

**U.S. EPA REGION 6 GUIDANCE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS
FOR THE POLLUTION PREVENTION GRANTS (PPG) FY 2003
(Formerly known as Pollution Prevention Incentives for States)**

ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS: States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas; any federally recognized Indian Tribes; and any agency or instrumentality of a state including state universities.

COST-SHARE REQUIREMENTS: Organizations funded must match Federal funds by at least 50 percent of the total award amount.

INITIAL PROPOSALS DUE April 30, 2003

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FY 2003 POLLUTION PREVENTION GRANT GUIDANCE

I. INTRODUCTION

On March 10, 2003, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced in the Federal Register the availability of funds in FY03 through the Pollution Prevention Grants (PPG) program. EPA Region 6 will award in FY2003 approximately \$470,000 in grant funds through a competitive process under the authority of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. This guidance supplements the national announcement and describes the process by which EPA Region 6 will award the grants under the Pollution Prevention Grants (PPG) program FY2003. EPA is continuing to focus this grant program to foster sustainability of pollution prevention programs and ensure that pollution prevention (P2) is a critical component in how states deliver environmental protection in the future. This document provides an overview of the program, description of the evaluation criteria, and time lines for submissions and final awards.

Under the authority of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, EPA plans to award \$5 million in pollution prevention grants to the States, Tribes, and Intertribal Consortia in FY 2003 for prevention activities during FY 2004. These grant dollars are targeted at State and Tribal technical assistance programs that address the reduction or elimination of pollution across all environmental media: air, land, and water. Since the inception of the grant program, EPA has awarded approximately \$80 million.

This guidance describes the process by which EPA will award the grants under the Pollution Prevention Grants (PPG) program (40 CFR Part 35, Subpart A) and Pollution Prevention Grants for Tribes (40 CFR Part 35, Subpart B). EPA is continuing to focus this grant program to foster sustainability of pollution prevention programs and ensure that pollution prevention (p2) is a critical component in the delivery of environmental protection in the future.

The goal of the PPG program is to assist businesses and industries in identifying better environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. Funds awarded under the PPG program can be used to support p2 programs that address the transfer of potentially harmful pollutants across all environmental media: air, water, and land. Programs should reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts State- or Region-wide.

Successes include improving environmental performance through pollution prevention measures. Past PPG projects have demonstrated that facilities have ample opportunities to implement pollution prevention, and that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding Federal and State regulatory requirements. Successful PPG projects have included decreases in facility emissions and discharges which lead to less stringent regulatory and permitting requirements, increases in production rates that correlate to decreasing environmental costs, elevated investments

in new and better technologies, and savings that directly impact the overall profitability of a business.

II. AUTHORIZATION

Section 6605 of the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990 and 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart B authorize EPA to award grants to States, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia for programs to promote the use of source reduction techniques by businesses. EPA has designated the P2 grant program to implement the Act. In evaluating applications for grants under Section 6605, the PPA requires EPA to evaluate whether the proposed program would accomplish the following:

- make specific technical assistance available to businesses seeking information about source reduction opportunities, including funding for experts to provide on-site technical advice to businesses seeking assistance and to assist in the development of source reduction plans;

- target assistance to businesses for whom lack of information is an impediment to source reduction,

- provide training in source reduction techniques.

The Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) defines source reduction as any practice which (See Regulation –40 CFR 35.343 and 35.662):

- reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; and

- reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

- reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants through:

- (i) increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water , or other resources; or

- (ii) protection of natural resources by conservation

Source reduction under the PPA includes: equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

Pollution prevention/source reduction does not include any practice which alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity which itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the providing of a service.

III. PROGRAM HISTORY

EPA started the P2 (previously known as Pollution Prevention Incentives for States - PPIS) grant program with the philosophy that States should play a primary role in encouraging industry, small and medium-sized businesses, local governments, and the public to shift priorities from pollution control to pollution prevention. EPA established the program believing that since States have more direct contact with generators, the States are, therefore, more aware of their needs and problems and in a better position to provide pollution prevention assistance. As a result, State-based environmental programs could make a unique contribution to the national effort to promote source reduction.

