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ABSTRACT This brief guide to environmental careers first provides a history of this job market and then in two sections (covering six pages), describes specific jobs and steps to planning a career. The first section describes each job in each of the major categories of careers in the environmental field: (1) Environmental Equipment Operation (attendants and support personnel operators, incinerator plant attendant, wildlife attendant, wastewater treatment plant operator, sanitary landfill equipment operator, solid waste systems manager); (2) Environmental Technology (environmental inspector, nuclear technician, mechanical tester); (3) Environmental Technology and Education (teacher, environmental engineer, noise control specialist, physician, psychologist, sanitarian/environmentalist, toxicologist, urban planner, soil conservationist); and (4) Environmental Science and Research (aquatic biologist, entomologist, physiologist, agronomist, epidemiologist, geologist, meteorologist, oceanographer, sociologist, writer, lawyer). The second section provides suggestions for finding out about job information and employment opportunities. Appended is a state-by-state listing of postsecondary schools and colleges offering environmental science programs, along with names and addresses of organizations which will provide (free or at cost) career information. (SH)
Working toward a better environment
The horizon for environmental careers is vast and expanding.

The restoration and protection of our environment will require an enormous range of specialists, from wildlife attendants to sanitary engineers, from operators of pollution control equipment to soil conservationists.

The demand for various kinds of technicians, educators and researchers in this field, for example, is expected to reach 1.5 million in the next year or two.

Employment opportunities in the environmental field are opening up not only in state and Federal governments but at the city and county level, in private industry, and in research institutions and laboratories.

What brought about this dramatic new job market?

Historically we can look back to the 1960s as the decade when the United States and other countries saw public concern over pollution undergo a transformation. The publication of Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring," a series of pollution episodes including major oil spills, and heightened awareness of the dangers to public health from pollution all contributed to the rise of an environmental movement.

Congress responded to the change with a series of strong new laws to cope with pollution. Among them were the Clean Air Amendments of 1970, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, the Noise Pollution Control Act, and Environmental Pesticides Control Act of 1972.

An important step also was taken in 1970 with the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to centralize Federal anti-pollution efforts, until then dispersed among 15 departments and agencies. EPA not only implements and enforces these new laws but also deals with environmental problems such as solid wastes, drinking water quality, and environmental radiation. The Agency operates through 10 regional offices, laboratories, and at its headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The science of pollution control is progressing. The first nationwide auto emission controls were installed on 1968 cars. Since then, as auto makers developed systems to meet the increas-
ingly stiffer standards required by law, emission controls have become more sophisticated and efficient. But the complex new controls created new problems and the search for the best control method still goes on. Indeed, many people believe that the ultimate solution is to develop clean engines rather than elaborate add-on emission control systems.

There has also been marked technological progress in controlling pollution from large plants. Stack scrubbers, for instance, have been developed in recent years that show great promise of enabling electric generating stations to burn high-sulfur coal without jeopardizing clean air standards.

As a result of these and other developments, employment in what is broadly called "pollution management" is rapidly expanding through public and private expenditures. The President's Council on Environmental Quality has estimated that combined spending on pollution control will total approximately $275 billion in the decade ending in 1981. This means millions of new jobs associated with the national commitment to a cleaner, healthier environment.

Pollution problems do not stop at the United States border. Reports to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 showed that the problem is global. Even developing nations have environmental troubles with creeping soil salinity and erosion, with man-made filth diseases, with water shortages, and with raw new cities. They need environmental managers just as urgently as the technologically rich countries.

So the need for men and women to dedicate their lives to helping make the world a healthier and cleaner place has never been more urgent. Your contribution will be a welcome one, whether it's in volunteer work or as a career employee.

Where do you want to start? Some of the best opportunities are close by, in local and State government levels and in industry. Local government bodies employ people in air pollution monitoring and enforcement, city planning, milk and food protection, sanitation, waste collection and disposal, and similar fields.

Industry is increasingly investing in pollution technology to meet the requirements of Federal laws. The private outlay for such controls, including maintenance and operating costs for air and water pollution, radiation, solid waste, and land reclamation will total approximately $210 billion in the decade ending in 1981. Men and women will be needed to install, service and monitor such equipment. Company laboratories will need technicians. Air and water cleaning equipment, as well as systems to reclaim and recycle useful materials from industrial waste also are expanding fields for job opportunities.

