

42% Increase Proposed for EPA Budget

A 42 percent boost in EPA's operating budget for fiscal 1975 (the 12 months starting July 1) was proposed in the President's budget message to Congress recently.

A total of \$731.2 million is sought, compared with \$515.9 million for the current year, an increase of \$215.3 million.

Nearly four-fifths of this increase, or \$168.5 million, would be for energy-related programs in research and air pollution control. The added funds would go to develop and demonstrate ways to control pollution resulting from the production and use of energy, said Administrator Russell E. Train, and for accelerated research on energy conservation and effects on human health and the environment.

"The energy research program," Train said, "will assure that environmental protection and energy conservation are achieved while striving for greater energy self-sufficiency."

He called the proposed budget "a very solid one, which strengthens on-going program activities across-the-board."

Other increases are proposed for air pollution control, \$13.3 million, solid waste management, \$5.9 million, toxic substances, \$4.5 million; water supply, \$3.0 million, pesticides, \$2 million; and noise control, \$1.2 million.

Air Goal Still Set

The air program's proposed increase reflects the Agency's intention to meet national air quality standards by July, 1975. Funding for enforcement would be increased \$3 million (including \$1.4 million for auto pollution control), and an additional \$10 million would go for health effects research, particularly

in the formation and action of sulfur pollutants.

The solid waste management budget increase would permit the program to continue substantially at its current level. The program is now using about \$6 million in unobligated funds from previous years as well as its current budget figure.

The proposed increases for toxic substances, water supply, and noise abatement anticipate legislation in this session of Congress requiring new standard-setting, research, and enforcement.

An increase of \$11.7 million is sought for program management and support and an increase of \$3.7 million in agency and regional management.

The decrease of \$1.4 million in the water quality program is due largely to curtailed schedules for water quality research, but there would be a \$1-million increase for the Great Lakes Demonstration

Project, a joint effort with Canada to control pollution in the Great Lakes.

Same Job Levels

The budget calls for continuing EPA employment at the fiscal 1974 level of 9,203 permanent positions and 1,015 temporary ones. The Agency will make adjustments in its job assignments according to changing work loads and shifting program emphasis.

Other aspects of the President's proposed budget would have substantial effects on efforts to improve the environment, Train said. He noted that \$400 million in grants (double the current year's figure) was being sought for the purchase of buses for urban mass transit systems, and a total of \$321 million (a \$51 million increase) to eliminate pollution from federally owned or operated facilities.

In the use of mass transit aid, Train said, the Department of

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Train Sees Some 'Good News' In the Nation's Energy Crisis

Good news in the energy crisis?

Some people have regarded the current shortage of energy as a "green light" to relax antipollution efforts, Administrator Russell E. Train told the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlantic City recently.

But the real "good news," he said, is that the energy crisis "confirms what environmentalists have been saying all along. If we continue to indulge in a 'no deposit, no return' attitude toward our earth and its resources,

we will both run out of energy and irretrievably ruin our environment."

"Whatever the temporary conflicts between our energy and environmental needs, the fact is that both our energy and environmental ills stem essentially from the same source."

"We cannot expect to cope with either of these ills unless and until we are willing to adopt far more conservative patterns of growth and development."

2 From EPA Visit Soviet Union For Survey of Urban Problems

EPA was represented on a nine-member work-study team from the United States on a recent two-week survey of urban environmental problems in the Soviet Union.

Ralph J. Black, Office of Solid Waste Management Programs, and Alice H. Suter, Office of Noise Abatement and Control, took part in the second meeting of the two countries' joint working group. The first was held last spring in the United States, and a third is planned in October, also in this country.

The group — which included representatives from the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and Interior, and the Council on Environmental Quality — visited Tashkent, Samarkand, and the "planned" industrial city of Tolyatti as well as Moscow and Leningrad.

Ms. Suter reported that the Soviet Union tries to curb urban noise through extensive governmental planning as well as by setting maximum standards for factories,

homes, and public buildings.