EPA set the following goals at the outset of the program:

- Learn from and build upon innovative means of implementing pollution prevention at both the State and facility level.
- Provide resources for pollution prevention technical assistance and training.
- Foster Federal, State, and Tribal information sharing and communication.

The P2 grant program has evolved - and will continue to evolve - to meet the changing needs and priorities. In the first years of the grant program, EPA administered the grant program from EPA Headquarters in Washington, D.C., with the goal of jump-starting as many State pollution prevention programs as possible. EPA believed that by educating businesses and providing p2 technical assistance, the businesses would quickly realize the benefits of a preventive approach and implement pollution prevention projects.

Once most States developed basic pollution prevention programs, EPA shifted responsibility for implementing the grant program from EPA Headquarters to the EPA Regions. This enabled the Regions to focus resources on regional priorities. Many States initiated regulatory integration projects to develop prevention strategies; train regulatory staff on P2 concepts; and examine opportunities for incorporating pollution prevention into permits, inspections, and enforcement. Some Regions also encouraged applicants to establish partnerships with State agencies in nonindustrial sectors such as agriculture, energy, health, and transportation.

Prior to 1992, essentially no pollution prevention activities were under way on Tribal lands. Since the first award of a P2 grant to a Tribe in 1992, there have been a small number of grants to Tribal governments. Federal grant programs, such as P2 grants, have provided Tribes with the flexibility to begin addressing the most salient pollution issues on reservations. A few Tribes have taken a broad approach to pollution prevention program development, focusing on building infrastructure rather than implementing specific projects. As Tribal environmental programs develop and Tribal environmental managers move beyond the most immediate environmental problems on their reservation, pollution prevention ideas and programs will become further integrated into Tribal programs.

IV. FY 2003 PPG PROGRAM NATIONAL CRITERIA

Funds awarded under the P2 grant program must be used to support pollution prevention programs that address the transfer and reduction of potentially harmful pollutants across environmental media: air, water, and land. Programs should reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts.

This section describes the five national program criteria EPA will use to evaluate proposals under this grant program in addition to the statutory criteria discussed in Section II of this guidance. In addition to the statutory criteria and the national program criteria, there may be regionally specific criteria that the proposed activities are also required to address. For more information on the EPA regional requirements, applicants should contact their EPA Regional Pollution Prevention Coordinator, listed under Unit X of this document. As well as ensuring that the proposed activities meet EPA's definition of pollution prevention, the applicant's proposal must include how they plan to address the following five criteria:

Promote multimedia pollution prevention.

Applicants should identify how projects will encourage source reduction to actively prevent pollution across environmental media: air, water and land. Programs should reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts State-wide. Programs might focus on, for example:

- developing multimedia pollution prevention activities including but not limited to providing technical assistance to businesses, collecting and analyzing data to target outreach and technical assistance opportunities, conducting outreach activities, developing measures to determine progress in pollution prevention, and identifying and addressing regulatory and non-regulatory barriers and incentives to pollution prevention.
- institutionalizing multimedia pollution prevention as a environmental management priority, establishing pollution prevention goals, developing strategies to meet those goals, and integrating the pollution prevention ethic within the organization.
- initiating demonstration projects that test and support innovative pollution prevention approaches and methodologies.

Advance environmental goals.

EPA believes that State and Tribal pollution prevention programs have a unique opportunity to promote P2, especially through the environmental performance agreements. By developing applications that support Stated environmental goals, pollution prevention programs can help ensure that States and Tribes achieve

objectives through a cost-effective preventive approach. Programs will continue to be valuable to top management if they can demonstrate how their actions will help advance Stated goals. EPA would like to ensure that pollution prevention is integrated and that the funds provide a service that supports the State's or Tribes strategic plan. EPA will not fund any projects developed apart from the Stated strategic plan.