The career choices are open to a diversity of talents. You can work in an office or outdoors, in a city or a national park, in this country or abroad.

Whatever task you choose in the environment, your service will be essential to help preserve and enhance the quality of life.

- You can help clean up air that is corrupted by smog and filth.
- You can help save the streams, lakes and ocean waters that are burdened with contamination.
- You can aid in the conservation of wildlife and of natural resources that are part of our national heritage.
- You can help insure that our water is fit to drink.
- You can help solve the problem of the choking traffic of our inner cities and make them a decent place to live.
- You can help insure that pesticides and other toxic substances are controlled and safely used so that they minimize unnecessary risk to all forms of life.
- You can work for the reduction of soaring noise levels, which are both annoying and dangerous.
- You can grapple with the problem of litter and the mountains of solid waste that clutter the land.
- You can work for the safe, efficient development of nuclear energy.
- You can devise ways to reclaim land that has 'been wasted thoughtlessly, and you can help to plan better land use.

In these and other ways, you can take part in the restoration and preservation of a good environment.
Before you choose a career in the environment, consider a few questions. What do you enjoy doing? What are you good at? How much education do you plan to get? How much can you spend on training? When you've narrowed your goals a bit you can start to investigate the many different jobs that deal with the improvement of the environment. This booklet is intended to provide information on some opportunities you might want to explore; it is by no means a complete roster of all the opportunities available in the environmental field.

Occupations concerned with environmental protection can be broken down into four categories. Within each of these broad classifications there is a countless variety of specific activities that might appeal to you. Here are some brief descriptions of a few jobs related to environmental management:

### Careers in Environmental Equipment Operation

#### Attendants and Support Personnel

**Operators**

This division provides the muscle behind environmental programs. Within it are the blue-collar "doers," who operate, maintain, and sometimes assemble machinery and equipment. As with all other employment, differences in salary and training requirements are based on job responsibilities. This vital occupational category provides many jobs. New programs resulting from recent legislation will increase opportunities to work at such jobs and chances for advancement will become greater for those with relevant experience. Some examples of positions in this category are:

**Incinerator Plant Attendant**—Responsible for waste disposal in such a way as to minimize air pollution dangers. Operates the incinerator under the supervision of a foreman. Provides direction and assistance for unloading solid waste trucks. Fixes and maintains machinery. Collects fees for incinerator services. Requirements: Some high-school education and on-the-job training.
Environmental Technicians

Environmental Inspectors and Monitors

Environmental Testers

Men and women in this area test theories and turn environmental ideas into actual programs and projects. They monitor, inspect, and analyze the work of the planners and researchers. Some career opportunities are:

Environmental Inspector—Determines the environmental purity of air, smoke, water, and waste by using a variety of mechanical and chemical tests. Analyzes data and reports to an appropriate monitoring agency, which is responsible for seeing to it that environmental standards are met. May gather evidence against establishments accused of violating environmental standards. Requirements: Two or three years of technical school or college.

Contact 1. State Air Pollution Control Agency
2. City or County Air Pollution Control Agency
3. City or County Health Department

Nuclear Technician—Tests nuclear waste disposal methods. Writes reports and assists in the development of machines and equipment. Monitors nuclear power plant facilities and work areas to detect radiation contamination. Frequently uses complex laboratory equipment. Requirements: At least two or three years of technical school or college.

Contact 1. Nuclear Power Plants
2. State Environmental Agency
3. Department of Health

Mechanical Tester—is concerned with air and noise pollution caused by engines. Tests fuels and lubricants in engines and analyzes engine exhausts and any resulting air pollution. Often uses microscopes and precision weighing and measuring instruments. Requirements: Two, or three years of technical school or college.

Other occupations in environmental technology implementation include: food and drug inspector, health monitor, public health enforcement officers, biological technician, physical science technician, resource conservation technician, laboratory technicians, stack samplers, industrial hygiene technicians, horticultural technician, land-use technician, environmental analyst.
The medical doctor has a large role to play in environmental management. The physician is not only concerned with communicable diseases and injuries, but also safety and the effects on health of environmental pollutants. This work may involve the management of pollutants as well as critical research. Requirements: Eight years of study including college, medical school, and an internship.

