems of particular local interest. Interviews with community leaders and other information-gathering procedures will provide a basis for the development of a complete environmental curriculum for elementary and high schools.

During the time they are working on their projects, the students will be exempt from usual school responsibilities. Credits

will be given in science, social studies, communications, mathematics.

In *Corvallis, Oregon*, one school will be used as a model to structure the district's secondary curriculum, linking several disciplines with the environment as the central issue. Different academic approaches to a common problem will be developed and an operating manual describing them will be published by the end of the year.

The plan envisions a school in which environmental education is an integral part of the entire curriculum. Instructors in different areas of expertise will teach in each other's classes and students will prepare assignments which will relate to a wide range of courses. Study will take place outside the classroom in the community to give students a broad exposure and enable them to work toward constructive goals.

At the higher education level some college and university departments are reorganizing themselves into environmental studies programs which cut across disciplinary lines and involve faculty from a broad range of academic fields. A multidisciplinary approach to teaching and research combines the expertise of the social sciences, humanities, physical and biological sciences, and engineering. The environment provides the principle around which the program is organized.

San Jose (California) State College is located in a county which suffers severely from the effects of pollution, mainly urban air and urban blight. In addition, the economy has been shaken by acute unemployment in aerospace-related industries. The environmental project faces the sensitive question of community priorities at a time when the area cries out for economic recovery and increased employment. The *Conceptual Structure of Human Ecology* as described in the proposal recognizes "In order to build a survival society we must establish physical parameters (characteristic elements or constants) of survival, decide on the quality of life we wish to pursue

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and then evolve the social relationships and economic structures necessary to realize and maintain that quality of life."

Under its humanities department, the college will adopt a multidisciplinary approach to these problems and work toward models for solution. The curriculum will emerge from a joint student-faculty study of cultural and social problems involved in building a "survival society" and attempt to find ecologically sound answers for the problems.

Informal Education Projects

One of the hopeful signs of the 1970's is the increased numbers of citizens' environmental groups. They evolve from the needs and problems of a particular community but are characterized by a common determination that *the 1970's must be the decade when America pays up its debt to the past by reclaiming the purity of its air, its water, and all living environments.*

Typical of these groups are the *ENACT Ecology Center* in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the *Ecology Action Education Center's Training Institute*, Modesto, California. Both of these proposals were funded under the small grant category (under \$10,000). ENACT's program is organized around a chemical-free garden, which is designed to demonstrate alternatives to present methods of lawn and garden care. Emphasis will be placed on the physical, chemical, and biological changes in the soil which is managed with organic techniques. The educational program will demonstrate ecological principles, such as diversity of species, through a stabilized yard community, nutrient recycling in organic matter, soil moisture control through plant spacing and mulching, pest control through natural predators, and soil structure improvement.

The ecology institute was established in 1968 to "study and develop the methods for the creation of a balanced relationship

between the needs and aspirations of society and the conditions of man's environment." Since then, national attention has been focused on innovative projects, publications, and programs initiated by the Modesto group. Now, with a small grant of \$8,900, the institute will bring together representatives of environmentally concerned public and private organizations throughout California's Central Valley for a long intensive training symposium at Modesto. The symposium will stress the interdependence of environmental problems and attempt to integrate the efforts of various agencies toward their solutions.

A major problem we face is disposing of the millions of tons of solid waste our affluent, highly industrialized society produces each year. Some innovative approaches to this problem with the esthetic, health, economic, and recreational benefits have been tried. For example, two recreational areas, *Mount Trashmore* in Norfolk, Virginia, and *Mount Trashmore* in Wisconsin, have been created almost entirely from solid waste. People are beginning to look at solid wastes as a resource with considerable cash value. One program, *Cash*, is based on the profitability of recycling. It was suggested by the *Environmental Action Coalition*, a group of citizens concerned with the deterioration of the environment. According to its directors, "The solution is a community-based recycling, collection, and disposal program which is necessary to solve two interrelated problems: a mental crisis and an educational need." Part of the program is to bring trash to some 20 *Trash Is Cash* centers. The social feasibility of community recycling of solid wastes has already been demonstrated. The eventual goal of the organization is to have government agencies or private industry take over the project on a large scale. Under the grant from the Office of Educational Resources of the project, *Learning Through Experience* will involve students, teachers, and community members in recycling experiences based on the recycling program.

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Formal Education Projects

One of the hopeful signs of the 1970's is the increased number of citizens' environmental groups. They evolve from the needs and problems of a particular community but are characterized by a common determination that *the 1970's must be the decade when America pays up its debt to the past by re-creating the purity of its air, its water, and all living environ-*

Some of these groups are the *ENACT Ecology Center* in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the *Ecology Action Education Center's Learning Institute*, Modesto, California. Both of these proposals are funded under the small grant category (under \$10,000). The program is organized around a chemical-free garden, which is designed to demonstrate alternatives to present methods of lawn and garden care. Emphasis will be placed on the physical, chemical, and biological changes in the soil which are brought about by organic techniques. The educational program will demonstrate ecological principles, such as diversity of plants, through a stabilized yard community, nutrient recycling of organic matter, soil moisture control through plant spacing and mulching, pest control through natural predators, and soil structure improvement.

The ecology institute was established in 1968 to "study and develop the methods for the creation of a balanced relationship

between the needs and aspirations of society and the limitations of man's environment." Since then, national interest has focused on innovative projects, publications, and exhibits created by the Modesto group. Now, with a small Office of Education grant of \$8,900, the institute will bring together representatives of environmentally concerned public and private organizations throughout California's Central Valley for a week-long intensive training symposium at Modesto Junior College. The symposium will stress the interdependence of the problems and attempt to integrate the efforts of all relevant agencies toward their solutions.