Promote accomplishments within State's environmental programs.

EPA realizes the importance of being able to document the effectiveness of the program back to the affected media office. EPA added this application criteria to create the necessary link between the regulatory program and the pollution prevention program activities to ensure that the affected offices know the good work that is being done within their sectors/programs/geographic areas. By periodically documenting the proposed activities' accomplishments, grantees will help media program managers understand the benefits of their delivered services. By creating this positive feedback mechanism to the regulatory program, the grantee can market their accomplishments and help promote the sustainability of the p2 program.

Promote partnerships.

For the past 6 years, EPA has required P2 grant applicants to identify major environmental assistance providers in their States and to work with these organizations to educate businesses on pollution prevention. EPA believes that P2 programs who do not develop a strong relationship with other environmental assistance providers will face difficulties accessing State and Federal resources in the future.

EPA continues to seek more cooperation among pollution prevention programs and the other environmental and business assistance providers at the State level. These can include university-based technical assistance and cooperative extension programs, and other assistance programs offered within the State. Partnerships are also encouraged with regional and national programs such as the P2Rx centers, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) programs, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance (OECA) Compliance Assistance Centers, EPA's Small Business Assistance Programs (SBAPs), etc

By developing such partnerships, EPA would like to ensure that State pollution prevention programs leverage this outside expertise. These partnerships will also reduce the need for other environmental assistance providers to develop their own expertise, duplicating effort.

Estimate Environmental Impact.

Applicants are requested to estimate the environmental impact from their proposed activities. This would be a quantifiable number that provides an estimation of waste reduction expected. Many of the EPA regional offices have negotiated with their States

specific measurement structures which may provide appropriate frameworks for estimating environmental impact.

V. REGION 6 PRIORITIES FOR FY2003 PPG PROGRAM

Region 6 would like to focus its efforts and resources in the program areas listed below. Grant proposals in these program areas will be encouraged by our Region. However, the Region will not use these program areas to rank or evaluate the grant proposals.

U.S./Mexico Border—to provide for the long term protection of human health and natural ecosystems in the Border area through pollution prevention.

Air Quality in Nonattainment Areas— reduce the ozone levels in nonattainment or near nonattainment areas in the Region through the use of pollution prevention.

Lower Mississippi River—to minimize loss of natural ecosystems, reduce impact of air toxics, and reduce pesticides exposure in the states of Arkansas and Louisiana through the use of pollution prevention.

Gulf of Mexico—to protect, restore and reduce the loss of coastal wetlands through the implementation of pollution prevention. Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for managing and protecting resources of the Gulf in partnership with EPA Region 4 (Atlanta), other Federal Agencies, State and Local Agencies in Texas and Louisiana, as well as affected public/private entities.

States and Tribes —Encourage pollution prevention projects between the States and Tribes to foster a mutually supportive working relationship

VI. POLLUTION PREVENTION DIVISION PROGRAM AREAS

The Pollution Prevention Division has several broad program categories where we are focusing our work efforts. The areas highlighted below are included for information purposes solely and to provide possible new ideas/areas for technical assistance providers. These categories should not to be confused with the PPG National criteria which the proposals must address. The National P2 program is interested in any State and Tribal programs that may also focusing their efforts in these similar areas. We have included recent examples of what some States are doing in these areas.

Regulatory Integration

Traditionally, Pollution Prevention Programs have not been a central component of the Agency's environmental regulatory program. Initially, most State's pollution prevention programs focused on providing non-regulatory assistance to industry to help them realize environmental and economic benefits by reducing pollution prior to control and

treatment systems. Many States are increasingly interested in looking for opportunities to improve environmental protection provided by their regulatory programs beyond that afforded by the traditional media-specific end-of-pipe programs. Various efforts have been piloted in several States to integrate pollution prevention tools, technology and assistance into the regulatory operation of the agency.

