ENVIRONMENTAL CAREERS

For Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (RPCVs)

2nd Edition

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE MANUAL

This manual is designed to assist Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) and RPCVs who are interested in pursuing a career in an environment-related field. It provides an overall snapshot of the industry and resources to help you in your job search. The information contained in this manual is divided into four sections: an overview of the major careers in the environmental field, employers of environmental professionals, continuing education, and an extensive list of resources.

Because of the broad scope of the environmental field, this manual is not meant to be all inclusive. Instead, it is meant to give you a picture of possible career opportunities, qualifications needed for many jobs, and resources to use to begin your job search. This newly updated edition provides trends for environmental careers and employment in the 21st century and lists many up-and-coming areas for environmental employment. It also offers an extensive list of web-based resources for the job-seeker, as well as printed materials and useful environmental career conferences. Plan to use the information and references contained within as a starting point to generate ideas in your search for an environmental career.

There is an incredible amount of information on environmental careers, jobs, job search skills, organizations, and related resources on the Internet, and you will find that many of the listed websites have much more extensive and detailed information than this small manual. However, note that not everything you find on the Web is correct or up-to-date. Be sure to check copyright or update dates of web-based information and consult a variety of sources to be sure that what you read is accurate. In addition, check out some of the books listed in the bibliography, subscribe to professional journals, read career newsletters, and, above all, network! The more knowledgeable you are about the industry, and the more people you know in the field, the quicker you will find yourself in an environmental career.

A DIVERSITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL JOBS

For RPCVs desiring to make a difference, environmental careers offer the opportunity to help solve some of the major issues challenging the world today. Where are the environmental jobs? Practically everywhere. Many RPCVs work in environmental organizations such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Wildlife Federation, the Nature Conservancy, and several private sector companies and nonprofit organizations. However, there are many more jobs available in areas not traditionally thought of as environmental. For example, environmental journalists, “green” product designers and marketing personnel, environmental lawyers, educators, air quality monitors, and environment-friendly business managers are all professionals who help identify, prevent, and solve environmental problems.

Within the environmental arena, a wide variety of jobs exist. These careers are often divided broadly into two categories: technical and non-technical jobs. However, the line dividing these two categories is quickly becoming blurred. Although many careers exist in both purely technical and purely non-technical areas, more and more often employers are seeking individuals with a mixture of technical and communication/public relations skills. For example, scientists working for an environmental protection agency should be able to present their data in a way that the public can understand. Likewise, a business manager of a company specializing in the cleanup of hazardous waste might need to understand the technical aspects of the business to better coordinate funds and personnel.

The environmental field itself is highly influenced by current trends. Depending upon the environmental issues currently "in vogue", career opportunities related to these issues can multiply dramatically. For example, a large oil spill might increase the interest in developing safer machinery for extracting natural resources, or increased health problems might incite demand for more air quality regulation. As government agencies, nonprofit groups, and individuals become more concerned about environmental issues, more pressure will be placed upon government and the private sector to solve these problems. Keeping up to date on new industry trends and issues will help you define your interests as you begin your search for an environmental career.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STARTING A JOB SEARCH

So now that you have expressed an interest in working in an environmental-related field, how do you go about pursuing an environmental career? Here are five basic recommendations:

Know Yourself
Before beginning your search for the perfect job in the environmental field, you must first take the time to decide what type of career you want. Analyze your background and goals: what are you interests, education, and experience? Are you willing to go back to school for further training, or consider an internship as a way to gain experience? What are your goals for the future? What type of working environment do you want? Do you want to work indoors or outdoors, with people or with data?

Know the Industry, Organizations, and People
Obtain as much information as you can about issues and trends in the environmental field. Read up on career fields, industry trends, and legislation affecting the industry. Good sources for this type of information include professional journals, the Internet, environmental magazines, newspapers, and professionals working in environmental careers. Ask these professionals to share their expertise about their career choice, as well as other possibilities within the field. Most professionals are flattered by the request and are more than willing to share their knowledge.

Narrow Your Focus
Once you have analyzed your interests and researched the possibilities within the environmental field, focus your search on the areas and careers that interest you the most.

Beware of settling upon a single career or field, no matter how perfect the fit appears. Be flexible; there are hundreds of possibilities that would give you the opportunity to accomplish your goals. Also be wary of choosing a career or field based on industry trends. Too many people find themselves trapped in a career that they do not enjoy because they chose their professions based on "where the numbers were". Instead, use trend information as just another tool to help you decide how to match your interests with employment possibilities.

Network, Network

The vast majority of jobs in any field are not advertised. How, then, do you find out about these career opportunities? By creating a network of contacts with professionals working in the environmental field, you create an information base and a source for job leads. How do you create a network? Go to conferences, meetings, and workshops related to your field of interest. Meet environmental professionals through family, friends, community organizations, magazines and directories, workshops, lectures, list services on the Internet, and professional associations. Approach these professionals and ask them for a few minutes of their time to talk with you about their areas of expertise. Remember to keep in mind that you are not asking for a job, but seeking information and ideas. Often, these contacts may lead you to someone who is looking to hire.

Persevere

As with beginning any major life change, finding a new career requires a great deal of effort and perseverance. Don't limit yourself, but don't settle for "just anything" either. Opportunities to work in the environment are constantly evolving, so think creatively. Maintaining a positive attitude and taking advantage of your education and experience are the keys to landing an environmental career. Your perseverance will pay off one way or the other.

Good luck on your job search!

CAREERS IN EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

Careers in environmental education and communication involve educating and informing the public about environmental problems and issues. Career areas within the field range from teaching to journalism to education and outreach for an environmental organization. Education and communication professionals may be involved in a wide variety of activities, including developing and implementing outreach programs, writing and editing environmental newsletters, journals, and websites, promotion and marketing, translating regulations or scientific findings into terms that business managers, politicians, advocates, and the general public can understand, and grant-writing. Opportunities include elementary or secondary teacher, university professor, outdoor educator or interpreter at zoos and nature centers, public relations officer, state extensionist, communications manager, and environmental journalist.

Qualifications

Most states have strict requirements for hiring teachers. Elementary and secondary teaching positions require an undergraduate degree, and a graduate degree is generally required for professors at the community college level. Most university teaching positions require a doctorate in the field of interest. Education levels vary for communications professionals in such fields as public relations and journalism, but the majority of these professionals have an undergraduate or graduate degree in communication, journalism, or a related field. Industry experts recommend combining technical and scientific coursework with a traditional education or communication degree. Communications professionals working in governmental or non-governmental organizations generally have higher degrees in English, communications, and public relations, as well as some specific environmental knowledge. Experience with public speaking, computers, graphic design, website development, television, and video production are helpful.

Opportunities

Opportunities for educators exist in public and private schools, universities, community colleges, environmental education centers, museums, religious institutions, and other educational institutions. All sectors of government, private business, and nonprofits have a need for professionals trained in journalism, public affairs, and communications. Environmental communicators work in research institutions, environmental advocacy organizations, private businesses, and government offices to help staff understand environmental issues, as well as to convey the work of their colleagues to the public. The National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and state-level environment and natural resources departments hire educators and communicators as public relations representatives, interpreters, or naturalists.

ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY

Professionals in the field of environmental advocacy work to promote protection of natural resources as well as the environmental interests of a specific industry, organization, or public cause. For example, an advocate might petition state officials for subsidies to decrease emissions on behalf of a business or lobby for increased regulation of wetland use on behalf of the public. Environmental justice, which ensures that all people live in a healthy environment, is also a rapidly growing area for environmental advocates. Most advocacy professionals are also involved in research and analysis, public relations, and education of the public and policy-making officials. Environmental advocates work in a variety of fields, including wetlands conservation, endangered species legislation, renewable energy, waste management, emissions regulations, wastewater treatment, natural resource management, and sustainable development.

Qualifications

While there are no formal requirements for jobs in the advocacy field, the majority of environmental advocates hold at least an undergraduate degree in environmental studies, public policy, public affairs, or another related field. Advocacy positions in larger nonprofits or business associations are generally more competitive and require advanced degrees and experience. Good communications and writing skills, sensitivity to others and opposing viewpoints, and an ability to work cooperatively with other are critical skills. In addition, experience with a variety of modes of communication, including printed media, the Internet, radio, video, and cable television, will be useful when job searching.

Opportunities

The main employers of advocacy professionals are nonprofit organizations and industry. Small nonprofits may have a higher turnover rate which could give you the opportunity to "get your foot in the door". Larger nonprofits and organizations linked to a specific industry generally offer higher wages, but competition for positions in these organizations is strong. Some advocacy jobs may be short-term, with a contractor being hired to fight for a particular issue, law, or regulation, and then being let go afterwards.

CAREERS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, HEALTH, AND SCIENCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Environmental engineers are involved in the design, construction, and operation of infrastructure that supports environmental health or natural resource management objectives. In addition to research and design, engineers may also develop policy, write and administer regulations, advise government agencies, private industry, and the public about pollution technologies, design "green" products, or work in private industry in research, regulation, and compliance functions. Environmental engineering opportunities exist in the fields of air pollution, solid and hazardous waste management, industrial hygiene, public health engineering, radiation and toxic substances protection, transportation, water supply engineering, and wastewater control.

While many environmental engineering positions have traditionally been located in large municipalities and other areas where pollution and related problems are most prominent, there are now opportunities almost anywhere. Some jobs may include a significant amount of travel, especially for engineers working as consultants. Although engineers can work either inside or outside depending on the specific field and position, the majority of engineers spend most of their time working inside. With the rise of public concern about the environment on a global level, there is demand for environmental engineers in the international arena. Trade policies and globalization have increased the need for well-trained environmental engineers to work in developing countries.

Qualifications

Almost all positions require at least an undergraduate degree in a related engineering discipline. While environmental engineering is now a field in its own right, many professionals in the field hold degrees in traditional areas of engineering such as civil, chemical, design, electrical, industrial, mechanical, petroleum, and sanitary engineering. Public affairs training, good communication skills (both written and verbal), and a facility for working in a team are helpful. Many employers seek individuals with a broad-based knowledge about different professions, societies and cultures. Peace Corps service can be helpful in demonstrating experience in this area. Many upper-level and some entry-level positions within the field require graduate degrees. Although entry-level positions rarely require additional field training, acquiring experience through internships or temporary positions will make you more competitive.

Opportunities

Because of their technical training, engineers are always in demand. Positions exist mainly in private industry and government agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Private businesses involved in environmental health, sanitation, product development, consulting, and manufacturing

hire engineers for positions in research and development, design and construction of environmentally-friendly products and machinery, and risk assessment. The largest employers of environmental engineers are consulting firms. In addition to assisting in product and process development, consultants also advise clients on how to comply with environmental regulations to ensure a safe and healthy environment for employees as well as the greater human and natural community. Many opportunities also exist in nonprofits dedicated to environmental research and development.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Professionals in the field of environmental health and safety work to prevent and solve health problems that arise as a result of environmental conditions. Career possibilities range from administrative professionals, who coordinate and manage people and programs, to environmental health technicians, who monitor and assess possible health risks. Environmental health professionals include sanitarians, public health nurses, municipal water and wastewater managers, environmental health technicians, air quality monitors, industrial hygienists, and program managers. Environmental researchers, including epidemiologists, make up a large component of workers in this field. Aside from conducting more traditional investigations in impacts of environmentally-related factors on human health and safety, they are becoming concerned with issues such as bioterrorism and genetic engineering.

Qualifications

The basic rule of thumb for environmental health is that employees with undergraduate degrees staff environmental health programs, and professionals with graduate degrees manage and coordinate these programs. Employers are especially interested in individuals with training in one or more of the following areas: vector control, water and wastewater sanitation, solid waste management, air quality control, hazardous waste management, environmental risk assessment and risk management, toxicology, risk communication, environmental epidemiology, environmental health planning and trend analysis, environmental program management, industrial hygiene and occupational health, environmental law, and environmental policy and planning.