A major problem we face is disposing of the 150 millions of tons of solid waste our affluent, highly industrialized society produces each year. Some innovative approaches to dealing with the esthetic, health, economic, and resource problems have been tried. For example, two recreational mountains, *Mount Trashmore* in Norfolk, Virginia, and *Mount Oshkosh* in Wisconsin, have been created almost entirely from trash. Some people are beginning to look at solid wastes as "urban ore" with considerable cash value. One program, called *Trash Is Cash*, is based on the profitability of recycling. It was initially suggested by the *Environmental Action Coalition of New York*, a group of citizens concerned with the deterioration of their environment. According to its directors, "The development of a community-based recycling, collection, and learning center is necessary to solve two interrelated problems: an environmental crisis and an educational need." Participating groups bring trash to some 20 *Trash Is Cash* centers. The economic and social feasibility of community recycling of household solid wastes has already been demonstrated by the coalition. The eventual goal of the organization is to have municipal agencies or private industry take over the project on a massive scale. Under the grant from the Office of Education, the educational section of the project, *Learning Through Action*, will involve students, teachers, and community members in learning experiences based on the recycling program, providing un-

derstanding of many of the complex concepts involved with the use of natural resources.

With the help of a \$10,000 grant from the Office of Education, the *Luzerne-Lackawanna (Pennsylvania) Citizens' Council for Clean Air* will conduct an Environmental-Crisis Series in two Pennsylvania counties in conjunction with local service groups. The series will be comprised of a five-part program of intensive workshops to deal with both theoretical and tangible school and community concerns. The workshop idea came about in response to frequent requests from students, teachers, and school administrators for information and curricular suggestions on a broad range of environmental issues.

Museums and Libraries

An interesting commentary on the nature of contemporary environmental concerns is that few of us have ever really received formal education in ecology or environmental systems. Instead, the nonformal educators—garden clubs, conservation groups, voluntary organizations, nature societies, and local museums or libraries—have contributed most to the background we do have. At least as important, though, is that they have made us increasingly aware of our disappearing natural heritage and the need for action to save it. In order to continue to receive the benefits of the contributions these groups have been making for many years and to encourage their continuing efforts, the Environmental Education Act also included authority to make grants to private organizations, specifically including museums and libraries.

One particularly creative program was designed by the *Children's Museum of Boston, Massachusetts*, working with the city school system, MIT's Environmental Studies Laboratory, and the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority. This *Open City Project* brings together children from two middle schools—one in the inner city, the other suburban—with city

planners, transportation administrators, educators, and parents. Through action projects carried out within the communities, the children will examine first-hand their local transportation habits, needs, and values. Along with the project staff and the transit authority they will begin work to find new ways to meet these demands. The transit authority will attempt over the following summer to try out some of the ideas developed by the children. Originally, the idea was developed because "for most youngsters, traveling through the city is an infrequent, confusing threatening experience. There is a need to facilitate patterns of urban travel for children which will encourage them to explore the educative potential of the city and will encourage them to adopt effective, environmentally sound travel habits."

The St. Louis (Missouri) Public Library was given a \$50,000 grant by the Office of Education to establish a network of library-based ecology centers throughout the city and county. The project called for transforming libraries—selectively—into active centers for community education as well as for individual reader use. Each center will gear itself to address environmental issues of greatest concern to the area it serves. Services and resources include seminars, environmental speakers for citizens and student groups, newsletters, information switchboards, and coordination of community-initiated environmental education projects.

Environmental education has an effect outside the confines of the formal system of education. Because it involves the whole community, it cannot be contained within the brick walls of a school.

In Lockport, Illinois, the communities no longer plan to build traditional schools. Instead, they will build learning centers that are open year round as late in the day as students and staff want to stay. These centers will serve all ages. Team teaching, shared space, individualized instruction, and neighborhood involvement are integral to each center.

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In Lockport, Illinois, the communities no longer plan to build traditional schools. Instead, they will build learning centers, open year round as late in the day as students and staff care to stay. These centers will serve all ages. Team teaching, open space, individualized instruction, and neighborhood involvement are integral to each center.

About \$10,000 in environmental education funds will help Lockport's Elementary School District No. 96 undertake a program for environmental education in these community learning centers. The community planned projects will use 11 acres of school land and 60 acres of forest, train professionals to operate the new school, and coordinate local environmental activities. Throughout the program community cooperation will be stressed.

State Commitment

Although interest in developing new types of environmental education envisioned by the act is relatively new, programs in outdoor education, conservation, environmental sciences, and nature study have been going on at least since the turn of the century. It has not been unusual in the past to find these various programs at odds with each other competing for scarce resources to support their programs and to get the attention of a small audience.

A cooperative strategy is necessary to utilize effectively the resources of all organizations that could contribute to environmental education efforts. State planning activities have been supported to provide suggested directions for the limited funds and personnel available. These State planning groups are composed of individuals who represent various statewide organizations, such as conservation groups, the State education agency, business, labor, industry, television, and other public and private educational and environmental organizations. Grants were made to these planning groups through one of the member organizations, such as the *Task Force on Conservation Education of the Massachusetts Audubon Society* which received a grant to complete an evaluation of statewide needs for a coordinated environmental education effort and to establish a permanent planning board to assess the priorities of environmental needs within the State.

In Colorado, the *Center for Research and Education Park*, in association with such organizations Mountain Center on the Environment and the Department of Education received some \$40,000 in Education funds to support the evaluation and activities of Colorado's master plan for environmental education. Membership in the planning group includes representatives from a wide range of major interests including informal education groups, students, health care, the media, industry, and city planners. The group met through a series of public meetings in Denver. For each special interest committees were developed, for example, as education, media, labor, business, industry, and government agencies. Each committee will form its own special plan thereby bringing additional people into the planning process. At the same time, several statewide activities are being planned. USDA's Soil Conservation Service and Keep America Beautiful will sponsor local planning groups throughout the state. Two-way dissemination systems thus created will provide Coloradans with an opportunity to participate in the process.