For example, in Virginia's PPG grant for FY2001, the Department of Environmental Quality worked to integrate P2 into regulatory programs and initiate several supplemental P2 projects by training department staff on environmental management systems, P2 techniques relevant to Virginia industry, and integrating P2 and environmental management systems into regulatory programs. After the training, Virginia DEQ incorporated multimedia P2 into hazardous waste inspections, air permitting, water permitting, enforcement, brownfield remediation projects, and a construction grant initiative. The State has also initiated a P2 employee award program that should reinforce the integration effort.

Another example is Texas which has taken a similar track of focusing on their P2 technical assistance on the agency's media programs regulatory issues. For example, to reduce air emissions from upset and maintenance events, the State provided technical training, established local industry workgroups, and conducted site assistance visits to local regulated entities. Another project was to educate stakeholders about using pollution prevention to reduce emissions from both point sources and non-point sources by conducting P2 site assistance visits to facilities within watersheds listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and worked with the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program to conduct a "threatened waters pilot" project.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

EPA's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program focus is to encourage and assist Executive agencies in the purchasing of environmentally preferable products and services. Environmentally preferable products or services are those that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. Environmentally preferable purchasing encompasses the life cycle of a product or service and thus considers raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal.

For example, a State-based EPP project, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection partnered with INFORM to develop a model technical assistance program in New Jersey to help government agencies and businesses eliminate or reduce their purchase of products containing persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemicals (PBTs). They identified agencies and institutions interested in participating in the program, developed a database of PBT containing and PBT-free products, provided workshops and technical assistance to help partners identify PBT-free alternatives and wrote

specifications for PBT-free goods and services that met their needs, rewrote contract specifications to require the purchase of environmentally preferable products, provided market incentives for industry to develop and produce environmentally friendly products, and finally compiled case studies of PBT-free products.

Also, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection worked with the Florida Green Building Coalition to educate facility personnel in private and public commercial buildings about environmentally responsible operation and maintenance practices. As part of that effort they promoted environmentally preferable purchasing as the State theme of National Pollution Prevention Week.

Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) Chemicals

The PBT Program is an integrated approach addressing widespread problems associated with toxic pollutants that persist and bioaccumulate in the environment. The program cuts across environmental media and geographic boundaries, using a holistic and integrated approach to prevent the introduction of new PBTs into the marketplace, reduce risk to human health and the environment from exposure to priority PBTs already in the environment, halt the transfer of PBTs among air, water, and land, and assess their long-term effect on the environment.

Many States are focusing their technical assistance on reducing or removing these hazardous chemicals from the environment. For example, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) aims to reduce the amount of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals in the State's hazardous waste stream by 33 percent by 2005. To achieve this objective, they are conducting pollution prevention workshops aimed at reducing silver and mercury released into publically owned treatment works systems by image processing facilities, dental facilities, and laboratories. In New Hampshire, Department of Environmental Services is expanding P2 outreach and technical assistance to the health care sector to reduce mercury use and dioxin emissions from infectious waste incineration through source reduction and alternate disposal methods, and educating dentists to properly dispose of filling material that contains mercury.

VII. POLLUTION PREVENTION RESOURCE EXCHANGE (P2RX) CENTERS

The pollution prevention resource exchange, **P2Rx**, centers all provide pollution prevention information, networking opportunities, and other services to States, local governments, and technical assistance providers in their region. The centers represent a broad constituency, including State and local pollution prevention programs, manufacturing extension partnerships, cooperative extension, and nonprofit organizations. The diversity of audiences contributes to an overall breadth of P2 information and opportunities.

The overall mission of P2Rx is to "...improve the dissemination of pollution prevention information in the service provider community." This is primarily accomplished through the four goals:

- provide high quality, synthesized, peer-reviewed P2 information and expertise.
- minimize duplication of effort by developing information, organizing outreach efforts and producing publications.
- build a distribution channel for hard copy materials and access to electronic P2 information.
- promote networking of the service provider community.