Opportunities

Job opportunities exist in state, local, and federal government agencies involved in environmental health and safety issues. Within the Department of Health and Human Services, for example, are several agencies dealing with issues of environmental health. These include the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the National Center for Environmental Health, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Nonprofit organizations also offer employment opportunities for professionals in this field. These organizations hire individuals to fill positions in advocacy, education, research, and administration. Within the private sector, many companies hire environmental health and safety personnel in the areas of regulatory compliance, pollution prevention, worker safety, risk management, and emergency services. These

companies include restaurants, hotel and motel chains, factories, laboratories, and private health clinics.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Environmental science is a diverse, multidisciplinary field. Environmental science professionals include chemists, biologists, ecologists, geophysicists, meteorologists, and other scientists and technicians. Many of these professionals are involved in the analysis of environmental problems, the detection of unnoticed problems, and the development of policies and regulations to combat these problems. Others work strictly in ecological testing and research. Environmental scientists and technicians work to solve a variety of issues, including soil erosion, desertification, pollution and acid rain, climate change, natural areas functioning, species extinction, deforestation, and human population growth. Because environmental science is such a large and diverse field, employers often seek individuals with specialized training in one or more of the areas discussed below.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Professionals in this field work to ensure healthy air quality by researching the effects of pollutants, maintaining and upgrading pollution monitoring systems and designing solutions to new and pre-existing problems. Some of the issues addressed by air quality professionals include the improvement of air quality standards, the reduction of motor vehicle emissions, risk assessment, prevention of acid rain, and the elimination of harmful chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and greenhouse gases.

Qualifications

Because of the technical nature of this career field, undergraduate degrees are a requirement for almost all positions. Physical sciences, environmental sciences, meteorology, toxicology, and engineering are popular areas of specialization. Research and advanced positions generally require a graduate degree or higher. MBAs are also needed for some aspects of air quality management work, especially to work on new carbon and sulphur dioxide trading programs. Some technical positions may only require a two-year degree or certification.

Opportunities

The federal government employs air quality professionals to research the effects of pollutants released into the air and to develop regulations and methods for reducing these pollutants. In order to comply with federal regulations, local and state governments employ scientists, engineers, and technicians to operate, maintain, and upgrade air monitoring systems. Industry and consulting firms are the largest employers in this field. They hire air quality professionals to research and implement programs and operate pollution-control equipment.

ATMOSPHERIC, OCEANIC, AND SPACE SCIENCES

Professionals in this field study the complex behavior and interactions between the ocean, the lower atmosphere where we live, and the upper atmosphere extending into space. Work ranges from exploring and monitoring the earth with data from satellites to investigating how nature works and making predictions using sophisticated computer models and communicating information about natural hazards. Topics of interest range in scale from tiny aerosols and individual ice crystals in clouds to global climate change over centuries and millennia and even how these are related. Increasingly, the field is interdisciplinary, requiring collaboration between specialists in different areas.

Qualifications

Because of the technical nature of this career field, undergraduate degrees are generally needed and many positions require graduate degrees. A master's degree provides the most versatility, and probably the greatest number of opportunities. Some jobs, including being a lead researcher, require a doctorate. Physical sciences and mathematics provide the foundation. Excellent computer skills will greatly increase your job opportunities, both for scientist jobs and for the many essential computer support positions.

Opportunities

The federal government, especially the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and federal contractors are major employers, as are universities with large research programs. The private sector is relatively small but growing, with energy companies needing precise weather forecasts and climate change data to aid resource allocation decisions, and others in our emerging information society becoming more dependent on weather, space weather, climate, and ocean conditions.

GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCES

Traditionally employed in such fields as cartography and oil exploration, geographers and earth scientists now work in a variety of fields. Professionals work in areas such as geology, remote sensing, astronomy, regional geography, solid-waste site assessment, soil analysis, waste-site cleanup management, environmental planning, flood and coastal erosion management, oceanography, and education.

Qualifications

The majority of these career opportunities require an undergraduate or graduate degree and at least three to five years of relevant experience. There is a high demand for individuals who can apply traditional fields, such as geology, to solving environmental problems. Relevant Peace Corps projects can often be a great asset in demonstrating experience in this type of application. Likewise, international experience and knowledge are very useful for geographers and earth scientists. New tools, especially geographic

information systems (GIS) have become indispensable for much of the work of geographers, and facility with their use is highly recommended.

Opportunities

The Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Defense, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and several other federal government agencies employ geographers and earth scientists to assess and implement conservation programs, study the potential effect of geographic formations on environmental issues, and assist in mine reclamation. Other employers include state, county, and city planning departments, research organizations, consulting firms, and waste management and mineral extraction companies. Private research institutions also hire some professional geographers and earth scientists.

ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

Environmental biologists research, classify, and monitor ecosystems to assess whether they are being adversely affected by pollution and other environmental problems. They also help design and implement programs to solve such problems. Ecologists study relationships between organisms and their environment and work to ensure that natural systems are healthy. They may also be active in restoring degraded ecosystems or landscapes. Environmental biologists and ecologists are employed in a variety of areas, including preservation of wetland, aquatic, forest, and prairie ecosystems, restoration, wastewater and water treatment, biomedical engineering, research, advocacy, and teaching.

Qualifications

Most positions require either an undergraduate or graduate degree. Advanced research or project management positions often require a doctorate. A small number of entry-level and technical positions require only an associate degree or certification. A broad-based knowledge of natural systems and an ability to think across disciplines is also important.

Opportunities

Employers include federal government research and protection agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Forest Service, private laboratories and educational institutions, water treatment and waste management plants, and consulting companies. Nonprofit environmental organizations also have ecologists and environmental biologists on staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY

Environmental chemists monitor and assess chemicals in water, air, soil, and other resources, develop regulations for safe levels, and develop programs and techniques for

elimination and cleanup of pollutants. Professionals in this field work in such areas as drinking water treatment, wastewater treatment, pollution monitoring, hazardous waste, and regulatory compliance.

Qualifications

Except for technical positions, most positions require at least an undergraduate degree. Advanced research or project management positions will generally require a doctorate and extensive experience.

Opportunities

Employers of environmental chemists include federal, state, and local government agencies, laboratories, wastewater and drinking water treatment plants, water bottlers, consulting firms, and businesses, consultants, and government agencies involved in the cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Selected research institutions also employ environmental chemists.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management is the largest environmental career field. Professionals in this field work to reduce the amount and toxicity of solid wastes, manage the recycling of such materials, and dispose of the remaining waste. Solid waste professionals and scientists might work in a variety of career fields, including sludge and toxic materials management, incineration, and landfill management. Recycling is a growing field and specialists are needed to develop and implement recycling programs, as well as to develop uses for recycled materials. In addition, a variety of other voluntary waste management programs are being developed by governments. Areas in this field include chemistry, hydrology, environmental engineering, solid waste management, and recycling coordination and research.

Qualifications

For many positions, only an undergraduate or two-year degree is required. Useful courses in this field include environmental engineering, planning, business, chemistry, hydrology, and earth sciences. Increasingly, people with graduate degrees, including MBAs, in these fields are receiving preferential treatment when applying for work. On the other hand, experience through volunteering, internships, or seasonal employment is helpful, especially when dealing with recycling and waste minimization.

Opportunities

Although some federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, hire some professionals in this field, the majority of public sector waste management jobs are found in state and local governments. Private waste management firms and consulting firms employ nearly 50 percent of the professionals in this field. Nonprofit advocacy

organizations may also utilize people with backgrounds in solid waste. International opportunities in this field are also increasing as developing countries modernize.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Professionals in this field are involved in a variety of activities, including identifying, reducing, and disposing of hazardous wastes, monitoring the safety of disposal sites, and cleaning up hazardous spills and contaminated disposal sites. Employment opportunities exist in this field for biologists, chemists, chemical and environmental engineers, industrial hygienists, hazardous waste specialists, geologists, and many other scientists, engineers, and technicians.

Qualifications

There are many positions open within the hazardous waste management field for individuals with associate or undergraduate degrees. For more advanced positions, however, a graduate or technical degree is required. Some positions also require certification or accreditation. Those interested in hazardous waste management should take as many hard science and engineering courses as possible.

Opportunities

Within the federal government, the major employer of hazardous waste management professionals is the Environmental Protection Agency, which manages and enforces Superfund programs. Opportunities within the federal government are also offered by other agencies, including the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense. State and local governments also hire a number of professionals to assist in the regulation, reduction, disposal, and cleanup of hazardous wastes within their localities. Private sector hazardous waste-producing businesses, hazardous waste management firms, and consulting firms all employ professionals in this field. Nonprofit organizations hire a small number of people for administrative, advocacy, and communication positions.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Water resource management is a wide field that encompasses the exploration, monitoring, and management of water resources. With increasing concerns nationally and internationally about both quantity and quality of water for growing populations, this field will become even more important as time goes on. Areas of interest for environmental scientists within this field include soil conservation, wastewater and drinking water treatment, groundwater, estuary, and wetlands protection, flood control, and surface water management. A water resource professional might be employed as a soil conservationist, hydro ecologist, hydrologist, aquatic or wetlands ecologist, chemist or microbiologist, water quality technician, toxicologist, computer scientist, civil engineer, or educator.

Qualifications

While some jobs call for undergraduate and two-year technical degrees in water or wastewater treatment, environmental or other engineering fields, biology, chemistry, or other sciences, many require a master's degree. Advanced positions such as research scientist or project supervisor will surely require a graduate degree. Scientists and technicians with good communication skills are increasingly needed to influence policy makers regarding water management, rights, and regulation.

Opportunities

Several agencies within the federal government employ professionals in this field, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. State and local governments employ professionals in the field of water resource management to manage state land water systems and municipal water supplies. Private sector employers include large corporations with their own wastewater treatment plants, manufacturing companies in need of waste management programs, and consulting firms.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Energy deregulation, instability in oil-producing countries, climate change, and the growing public interest in green sources of power are making renewable energy and energy efficiency one of the most rapidly growing fields of environmental work. There are applications and opportunities worldwide. The five main renewable energy power sources are wind, solar, beanery, geothermal, and hydropower, and they require professionals with a variety of skills. These include engineering, physics, geology, hydrology, environmental science, architecture, advocacy, communications, community outreach, sales/marketing, and business support. More information on careers in renewable energy can be found at www.nrel.gov/docs/fy01osti/28369.pdf.

Qualifications

While research, design, and development of renewable energy systems are generally conducted by people with advanced professional degrees, other tasks such as construction, maintenance, evaluation, and technical support require an undergraduate or technical school degree. Sales, marketing, public relations, education and outreach, and project management require people with an undergraduate training, good communication skills, and a general knowledge of environmental issues and human behavior.

Opportunities

Within the federal government, the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency are two of the largest employers of renewable energy professionals.

State and local government, however, also have renewable energy and energy efficiency departments. Research and development is conducted through national laboratories, universities, and private companies, while much of the technical work in sitting and installing renewable energy sources is conducted by private businesses and consultants. Nonprofit organizations conduct advocacy, lobbying, and outreach to businesses, the government, and the general public.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) AND REMOTE SENSING

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are a tool which use mapping software to link geographic information with a variety of other types of data to spatially portray information. GIS is used to create maps and charts for planning purposes, as well as for geographic research. It is commonly used in urban and regional land-use planning, agriculture, forestry, geography and geology, mining and petroleum development, aquatic and marine research and management, natural areas management, meteorology, and climate change study. GIS careers typically include positions such as project manager, computer programmer, database administrator, system administrator, cartographic designer, business development, and related managerial and administrative roles. Remote sensing is a related field which includes taking satellite or aerial photography images of land and waters, and managing and analyzing these images. More information on careers in GIS and remote sensing can be found at www.gis.com.

Qualifications

GIS specialists must have an understanding of geography and the processes that create and affect the landscape, technical knowledge of GIS technology, computer programming or database management, and an understanding of how GIS can influence decision-making and policy formulation. An advanced degree in geographic information science, geography, remote sensing, or computer science and demonstrated experience are usually required for employment. Professionals using remote sensing imagery must have relevant technical skills and experience.

Opportunities

GIS specialists are used by a variety of environmental land planning and management agencies including the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, many non-governmental environmental and planning organizations also create, modify, and use GIS maps and remote-sensing data. Private industries who manage and make decisions about lands and waters also employ GIS specialists.