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These diverse examples were chosen to illustrate the environmental education program and to stimulate discussion about new approaches to environmental education that meet the needs of different types of communities.

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These diverse examples were chosen to illustrate the scope of the environmental education program and to stimulate thought about new approaches to environmental education suited to the needs of different types of communities.

III. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

U.S. Commissioner of Education S. P. Marland, Jr. has stressed that environmental education is concerned with every human being and every other form of life upon this planet. It is clear that education is central to any serious attempt to abate pollution and maintain a quality environment. It must provide the understanding of environmental concepts that we shall need to deal with these very basic problems which affect our lives in every way.

In the Spring of 1971, Congress appropriated to the Office of Education for fiscal year 1972, \$3.514 million to continue funding environmental education activities. This is only one source of funding. The Office of Education earmarked an additional \$11.4 million from approximately 20 other funding authorities for the same purpose. As Commissioner Marland has said,

Central to the philosophy of environmental education is the idea of using environmental education funds and authority as a catalyst—a triggering mechanism—for other funding commitments within the Office of Education and in the coordination of resources and facilities of other Federal agencies.

Contributions of additional millions are expected at State and local levels. Further support to community programs is also coming from corporations, foundations, and local business and industry.

Once this broad base of support is firmly established, it will mean a level of funding sufficient to carry out in the 1970's, a national strategy of environmental education which will lead

to a significant improvement in the quality of all our lives. Some skeptics think this is a fad. But the urgency has become so clear that, as one environmentalist said, "If it is a fad, it will be the last fad of the 20th century."

Dr. Robert Gilkey, Director, Office of Environmental Education in the Office of Education, sees environmental concerns leading to the development of new and more comprehensive educational programs with a greater focus on teacher training to implement program goals. He envisions regional institutes for education and training, a professional environmental education association, a center for development of materials, citizen education, and a nationwide network of ecology centers.

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APPENDIX

HOW 1971 GRANTS WERE MADE

Criteria for 1971 Proposals

Eligibility

All public and private nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations are eligible to apply for grants under the Environmental Education Act, except as noted in the *Handbook on Preparing Proposals under the Environmental Education Act* which was mailed* in April 1971 to requestors who had written the Office of Education asking for information about funds for environmental education programs.

Definition

The Environmental Education Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-516) defines environmental education as "the educational process dealing with man's relationship with his natural and manmade surrounding, and including the relation of population, pollution, resource allocation and depletion, conservation, transportation, technology, and urban and rural planning to the total human environment."

Requirements

All activities supported under the Environmental Education Act must be designed to meet the purposes of the act and fall within the act's definition of environmental education. In addition projects should include provision for self-evaluation, dissemination by the Office of Education of the results of the

* The early 1971 mailing list plus many additional requestors will be used to distribute the *Handbook* for fiscal year 1972 proposals. If you would like your name or organization added to the mailing list, write: Environmental Education Program, Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

activity, shared-funding, and possible replication (except as noted).

1. Self-Evaluation: Projects lasting over 6 months and less than 12 months must provide for a self-evaluation by the project staff and/or their supervisor. Projects lasting over 12 months will provide for self-evaluations at 6-month intervals and a final evaluation when completed.
2. Dissemination: The descriptions, materials, and evaluations of projects must be submitted to the Office of Education for possible dissemination.
3. Shared-funding: The exact amount or percentage of the cost to be covered with Federal funds will be determined by the nature and purpose of the project but will not exceed 80 percent of the total cost. Exceptions to this rule may be projects such as curriculum development, and dissemination.
4. Qualifications: The qualifications of the project staff and staff are consistent with the requirements of the project plan.
5. Feasibility: The objective of the project must be achievable in terms of scope, time, and financial resources.
6. Replicability: All projects designated "replicable" should include a description of the conditions (type of institution, school, organization, financial and other resources) under which the project could be replicated, in whole or in part, under the constraints therein. The replicability of the project demonstrations will be a major criteria for selection.
7. Student Involvement: Students are involved to the extent possible, in the development and implementation of the project.
8. Use of Volunteers: Project makes use of students and other volunteers when such assistance is available and would enhance the project.