Black said solid waste had only recently become a matter of interest to Soviet city planners, but they are working to upgrade their methods of collection and disposal. New composting plants in Leningrad and Moscow sell their product to collective farms and reclaim scrap metal, he said.

42% INCREASE SOUGHT FOR EPA

(Continued from page 1)

Transportation will give special consideration to urban areas affected by EPA's transportation control plans.

The President's budget, which this year totals more than \$300 billion, is only a proposal. Congress must appropriate the money, and its appropriations set the limits within which any Federal agency must operate.

EPA's current budget was not finally set until late October, nearly



Beside Moscow's Ostankino tower, a masonry structure for TV transmitters, are Richard Brown, HUD; Ralph Black and Alice Suter, EPA; and Eugene Lehr, DOT.

four months after the start of fiscal 1974. Until then the Agency operated under a "continuing resolution" of Congress, an authorization to operate in anticipation of the passage and signing of an appropriations bill.

EPA Operating Budget, Fiscal '74 Estimated and Fiscal '75 Proposed

(dollars in thousands)

Program	Agency and Regional Management		Research and Development		Abatement and Control		Enforcement		Scientific Activities Overseas		Totals	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Energy			\$22,500	\$191,000							\$ 22,500	\$191,000
Air			54,307	64,387	\$80,709	\$81,873	\$8,598	\$10,674			143,614	156,934
Water Quality			43,359	40,998	96,572	96,974	23,401	23,953			163,332	161,925
Water Supply			2,502	4,518	2,207	3,193					4,709	7,711
Solid Waste Mgt. ..			2,209	5,014	6,549	9,675					8,758*	14,689
Pesticides			10,125	10,747	17,628	18,523	3,108	3,650			30,861	32,920
Radiation			2,199	2,733	4,978	4,649					7,177	7,382
Noise			499	513	3,491	4,699	21	21			4,011	5,233
Toxic Substances ..				2,000	4,292	6,797					4,292	8,797
Interdisciplinary ...			14,985	15,496							14,985	15,496
Program Manage- ment & Support ...			16,231	19,662	26,668	31,593	11,653	15,042			45,672	62,377
Agency & Regional Management	\$63,953	\$62,736									63,953	62,736
Scientific Activ- ities Overseas									\$2,000	\$4,000	2,000	4,000
Total	63,953	62,736	168,916	357,068	243,094	257,976	46,781	53,340	2,000	4,000	515,864	731,200

*Does not include additional \$6 million from prior years

Note: Does not include construction grants and areawide planning grants.

X-Rays Speed Pollutant Measurement

EPA scientists in North Carolina are developing a new x-ray technique for rapidly determining the presence and amounts of polluting trace elements in air.

The method, which holds great promise for faster and more accurate monitoring of pollutants that can endanger human health, is called x-ray fluorescence spectography. It is being developed in the Chemical and Physics Laboratory of the EPA center at Research Triangle Park, under the direction of Robert K. Stevens and Thomas G. Dzubay.

AEC's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California is helping in the work under an interagency agreement.

Stevens is supervisor of the project, and Andrew O'Keeffe is branch chief. Others working in air particulate measurement include John Bell, Lowell Hines, Kenneth Krost, Ron Nelson, and Carole Sawicki.

In the new technique, chemical elements in tiny airborne particles are stimulated by a special kind of x-ray beam to emit other x-rays that are recorded in patterns, called spectograms, revealing what elements are present and in what quantity.

Elements that can be so measured include potentially toxic metals (lead, arsenic, nickel, selenium, etc.) and non-metallic elements like sulfur, silicon, and bromine, whose compounds are often poisonous.

Particulates are usually measured by total weight per unit volume of air without being analyzed for hazardous substances. Such analysis is laborious and time-consuming by wet chemical methods. The new technique is rapid and semi-automatic.