CAREERS IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

FORESTRY

Foresters manage, develop, and protect natural resources to meet the property owner's objectives. Their objectives vary from the managing of federal, state, and private lands for recreation, biodiversity conservation, and wildlife protection purposes to responsible harvesting of wood products. To meet these objectives, forestry professionals may be involved in a variety of tasks, including developing forestry plans, planting trees, conducting land surveys, taking inventories, designing urban parks, and managing fires. Employment opportunities exist in such diverse fields as reforestation, forest hydrology, timber management, soil conservation, planning, pest management, watershed management, recreation, environmental advocacy, and urban forestry.

Qualifications

Foresters with undergraduate degrees, especially when obtained near where they live, can get jobs working with local governments or landowners. However, a graduate degree and extensive experience are recommended for most positions, especially those which involve making decisions about land and forest use. Volunteer work, internships, and other experience are highly recommended for finding a position in forestry. In addition to technical coursework and training, a strong liberal arts background is in demand. Employers seek qualified personnel with good communication and interpersonal relations skills, as well as training in computers or accounting.

Opportunities

Within the federal government, there are several agencies which employ foresters. These include the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service. State and local governments also employ foresters to manage state lands and urban forestry programs. Private companies hire forestry professionals to manage forests for timber and paper production or to provide consulting services to government agencies and other businesses. Increasingly, private industry is seeking to demonstrate sustainability, and is hiring professionals to assist them become certified and to ensure that practices are environmentally and socially sound. In the nonprofit sector, organizations hire a small number of forestry professionals to assess problems in forestry management, to manage programs, to educate the public on environmental issues, and to lobby on behalf of the public interest.

NATURAL LANDS PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

With increased interest in conserving natural areas, local, regional, and national land trust organizations have been established around the world. These organizations identify lands

to be protected and conserve them by obtaining management rights via purchase, donation, conservation easements, or co-management agreements. While employment opportunities have initially been for people with expertise in landowner contact, project management, land-use law, fundraising, and public relations, more biologists, foresters, and land management specialists will be required to assure that their conservation values are maintained over the long term.

Qualifications

For many new and local land trusts, familiarity with the geography, organizational base, residents, and politics of the area of operation, as well as good organizational, public relations, and communications skills are necessary. As the organizations become more sophisticated, they require lawyers, land use planners, land managers, biologists, foresters, marketing specialists, and public relations specialists. However, much survey and outreach work is also done by volunteers and interns; therefore, working with a land trust on a voluntary basis is a good way to get into the field

Opportunities

Nonprofit land trusts, many of which work on a very local level, are a growing source of employers for natural lands protect specialists. Private landowners, large and small, as well as governments, also employ professionals skilled in protecting and managing lands and natural resources to maintain biodiversity and ecological integrity. Finally, nonprofit organizations that acquire lands require the skills of trained land managers.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife managers protect and manage wildlife, including plants, to conserve species and their habitats and to meet the needs of people. Today, managing wildlife often means collaborating with other natural resource specialists and organizations to manage an entire ecosystem. Wildlife managers are employed in a variety of areas, including habitat protection, fire and invasive species management, urban wildlife, endangered species preservation, wetlands protection, biological and ecological research and inventory, land restoration, public access, risk assessment, environmental forecasting, and environmental advocacy.

Qualifications

Employers of wildlife managers seek individuals with strong training in wildlife biology, ecology, biodiversity conservation, and planning. They also require individuals with good communication and collaboration skills and an understanding of local government, politics, and economics. Employment is highly competitive; an advanced degree is a must for many positions. The individuals in high demand are those who have a combination of strong academic training and relevant experience.

Opportunities

The U.S. federal government is the largest employer of wildlife managers. Agencies that employ wildlife professionals include the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Parks Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. State, local, and Native American tribal governments also employ wildlife managers to manage game and endangered species, educate the public about the environment, work in recreational areas and parks, and assess wildlife damage. Within the private sector, timber harvesting, utilities, and other companies holding large amounts of land employ wildlife managers to help them comply with government regulations such as the Endangered Species Act. Consulting firms employ wildlife professionals to fill contracts with governmental agencies, universities, and other businesses. A small number of wildlife professionals are involved with nonprofit advocacy organizations, such as the National Wildlife Federation, the Defenders of Wildlife, and the Sierra Club. Local conservation-oriented nonprofits, if large enough, may also hire wildlife professionals.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries professionals work to manage and conserve fish populations for recreational fishing and commercial use, as well as for species and aquatic ecosystem preservation. Fisheries management is divided into two fields: biology and aquaculture. Biologists study problems, collect data, take inventories, analyze the effects of environmental change on fish and aquatic habitats, and make fisheries management recommendations. Aqua culturists manage ponds and hatcheries to grow freshwater and marine fish, shellfish and crustaceans, and ensure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized. Career opportunities exist for fisheries professionals in several fields, including marine fisheries, fish culture and management, and fisheries administration.

Qualifications

An undergraduate degree is required for most entry-level positions. For those involved in aquaculture, employers often seek individuals willing to work the nights, weekends, and odd hours needed to raise crops of fish. Although competitive, this market offers openings to individuals with a combination of high interest, education, and relevant experience. Industry experts highly recommend Peace Corps service as a way to gain experience in the field of aquaculture. For fisheries biologists employed by governments or companies with aquatic resource management responsibilities, a graduate degree is usually required.

Opportunities

Employers within the federal government include the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service (an agency of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service. Opportunities also exist in state, local,

and tribal governments. Private sector employers of fisheries professionals include power companies, water management districts, nonprofit conservation organizations, environmental consulting firms, and aquaculture companies.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Range managers manage, improve, and protect rangelands and resources to maximize their use without damaging the environment. Professionals in this field include biologists, ecologists, environmental planners, soil conservation specialists, geographic information systems specialists, and reserve managers.

Qualifications

Like wildlife management, this field is highly competitive. The majority of positions go to individuals with graduate degrees and a broad-based education. Relevant experience is also a must. Individuals with training in business, public policy, public affairs, and communications, in addition to a degree in the sciences, are most competitive. There are a small number of technical positions open to individuals with two-year degrees.

Opportunities

The largest employer of professionals in this field is the federal government. Employing agencies include the Natural Resource Conservation Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. Opportunities also exist within state, local, and tribal government wildlife departments, land agencies, and natural resource departments. In private industry, there is a need for individuals in such positions as ranch managers and mine rehabilitation specialists.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Careers in soil conservation can be divided into two categories: soil scientist and soil conservationist. Soil scientists study and investigate soils from the standpoint of their classification, genesis, and distribution, their interrelated physical, chemical, and biological properties and processes, their relationships to climate, hypsographic, and vegetative influences, and their adaptation to use and management in agriculture. Soil conservationists administer, coordinate, perform, and supervise applied work in a coordinated program of soil, water, and resource conservation. Such programs require the application of a combination of agricultural and natural resources sciences to bring about sound land use and to improve the quality of the environment.

Qualifications

Most entry-level positions require an undergraduate degree, although there are positions available for technicians with two-year degrees. Advanced positions require a graduate degree. As with the majority of natural resource management careers, the ability to integrate soil conservation with other fields of natural resource management is in high

demand. In addition, facility with communication and interpersonal relationships is very important.

Opportunities

Major employers of soil scientists and soil conservationists include the Natural Resource Conservation Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and several state agencies, especially the state extension service. Within the private sector, there is a demand for soil conservation specialists in such areas as agriculture, landscaping, land restoration, and range management.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Landscape architects design, plan, manage, and rehabilitate land. The profession combines art and science to develop aesthetic and practical land-use solutions, seeking a balance between preservation, use, and management of land resources. The work of a landscape architect includes site planning and development, environmental restoration, sustainable design, urban planning, parks and recreation planning, regional planning, and historic preservation. More information on careers in landscape architecture can be found at www.asla.org.

Qualifications

A formal education at the undergraduate and graduate levels is generally required for most jobs in landscape architecture. In addition, most states require landscape architects to be registered or licensed according to state standards. Employers look for professionals with a good sense of design, problem-solving ability, creativity, sensitivity to landscape quality and environmental values, strong project management skills, understanding of human and social concerns, and good technical skills.

Opportunities

Federal agencies employing landscape architects include the U.S. Forest Service (employing the greatest number of landscape architects in the United States), the National Park Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Transportation, and the Veteran's Administration. State and local governments offer landscape architects many more opportunities. Private sector employers are usually landscape architectural, engineering, architectural and planning firms, or corporations that have physical planning departments, or offer products and services related to land planning and development. As in other fields, landscape architects also teach and conduct research in universities and colleges.

PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

Parks and outdoor recreation refers to the variety of positions available in the operation and management of outdoor recreation areas. This is a diverse field offering career

opportunities in a wide range of areas, including natural resource management, research and educational studies, parks and recreation areas management, and administration. Careers within the field include administrator, landscape architect, park planner, ranger, biologist, trail manager, archaeologist, environmental educator and law enforcement officer. Although traditionally many individuals have been interested in this field because they want to work outdoors, the majority of positions within the field combine indoor and outdoor work. Many positions involve such activities as computerized data management, information gathering, and program planning.

Qualifications

Employers in this field seek professionals with both technical training and communication skills. Recommended coursework includes classes in natural resource management, public affairs, recreation, animal and habitat protection, agriculture, and communications. This field is highly competitive, especially for those seeking to work in National Parks and Monuments; many individuals compete every year for just a handful of positions. Experience through volunteer work, internships, or seasonal employment is required for anyone wanting to break into the field.

Opportunities

Several federal agencies administer and manage federal lands, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. However, these agencies hire only a limited number of individuals. State and local governments will also hire parks and recreation professionals to manage and staff state land and state, local, and city parks. Opportunities exist in private sector businesses offering recreational services and nature-based tourism, including skiing, hiking, white-water rafting, whale watching, and mountain climbing. Nonprofit organizations hire a small number of professionals in this field as advocates, reserve managers, and managers of visitation programs.

ECOTOURISM

Ecotourism is nature-based, environmentally-sound tourism which supports conservation of natural areas and cultures, benefits local peoples, and educates the public. While it is the fastest growing sector of the tourism industry, and is looked at as a path to sustainable development, job opportunities for environmental professionals are limited. Ecotourism specialists are involved in planning ecotourism programs, designing environmentally sound tourism facilities and trail systems, environmental education and interpretation, economic and social science research, and public outreach and marketing. A growing number of ecotourism specialists consult for existing ecotourism facilities to help them become certified. They often work in developing countries where ecotourism is seen as a development strategy.

Qualifications

While few academic institutions offer degrees in ecotourism, a background in tourism with an emphasis on sustainability is recommended. Other important areas of knowledge and experience include recreation, wildlife management, natural resources, environmental economics, business administration and management, architecture, communications, public relations, community development, and environmental education. Because experience in the field is the best way to get a job, volunteering or interning with organizations and companies working in ecotourism is an excellent way to qualify for permanent work in the field. Peace Corps volunteers who have worked with communities or non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable tourism and ecotourism are in a good position for related work.

Opportunities

The majority of jobs in ecotourism are with private entities. These include ecotourism operators, ecotourism lodges and other providers, non-governmental organizations assisting communities and micro-enterprises to develop and implement ecotourism, and environmental education centers. Consulting companies occasionally hire ecotourism specialists to work with business clients to improve their tourism practices to ensure sustainability. Academics and researchers are also needed to examine the degree to which tourism impacts environments and peoples and how ecotourism promotes sustainable development.

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The U.S. government employs professionals in a wide variety of environmental careers. Although several federal agencies focus specifically on environmental matters, nearly all have ties to the environmental arena. This section outlines those agencies with opportunities for individuals pursuing an environmental career and highlights the largest employers of environmental workers.

Editor's note: To find specific contact information for agencies listed below and relevant offices and divisions within them, see Appendices: Federal Government Agencies.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) administers foreign economic assistance programs of the U.S. government. In addition to humanitarian support, USAID concentrates its efforts on four areas: improving health and population conditions, protecting the environment, promoting economic growth, and supporting democracy. USAID works in close partnership with other U.S. agencies and businesses, other developed nations, private voluntary organizations, indigenous non-governmental organizations, international agencies, and universities to preserve biological diversity, protect tropical forests, strengthen private voluntary organizations, provide clean water, and manage coastal resources.