Psychologist — Studies effects of environment on human and animal behavior. There are many subspecializations of psychologists, but some of the problems they study include physiological and psychological effects of crowding; natural behaviors of animals; attitudes related to resource consumption and overpopulation; effects of architectural/environmental design on human interaction, and the design and evaluation of environmental programs dealing with human behavior. Requirements: Five to seven years of study including college and graduate school.

Sanitarian/Environmentalist — Plans, develops, and executes environmental health programs. Organizes and conducts training programs in environmental health practices for schools and other groups. Determines and sets health and sanitation standards and enforces regulations concerned with food processing and serving, collection and disposal, plumbing, vector control, recreational areas, hospitals and other institutions, noise, ventilation, air pollution, radiation, and other areas. Confers with government, community, industrial, civil defense, and private organizations to interpret and promote environmental health programs. Collaborates with other health personnel in epidemiological investigations and control. Advises civic and other officials in the development of environmental health laws and regulations. Requirements: Four years of college.

Toxicologist — Detects and analyzes poisonous substances in environmental areas. Requirements: Five to seven years of college and graduate school.

Urban Planner — Attempts to relieve and prevent urban problems through the effective use of land and the promotion of a more functional and appealing appearance. Estimates a city’s long-range needs bearing on a wide variety of problems and services. Requirements: Six years of study including college and graduate school.

Soil Conservationist — Deals with the productivity and general management of soil use and conservation. Determines the capabilities of particular soils for growing different crops, studies land drainage, inspects watershed land,
Careers in Environmental Science and Research

Life Scientists

Physical Scientists

Social and Behavioral Scientists

These careers require a great deal of education and training. Most are in a particular field of science. Life scientists (biologists, botanists, agronomists, etc.) generally do basic research into the components, structure and processes of our environment. Social and behavioral scientists (economists, sociologists, etc.) are concerned with all facets of human society and its institutions. Members of this division are:

Aquatic Biologist—Studies the interaction of plants and animals living in water. Seeks methods to achieve or maintain the balance of the aquatic environment. Requirements: Five to seven years of study including college and graduate school.

Entomologist—Investigates the relationship between insects and other forms of life. Often specializes in research involving insects that carry disease or spoil food products. Requirements: Five to seven years of college including graduate school.

Physiologist—Explores into the structure and function of animal organs, tissues, and cells. Studies the effects of life processes as they relate to environmental problems. Requirements: Five to seven years of college including graduate school.

Agronomist—Crop Scientist, Soil Scientist—Studies the broad area of applied science of field crops and soils, especially the interrelationships of crop production and soil management, including environmental implications. Crop scientists are concerned with genetics, breeding, and physiology. Soil scientists study chemistry, fertility, microbiology, classification, mineralogy, and management. Requirements: Five to eight years of college including graduate school.

Epidemiologist—Seeks to control diseases within human populations. Studies the delicate environmental balance between disease carriers and their natural predators. Requirements: Ten years of study including college and medical school.

Geologist—Studies the structure, composition, and history of the earth's crust. The work of the geologist has a direct impact on the understanding and utilization of many aspects of the environment. Often explores for vital energy sources such as oil and natural gas. Requirements: Four to seven years of college and graduate school.

Meteorologist—Investigates changes in the earth's atmosphere. There are several sub-specializations within this profession. One of which is weather forecasting. Requirements: Four to seven years of college and graduate school.

Oceanographer—Examines the ocean, its contents and movements, and pursues ways to better utilize and preserve it. Requirements: Five to seven years of college including graduate school.

Sociologist—Investigates human interactions and the many groups that people form. Studies the ways in which individuals are affected by the organizations to which they belong and the environment in which they live. Requirements: Five to seven years of college including graduate school.

Writer—Informs citizens about environmental problems and their possible solutions. Requirements: Four to five years of college.

Lawyer—Specializes in interpretation of environmental protection laws that have been adopted in the last few years. Requirements: Seven years of college including law school.