Grantees are encouraged to contact Region 6 P2Rx center (<http://p2.utep.edu/>) prior to starting any P2 work to find out what information is currently available within that sector.

VIII. AWARD PROCESS

Eligibility

In accordance with the Act, Region 6 applicants for purpose of funding under this grant program include the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas; any federally recognized Indian Tribes in these states; and any agency or instrumentality of a state including state universities. For simplicity, all eligible applicants will generally be referred to as "States" throughout the rest of this guidance. Local governments, private universities, private business, individuals, and private non-profits within EPA Region 6 jurisdiction are not eligible.

Successful applicants will be those that best meet the evaluation criteria in Section XI of this guidance. In many cases, this is likely to be accomplished through partnerships.

Cost-Share Requirements

Recipients of grants under section 6605 of the PPA must provide at least 50 percent of the total allowable project cost. For example, the Federal government will provide half of the total allowable cost of the project, and the recipient will provide the other half. Contributions may include dollars, in-kind goods and services, and/or third party contributions consistent with 40 CFR 31.24.

If a Tribe or Intertribal Consortium is selected for award of a Pollution Prevention Grant and the Tribe includes the funds in a Performance Partnership Grant awarded under 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart B, the required Tribal match for the Pollution Prevention portion of the PPG will be reduced to 5% of the allowable Pollution Prevention project cost for the first two years of the PPG grant. After the first two years in which a Tribe or Intertribal Consortium receives a Performance Partnership Grant, the Regional Administrator must determine through objective assessment whether the Tribe or the members of an Intertribal Consortium meet socio-economic indicators that demonstrate the ability of the Tribe or the Intertribal Consortium to provide a cost share greater than five percent. If the Regional Administrator determines that the Tribe or the members of Intertribal Consortium meet such indicators, then the Regional

Administrator shall increase the required cost share up to a maximum of 10 percent of the allowable cost of the work plan budget for each program with a cost share greater than five percent.

Further, the Regional Administrator may waive the cost share required for a PPG upon request of the Tribe or Intertribal Consortium, if, based on an objective assessment of socio-economic indicators, the Regional Administrator determines that meeting the cost share would impose undue hardship (see 40 CFR 35.536(d)).

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance

The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance number assigned to this program is 66.708.

Program management.

Awards for FY funds will be managed through the EPA regional offices.

Evaluation Process

Proposals will be reviewed and evaluated by EPA Regional reviewers based on the above National and Regional-specific criteria listed in section XI.

Estimate Timeline

To participate in the process a copy of the initial proposal must be received at EPA Region 6 by 4:00 P.M. on April 30, 2003. Proposals must be submitted to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Planning and Coordination (6EN-XP)
Attention: Eli Martinez
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

You will be notified if your initial proposal has been recommended for funding by June 9, 2003.

Recommended proposals will be required to submit a full proposal by July 14, 2003.

Funds will be awarded before September 30, 2003, so that the grant can begin October 1, 2003.

If you have questions please contact Eli Martinez at (214)665-2119.

IX. INITIAL PROPOSAL NARRATIVE FORMAT

Proposals must be no more than 10 narrative pages in length. The Initial Proposal should include a summary of the proposed activities using the following format:

1. A description of the proposed project.

2. Specification of Tasks and Deliverables - This section should specify tasks that will be completed to achieve project objectives and identify any specific documents which will be completed and submitted to Region 6.
3. Schedule for Implementation - This section should summarize the project tasks and deliverables and their projected completion dates.
4. Lead agency/Key contacts - The agency applying for the grant funds with the key contact(s) identified.
5. Designated partners/Key contacts - The partners for the delivery of pollution prevention services with key contact(s) identified and how will you work together.
6. Summary of how activities will complement those of other environmental and business assistance providers. All applicants should ensure that proposed activities do not duplicate actions underway by other assistance providers.
7. Level of Funding Requested - This section should indicate both the amount of federal funds and/or in-kind goods and services. This section should indicate the total matching contribution of all project participants.
8. Standard Form 424 (SF-424), "Application for Federal Assistance" and SF-424A, "Budget Information" signed by authorized official.