The entry-level position within the agency is called International Development Intern (IDI). IDIs are hired in various specialties including agricultural development, agricultural economy, forestry, project management, and the environment. USAID also employs natural resources personnel in its in-country missions. As an IDI, one will go through a demanding two-year training program to prepare for a foreign service career. The IDI program is highly competitive and has a rigorous applicant screening process.

CAREER AMERICA CONNECTION

The Career America Connection is a telephone-based system that provides information about current federal job opportunities, salary and employee benefits, special recruitment, application packages, and other employment-related forms.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) is one of the largest employers of environmental specialists. In addition to providing assistance for farmers and ranchers, it is the United States' largest conservation agency. A wide variety of divisions within the USDA specialize in environmental issues. Other offices have a more general focus, yet still have a certain amount of exposure to environmental issues. For specific information on divisions, see Appendices: Federal Government Agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce promotes the interests of the United States with regard to international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement. Although the Department of Commerce itself does not specialize in environmental issues, both the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology employ some individuals for environment-related positions.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Department of Defense offers a broad range of career positions aside from those requiring military status. A wide variety of positions are available in the environmental arena, including openings for topographers, engineers, and water resource managers.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Department of Energy focuses on the study, improvement, and regulation of different energy sources. Positions within the department deal with such issues as nuclear energy safety and regulation, reduction of fossil fuels, and development of alternative fuels.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Department of Health and Human Services focuses on the health and welfare of U.S. citizens both in the United States and abroad. This department has many positions in the environmental arena, particularly for individuals interested in environmental health. For specific information on divisions, see Appendices: Federal Government Agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Department of the Interior is another large employer of individuals interested in environmental careers. This department offers positions in a variety of fields including territory, trust territory, mining, engineering, geology, mineral resources, park management, and hydrology. For specific information on divisions, see Appendices: Federal Government Agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice enforces federal laws and advises with regard to legal matters. Each division monitors, administers, and/or enforces laws related to its own responsibilities. The Environment and Natural Resources Division, in particular, deals specifically with the environment.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor (DOL) promotes the health and welfare of American workers through a variety of programs which include ensuring a healthy working environment. In

this context, and through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), it offers a limited number of employment opportunities for environmental professionals. These include positions for environmental engineers (especially for the mining sector), environmental technicians and policymakers, and environmental health and safety specialists. The DOL is also involved in the Environmentally Preferable Procurement policies for the federal government, offering a small number of related contract opportunities.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of State develops and implements U.S. foreign policy. However, it is multifaceted with regard to programs, goals, and employment options. The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs is concerned with U.S. international oceans along with environmental and health policy. It integrates U.S. domestic interests with geopolitical concerns.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation improves and maintains the U.S. transportation system. Within this department, there are several divisions and offices that deal specifically with environmental issues with regard to transportation on land and sea and in the air.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the major federal employer of individuals with an interest in the environment. This agency is divided into ten regional offices and EPA headquarters. An individual applying for a position with the EPA should contact the regional office responsible for the location in which he or she would like to work. EPA headquarters is divided into twelve offices, which develop environmental policies, set standards, manage complex research and development programs, and develop regulations for pesticides, toxic substances, hazardous wastes, air, radiation, and water.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent government agency which promotes scientific research by fostering exchange of scientific information, advocating for federal funding for research and education, facilitating international science and technology cooperation, analyzing and sharing scientific information, maintaining a register of personnel and related resources, supporting research at academic and nonprofit institutions, and providing financial support for individuals and organizations conducting scientific research. It supports national and international research and education through fellowship programs, research and education projects, workshops, and travel grants. Jobs with the NSF may be in administration, education, or science and engineering research.

PEACE CORPS

This federal agency is one of the most popular among federal job-seeking RPCVs, demonstrated by a high percentage of RPCV staff. Unique to federal agencies, however, is the Peace Corps' "five-year rule." Employees can work for Peace Corps for only up to five years, which means regular and high staff turnover and more opportunities for interested RPCVs. More than 800 people work for the Peace Corps in the United States and abroad. Environment-related positions within the Peace Corps include Associate Peace Corps Director (APCD), training staff, contractors, and sector specialists.

The Peace Corps generally hires individuals who demonstrate experience in one or more of the following areas: project management, training, or technical expertise. Training positions generally require a combination of training experience and specific technical knowledge (i.e., wildlife management, agroforestry, or environmental education). APCDs and sector specialists generally have a combination of program management and technical expertise.

Short-term contracting positions for Pre-Service Trainings are sometimes filled with RPCVs. Typically, these are for specific technical training programs areas such as forestry, wildlife management, agriculture, and water and sanitation. There are two avenues for becoming a contractor with the Peace Corps: directly with a Personal Services Contract (PSC) or through a contracting firm that recruits trainers for specific countries. These positions generally last from two to four months. PSCs can be hired by post or through the Peace Corps headquarters in Washington, DC.

The Short-Term Assistance Unit (STAU) in the Center for Field Assistance and Applied Research maintains and operates a database pool of consultants, technical specialists, and other qualified individuals whom the Peace Corps may contract with for short-term consulting or training assignments. Contractors work overseas and are compensated at a daily rate based on the candidate's salary history, relevant work experience, and compensation range established for the position. Additionally, insurance, travel, immunizations, and per diem are usually provided. Initial screening starts at least two to three months prior to a contract start date, as the process of screening, interviewing, and selecting candidates runs from a minimum of three months to over six months.

To apply for a short-term consulting position through Peace Corps headquarters, contact the Short-Term Assistance Unit (STAU) at stau@peacecorps.gov.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution promotes learning through its museums, research stations, and education and outreach programs. It has specialized scientific and environmental research centers in the areas of astrophysics, marine science and biology, earth and planetary studies, biodiversity conservation, environmental research, natural history museums, tropical ecology, and evolution. The Smithsonian is also one of the sponsors of the National Sciences Resources Center which promotes teaching of science in schools.

The Smithsonian has many job openings in research, education, and administration, as well as offering opportunities for volunteers, interns, and research fellows.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State and local governments provide employment opportunities similar to those of the federal organizations detailed in the previous section, although hiring procedures will vary among states. In addition, many state or local governments require environmental scientists, technicians, and support staff to comply with federal regulations. State and local government hire environmental professionals to manage and operate wastewater treatment plants, coordinate recycling or solid waste management programs, monitor and maintain air quality and drinking water standards, and manage local parks and state lands. Environmental lawyers are also used to develop and enforce state and local laws and regulations.

Local and state governmental organizations which hire these types of professionals include community recycling programs, municipal and county governments, regional commissions, state education departments, state environmental health programs, courthouses, energy programs, state park, forest and wildlife systems, state and local agricultural departments, tourism offices, and tribal governments.

Employment within state or local governments offers many advantages for the RPCV beginning an environmental career. These positions are characterized by a hands-on emphasis, laboratory and field work, and program development. Although state and local governments generally offer lower pay than does the federal government, positions within these governments are often a good place to start. A high turnover rate ensures that some entry-level positions will open up every year, and the hands-on focus gives individuals the opportunity to learn skills and acquire greater responsibility quickly.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PRIVATE AND NONPROFIT SECTORS

PRIVATE SECTOR

Traditionally, private sector employment opportunities in the environmental field have been focused on environmental cleanup. Now, however, businesses of all sorts—from product providers to service givers—provide opportunities to do environmental work. This section outlines opportunities available in six major areas of the private business sector. In addition, it briefly examines the growing field of corporate responsibility, applicable to all private sector businesses and organizations.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing firms employ a wide variety of environmental professionals, including researchers, engineers, administrators and managers, technicians, and public relations personnel. Manufacturing firms themselves range from environmentally-focused businesses such as those that manufacture wood products or air filtering equipment, to firms outside of the environmental field trying to comply with industry regulations, branching out into "green" products, or concerned with their environmental footprint and image. Manufacturing firms require professionals in several environment-related fields, including air quality control and monitoring, product design and development, waste management, development of programs and machinery for reducing pollution, recycling and resource recovery, energy efficiency, and natural resource management.

RESOURE MANAGEMENT

Many private corporations, including utilities, forest product companies, railroads, and mining companies, own large areas of land. These companies employ individuals to help manage the natural resources on these lands to comply with federal regulations, effectively manage natural resource "crops", and conserve these resources for future use. They are increasingly developing partnerships with nonprofit environmental organizations and governments to manage natural resources cooperatively and in a more sustainable way. These corporations hire environmental professionals in a variety of fields, including forestry, wildlife and fisheries management, soil conservation, water resource management, sales and communications, and ecology and habitat protection.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CLEAN-UP

There are a wide variety of positions available for environmental professionals in companies involved with waste management. These companies earn their profit by developing products and processes to monitor or cleanup wastes, managing waste reduction and processing programs, and cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Some areas of specialization within the industry include resource recovery, environmental testing and

analysis, solid and hazardous waste management, product research and design, and industrial wastewater management.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Companies within the service sector include such businesses as hotel and motel chains, restaurants, insurance agencies, banks, law offices, and advertising firms. These very diverse businesses employ environmental professionals in a variety of fields. A restaurant chain might hire an environmental specialist on the administrative level to manage a recycling program, while a law firm might employ environmental lawyers to litigate hazardous waste claims. Some areas of specialization within the service industry include "green" marketing of products, waste management and recycling programs, energy efficiency, pollution and environmental assessment and monitoring, real estate development and investment assessment, environmental law, and market research.

CONSULTING FIRMS

Consulting firms are active in all areas and levels of the environmental field. Likewise, consultation services can range widely from marketing and public relations advice to the design, construction, and management of waste management systems. Consulting firms, especially small ones, tend to fluctuate with the market where the current interest is; a number of consulting firms will spring up overnight, to disappear again once the trend recedes. Similarly, the pace within a consulting firm will vary widely in the number of customers and amount of work at any certain time. Some areas in which consulting firms operate include research studies, environmental and landscape planners, wetlands delineation, ecological restoration, natural resource management, design and construction, waste management strategies and systems, GIS, "green" marketing, energy efficiency, smart growth land-use planning, risk assessment, environmental, civil, chemical, or design engineering, information technology, and strategic planning and management.

INDEPENDENT CONSULTANTS

With cutbacks in federal, state, and local governments, many agencies are using consultants to carry out specific tasks. Likewise, nonprofit organizations also contract with consultants. In both cases, contractors or consultants may eventually be hired if/when secure funding is available. Consultants may be recruited from a consultancy firm or directly through contacts or Internet searches. Wages will vary tremendously, based on funding available, the amount of experience the consultant has, his/her reputation, and how the contract is written (e.g., a lump sum versus a daily rate), and the degree to which expenses are included. The focus of work for independent consultants is unimaginably broad and includes all of the areas covered by consulting firms.

NONPROFIT SECTOR

For many RPCVs, working in a nonprofit organization is a natural progression from their Peace Corps service. Many RPCVs work for nonprofits because of the psychological reward: high job satisfaction stemming from the ability to make a difference.

Within the environmental field, there is a wide variety of nonprofit organizations. Nonprofits dealing specifically with environmental issues include organizations devoted to advocacy, education, fundraising for causes, and conservation and protection of the earth. The range of issues they cover includes conservation of endangered ecosystems, environmental justice, implementation of environmental laws and regulations, promoting corporate responsibility, advancing renewable and efficient energy alternatives, advocating for human health and environments, responsible consumption and resource use, sustainable development, and environmental education and awareness-raising. For example, an RPCV might work as an environmental advocate for a church group, study the effects of pollution on fish populations for a fishing association, or write updates on environmental issues for an environmental protection organization.

Within nonprofits, there is a high demand for individuals with good communication, computer, and fundraising skills and an upbeat, collaborative attitude. RPCVs are in particularly high demand due to their sense of idealism, desire to make the world a better place, experience working in real-world situations, and willingness to work long hours at low pay. In many situations, the combination of low pay and long hours may cause a high burnout rate within nonprofits. However, not all nonprofit organizations overtax their employees. Many are beginning to function much more like businesses, with good management and benefits to ensure the permanency and continued dedication of their staff.