In tests at St. Louis, Mo., last August, Dzubay and Stevens measured 25 different elements in

amounts ranging from less than 10 billionths to several millionths of a gram per cubic meter.

The tests showed some clues to pollutant sources, Dzubay said, as samples taken at different times of day were compared. The level of titanium—a metal used in paints—had a wide, daily swing, indicating a discrete, local source. Lead concentrations seemed to follow rush-hour traffic periods. Sulfur showed no regular fluctuations, indicating a variety of continuous sources.

The system has also been used for pollution studies in Los Angeles, for analyzing auto exhausts, and for health effects research, Stevens said. This summer the analyzer will be moved to St. Louis for further use in the RAPS program (Regional Air Pollution Studies).

Region X Office Wins High Praise For Citizen Help

EPA staffers of Region X were praised last month for "helping to preserve Seattle as a habitable place."

Benella Caminiti of Seattle wrote to Sen. Warren Magnuson to express her thanks for Agency help in two "battles" last year: "in one instance contending with the Seattle Park Department and in another with a private development on the shorelines." The Region X staff got involved through the environmental impact statements mechanisms, Ms. Caminiti said.

"In both cases EPA saved the day, assisting embattled citizens by citing the law to the responsible city agencies. These laws do exist, but citizens are often unable to use them through ignorance or inability to acquire legal help, due to its high costs, and even due to the ignorance of most attorneys," she said.

She concluded by saying she would like to endorse her income tax check "for payment to EPA only."



Dr. Thomas Dzubay prepares computer controller that prints out x-ray spectrograms measuring chemical elements in airborne particulates.

Julie Eisenhower Pays Visit to EPA



Julie Nixon Eisenhower speaks at EPA's Visitors Center. Behind her are Deputy Administrator John Quarles, left, and Russell E. Train.

Public Service Ads Concentrate On Clean Air and the Automobile

A multi-media public service advertising campaign has been launched by EPA's Public Affairs Office to help make individuals aware of their own automobiles' share in air pollution, traffic congestion, noise, and energy waste.

The campaign was conceived and written, and broadcast portions produced and directed, by the office, Ann L. Dore, director. More than a dozen persons worked on it. Technical production of television and radio spots and mechanical production of print advertisements was done at commercial studios and shops.

Among the well-known artists recruited for the four television spots were the Smothers Brothers and Tim Conway. Bob and Ray recorded six radio spot dialogues in their own inimitable manner.

There are five print advertisements, all with the campaign's theme "Does It Have to Be This Way?" as a headline. The broadcast

announcements open with the same question and close with another: "Asked yourself about your car and clean air lately?"

These questions are appropriate, Ms. Dore said, because each individual can provide an answer for himself. Collectively, such answers could lead to actions that improve conditions in our automobile culture.

The TV and radio side of the campaign takes an entertaining approach, she said. "In a light and human presentation, the citizen may be more willing to see himself as part of the problem and part of the solution at the same time."

The broadcast spots have been sent to 6,000 radio stations and 800 television stations throughout the country. The print ads have been sent to magazines of general circulation, with special mailings of some of the ads to publications dealing with urban problems and with health.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower, younger daughter of the President, visited EPA headquarters in Washington Jan. 28 to honor General Mills for helping to promote an environmental education campaign for children.

Mrs. Eisenhower presented a letter of commendation from the President to E. Robert Kinney, president of General Mills, Inc. The firm is advertising the free, 16-page EPA booklet, "Fun with the Environment," on more than 60 million boxes of its breakfast cereals.

The booklet is designed for children from four to 12 years of age. It uses puzzles, stories, and games to teach the concept of "environment," effects of pollution, and ways people can help improve their environment.

Administrator Russell Train gave Mr. Kinney a framed plaque made up of materials from the booklet.

The booklet can also help to involve children in the President's Environmental Merit Awards Program (PEMAP), an EPA-sponsored project to encourage environmental improvement work by young people in school and club groups.