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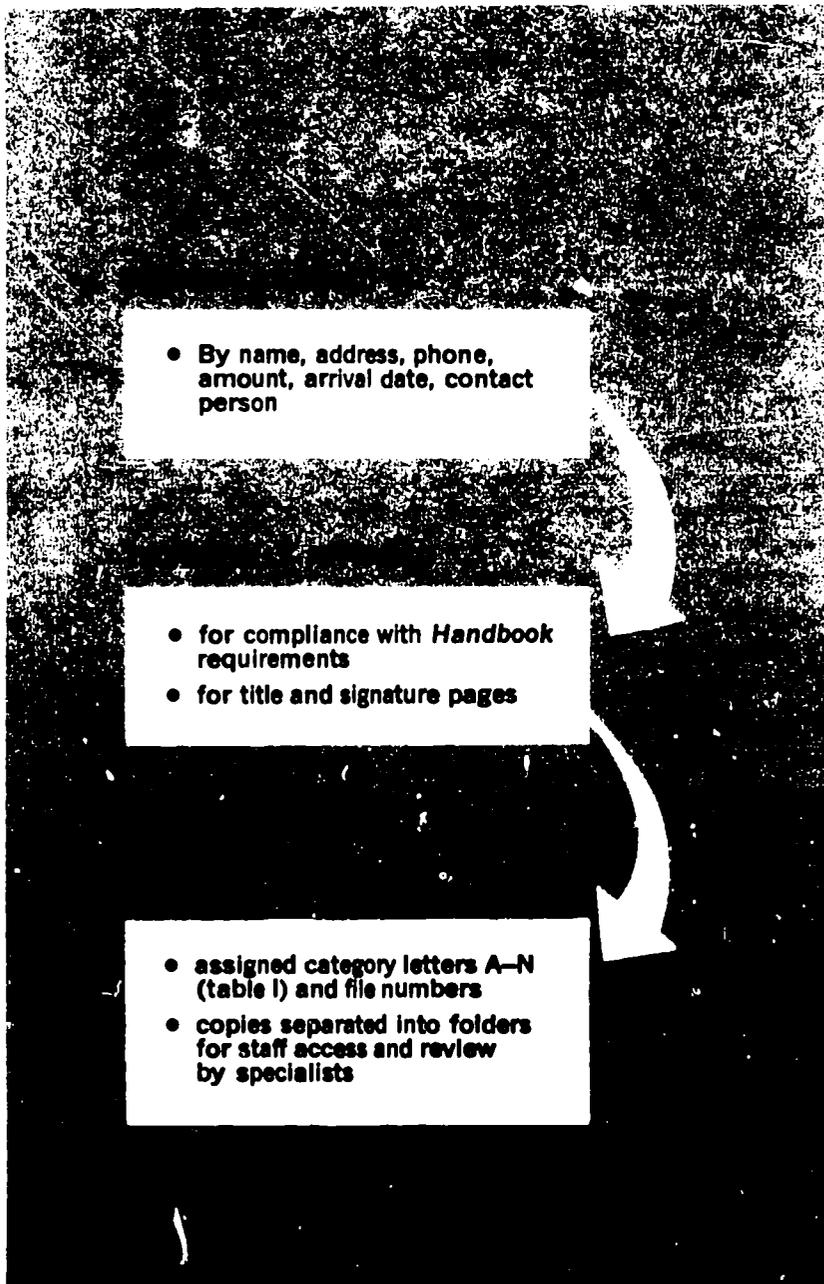
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2. Dissemination: The descriptions, materials, and evaluations of projects must be submitted to the Office of Education for possible dissemination.
3. Shared-funding: The exact amount or percentage of the cost to be covered with Federal funds will be determined by the nature and purpose of the project, but will not exceed 80 percent of the total cost. Exceptions to this rule may be projects such as evaluation, curriculum development, and dissemination.
4. Qualifications: The qualifications of the organization and staff are consistent with the requirements of the project plan.
5. Feasibility: The objective of the project is practicable in terms of scope, time, and financial support.
6. Replicability: All projects designated "pilot-demonstration" should include a description of the conditions (type of institution, school, organization, location, financial and other resources) under which the project could be replicated, in whole or in part, and the constraints therein. The replicability of pilot-demonstrations will be a major criteria for funding.
7. Student Involvement: Students are involved to the extent possible, in the development and implementation of the project.
8. Use of Volunteers: Project makes use of professional and other volunteers when such assistance is available and would enhance the project.

Proposal Selection Process

The following graphics explain the selection process wherein almost 2,000 proposals were read and evaluated by two or more experts. Table 1 gives an overview for fiscal year 1971 proposals and lists the categories for grants over \$10,000. Table 2 shows the origin of proposals for small and large grants by type of grantee. The map shows the geographic distribution of proposals submitted and grants awarded.

PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCESS

PHASE I—PREPARATION

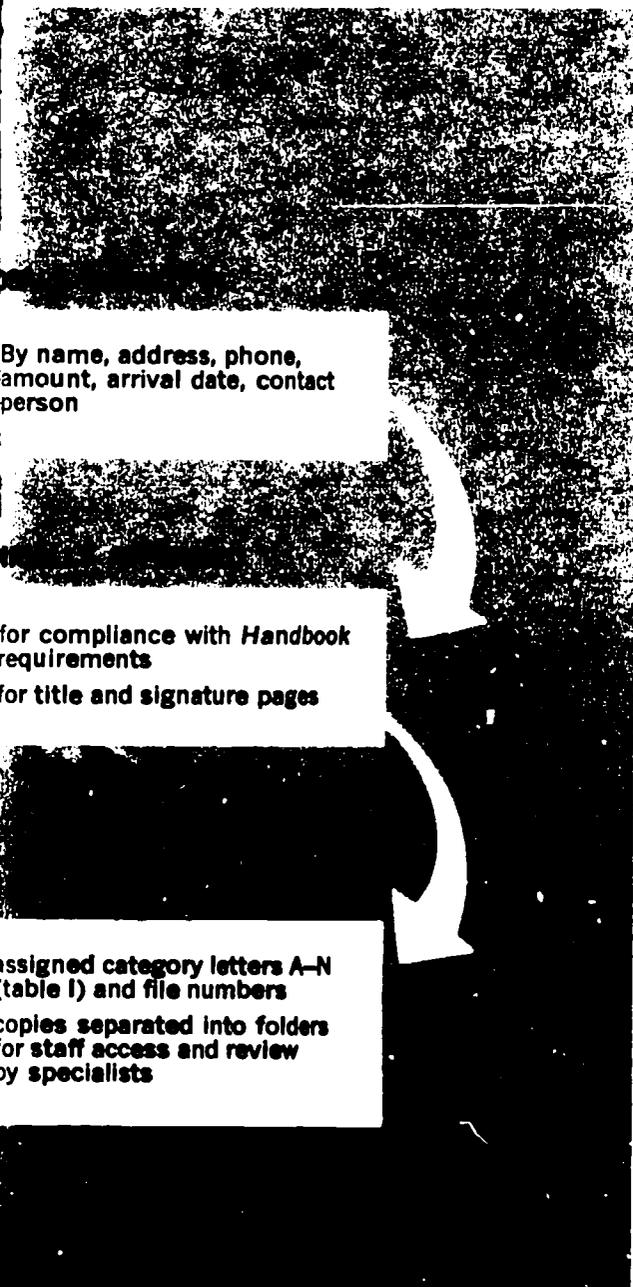


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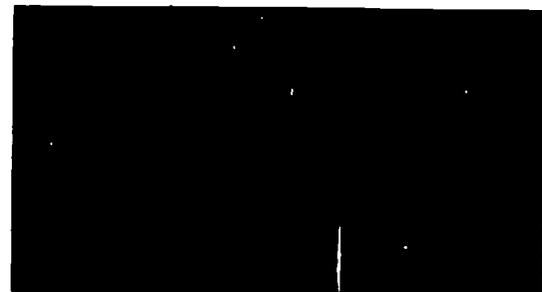
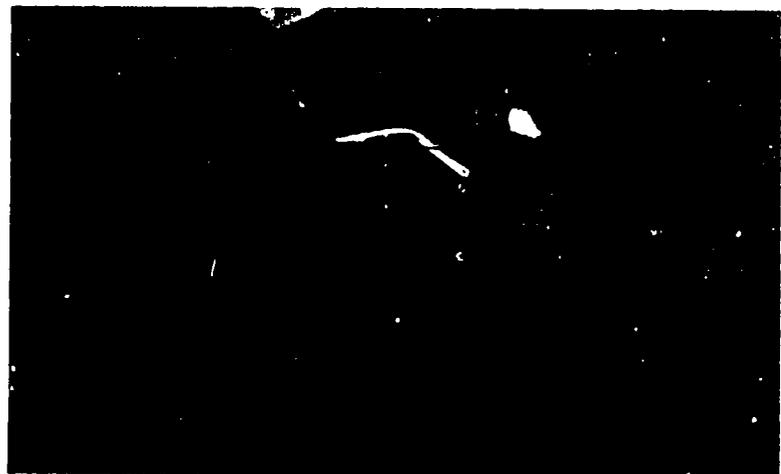
PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCESS

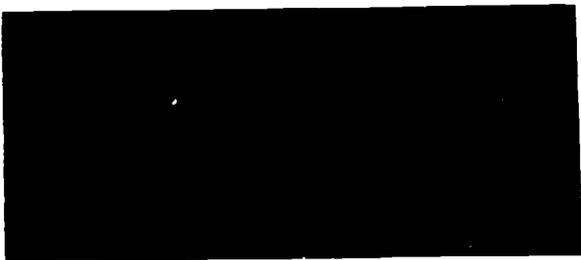
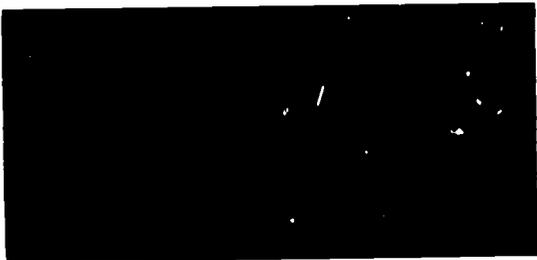
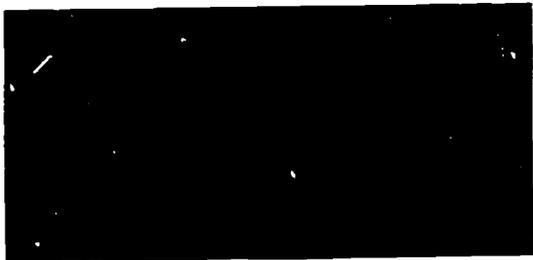
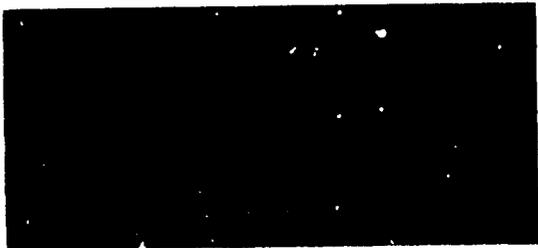
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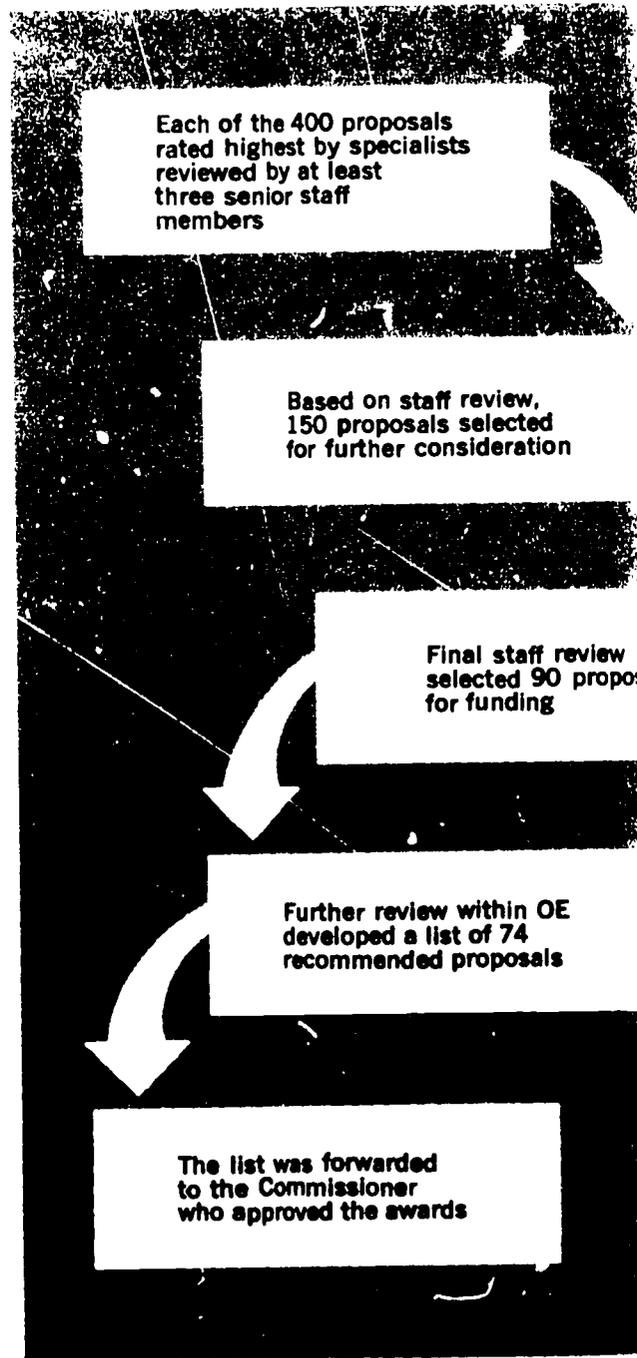
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PHASE III—PROPOSAL EVALUATION BY OE