X. REPORTING

Progress Report

Progress reports are due to the EPA project officer every April and October after the project period is over 1 month old. A final report (and deliverables) is due within 90 days of the end of the grant period. Semi-annual reports and final reports must be submitted hard copy as well electronically to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of planning and Coordination (6EN-XP)
Attention: Eli Martinez
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

In addition to the final report sent to the EPA project officer, please forward one copy of the final report (and deliverables) to the Pollution Prevention Division in Washington DC. Please address the documents to:

P2 Grant Products

Pollution Prevention Division (7409M)
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

The narrative in the progress reports should refer back to the stated objectives and timeline of the original grant application. Beneath each objective, the objective's current status should be reported. Any substantive diversion from a stated objective, or any deviation from the proposed timeline should be explained. Only the activities required under the grant, which meet EPA's definition of pollution prevention, should be reported.

At a minimum, the progress reports should also include the following:

1. A summary of the accomplishments for the reporting period.
2. Progress on completing individual project tasks.
3. The planned and actual schedules for task completion.
4. Projected accomplishments for the next reporting period.
5. A discussion of existing and potential problem areas; and suggestions for improvement, including, where feasible, schedules for making improvements.

Any printed deliverables required under the grant should be enclosed with the first report following the date the deliverable was due to be produced. A final report will be required upon completion of the grant.

XI. APPLICATION EVALUATION CRITERIA

This section describes the criteria EPA Region 6 will use to evaluate initial proposals under the PPG program. In addition to proposing activities that meet EPA's definition of pollution prevention, applicants must:

- 1. Promote multimedia pollution prevention.** Applicants should identify how projects will encourage source reduction to actively prevent pollution across all environmental media: air, water and land. Programs should reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts state-wide. [20 points]
- 2. Demonstrate how activities will advance state environmental goals.** EPA believes that State and Tribal pollution prevention programs have a unique opportunity to promote P2, especially through the environmental performance agreements. By developing applications that support Stated environmental goals, pollution prevention programs can help ensure that States and Tribes achieve objectives through a cost-effective preventive approach. Programs will

continue to be valuable to top management if they can demonstrate how their actions will help advance Stated goals. EPA would like to ensure that pollution prevention is integrated and that the funds provide a service that supports the State's or Tribes strategic plan. [25 points]

3. Promote accomplishments within State's environmental programs.

Applicants must describe how their proposed pollution prevention activities will connect with their state's regulatory program issues. The work plan needs to incorporate identifiable activities (publishing success stories in media specific newsletters, setting up semiannual meetings with media directors, etc.) which incorporated media relevant information back the affected regulatory program. [10 points]

4. Demonstrate Partnerships. Applicants must include a letter of agreement between the applicant and at least one other environmental assistance provider in the state. This letter should describe how the two (or more) organizations will work together to deliver complementary services. States may select any established environmental assistance provider, including the P2Rx centers, the NIST MEP centers, SBDCs, SBAPs, OECA Compliance Assistance Centers, or university cooperative extension programs. EPA will give preference to applicants that develop joint proposals with these organizations. [10 points]

5. Identifiable measures of success. For each of the activities identified in the application, the applicant must identify how and what criteria they are using to track the effectiveness of the activity. Measures of success should be either measures of environmental improvement, or should be directly linked to such measures. [15 points]

6. likelihood of success. The application specifies realistic goals and objectives that deal with the issues identified in the application. The application includes a well-conceived strategy to achieve these goals and objectives. [10 points]

7. Effective use Funds. The project makes effective use of the requested Federal funds. [10 points]

XIII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information or questions about this guidance please contact Eli Martinez at 214/665-2119, fax 214/665-7446, e-mail: martrinez.eli@epa.gov.