While at EPA, Mrs. Eisenhower previewed the new exhibits at EPA's Visitors Center, which were opened to the public the following week.

Backing up the ad campaign are promotional materials. Viewers, listeners, and readers are invited to send for a booklet, "Your Car and Clean Air." Lapel pins and decals bearing the campaign slogan, "Does It Have To Be This Way?" are also available for selective distribution.

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Agency's New Visitors Center Drawing 1,000 Persons a Month

EPA headquarters in Washington has an attractive new educational center for visitors — a kind of environmental museum.

Called the Visitors Center, it occupies most of the first floor of the Agency's West Tower. When completed next fall it will cover 6,000 square feet.

Visitors are now averaging more than 1,000 a month, according to Joseph B. Handy IV, who is in charge of the center. By far the most numerous are school and youth groups, who come by the bus load from throughout Washington and nearby counties to see this new attraction.

Center staffers speak to visitor groups and answer questions; Ellen Dayton handles junior and senior high school groups and Dolores Cooper the children of elementary school age. For adult groups the center staff arranges for other agency staffers to speak on particular problems or aspects of EPA's work.

The north wing of the Center is a special exhibit area finished late in

January. It dramatically depicts environmental deterioration through the life cycle of man. The visitor is led past an animated globe and through a many-roomed tunnel that provides a series of sound-and-light presentations of environmental problems.

In some areas the images — color photos of air and water pollution, urban crowding, trash dumps, etc.— come from all sides in dizzying array, accompanied by appropriate sounds and music. In other areas the visitor can push a button to trigger sound films projected from the rear.

In the south wing photos, charts, and other materials are displayed that review some of the Agency's efforts to solve environmental problems. This portion of the center will be rebuilt during the summer with permanent exhibits on the same theme.

The south wing has a small auditorium for meetings, lectures, and film showings. Various EPA publications, posters, and other educational materials are available to visitors near the south wing entrance.

The permanent exhibits in the

north wing were built by Lester Associates, Thornwood, N.Y., and were designed for EPA by Barry Howard Associates, Larchmont, N.Y., who have also designed the exhibits to be built in the south wing.

In addition, three aquariums will be built at the back of the entrance hall, displaying the plant and animal life of three kinds of water environment: fresh, marine, and estuarine.

NOW'S THE TIME TO APPLY FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications for EPA scholarships should be made as soon as possible, according to Robert F. McDonald, manager of the EPA Scholarship Fund.

The awards are made, in varying amounts up to \$500, for fulltime undergraduate study in any accredited college or junior college.

Recipients must be sons or daughters of career employees who have been with EPA or its predecessor agencies for at least three years. The applicant's parents' gross income must not exceed \$19,000 during the last tax year.

McDonald said present scholarship holders can apply for renewals, accompanied by transcripts of their current grades. Renewal applications will be reviewed in the same light as all others on the basis of academic performance and availability of funds, he said. Applications for the next school year must be submitted before July 1.

The Scholarship Fund is made up of donations in lieu of payments for speeches and articles by EPA officials, plus other contributions. Federal law forbids acceptance of fees for lectures and writings by Agency people in their official capacities.

Application forms are available at the personnel office at each EPA location. Completed forms should be sent to Robert F. McDonald, manager, Scholarship Fund, code A-100, EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460.



Most visitors carry home leaflets, posters, and other informational materials on the environment after seeing EPA's new Visitors Center.

Fast Work on Research Farm Wins Bronze Medal for 6 at Corvallis

A group award of the Bronze Medal for meritorious service was recently made to six staff members of the National Ecological Research Laboratory at Corvallis, Oregon.

The team is credited with setting up a farm site northeast of Corvallis for the study of terrestrial ecology many months sooner than was expected, after the laboratory was transferred early last year from Durham, N.C.

Dr. Norman R. Glass, laboratory director, said only minimal research results from the farm site had been expected during the spring and summer of last year, because of the laboratory move.