Getting a foot in the door is often the key to obtaining full-time work with a particular nonprofit organization or any another one. And, nonprofits are always looking for interns and volunteers to help them out. With that said, however, not all know how to effectively and efficiently use volunteers; therefore an RPCV with the ability to help ensure that volunteers are well used and well cared for can be an additional asset to the organization.

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Educational institutions such as colleges and universities differ greatly from other nonprofits in the challenges and rewards they offer. The focus of these institutions can vary widely, from universities devoted to training professionals in a specific environmental field to liberal arts colleges offering a wide range of both environmental and non-environmental courses. Many universities are now getting more involved in public outreach and applied research. This is especially the case in debates about environmental issues and has opened up opportunities to work as an environmental activist and resource provider from within the academic community. In addition to offering jobs for professors, instructors, and administrators, many institutes of higher

learning offer research and program development positions and are good outlets for people who want to work directly on environmental issues and projects.

The main benefit of working in an educational institution of higher learning is the ability to teach or research in your area of specialization. If this idea appeals to you, be careful about your choice of institutions. For example, if your love is teaching, you probably would not be happy in a university that expects its professors to spend the majority of their time researching, or vice-versa. Positions within educational institutions of higher learning are highly competitive. However, once a professor reaches tenure, this type of position offers higher pay and a greater level of stability.

Educational institutions at lower levels are another source of environmental jobs. Environmental education is increasingly being inserted into the curricula of lower, middle, and high schools around the country and the world, and specialists are needed to develop and implement such programs. In addition, centers of non-formal education such as local environmental education centers and continuing education programs offered by universities offer courses on a variety of environmental themes. Outdoor adventure schools and some tour operators can also be considered environmental educators and offer work for people with a strong technical environmental background as well as good people and communication skills.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are many opportunities to work on international environmental issues and projects both in the United States, as well as when living in another country. The majority of the organizations who work internationally from the United States are in the Washington, DC area, though many other large cities also have their share of small nonprofits dedicated to the global environment or to specific environmental programs in other countries. International environmental work can be of many types. There are opportunities for developing and implementing environmental programs with a variety of governmental and non-governmental partners in other countries, identifying and assisting with project funding, developing or addressing global environmental policies and agreements, providing training and capacity-building opportunities, negotiating agreements, conducting marketing and public outreach on particular issues or topics, and doing environmental advocacy.

RPCVs are often favored candidates for international jobs because of their on-the-ground experiences in other countries. Those who can demonstrate an in-depth understanding of social, political, and cultural systems in an international arena, as well as fluency in a foreign language, will have a head start for job consideration. If the employer focuses on a particular country or region of the world, candidates who have lived and worked there will also have an advantage. It is important to note, however, that increasingly many employers are giving preference to people who are from these countries rather than RPCVs who have only lived there a couple of years; this is, in part, because of their facility in interacting with others with the same cultural and social background. Finally, a

graduate level degree in international affairs, public policy, business, law or economics, or in an environmental field will be usually be necessary.

Organizations which work in the international arena include the multilateral and bilateral development banks, such as the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Program, the United Nations Development Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States, and the African Development Bank. Federal government agencies, such as the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and others also have international divisions. Working with the Peace Corps is another obvious option. In the nonprofit arena, there are hundreds of organizations working globally on a range of issues. These include the Nature Conservancy, the World Wildlife Fund, the Conservation International, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Rainforest Alliance, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Friends of the Earth, Trout Unlimited, the World Conservation Union, and the Center for International Environmental Law. Private consulting firms, such as Chemonics, Development Alternatives, Inc., International Resources Group, and ARD, Inc. will often contract with qualified environmental professionals for short- or medium-term environmental consultancies in other countries.

CONTINUING EDUCATION AND VOLUNTEERING

As you narrow the scope of your career search, you may find that you need more training or a higher education to obtain the job you want. You may need to expand your knowledge base about environmental issues, acquire specific technical skills, earn a degree as a prerequisite for a certain position, or gain experience in the field. The route you choose for continuing your education depends largely upon your goals. Continuing education need not mean a graduate degree; depending upon your purpose for seeking further training, you might consider attending a two-year technical school, taking courses through a certificate program or in a local continuing education center, expanding your work experience, or learning skills by interning or volunteering in an organization you wish to work for. Whatever method you choose, however, it is important to clarify your goals before beginning any continuing education program.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Within colleges and universities, there is an array of environment-related courses and programs as diverse as the environmental career field itself. Some broad areas of study include environmental engineering, environmental sciences, environmental health, environmental studies, natural resource management, conservation biology, and environmental technology. In addition to these programs, many environmental professionals earn their degrees in other fields, such as public policy, law, economics, business, marketing, biology, and civil, mechanical, or design engineering. In an era when multidisciplinary partnerships are critical and holistic thinking is encouraged, a degree in one of these areas along with coursework, thesis topic, and/or demonstrated interest in environmental issues may provide the competitive advantage needed to get a specific job.

Before deciding upon any one course of study, you should first clarify your goals. What is your purpose for continuing your education now? If your answer is that you are not sure which field you would like to work in and you're hoping to decide in graduate school, you instead might consider exploring the field by taking some continuing education classes at a local university, usually cheaper than the regular credit-bearing curriculum. In addition, you may want to look at internships, volunteer opportunities, or entry-level positions in a particular organization or environmental career area. While many RPCVs use graduate school as a sort of "intellectual haven", it is important to define your goals prior to enrolling in an institution of higher education. This will save you time, money, and future frustration. Unlike undergraduate education, graduate school is meant to allow you to specialize on a certain area or profession. Before enrolling in any program, develop a specific plan. What profession will the skills you acquire prepare you for? What are the employment opportunities? How will you progress in ten years? In twenty? Defining your interests and goals will help you decide which program will work best for you.

Once you have defined your goals, you should spend some time exploring the industry. Read professional journals and environmental career manuals, talk to professionals

working within the environmental field, and attend relevant conferences, lectures, or meetings. These resources will be able to give you an idea about which skills are necessary within your chosen career field. Professionals working in the field should be able to advise you on which programs and/or colleges will best prepare you for your career. Career counseling offices and libraries, as well as many environmental organizations and associations, also have higher education directories, some of which provide evaluations of university programs in different fields. And, as always, the Internet also has a lot of information.

Another source of information is the college itself. Write for brochures, talk to professors, and ask to speak with graduates of the programs you are exploring. What percentage of the graduates of the program are working in the field they studied? What are the requirements of the program? Does the institution offer placement services? Does it have a good record within the environmental field? If it is a technical school, is it accredited? How do graduates of the program rate their instruction? Choose a school that offers a wide variety of environmental programs. This allows you some flexibility to reconsider your educational goals if your interests shift.

OTHER CONTINUING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

In addition to traditional degree programs, there are many other ways to increase your knowledge about a particular field. Many universities, as well as county-level education agencies, offer continuing education classes in a variety of subjects. Some of these provide college credit, while others do not. In any case, instructors will vary – ranging from well-recognized professionals in the field to people who may not have a lot of experience, but want to make money offering an evening class or workshop. On-the-job training, offered through companies, government agencies, or non-governmental organizations, is another source for relevant coursework and/or practical experience. Many of the larger environmental agencies—such as the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service—have extensive training programs and training centers. Many nonprofit organizations, such as the Nature Conservancy, also offer workshops and other forms of capacity-building. While many of these opportunities are available only to staff members, they are stepping-stones for staff, some of whom may be in administrative positions, to move into higher, more professional, or technical jobs. Finally, be sure to check out local education centers or programs offering a wide range of classes, ranging from natural fibers basket-making and strategies for environmental advocacy to nonprofit management or analysis of satellite imagery.

VOLUNTEERING AND INTERNSHIPS

There are several reasons for RPCVs to gain experience through volunteering or interning. For example, an RPCV may already have a degree and experience (through Peace Corps service) working with environmental issues, but needs experience in another specific area to become competitive. Or an RPCV might have a degree in an unrelated field, but requires experience for a position with an environmental protection organization. Yet another might use an internship as an opening into a company or

organization. No matter what your goal, volunteer work or an internship offers you the opportunity to gain practical experience in the environmental field. Approach your search for an internship or volunteer opportunity in the same way you would choose an educational program: define your goals, explore possibilities, and narrow your focus to the area that interests you. Remember that your volunteer work or internship is akin to educational training, and you should approach it seriously. A good recommendation from your volunteer supervisor can be your ticket to a paying job within the same organization or another.

There are many websites, books, directories, and organizations which can help you find internships in the environmental field. In addition, many companies and nonprofit organizations offer their own internship programs. These may be used as a way to recruit future employees and/or some may offer paying internships, especially for students. If you are interested in a specific business or organization that does not already have a program, ask about setting up an individual internship. In this case, it is important to work with your supervisor to develop a learning plan that incorporates your educational goals with the objectives of the organization. Although in any internship you will most likely assume some mundane tasks, forming an agreement about your job description should ensure a balance between clerical duties and quality assignments.

APPENDICES

BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED REFERENCES

This is a compilation of bibliographical references on a variety of environmental career and job search topics. It is divided into the following sections:

1. *General References and Directories*
2. *Career and Job-Search Books (General and Environmental)*

General References and Directories

Conservation Directory. Washington, DC: National Wildlife Federation Annual.
An excellent source of information on organizations, agencies, and officials concerned with natural resource use and management. Entries include information on Congressional committees, states agencies, citizen groups, and environmental offices of foreign governments. Includes names, addresses, and phone numbers for thousands of institutions.
www.nwf.org/conservationdirectory

Environmental Engineering Selection Guide. Annapolis, MD: American Academy of Environmental Engineers, Annual. Free directory of organizations and businesses in the field of environmental engineering. To order, call 410.266.3311.
www.enviro-engrs.org/newlook/Selection_Guide.pdf

Green Volunteers: The Worldwide Guide and Information Network to Voluntary Work in Nature Conservation. Guide listing hundreds of conservation and wildlife projects throughout the world where often no previous experience is required. It is also an information network with continuous updates on new projects, access to an e-mail newsletter on conservation volunteering and work opportunities, and a forum for exchanging volunteering experiences.
www.greenvolunteers.org

The International Directory of Voluntary Work (7th Ed.) by Victoria Pybus and Luise Whetter, Vacation Work Publications, February 2000. Directory contains details of over 700 organizations that are looking for voluntary help from all types of people for all types of work. The book covers short-, medium-, and long-term residential possibilities in Europe and around the world in addition to non-residential opportunities in the United Kingdom.

The *Occupational Outlook Handbook* is a nationally recognized source of career information designed to provide valuable assistance to individuals making decisions about their future work lives. Revised every two years, the handboo*k* describes what workers do on the job, working conditions, the training and education needed, earnings, and expected job prospects in a wide range of occupations.
www.bls.gov/oco

U.S. PVO Registry: U.S. Private and Voluntary Organizations Registered with the U.S. Agency for International Development. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development, Annual. This guide provides the names, addresses, and a brief description of more than 450 U.S.-based agencies registered with USAID. It will give you a thorough overview of the types of private voluntary organizations that exist in the United States.
www.pvo.net/usaid

Who's Who in Environmental Engineering. Annapolis: American Academy of Environmental Engineers, Annual. Roster of environmental engineers certified by the Academy.
www.enviro-engrs.org/oldweb/whoswho.htm

Yearbook of International Organizations: Guide to Civil Society Networks. Published by Union of International Associations and K.G. Saur Verlag, Munich, Germany, 2002. This yearbook series includes five volumes. The first volume lists organizations with descriptions and cross references; the second volume lists organizations by country; the third volume categorizes them by subject; the fourth is a bibliography and resources; and the fifth has statistics, graphics, and patterns.
www.uia.org/organizations/volall.php

Career and Job-Search Books: General

2002 Work Abroad Book (4th Edition): The Guide to Finding a Job Overseas. Transitions Abroad, 2002.

Alternatives to the Peace Corps: A Directory of Third World and U.S. Volunteer Opportunities (9th Ed.) by Joanna Powell (Editor). Food First Books, 2001.