PHASE III—PROPOSAL EVALUATION BY OE STAFF

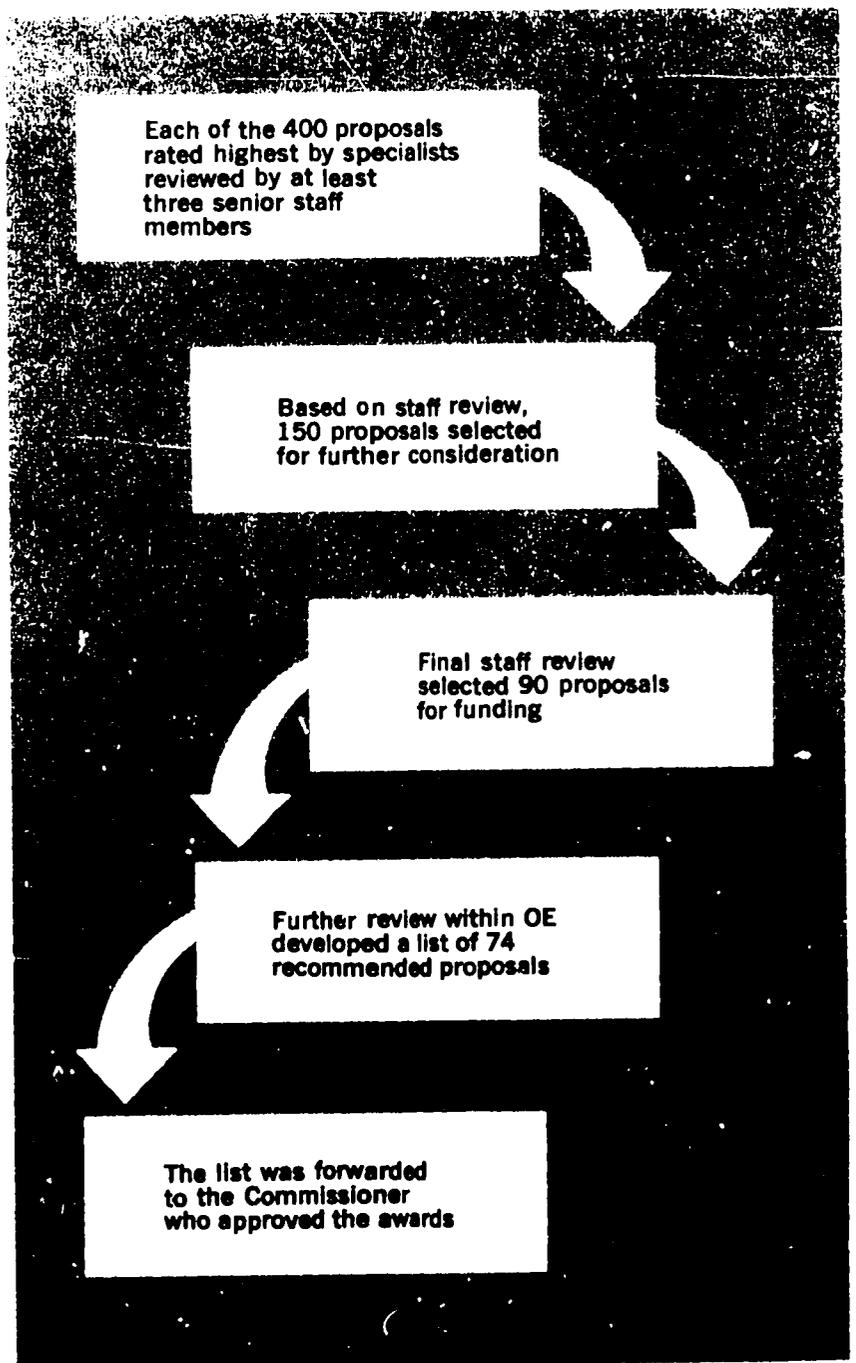


TABLE 1—PROPOSALS SUBMITTED AND GRANTS AWARDED

Less than 4 percent of the nearly 2,000 proposals submitted were funded. Small grants of \$10,000 or less accounted for 36 of the 74 funded projects. Small grants, authorized by section V of the act, may be awarded "to nonprofit organizations such as citizens groups, volunteer organizations working in the environmental field, and other public and private nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations for conducting courses, workshops, seminars, symposiums, institutes, and conferences" designed to demonstrate innovative approaches to environmental education. Small grants were described in general terms in the Handbook. Proposals for large grants were solicited in activity categories coded A-N as specified in the Handbook. Among the proposals submitted for large grants, leading areas were (1) community environmental education projects, (2) environmental education centers, and (3) curriculum development.