Other occupations in the area of science and research include biochemist, biophysicist, bio-statistician, cytologist (study of cells), geneticist (study of heredity), microbiologist, bacteriologist, pathologist, animal ecologist, animal husbandry, pharmacologist, zoologist, agriculturalist, botanist, forest ecologist, horticulturist, astronomer, chemist, assayer, geophysicist, hydrographer, metallurgist, mineralogist, physicist, geoscientist, soil scientist, anthropologist, economist, geographer, mathematician, statistician.
Hopefully the short descriptions supplied here will help you get a better idea of what you can do in environmental management. A good source for further information on general and specific subjects is your school guidance counselor. Many guidance departments keep files of job opportunities and a reference library to assist you.

There are other ways to find out more about a career in the environment. Write for information to local, State, and Federal agencies and EPA Regional Offices (addresses are often in the phone book) and to special-interest-national organizations. Watch your newspaper for articles reporting current local efforts to deal with environmental problems. From these stories you can get ideas about probable future job needs in your community, and you can learn the names of people in charge of operations. Most of these people would be happy to talk to you about environmental careers.

In case you plan to continue your education after high school, there are many vocational institutes and community colleges that have training programs directly concerned with environmental work. Universities and colleges throughout the country are continually adding courses in environmental fields. Many have specialized major-course programs in particular areas. A list of some of these schools can be found in the appendix of this publication. You can also consult the school nearest you for further information.

There are several environmental protection occupations in the Equipment Operation and Support Group which are often available for immediate entry with little or no previous training. It is important to note that these jobs can be interim steps to supervisory positions in local government, or they can be temporary positions pursued on a part-time or short-term basis. For those attending a vocational school, junior college, or university and studying in an environmental curriculum, these jobs can often be pursued for course credit with the approval of your dean or counselor. Such positions have
become increasingly helpful to environmental planners, scientists, and engineers in providing first-hand experience in the blue-collar jobs which are the basis of environmental protection.

For the most part, jobs in these areas are in local government systems under the "public works" department and are secured by contacting the city or county government personnel office or through the respective civil service offices. Consult the telephone directory under the "city government listings or public works department."

Another approach is to contact State and local employment security offices which are located in most communities. These offices keep listings of job openings in both the public and private sectors with referral and counseling services free of charge. Larger cities often have "job banks" and other community-service offices which also do job referrals and placement services for those seeking employment. Job banks are usually a municipal service and can be contacted through your city hall.

If you are a veteran, contact your local VA office for information on jobs for veterans both in the public and private sectors.

Many State and local pollution control agencies conduct training programs on a regular basis for new-entry personnel who are beginning careers in environmental protection. Information regarding training may be obtained by contacting the appropriate State pollution control agency listed under "State" in the telephone directory. These training programs usually offer on-the-job training for new employees and upgrade training for presently-employed persons.

As you can see, there is much to do in the environmental protection field. Your dedication and skills are needed to save our environment. You can pursue a career that is both satisfying and beneficial—a career that contributes directly and in a meaningful way to the betterment of the earth. There could be no more important commitment.

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**EPA Programs**

EPA carries out many research projects, and funds others in private and public institutions all over the country. EPA helps to meet increasing manpower needs by offering direct training programs in Cincinnati, Ohio; Ada, Oklahoma; Athens, Georgia; Corvallis, Oregon; and Edison, New Jersey. The Agency's Institute for Air Pollution Training at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, offers technical courses, seminars, and workshops on air pollution control. This program has been so successful that it is now offered in Austin, Texas; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Kansas City, Missouri; New York, New York; San Francisco, California; and Seattle, Washington. EPA also provides grants and fellowships to universities for the training of future experts in environmental-related fields.
appendix

colleges &
universities

This is a compilation of post-high schools and colleges offering environmental science programs. The information is from a variety of sources and is incomplete in significant detail for some schools.

The listing is alphabetical according to state, then by school. The line under each school shows (1) the type of degree or degrees offered in the environmental program, (2) the department or departments in which courses are available, (3) in parenthesis the type of environmental program, and (4) the number of courses offered. A dash (-) indicates that data were unavailable.