"Several months of planning and purchasing were needed prior to starting the research program," Glass said. "Initiation of crop planning activity so late in the season, coupled with the lack of equipment and supplies, left little hope for accomplishing meaningful field research before the summer of 1974.

"But the farm site team met this challenge head-on... (and) initiated an effective field crop research pro-

gram many months ahead of schedule, significantly advancing studies on the ecological effects of pollutants on vegetation."

The team members were Dr. Lawrence C. Raniere, chief, Plant Ecology Branch; Harold A. Bond, staff ecologist; James R. Miller, physical science technician; Grady E. Neely, agronomist; Denis E. Body, mechanical engineer; and Dr. Raymond C. Wilhour, plant pathologist.

The Bronze Medal, third highest employee award in EPA, and certificates for each man were presented by Dr. A.F. Bartsch, director of NERC-Corvallis, of which the laboratory is a part.

Bartsch Presents Five Other Medals

Five other Bronze Medals were presented by Dr. Bartsch late in January during a tour of laboratories associated with NERC-Corvallis. Two went to individuals and three were team awards:

- Dr. H. Page Nicholson, chief

of the Agro-Environmental Systems Branch at the Southeast Environmental Research Laboratory, Athens, Ga. Dr. Nicholson, a veteran of more than 32 years of Federal service, was honored for "innovative and inspiring leadership" in studies water pollution by agricultural pesticides.

- Reed McNabb, an electronics technician at Athens, for outstanding service in designing, installing, and maintaining highly-specialized instruments at the laboratory for the last seven years.

- A 19-member team at the National Water Quality Laboratory, Narragansett, R.I., that converted a surplus Navy barge into a "wet laboratory" with a continuous-flow seawater system. The barge is now a primary test facility. Team members are Dr. Clarence M. Tarzwell, Dr. William S. Hodgkiss, Dr. Donald K. Phelps, Dr. Gilles LaRoche, Allan D. Beck, George E. Morrison, Richard J. Blasco, James H. Wood, Wayne R. Davis, Raymond L. Highland, Bruce H. Reynolds, Mrs. Doris G. Girard, Mrs. Dianne E. Everich, William Giles, Maurice E. Hines, George Gare, Edward A. Weber, Ross Johnson, and Frank Osterman.

- A 10-member research team at the Gulf Breeze Environmental Research Laboratory, Gulf Breeze, Fla., that conducted an emergency study on effects of the pesticide Mirex. This pesticide, being used to control the fire ant, was also destroying a wide range of other organisms. The study was the base for proposed Federal action to regulate Mirex. Team members are Dr. Thomas W. Duke, Jack I. Lowe, Alfred J. Wilson, Jr., David J. Hansen, Patrick R. Parrish, Gary H. Cook, Jerrold Forester, Patrick W. Borthwick, Johnnie Knight, and James M. Patrick.

- A three-man team at the National Water Quality Laboratory, Duluth, Minn., which is credited with discovering asbestos-like fibers in community water supplies along Lake Superior and alerting authorities to the potential health hazard. They are Dr. Phillip M. Cook, Dr. Gary E. Glass and James H. Tucker.



Ecology farm site team at Corvallis receives Bronze Medal as a group. From left are NERC Director A.F. Bartsch, Dr. Raymond Wilhour, James R. Miller, Grady E. Neely, Denis E. Body, Dr. Lawrence Raniere, Harold A. Bond, and Dr. Norman R. Glass, lab director.



TRIPLE AWARD — Three awards were recently presented to Betty Watts, second from right, computer operator in Region IV's Data Systems Branch in Atlanta. She received a quality increase, a cash award for special service, and a 10-year length-of-service award. From left in the photo are Jack E. Ravan, Region IV administrator; Mrs. Watts; Ms. Charlie K. Swift, director of the EPA's Women's Programs Division; and John C. White, regional deputy administrator. Mrs. Watts prepared more than 100,000 water quality back data cards over a six-month period.