The Back Door Guide to Short-Term Job Adventures: Internships, Extraordinary Experiences, Seasonal Jobs, Volunteering, Work Abroad by Michael Landes. Ten Speed Press, 2001.

The Best 109 Internships by Mark Oldman, Samer Hamadeh. Princeton Review, 2002.

The Career Guide for Creative and Unconventional People by Carol Eikleberry, Richard Nelson Bolles, Ten Speed Press, 1999.

How to Live Your Dream of Volunteering Overseas by Joseph Collins, Stefano Dezerega, Zahara Heckscher, Anna Lappe, Penguin, 2002.

The Internship Bible, 2002 (Internship Bible) by Mark Oldman, Samer Hamadeh. Princeton Review, 2002.

Making A Living While Making A Difference by Melissa Everett, New Society Publications, 1999.

Peterson's Internships 2003 (Peterson's Internships, 2003), Petersons Guides, 2002.

Vacation Work's International Directory of Voluntary Work (International Directory of Voluntary Work, 7th Ed) by Louise Whetter, Victoria Pybus, Vacation-Work, 2002.

What Color Is Your Parachute 2003: A Practical Manual for Job-Hunters and Career (What Color Is Your Parachute) by Richard Nelson Bolles, Ten Speed Press, 2002.

Career and Job-Search Books: Environmental

*The Complete Guide to Environmental Careers in the 21st Century b*y Kevin Doyle, Island Press, 1999.

Careers in the Environment (VGM Professional Careers Series) by Michael Fasulo, Paul Walker, VGM Career Horizons, 2000.

Opportunities in Environmental Careers, 2nd Edition by Odom Fanning, Mark Van Putten. Contemporary Books, 2002.

Green at Work: Finding a Business Career That Works for the Environment by Susan Cohn, Horst Rechelbacher. Island Press, October 1995.

Careers for Environmental Types & Others Who Respect the Earth, 2nd edition by Mike Fasulo, Jane Kinney. McGraw-Hill/Contemporary Books, 2001.

Careers for Nature Lovers & Other Outdoor Types by Louise Miller. McGraw-Hill/Contemporary Books, 2001.

Careers in Focus: Environment. Ferguson Publishing Company, 1998.

Outdoor Careers: Exploring Occupations in Outdoor Fields, 2nd edition by Ellen Shenk. Stackpole Books, 2000.

Working With Wildlife: A Guide to Careers in the Animal World (Science, College and Career Guidance) by Thane Maynard, Jane Goodall, Orchard Books, 2000.

Guide to Graduate Environmental Programs by Student Conservation Association Staff (Compiler), Scott D. Izzo. Island Press, 1997.

Great Jobs for Environmental Studies Majors by Julie Degalan, Bryon Middlekauff. McGraw-Hill/Contemporary Books, 2002.

WEBSITES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL JOBS, CAREER INFORMATION, AND OTHER RESOURCES

This section lists useful websites in the following categories:

1. *Environmental jobs and career information*
2. *General career information and job searches*
3. *Internships and volunteer opportunities*
4. *Environmental career conferences*

Environmental Jobs and Career Information

EcoBusiness Links Environmental Directory
www.ecobusinesslinks.com/environmental_jobs.htm
Excellent index for the key websites with information on environmental careers, green jobs, internships, and volunteering. Recommended as the first stop for environmental job searching.

Environmental Career Opportunities
www.ecojobs.com
Excellent website and newsletter listing new environmental jobs and internships in United States and internationally. Full access to new postings for over 500 jobs every two weeks is available by subscription only.

Environmental Career.com
environmentalcareer.com
Contains listings of jobs of all skill levels around the country. Job seekers may post résumés on the site and be eligible for notification of job postings of interest.

Webdirectory
www.webdirectory.com
An environmental organization web directory with links to sites for environmental and sustainable development resources, organization, and jobs.

The Job Seeker
www.thejobseeker.net
Website and newsletter with natural resource and environmental job vacancies nationwide. Full listing available by subscription only.

Cyber-Sierra
www.cyber-sierra.com/nrjobs
Extensive listing of job-search sites organized into environmental categories.
Links to jobs in natural resources. Includes international jobs and information about job hunting.

Green Dream Jobs
www.sustainablebusiness.com/jobs
Site contains up-to-date listings of business and environmental jobs with environmentally-responsible employers. Also has an annotated list of job-search websites.

Eco Employ.com
www.ecoemploy.com
Contains job postings, employer websites, government agency information, résumé tips, recruiters, career information, and links.

Environmental Careers Organization
www.eco.org
The Environmental Careers Organization (ECO) provides environmental internships and lots of useful, updated career advice, resources, and research findings to help people interested in the environment get internships and jobs with government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector. It also sponsors an annual National Environmental Career Conference.

GreenBiz.com
www.greenbiz.com/jobs
Calls itself "a resource center on business, the environment, and the bottom line."
Provides environmental business job listings and information, environmental business news, resources, and tips for businesses. Contains links and listings of companies and their environmental activities and issues.

Earthworks
www.earthworks-jobs.com
Site lists jobs in energy, oil, mining, geoscience, environment, agriculture, forestry, ecology, meteorology, oceanography, hydrology, soil, and GIS around the world.

EnviroEducation.com
www.enviroeducation.com/careers-jobs/#spec
Information about and links to environmental careers, jobs, internships, research opportunities, and the job market. Includes interviews with environmental professionals, and information on educational programs in the environmental fields.

Ecological Society of America
www.esa.org/education/careerand_funding.htm
Information on careers and jobs as an ecologist, with job announcements, funding and fellowship opportunities, and profiles of ecologists.

Colgate University Center for Career Services—Resources for Exploring Environmental Careers
offices.colgate.edu/career/environmental/default.html#anchor1550275
Site contains an environmental website directory, occupations, job listings, internships, environmental organizations, environmental news, associations, and other resources.

University of North Carolina/Wilmington Career Services
www.uncwil.edu/stuaff/career/Majors
Career titles and websites for job placement agencies, environmental science job listings, career planning sites, organizations and associations, and miscellaneous resources in various environmental careers, such as environmental sciences, biology, marine biology, parks, and recreation.

Duke Nicholas School of the Environment
www.env.duke.edu/career
Provides career advice, an employment profile, future trends, and more (especially for program graduates). Also sponsors an annual career workshop entitled "Hindsight 20/20."

National Registry of Environmental Professionals
www.nrep.org/jobbank.htm
Site lists job openings, recruiters, and listings of environmental professionals for NREP members. Especially for individuals with education, training, and experience as environmental managers, engineers, toxicologists, and scientists.

GeoJob Source
www.geojobsource.com
Provides job listings, academic program information, lists of professional organizations, and other resources in the field of spatial sciences.

General Career Information and Job Searches

Riley Guide
www.rileyguide.com/jobs.html
Directory of employment and career information sources and services on the Internet. Provides general resource lists, assistance with job searches, guide-to-job search technologies, salary information, occupation-specific resources, and job listings.

Idealist.org–Action without Borders
www.idealist.org
A global network of organizations and individuals working to better the world.
Provides information on over 30,000 nonprofit organizations around the world; volunteer, fellowship, and employment opportunities; job search resources, professional associations, and other resources.

nonprofitOyster
www.nonprofitoyster.com
Extensive site for nonprofit jobs in all sectors. Allows job-seekers to post résumés and for employers to access them.

U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov/emp
The Office of Occupational Statistics and Employment Projections develops information about the labor market for the United States for 10 years into the future.

Internships and Volunteer Opportunities

Environmental Leadership Program
www.elpnet.org/fellowship.html

The Riley Guide
www.rileyguide.com/intern.html
Good list of websites for internships, apprenticeships, and volunteer opportunities.

StudyAbroad.com
www.studyabroad.com
Listings of a variety of study abroad options for all educational levels and areas of interest. Also lists volunteer and internship opportunities.

Transitions Abroad
www.transitionsabroad.com
Lists programs and information sources for international work, study, and independent travel. Transitions Abroad organization also publishes a bimonthly magazine and guidebooks on working and traveling abroad.

Environmental Career Conferences

ECO's National Environmental Career Conference
www.eco.org/NECC/careerfair.html
A leading conference that brings the industry's leading government, nonprofit, corporate, and educational professionals together with young adults to discuss issues, trends, and opportunities in environmental fields.

Duke University Nicholas School of the Environment
Hindsight 20/20: An Environmental Career Conference
www.env.duke.edu/career

National Association of Environmental Professionals
www.naep.org

North American Association of Environmental Educators
naaee.org/conferences

New England Environmental Education Alliance
www.neeea.org/2003%20NEEEA%20Conference.htm

ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

This section is a sampling of associations and organizations in the environmental field. It is divided into four categories:

1. *Environmental and Conservation Organizations*
2. *International Development Organizations*
3. *Professional Associations*
4. *Education and Internships*

Environmental and Conservation Organizations

American Forests
910 17th Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: 202.955.4500
E-mail: info@amfor.org
www.americanforests.org

American Rivers
1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 720
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202.347.7550
E-mail: amrivers@amrivers.org
www.amrivers.org

American Solar Energy Society (ASES)
2400 Central Avenue, Suite G-1
Boulder, CO 80301
Phone: 303.443.3130
E-mail: ases@ases.org
www.ases.org

American Wind Energy Association (AWEA)
122 C Street, NW, Suite 380
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202.383.2504
Fax: 202.383.2505
E-mail: windmail@awea.org
www.awea.org

Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
1367 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202.785.8700
E-mail: info@ciel.org
www.ciel.org

Citizens for a Better Environment (CEB)
1845 N. Farwell Avenue, Suite 220
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Phone: 414.271.7280 or 866.256.5988
Fax: 414.271.5904
E-mail: cbewi@cbemw.org
www.cbemw.org

Center for a New American Dream
6930 Carroll Avenue, Suite 900
Takoma Park, MD 20912
Phone: 301.891.3683
E-mail: newdream@newdream.org
www.newdream.org

Conservation International, International Office
1919 M Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202.912.1000 or 800.406.2306
www.conservation.org

Co-op America
1612 K Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: 800.58G.REEN
www.coopamerica.org

Defenders of Wildlife, National Headquarters
1101 14th Street, NW, #1400
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202.682.9400
E-mail: info@defenders.org
www.defenders.org

Earth Island Institute
300 Broadway, Suite 28
San Francisco, CA 94133
Phone: 415.788.3666
www.earthisland.org

Environmental Careers Organization
179 South Street
Boston, MA 02111
Phone: 617.426.4375
www.eco.org

Environmental Defense, National Headquarters
257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
Phone: 212.505.2100
E-mail: members@environmentaldefense.org
www.environmentaldefense.org

Environmental Law Institute
1616 P Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202.939.3800
E-mail: law@eli.org
www.eli.org

Forest Resources Association
600 Jefferson Plaza, Suite 350
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: 301.838.9385
www.forestresources.org

Friends of the Earth
1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 877.843.8687
E-mail: foe@foe.org
www.foe.org

Greenpeace
702 H Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 800.326.0959
www.greenpeaceusa.org

Land Trust Alliance
1331 H Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202.638.4725
E-mail: lta@lta.org
www.lta.org

League of Conservation Voters
1920 L Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202.785.8683
www.lcv.org

National Audubon Society
700 Broadway
New York, NY 10003
Phone: 212.979.3000
E-mail: human_resources@audubon.org
www.audubon.org

National Parks and Conservation Association
1300 19th Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202.454.3303
www.npca.org

National Wildlife Federation
11100 Wildlife Center Drive
Reston, VA 20190
Phone: 703.438.6000
www.nwf.org

Natural Resources Defense Council
40 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
Phone: 212.727.2700
E-mail: nrdcinfo@nrdc.org
www.nrdc.org

Nature Conservancy, Worldwide Office
4245 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 100
Arlington, VA 22203
Phone: 800.628.6860
E-mail: comment@tnc.org
www.nature.org

NatureServe
1101 Wilson Boulevard, 15th Floor
Arlington, VA 22209
Phone: 703.908.1800
www.natureserve.org

Rainforest Alliance
665 Broadway, Suite 500
New York, NY 10012
Phone: 212.667.1900 or 888.MY.EARTH
www.rainforest-alliance.org