The codes used are:

Degree Awarded
A—Associate Degree
B—Bachelor Degree
M—Masters Degree
D—Doctorate Degree

Environmental Program
A—Air Quality
W—Water Quality
E—Environmental General Science
H—Health
S—Sanitation

Department
C E—Civil Engineering
Ch E—Chemical
H—Public Health
Env Eng—Environmental Engineer
Apl Sci—Applied Science

Using these codes, the training offered at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California (M; Env Eng: (A, W) 13) reads as follows: "Master of Science degree from the Department of Environmental Engineering, specializing in either air or water pollution control, with 13 courses available on an air quality.

*This compilation was prepared for EPA under a contract with the Air Pollution Control Association. Corrections or additions may be addressed to Career Information (A-104) Office of Education and Manpower Planning U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460

ALABAMA
Auburn University
Auburn 36830
M, Ch E, C E, (E) 3
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute 36088
—, —, W —
University of Alabama
University 35486
B.M; CE Ch E (A, W) 6

ARIZONA
Arizona State University
Tempe 85281
B M D, C E, (-) 4
University of Arizona
Tucson 85721
B M, D C E, Eng Mech, (W) 4

ARKANSAS
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville 72701
M, N, (W,H) 2

CALIFORNIA
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena 91109
B M D, Env Eng, (E) 18
California Polytechnic State University
San Luis Obispo 93401
M, Env Eng, (A, W) 13
California State University
California State at Chico
Chico 95926
B, CE Env Sci, (E) —
Calif State U at Long Beach
Long Beach 90801
B M, C E, (A, W) 5
California State University
Sacramento 95819
B M; C E, M E, (E) —
Calif State U at San Jose
San Jose 95114
B, C E: (W) 7
El Camino Jr College
Torrance 90106
A, —, (E) 2
Sacramento State College
Sacramento 95819
B M; C E, M E, (E) —
Sonoma State College
Rohnert Park 94928
B, Apl Sci (E) —
Stanford University
Stanford 94305
M D, M E, C E, (W) —
University of California
U C—Berkeley Campus
Berkeley 94720
B M D, C E, Ch E, M E, (H, W, E)

CONNECTICUT
University of Connecticut
Storrs 06268
—, —, (W, E) —
University of New Haven
N, Haven 06516
B, Env Sci, (E) 3
Yale University
New Haven 06520
M, H, (A, H, E) 8

DELAWARE
University of Delaware
Newark 19711
B M, D C E, Ch E, (A, W) 8

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C. 20066
—, —, (E) —
George Washington University
Washington, D.C. 2006
B M, D C E, M E, (E) 17
Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20001
M, —, (A, W) 5

FLORIDA
Florida Technological University
Orlando 32816
B, C E, Eng Sci, (E) 4
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NEW JERSEY
Middlesex Community College
Edison 08817
A: Ch (A,W,E,H,S) 14
Newark College of Engineering
Newark 07102
B M, C, Env Eng; (E) 14
Princeton University
Princeton 08540
-: Env Sci; (E) -
Rutgers University—Cook College
New Brunswick 08903
B M D; Env Sci. (A,W,E) 8
Stockton State College
Pomona 08240
B; ApI Sci (A,W,E) 15

NEW MEXICO—
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Tech.
Socorro 87801
B, Env.Eng, (W,E) 1
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces 88003
BMD; CE (W) 14
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque 87106
B M, Eng, (E) 10

NEW YORK
Alfred University
Alfred 14802
-: Env, (E) -
City University of New York—City College
New York 10031
M, C E, (A,E) 8
Clarkson College of Technology
Potsdam 13676
B M D; C E, Env Eng; (E) 5
Columbia University—School of General Studies
New York 10027
-: -; (H,E) -
Copper Union
New York 10003
M D; Env (E) 9
Long Island University, C.W. Post College
P.O. Greenville 11548
B; ApI Sci (W,E) -
Cornell University
Ithaca 14850
M D; C E, (W,E) 8
Manhattan College
Riverdale 10471
M; Env Eng; (E,W) 4
New York University
New York 10003
M D; Ch E, C E, Meteor, (A,H,W)
Paul Smith's College
Paul Smith 12970
A; ApI Sci (E) -
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy 12180
B M D; Bio Env, (S) 6
State University of New York-Binghamton 13901
BMD; Ch ApI Sci (E) -
State University of New York—Plattsburgh, Institute for Man
And Environment
Plattsburgh 12901
B; ApI Sci. (A,W,E,H,S) -
State University of New York-Stony Brook 11794
M D; ApI Sci (E) -
State University of New York— College of Environmental
Science and Forestry
Syracuse 13210
MD, CE Ch E EnvEng
ApI Sci (E) -
S U N Y—Hudson Valley
Community College
Troy 12180
A; Env, (E) 2
State University College
Potsdam 13676
B M; C E, Ch E, (E) 3
Sullivan County Community College
S. Fallsburg, 12779
A; Nat Sci; (A,W) 4
Syracuse University—L. C. Smith
College of Environmental Engineering
Syracuse 13210
B M; Env Eng (A,W) 20
Union University
Schenectady 12308
BM; ME (E) 3
University of Rochester
Rochester 14627
B; Ch E, (E) 1