All Regions Will Be Equipped With New-Design Noise Meters

Plans to have all EPA Regional Offices equipped with a new, inexpensive sound level meter have been announced by Dr. Alvin F. Meyer Jr., deputy assistant administrator for noise control programs.

The meters will be used by regional officials and in giving technical assistance to local programs to measure noise levels of motor vehicles, construction equipment, aircraft, trains, and appliances used in and around the home. EPA will be proposing standards for all such noise sources.

The instrument was designed and developed by the U.S. Air Force Academy at the request of EPA's Office of Noise Abatement and Control. It meets the "Type 2" specifications of the American National Standards Institute, Meyer said. The high costs of such meters now available commercially (\$300 and upward) often hinder State and local governments from establishing

noise control programs.

The new meter is expected to cost no more than \$150, and even less if bought in kit form and assembled by the user.

Meyer said 15 of the new meters will be made for testing and use by EPA: one each for the Regional Offices and five at noise control headquarters in Crystal City, Va. They will later be manufactured commercially.

They Saved Stamps For Worthy Cause

Sandra Savage, a secretary at NERC-Cincinnati, collected 19 books of trading stamps from her fellow workers recently to help a paralyzed young man in his plans to go to college.

Thirteen EPA employees gave their stamp books to Spence Jones Jr., Jeffersonville, Ind., injured in a

Appointments

Robert V. Zener, deputy general counsel. He succeeds **Alan G. Kirk II**, who was confirmed as assistant administrator for enforcement and general counsel in December. Zener has been acting in his new post for nearly a year. Before coming to EPA in March, 1971, he had worked in the Justice Department's Civil Division.

Robert J. McManus, chief of the Oceans Division, a new post in the Office of International affairs. He will coordinate EPA programs relating to international ocean affairs and marine pollution. He has served in the Office of General Counsel since 1971, first as a special assistant and later in the Water Quality Division.

William J. Dircks, executive assistant to the administrator. He was formerly a senior staff member at the Council for Environmental Quality.

Roger Strelow, acting assistant administrator for air and water programs, replacing Robert L. Sansom, who resigned to return to private life. Strelow's responsibility for water programs will be temporary, Administrator Russell Train said, pending a reorganization of the Agency's main program divisions.

Betty Ann Williamson, public affairs director for Region VI, Dallas. Mrs. Williamson, former aide to Sen. John Tower of Texas, is the second woman to direct a division in a regional office and the third in the Agency to serve as a public affairs director.

Conrad S. Simon, director of the Environmental Programs Division, Region II, New York. Formerly chief of the division's Air Programs Branch, Simon succeeds Weems Clevenger, who has transferred to the San Juan, PI, field office.

high school wrestling accident seven years ago. Jones is near his goal of 2,000 stamp books, the cost of an auto van that can accommodate his wheel chair. He hopes to study commercial law at Indiana University Southeast.

Aircraft Scan Spills, Aid Enforcement

EPA has established a nationwide system for rapid aerial surveillance in environmental emergencies, such as oil spills, and for a variety of other information gathering to back up the Agency's enforcement and research.

The system is controlled from the Monitoring Operations Laboratory at NERC-Las Vegas, Nev., but it can be triggered from any regional office or from Washington.

The laboratory has the use of three remote-sensing aircraft and will respond to calls for aerial surveillance in the western states. In seven other locations throughout the country, the laboratory has contracted with private firms and scientific institutions to gather the information.

Albert Pressman, chief of the lab's Image Acquisition and Interpretation Branch, said the system uses airborne instruments like cameras and electronic scanners to get fast, accurate information in

emergencies.

An example was a recent massive oil spill on the lower Mississippi River after a 12-inch pipeline ruptured west of New Orleans. EPA's men in charge were Robert Landers, NERC-Las Vegas, and Jerry Thornhill of Region VI, Dallas. EPA's contractor in Houston, Texas, the Philco-Ford Corp., obtained the planes to make the aerial surveillance. Films and infrared scans were air-shipped to Las Vegas for processing, analysis, and mapping.