	Number submitted	Percent submitted in categories	Number grants awarded
Total—All Grants	1,825		74
Proposals for small grants (\$10,000 or less) Total	1,024		36
Proposals for large grants (over \$10,000) Total	801		38
A. Community environmental education projects	225	25	11
B. Special evaluation and dissemination activities for State planning groups	18	2	6
C. Environmental education centers	100	21	1
D. Noneducational personnel development—inservice	36	4	1
E. Comprehensive community education models	18	2	1
F. Educational personnel training—inservice	54	6	1
G. Supplementary materials development	99	10	1
H. Evaluation projects	18	2	1
I. Dissemination	63	7	0
J. Curriculum development	125	14	9
K. Workshops for government personnel	9	1	1
L. Elementary and secondary education programs	36	4	1
M. Noneducational personnel training—preservice	9	1	1
N. Educational personnel training—preservice	9	1	0

TABLE 2—ORIGIN OF PROPOSALS FOR LARGE AND SMALL GRANTS, BY TYPE OF GRANTEE

Type of grantee	Large grants (over \$10,000)				Small grants (\$10,000 or less)			
	Number submitted	Percent of total	Number funded	Amount of grant	Number submitted	Percent of total	Number funded	Amount of grant
Universities, 4-year colleges, and community colleges	351	39	14	\$383,000	379	37	5	\$37,900
Local and State education agencies	228	25	6	365,000	133	13	3	26,200
Community education programs	18	2	2	87,000	31	3	4	37,750
Private environmental organizations	54	6	3	99,800	82	8	8	71,100
Private educational organizations	54	6	6	271,400	102	10	2	17,487
Other private organizations	99	11	2	65,000	135	13	8	67,000
Public agencies	45	5	3	103,554	72	7	5	36,521
Museums	28	3	1	19,000	20	2	—	—
Libraries	24	3	1	50,000	10	1	1	4,869
Total	901		38	1,422,990	1,024		36	299,487

For information about fiscal 1972 proposals

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Office of Education

Washington, D.C. 20202

Tel. Nos. Area Code 202-962-7807 or

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED AND GRANTS AWARDED

Nearly 2,000 proposals submitted were funded. Small grants of \$10,000 or less accounted for 36 of the 74 funded awards by section V of the act, and the majority of these went to nonprofit organizations such as citizens groups, volunteer environmental clubs, and other public and private nonprofit groups, institutions, and organizations for conducting seminars, symposia, institutes, and other activities designed to disseminate knowledge and resources to environmentalists described in general terms in the legislation. Proposals for large grants were limited to activity categories listed in the act. Among the proposals submitted for large grants, leading ones were (1) community environmental education centers, and (2) curriculum development.

	Number submitted	Percent submitted in category	Number grants awarded
Total—All Grants	1,999		74
(\$10,000 or less)			
Total	1,894		38
(over \$10,000)			
Total	994		36
Community environmental education projects	225	23	11
Curriculum development—State planning groups	190	19	6
Community environmental education centers	180	18	4
Curriculum development—Institutes	170	17	2
Community environmental education projects	160	16	1
Curriculum development—Institutes	150	15	1
Curriculum development	140	14	1
Community environmental education projects	130	13	1
Curriculum development—Institutes	120	12	1
Community environmental education projects	110	11	1
Curriculum development—Institutes	100	10	1
Community environmental education projects	90	9	1
Curriculum development—Institutes	80	8	1
Community environmental education projects	70	7	1
Curriculum development—Institutes	60	6	1
Community environmental education projects	50	5	1
Curriculum development—Institutes	40	4	1
Community environmental education projects	30	3	1
Curriculum development—Institutes	20	2	1
Community environmental education projects	10	1	1

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSALS FOR LARGE AND SMALL GRANTS, BY TYPE OF GRANTEE

Type of grantee	Large grants (over \$10,000)				Small grants (\$10,000 or less)			
	Number submitted	Percent of total	Number funded	Amount of grant	Number submitted	Percent of total	Number funded	Amount of grant
Community and community	351	38	14	\$383,000	379	37	5	\$37,000
Universities	229	25	6	\$65,000	123	13	3	\$5,200
Nonprofits	16	2	2	\$7,000	31	3	4	\$7,700
State agencies	54	6	3	\$8,000	82	8	8	\$7,100
Local governments	54	6	6	\$71,400	102	10	2	\$7,400
Other	99	11	2	\$2,000	125	13	8	\$7,000
	45	5	3	\$65,854	72	7	5	\$7,000
	28	3	1	\$19,000	29	3	2	\$6,521
	24	3	1	\$50,000	10	1	1	\$4,000
Total	901		38	1,422,000	1,024		36	298,487