NORTH CAROLINA
Duke University
Durham 27706
M D; Eng; (E) 8
Durham Technical Institute
Durham 27703
A; -; (E) 3
East Carolina University
Greenville 27834
B; Env H; (H,E) 3
Fayetteville Technical Institute
Fayetteville, 28303
A; Env Eng, (E) 3
North Carolina State University
Raleigh 27607
M D; Grad (A,W,E) 11
University of NC at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill 27514
M D; Env Sci, (A,H,W,E) 16

NORTHER DAKOTA
North Dakota State University
Fargo 58102
-: -; (H,E) -

University of North Dakota
Grand Forks 58201
BM; CE, (W,S) 13

OHIO
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green 43403
-: Env Sci, (E) -
Cleveland State University
Cleveland 44155
-: Env Sci, (E) 6
Miami University—Institute of Environmental Sciences
Oxford 45056
M; ApI Sci (A,W,E,H,S) -
The Ohio State University
Columbus 43210
ABMD; Ch E, EnvEng ApI Sci (A,W,E,H,S) -
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati 45221
B M D; C E, Env, (A,H,W,E) 21
The University of Dayton
Dayton 45469
BM, CE EnvEng (W,S) 20
University of Toledo
Toledo 43606
D; Ch E, (E,W) 1

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater 74074
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University of Oklahoma
Norman 73069
M D; C E, Env Sci, (H,S,W,E) 5
University of Tulsa
Tulsa 74104
D; Ch E, (E) 1

OREGON
Oregon State University
Corvallis 97331
M D; Eng, (H,W,E) 8
Oregon Technical Institute
Klamath Falls 97601
A; Env H; (H,A) 7
Portland State University
Portland 97207
B; M; ApI Sci, (E) 6

Pennsylvania State University—Berkers Campus
Reading 19610
A; Eng; (A) 4
University Park 16802
B; ApI Sci Ch (A,W,E) -
Temple University
Philadelphia 19122
-; -; (A,H,E) -
Thomas Jefferson University
Philadelphia 19107
-; -; (E) -
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 19174
BMD; CE (W) 41
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh 15261
MD; CE Ch H (A,W,E,H) -
Villanova University
Villanova 19085
B; Ch E, (E) 2

PUERTO RICO
University of Puerto Rico—Rio Piedras Campus
Rio Piedras 00931
-; -; (H,E) -

RHODE ISLAND
University of Rhode Island
Kingston 02881
-: -; (W,E) -

SOUTH CAROLINA
Clemson University
Clemson 29631
BMD; Eng, (W,E) 7

SOUTH DAKOTA
Northern State College
Aberdeen 57401
B; ApI Sci, (E) -
South Dakota School of Mines and Tech.
Rapid City 57701
B; Env, C E; (E) 2
South Dakota State University
Brookings 57006
-: -; (W,E) -
University of South Dakota
 Vermillion 57069
-: -; (E) -

TENNESSEE
East Tennessee State University
Johnson City 37601
-: -; (E) -
State Technical Institute
Memphis 38134
A; EE (W) -
University at Tennessee
Knoxville 37916
M D; Ch E, C E, (E,H) 10
Vanderbilt University
Nashville 37240
B M D; Env Eng; (A,W,E) 12
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<th>Institution</th>
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### Government Agencies in Environmental Management