Renewable Fuels Association
1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 820
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202.289.3835
E-mail: info@ethanolrfa.org
www.ethanolrfa.org

River Network, National Office
520 SW 6th Avenue, #1130
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: 503.241.3506
E-mail: info@rivernetwork.org
www.rivernetwork.org

Sierra Club, National Headquarters
85 Second Street, 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: 415.977.5500
E-mail: information@sierraclub.org
www.sierraclub.org

Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)
1616 H Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: 202.628.7745
www.seia.org

Trust for Public Land, National Office
116 New Montgomery Street, 4th floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: 415.495.4014
www.tpl.org

Wildlife Conservation Society
2300 Southern Boulevard
Bronx, NY 10460
Phone: 718.220.5100
www.wcs.org

World Resources Institute
10 G Street, NE, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: 202.729.7600
www.wri.org

World Wildlife Fund
1250 24th Street, NW
P.O. Box 97180
Washington, DC 20090
Phone: 800.CALL.WWF
www.wwfus.org

International Development Organizations

ACDI/VOCA
50 F Street, NW, Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202.383.4961
www.acdivoca.org

African Development Bank Headquarters
Rue Joseph Anoma
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01
Côte d'Ivoire
Phone: 225.20.20.44.44
E-mail: afdb@afdb.org
www.afdb.org

Asian Development Bank Headquarters
6 ADB Avenue
Mandaluyong City
0401 Metro Manila, Philippines
Phone: 632.632.4444
www.adb.org

CARE Headquarters
151 Ellis Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 404.681.2552
E-mail: info@care.org
www.careusa.org

Catholic Relief Services
209 West Fayette Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
Phone: 410.625.2220 or 800.235.2772
www.catholicrelief.org

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations
Headquarters Office
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Phone: 39.06.5705.1
E-mail: FAO-HQ@fao.org
www.fao.org

Interamerican Development Bank Headquarters
1300 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20577
Phone: 202.623.1000
www.iadb.org

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Headquarters
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Phone: 212.906.5558
www.undp.org

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) Headquarters
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: (254-2) 621234
www.unep.org

World Bank Headquarters
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433
Phone: 202.473.1000
www.worldbank.org

Professional Associations

American Academy of Environmental Engineers
130 Holiday Court, #100
Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410.266.3311
www.enviro-engrs.org

American Forest and Paper Association
1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
www.afandpa.org

American Geological Institute
4220 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22302
www.agiweb.org

American Planning Association
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202.872.0611
www.planning.org

American Public Health Association (APHA)
800 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202.777.2742
E-mail: comments@apha.org
www.apha.org

American Society of Landscape Architects
636 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202.898.2444
www.asla.org

American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing
5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 210
Bethesda, MD 20814
Phone: 301.493.0290
www.asprs.org

American Society of Plant Biologists
15501 Monona Drive
Rockville, MD 20855
Phone: 302.251.0560
E-mail: info@aspb.org
www.aspb.org

American Society of Safety Engineers
1800 E. Oakton Street
Des Plaines, IL 60018
Phone: 847.768.3434
E-mail: customerservice@asse.org
www.asse.org

American Institute of Biological Sciences
1444 Eye Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202.628.1500
E-mail: admin@aibs.org
www.aibs.org

American Meteorological Society
45 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108
www.ametsoc.org/AMS

American Water Works Association
6666 W. Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235
Phone: 303.794.7711
www.awwa.org

Association of American Geographers
1710 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202.231.1450
www.aag.org

Association of Applied IPM Ecologists
P.O. Box 10880
Napa, CA 94581
Phone: 707.265.9349
E-mail: director@aaie.net
www.aaie.net

Association for Experiential Education
2305 Canyon Boulevard, Suite 100
Boulder, CO 80302
Phone: 303.440.8844
E-mail: members@aee.org
www.aee.org

Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide
1877 Garden Avenue
Eugene, OR 97403
Phone: 541.687.8454
E-mail: elawus@elaw.org
www.elaw.org

Geological Society of America
P.O. Box 9140
Boulder, CO 80301
Phone: 717.447.2020
www.geosociety.org

Geothermal Resources Council
P.O. Box 1350
Davis, CA 95617
Phone: 530.758.2360
E-mail: grclib@geothermal.org
www.geothermal.org

International Association for Energy Economics
28790 Chargrin Boulevard, Suite 350
Cleveland, Ohio 44122
Phone: 216.464.5365
E-mail: iaee@iaee.org
www.iaee.org

National Association for Interpretation
P.O. Box 2246
Fort Collins, CO 80522
Phone: 970.484.8283
www.interpnet.com

National Association of Environmental Professionals
P.O. Box 2086
Bowie, MD 20718
Phone: 888.251.9902 or 301.860.1140
E-mail: office@naep.org
www.naep.org

National Environmental Health Association
720 S. Colorado Boulevard, Suite 970-S
Denver, CO 80246
Phone: 303.756.9090
E-mail: staff@neha.org
www.neha.org

National Hydropower Association
1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 850
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202.682.1700
E-mail: info@hydro.org
www.hydro.org

National Registry of Environmental Professionals
P.O. Box 2099
Glenview, IL 60025
www.nrep.org

Natural Areas Association
P.O. Box 1504
Bend, OR 97709
Phone: 541.317.0199
E-mail: naa@natareas.org
www.naturalarea.org

North American Association for Environmental Education
410 Tarvin Road
Rock Spring, GA 30739
Phone: 706.764.2926
E-mail: email@naaee.org
www.naaee.org

Organization of Biological Field Stations
www.obfs.org

Society of American Foresters
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Bethesda, MD 20814
E-mail: safweb@safnet.org
www.safnet.org

Society for Conservation Biology
4245 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203
Phone: 703.276.2384
E-mail: membership@conbio.org
www.conbio.net

Society for Ecological Restoration
1955 West Grant Road #150
Tucson, AZ 85745
Phone: 520.622.5485
E-mail: info@ser.org
www.ser.org

Society of Environmental Journalists
P.O. Box 2492
Jenkintown, PA 19046
Phone: 215.884.8174
E-mail: sej@sej.org
www.sej.org

Society for Range Management
445 Union Boulevard, Suite 230
Lakewood, CO 80228
Phone: 303.986.3309
www.rangelands.org

Education and Internships

Association for International Practical Training
10400 Little Patuxent Parkway, Suite 250
Columbia, MD 21044
Phone: 410.997.2200
www.aipt.org
U.S. affiliate of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, which arrange reciprocal exchanges with member countries for students of engineering, architecture, mathematics, and the sciences for job experience.

Corporation for National and Community Service
1201 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
Phone: 202.606.5000
www.nationalservice.org
Offers Americans of all ages service opportunities to help strengthen communities. Includes AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and Service Learning options.

The Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE)
33 Third Avenue, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10017
Phone: 800.40.STUDY
www.ciee.org
A nonprofit organization which offers educational programs abroad for students, faculty and educational administrators. Sponsors an annual international exchange conference and publishes a journal.

Earthwatch Institute
3 Clocktower Place, Suite 100, Box 75
Maynard, MA 01754
Phone: 800.766.0188
E-mail: info@earthwatch.org

www.earthwatch.org
Sponsors worldwide archaeological, scientific, ecological, and wildlife research opportunities of two weeks or longer for volunteers. Supports research, education and conservation.

Environmental Leadership Program
P.O. Box 446
Haydenville, MA 01039
Phone: 413.268.0035
E-mail: info@elpnet.org
www.elpnet.org
Sponsors a three-year leadership development fellowship for early-career environmentalists and collaborates with other organizations to promote environmental leadership.

National Energy Foundation
3676 California Avenue, Suite A117
Salt Lake City, UT 84104
Phone: 801.908.5800
E-mail: info@nef1.org
www.nef1.org
Nonprofit educational organization dedicated to the development, dissemination, and implementation of supplementary educational materials, programs, and courses. Offers professional development opportunities.

Student Conservation Association
689 River Road, Box 550
Charlestown, NH 03603
Phone: 603.543.1700
www.sca-inc.org
Society for those interested in the Student Conservation Program, a program in conjunction with the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and other federal, state, local, and private agencies which manage public lands. The program enlists volunteers at high school and college level to help maintain the natural resources of national parks, forests, and other public lands. Offers placement service for volunteers and publishes several job and volunteer opportunities publications.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

This appendix lists names, addresses, and websites for many federal government agencies working in a variety of environmental-related fields. In addition to listing a broad range of sources for civil service environmental jobs, it also provides a general indication of areas in which environmental experience and knowledge may be useful and necessary.

The best way to search for jobs within these institutions is through the Office of Personnel Management's website, www.usajobs.opm.gov, which provides access to the Federal Jobs Data Base of worldwide opportunities. It offers full-text job announcements, answers to frequently asked federal employment questions via delivery of Employment Info Line fact sheets, and access to electronic and hard-copy application forms.

Agency for International Development

General Address:
Ronald Reagan Building
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523
Phone: 202.712.4810
www.usaid.gov

Civil Service Positions
(Use General Address)
Room 2.08.123
Washington, DC 20523
Phone: 202.712.5043

Contract Employment Information
www.usaid.gov/about/employment/overnew.htm

Foreign Service Positions
(Use General Address)
Room 2.08-150
Washington, DC 20523
Phone: 202.712.0665

Information Center
(Use General Address)
Room M.01
Phone: 202.712.0502

Office of Equal Opportunity Programs
(Use General Address)
Room 2.09-077
Phone: 202.712.1110

Office of Human Resources
(Use General Address)
Room 2.08-10
Phone: 202.712.5500

Career America Connection
Phone: 912.757.3000

Department of Agriculture

General Address:
14th and Independence Avenue, SW
P.O. Box 2415
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.2791
www.usda.gov

Agricultural Research Service
5601 Sunnyside Avenue
Beltsville, MD 20705
Phone: 301.504.1638
E-mail: info@ars.usda.gov
www.ars.usda.gov

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Human Resources Office, USDA
Room 1714, South Building
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.5161

Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service
1400 Independence Avenue SW, Stop 2201
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.7441
www.reeusda.gov

Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Administrative Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 205-E
Washington, DC 20250

Phone: 202.720.3111

Farm Service Agency
South Agriculture Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.3467
www.fsa.usda.gov

Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services
Administration Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 240-E
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.7711
www.fns.usda.gov/fncs

Food Safety and Inspection Service
South Agriculture Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 3148
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.6617
www.fsis.usda.gov

Foreign Agricultural Service
South Agriculture Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 5071
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.690.1980
E-mail: fasinfo@fas.usda.gov
www.fas.usda.gov

Forest Service
Sidney R. Yates Building
201 14th Street, SW, 4th Floor, NW
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.205.8333
E-mail: mailroom@fs.fed.us
www.fs.fed.us

Forest Service International Programs
Franklin Court Building
1099 14th Street, NW
Room 5500W

Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202.273.4719
www.fs.fed.us/global

International Cooperation and Development
South Agriculture Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 3008
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.690.0776

Marketing and Regulatory Programs
Administration Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 228-W
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.4256
www.aphis.usda.gov/mrp

National Cartography and Geospatial Center
USDA-NRCS
501 Felix Street, Building 23
P.O. Box 6567
Fort North, TX 76115
Phone: 817.509.3400
soils.usda.gov/contact/ncgc

National Forest System
Sidney R. Yates Building
201 14th Street, SW, 3rd Floor, NW
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.205.1523

National Plant Data Center
P.O. Box 74490
Baton Rouge, LA 70874
Phone: 225.775.6280
npdc.usda.gov

National Soil Survey Center
100 Centennial Mall North
Lincoln, NE 68508
Phone: 402.437.5499
soils.usda.gov

National Water & Climate Center
101 SW Main Street, Suite 1600
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: 503.414.3045
E-mail: info@wcc.nrcs.usda.gov
www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

Natural Resources Conservation Service
South Agriculture Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 5105A
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.7246
www.nrcs.usda.gov

Office of Human Resources Management
(Use General Address)
Room 302-W
Phone: 202.720.3585
www.usda.gov/da/employ.html

Research, Education and Economics
Administration Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 216-W
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.5923
www.reeusda.gov/ree

Rural Development
Administration Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 206-W
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.4581
www.rurdev.usda.gov