For information about fiscal 1972 proposals, write—

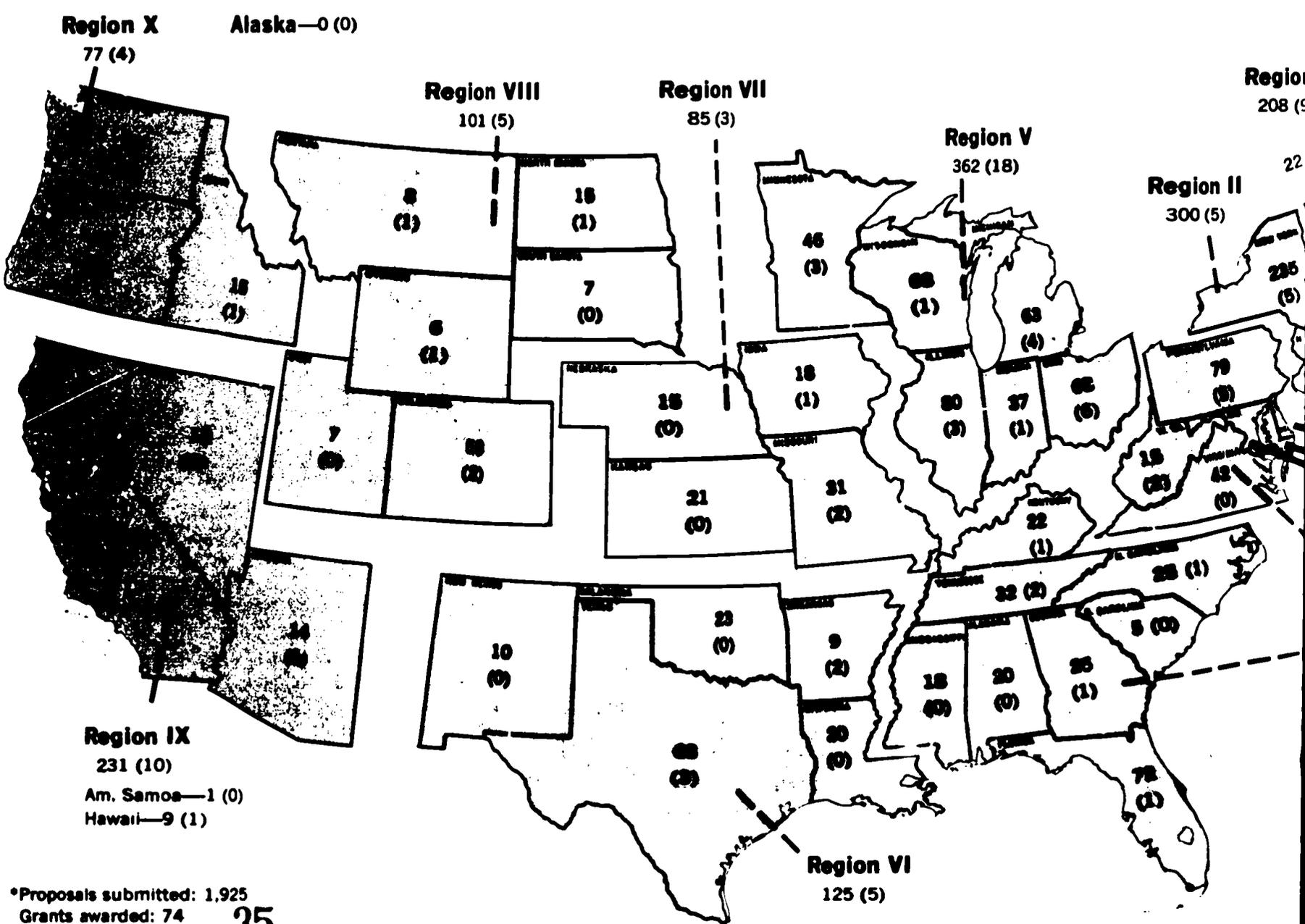
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Office of Education

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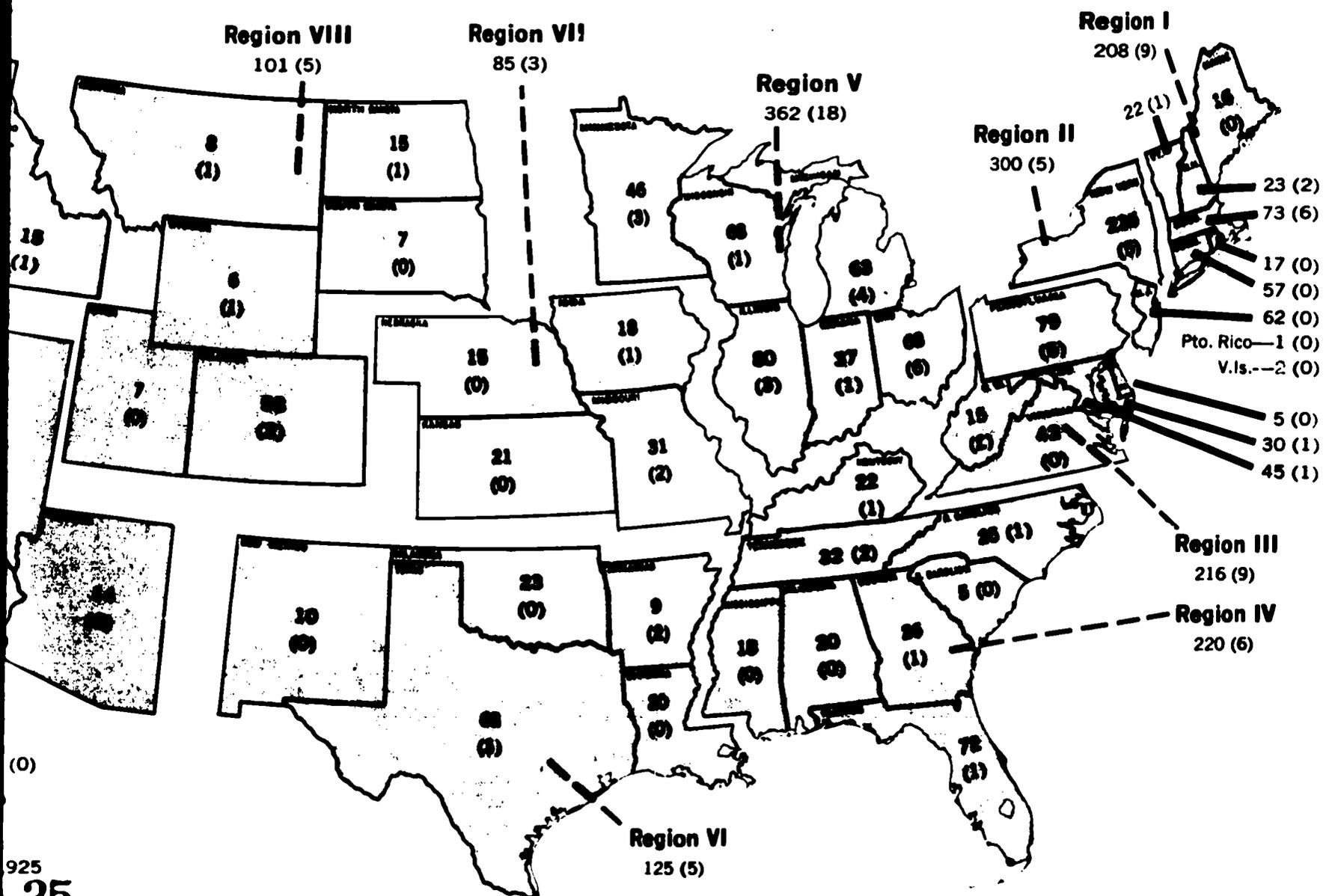
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*Proposals submitted: 1,925
 Grants awarded: 74

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