- Atomic Energy Commission
- Division of Environmental Protection
- Washington, D.C. 20545
- Department of Agriculture
- Forest Service
- Soil Conservation Service
- Agricultural Research Service
- Washington, D.C. 20250
- Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality
- 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
- Washington, D.C. 20006
- United States Civil Service Commission
- Washington, D.C. 20415
- Department of Commerce
- Economic Development Administration
- Maritime Administration
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Sea Grant Program
- Ocean and Charting Service
- Marine Fisheries Service
- Oceanic Technology Center
- Atmospheric Technology Center
- Environmental Technology Center
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Sea Grant Program
- Ocean and Charting Service
- Marine Fisheries Service
- Oceanic Technology Center
- Atmospheric Technology Center
- Environmental Technology Center
- Weather Service
- Geophysical Monitoring Service
- Environmental Research Laboratories
- Washington, D.C. 20230
- Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President
- 722 Jackson Place, N.W.
- Washington, D.C. 20006
- Department of Defense
- Army Corps of Engineers
- The Pentagon
- Washington, D.C. 20310
- Naval Oceanographic Office
- Washington, D.C. 20390
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Air Pollution Control Office
- Pesticide Office
- Solid Waste Management Office
- Water Quality Office
- Office of Education and Manpower Planning
- Washington, D.C. 20460
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
- Food and Drug Administration
- Washington, D.C. 20201
- Office of Education, Environmental Education Center
- Washington, D.C. 20202
sources of career information

The following organizations have pamphlets and other materials relating to specific environmental fields available upon request. For the most part, the materials are free when limited to single copies. Larger volumes usually require a nominal fee.

**Agriculture**

American Society of Agricultural Engineers
2950 Niles Road
St. Joseph, Michigan 49085

**Anthropology**

American Anthropological Association
1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

**Architecture**

The American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Request general career information, free

American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc.
1750 Old Meadow Road
McLean, Virginia 22101

Career Discovery Program: Harvard University Graduate School of Design
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

**Conservation Education**

Conservation Education Association
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701
Request: general career information, free

**Ecology**

Ecological Society of America
c/o Dr. J. Frank McCombick, Secretary
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
Request: vocational guidance booklet, free.

**Environmental Biology**

American Institute of Biological Sciences
1401 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Request: general career information, free.

**Environmental Health Technician**

National Sanitation Foundation
NSF Building
Attn Educational Division
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105
Request: “Manpower Information on Environmental Technicians,” free.

**Environmental Journalism**

Outdoor Writers Association of America
3141 West Bradley Road
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209
Request: general career information, free.

**Environmental Sanitation**

National Environmental Health Association
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20006

**Forestry**

American Forest Institute
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: free.

American Fisheries Society
1319 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: “Fisheries as a Profession,” free.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers
1010 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request: free.

**Geography**

Association of American Geographers
1710 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Request: “Geography as a Professional Career,” free.

**Geology**

American Geological Institute
2201 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Geophysics
American Geophysical Union
1709 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Health-Related Professions
American Public Health Association
1015 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request list of publications, free.

Medicine
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610
Request "Horizons Unlimited," $50

Meteorology
American Meteorological Society
45 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Request "The Challenge of Meteorology," free.

Outdoor Recreation and Parks
National Recreation and Park Association
1601 N Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Request "Where the Action Is," free.

Public Works
American Public Works Association
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Request Career Opportunities in Public Works, free

Resource Management
The Conservation Foundation
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request information on academia, free.

Range Management
American Society of Range Management
2120 South Birch Street
Denver, Colorado 80222
Request general career information, free.

Sociology
American Sociological Association
1722 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Request "Career in Sociology," free.

Soil Conservation
Soil Conservation Society of America
7515 N.E. Ankeny Road
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

Statistics-Mathematics
American Statistical Association
806 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Request "Careers in Statistics," free.

Urban Planning
American Institute of Planners
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Urban Coalition
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Request general career information, free.

Water Pollution
Water Pollution Control Federation
3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
Request "Careers in Water Pollution Control," free.

Wildlife Management
The Wildlife Society
3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
Request general career information, free.

Wildlife Conservation
The Nature Conservancy
1800 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Request general career information, free.

Wildlife Conservation
The Nature Conservancy
1800 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Request general career information, free.

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