Soil Mechanics Center
512 South 7th Street
Lincoln, NE 68508
Phone: 402.437.5337
www.ndcsmc.nrcs.usda.gov

World Agricultural Outlook Board
South Agriculture Building
1400 Independence Avenue, SW

Room 5143
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.720.5447
www.usda.gov/oce/waob/waob.htm

Department of Commerce

General Address:
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230
Phone: 202.219.3605
www.doc.gov

Office of Human Resources Management
www.commerce.gov/jobs.html

National Institute of Standards and Technology
100 Bureau Drive
Gaithersburg, MD 20899
Phone: 301.975.6478
E-mail: inquiries@nist.gov
www.nist.gov

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Herbert Clark Hoover Building
14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW
Room 5128
Washington, DC 20230
Phone: 202.482.6090
www.noaa.gov

Department of Defense

General Address:
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301
Phone: 703.545.6700
www.dod.gov

Acquisition, Technology and Logistics
3015 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301
Phone: 703.697.7021
www.acq.osd.mil

Environment, Safety and Occupational Health
Department of the Air Force
1665 Air Force Pentagon, Room 5C866
Washington, DC 20330
Phone: 202.697.9297

Institute for Water Resources
Department of the Army
Casey Building No. 2594
7701 Telegraph Road
Alexandria, VA 22315
Phone: 703.428.8250

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters
441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20314
Phone: 202.761.0001

U.S. Army Topographic Engineering Center
Building 2592
7701 Telegraph Road
Alexandria, VA 22315
Phone: 202.428.6600

U.S. Navy, Installations and Environment
Main Building, Pentagon
Room 4E729
Washington, DC 20350
Phone: 703.693.4533

Department of Education

General Address:
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202
Phone: 202.401.2000 or 800.872.5327
E-mail: customerservice@inet.ed.gov
www.ed.gov

Department of Energy

General Address:
Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585
Phone: 202.586.4670 or 800.342.5363

www.energy.gov

Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
(Use General Address)
Room 6A-013
Phone: 202.586.9220
E-mail: eeremailbox@ee.doe.gov
www.eren.doe.gov

Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health
(Use General Address)
Room 7A-097
Phone: 202.586.6151
www.eh.doe.gov

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management
(Use General Address)
Room 5A-014
Phone: 202.586.7709
www.em.doe.gov

Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy
(Use General Address)
Room 4G-064
Phone: 202.586.6660
www.fossil.energy.gov

Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
(Use General Address)
Room 5A-085
Phone: 202.586.6842
www.rw.doe.gov

Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternative Fuels
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585
Phone: 202.287.1990

Office of Health and Environmental Research
(Use General Address)
Phone: 301.903.3713

Office of Human Resources Management
(Use General Address)
Room 4D-035

Phone: 202.586.5610

Office of NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) Policy and Compliance
(Use General Address)
Room 3E-094
Phone: 202.586.4600

Office of Oil and Gas
(Use General Address)
Room 2G-020
Phone: 202.586.6012

Office of Science
(Use General Address)
Room 7B-058
Phone: 202.586.5430
www.science.doe.gov

Department of Health and Human Services

General Address:
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201
Phone: 202.690.7000
www.dhhs.gov

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
1600 Clifton Road, NE
Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone: 404.639.7000
E-mail: atsdric@cdc.gov
www.atsdr.cdc.gov

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road
Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone: 404.639.3535
www.cdc.gov

Indian Health Service
The Reyes Building
801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 450
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: 301.443.1083

www.ihs.gov

National Center for Environmental Health
4770 Buford Highway, NE
Mail Stop F29
Chamblee, GA 30341
Phone: 770.488.7000
E-mail: ncehinfo@cdc.gov
www.cdc.gov/nceh

National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences
P.O. Box 12233
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Phone: 919.541.3201
www.niehs.nih.gov

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
(Use General Address)
Room 715
Phone: 202.205.2207
www.cdc.gov/niosh

Department of the Interior

General Address:
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
Phone: 202.208.3171
www.doi.gov

Bureau of Indian Affairs
(Use General Address)
Room 4160
Phone: 202.208.7163
www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html

Bureau of Land Management
(Use General Address)
Room 5660
Phone: 202.208.6731
www.blm.gov

Bureau of Land Management National Training Center
9828 North 31st Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85051
Phone: 602.906.5500

www.ntc.blm.gov

Bureau of Reclamation
(Use General Address)
Room 7654
Phone: 202.513.0501
www.usbr.gov

Human Resources
(Use General Address)
Room 5128
Phone: 202.208.4727
www.doi.gov/hrm

National Business Center
(Use General Address)
Room 1329
Phone: 202.208.6254
www.nbc.gov

National Interagency Fire Center
3833 South Development Avenue
Boise, ID 83705
Phone: 208.387.5512
www.nifc.gov

National Park Service
(Use General Address)
Room 3113
Phone: 202.208.4747
www.nps.gov
This office is divided into 7 regional offices:

1. Alaska Area Region
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone: 907.257.2687

2. Midwest Region
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102
Phone: 402.221.3471

3. Intermountain Region
12795 Alamada Parkway
Denver, CO 80225

Phone: 303.969.2500

4. Pacific West Region
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607
Phone: 501.817.1300

5. Northeast Region
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street, 5th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Phone: 215.597.7013

6. National Capitol Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
Phone: 202.619.7222

7. Southeast Region
100 Alabama Street SW, 1924 Building
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 404.562.3100

National Science & Technology Center
P.O. Box 25047, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
Phone: 303.236.2772
www.blm.gov/nstc

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
South Interior Building
1951 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 233
Washington, DC 20240
Phone: 202.208.4006
E-mail: getinfo@osmre.gov
www.osmre.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(Use General Address)
Room 3256
Phone: 202.208.4717
E-mail: contact@fws.gov
www.fws.gov
This agency is divided into a national office and 7 regional offices.

1. Pacific (CA, NV, ID, OR, WA, HI, Pacific Islands)
Federal Complex Eastside
911 NE 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232
Phone: 503.231.6136
pacific.fws.gov

2. Southwest (AZ, NM, OK, TX)
500 Gold Avenue, SW
Alburquerque, NM 87103
Phone: 505.248.6911
southwest.fws.gov

3. Great Lakes-Big Rivers (IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI)
1 Federal Drive
BHW Federal Building
Fort Snelling, MN 55111
Phone: 612.725.3775
E-mail: r3_pao@fws.gov
midwest.fws.gov

4. Southeast (AR, AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, PR, VI)
Century Center
1875 Century Boulevard
Atlanta, GA 30345
Phone: 404.679.4000
southeast.fws.gov

5. Northeast (CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV)
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035
Phone: 413.253.8200
E-mail: northeast@fws.gov
northeast.fws.gov

6. Mountain-Prairie (CO, KS, MT, ND, NE, SD, UT, WY)
134 Union Boulevard
Lakewood, CO 80228
Phone: 303.236.7917
E-mail: MountainPrairie@fws.gov
www.r6.fws.gov

7. Alaska
Chuck Young–Communications Specialist
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone: 907.786.3909
E-mail: chuck_young@fws.gov
www.r7.fws.gov

U.S. Geological Survey
USGS National Center
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, VA 20192
Phone: 703.648.4000
E-mail: ask@usgs.gov
www.usgs.gov
This agency has 3 regional offices:

Eastern Region
(Use National Center Info)

Central Region
Box 25046, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
Phone: 303.236.5900

Western Region
345 Middlefield Road
Meno Park, CA 94025
Phone: 650.853.8300

Department of Justice

General Address:
Robert F. Kennedy Building
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530
Phone: 202.514.2007
E-mail: askdoj@usdoj.gov
www.usdoj.gov

Environment and Natural Resources Division
(Use General Address)
Room 2143
Phone: 202.514.2701
www.usdoj.gov/enrd

Department of Labor

General Address:
Frances Perkins Building

200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210
Phone: 202.219.7316
www.dol.gov

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Use General Address)
Room S2315
Phone: 202.693.1999
www.osha.gov

Department of State

General Address:
Harry S. Truman Building
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520
Phone: 202.647.6575
www.state.gov

Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
(Use General Address)
Room 7831
Phone: 202.647.1554
www.state.gov/g/oes

Office of Recruitment, Examination and Employment
Columbia Plaza Office Building
2401 E Street, NW, Room H-518
Washington, DC 20250
Phone: 202.261.8849

Department of Transportation

General Address:
400 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20590
Phone: 202.366.5580
www.dot.gov

FAA Office of Environment and Energy
800 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 900W
Washington, DC 20591
Phone: 202.267.3577
www.aee.faa.gov

Federal Highway Administration
Planning, Environment, & Realty
(Use General Address)
Room 3212
Phone: 202.366.0116
www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep

U.S. Coast Guard
Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection
2100 Second Street, SW, Room 2408
Washington, DC 20593
Phone: 202.267.2200
www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m

U.S. Coast Guard
National Pollution Funds Center
4200 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22203
Phone: 703.493.6700
www.uscg.mil/hq/npfc/brochure.htm

Environmental Protection Agency

General Address:
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202.260.2090
www.epa.gov

Human Resources and Organizational Services
www.epa.gov/epahrist/opm.htm

Region 1 (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114
Phone: 617.918.1111
www.epa.gov/region01

Region 2 (NJ, NY, PR, VI)
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007
Phone: 212.637.3000
www.epa.gov/region02

Region 3 (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215.814.5000
www.epa.gov/region03

Region 4 (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 404.562.9900
www.epa.gov/region04

Region 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: 312.353.2000
www.epa.gov/region5

Region 6 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)
Fountain Place, 12th Floor, Suite 1200
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202
Phone: 214.665.2200
www.epa.gov/region06

Region 7 (IA, KS, MO, NE)
901 North 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
Phone: 913.551.7003
www.epa.gov/region07

Region 8 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202
Phone: 303.312.6312
www.epa.gov/region08

Region 9 (AZ, CA, HI, NV)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: 415.744.1305
www.epa.gov/region09

Region 10 (AK, ID, OR, WA)
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
Phone: 206.553.1200
www.epa.gov/region10

Office of the Administrator
(Use General Address)
Room 3000
Phone: 202.564.4700
www.epa.gov/adminweb

Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resource Management
(Use General Address)
Room 3101A
Phone: 202.564.4600

Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation
(Use General Address)
Room 5426
Phone: 202.564.7400
www.epa.gov/oar

American Indian Environmental Office
(Use General Address)
Room 3334A
Phone: 202.564.5887
www.epa.gov/indian

Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
(Use General Address)
Room 3204
Phone: 202.564.2440
epa.gov/compliance/about/offices/oeca.html

Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information
(Use General Address)
Room 5000
Phone: 202.564.6665
www.epa.gov/oei

Office of Inspector General
(Use General Address)
Room 3106
Phone: 202.566.0847
www.epa.gov/oigearth

Assistant Administrator for International Affairs
Ronald Reagan Building
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 31207
Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202.564.6600
www.epa.gov/oia

Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
(Use General Address)
Room 7101M
Phone: 202.564.2902
www.epa.gov/oppts/asstadmn.htm

Assistant Administrator for Research and Development
Ronald Reagan Building
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 41209
Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202.564.6620
www.epa.gov/ORD

Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response
(Use General Address)
Room 3146
Phone: 202.566.0200
www.epa.gov/swerrims

Assistant Administrator for Water Programs
EPA East
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 3219
Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202.564.5700
www.epa.gov/OW

National Science Foundation

General Address:
4201 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22230
Phone: 703.292.5111
E-mail: info@nsf.gov
www.nsf.gov

Peace Corps

General Address:
Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters

1111 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20526
Phone: 800.424.8580
www.peacecorps.gov

Human Resource Management
(Use General Address)
Room 2402
Phone: 202.692.1230
Job Hotline: 800.818.9579
Personnel: 202.606.3950

Short-Term Assistance Unit
(Use General Address)
Room 6339
Phone: 202.692.2628
E-mail: stau@peacecorps.gov

Smithsonian Institution

General Address:
1000 Jefferson Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20560
Phone: 202.357.2627
www.si.edu

National Science Resources Center
955 L'Enfant Plaza North, SW, Room 8400
Washington, DC 20560
Phone: 202.287.7247
www.si.edu/nsrc