Preliminary data were telephoned to the scene within 14 hours after the imagery was obtained. Final, mapped results were in Coast Guard control center in New Orleans within 38 hours. On alternate weeks Pressman and Landers are on call around the clock, carrying a pocket "beeper" wherever they go.

"Three men in Washington can turn us on," says Pressman. They are Kenneth Biglane, Russell Wyer, and Donald Jones of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Division. One of these three is always ready to take emergency calls from regional offices.

Aerial surveillance is also useful in such non-emergency work as documenting pollution violations and supporting scientific studies. Recent examples include:

- Making a graphic inventory of industrial outfalls near Moss Landing, Calif.

- Mapping air pollution sources in relation to air sampling stations in the San Francisco area.

- Surveying industrial and municipal outfalls on the lower Hudson River and New York Bay.

Non-emergency calls may come from anywhere in EPA. regional offices, laboratories, or enforcement and monitoring officials in Washington.

Besides Philco-Ford at Houston, the contractors ready to assist the laboratory in aerial surveillance are the Fairchild Co., Germantown, Md.; Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia, Pa. and Daytona Beach, Fla.; the Calspan Corp., Buffalo, N.Y.; the Bendix Corp. and the Environmental Research Institute, Ann Arbor, Mich.; and Philco-Ford at Brookings, S. D.

Magazine Features Secretary From Region VII Office

Peggy Mathes, a 23-year-old secretary in EPA's Region VII Office in Kansas City, Mo., is one of three young women featured in the February issue of *Today's Secretary*, a national magazine published by McGraw-Hill.

She is interviewed on her work as secretary to Randall Jessee, director of public affairs, and on her keen interest in the environmental movement.

Peggy says her work as an environmental secretary has affected her lifestyle. She reuses her lunch bags until they wear out, saves newspapers for recycling, and rides to work in a car pool. Her husband Stanley, uses the family car in his work as a salesman.

Since the article appeared Mrs. Mathes became secretary to Donald Townley, regional director of the Division of Hazardous Materials Control.

Federal Information Centers? There Is One Near You

Every EPA office gets phone calls from the public asking for information that only another agency can supply. Often we don't even know what other Federal bureau can help, and this makes us look dumb and unresponsive to the public we serve.

A story in January's issue of *Inside EPA* mentioned the new Federal Information Centers that have been set up in scores of cities around the country just to handle such referrals. But we did not list the 36 FICs, or the 37 other cities having toll-free tie-lines connected to the FICs.

The FICs are operated jointly by the General Services Administration and the U.S. Civil Service. Here are their phone numbers for EPA's Regional Office cities and NERCs:

- I — Boston, Mass. (617) 223-7121
- II — New York, N.Y. (212) 264-4464
- III — Philadelphia, Pa. (215) 597-7042
- IV — Atlanta, Ga. (404) 526-6891
- V — Chicago, Ill. (312) 353-4242
- VI — Dallas, Texas (214) 749-2131 via toll-free tieline to Fort Worth FIC
- VII — Kansas City, Mo. (816) 374-2466
- VIII — Denver, Colo. (303) 837-3602
- IX — San Francisco, Calif. (415) 556-6600
- X — Seattle, Wash. (206) 442-0570
- NERC-Cincinnati (513) 684-2801
- NERC — Research Triangle Park, N.C., nearest number is Charlotte, N.C. (704) 376-3600, a toll-free tieline to Atlanta FIC
- NERC-Corvallis, Ore., nearest FIC is Seattle, Wash., (206) 442-0570
- NERC-Las Vegas, Nev., nearest FIC is Los Angeles, Calif. (213) 688-3800

In Washington, D.C., the Federal Information Center number is (202) 655-4000.