Welcome to EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

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OPPT's Mission & Programs

EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics is responsible for a wide range of programs to prevent pollution and reduce risks from toxic chemicals and waste. In the last few years, OPPT has committed to working in partnership with Native American Tribes to foster effective communication and to establish a tribal environmental program that promotes pollution prevention and protects the environment and human health in Indian country. This section provides a brief overview of OPPT's mission, activities, and tribal program.

OPPT'S Mission

OPPT's programs have four goals:

1. Promote pollution prevention.
Preventing pollution should be the top priority in environmental protection, to prevent harm before it occurs. OPPT promotes pollution prevention through voluntary pollution reduction programs, partnerships with industry, providing technical assistance, funding demonstration projects, and incorporating cost-effective pollution prevention alternatives into regulations and other initiatives.

2. Promote safer chemicals.
OPPT actively promotes the use of safer chemicals and processes in all basic operations of the industrial sector. All new chemicals introduced into commerce must be evaluated by OPPT before they can be manufactured or imported into this country. Through a combination of regulatory and voluntary efforts, OPPT requires, motivates, or assists industry to test chemicals in advance of introducing them into the marketplace, design them at the molecular level to be less toxic to humans and the environment, and reengineer chemical processes to make them safer and less wasteful. Green Chemistry awards are given out each year for chemical methods that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of toxic substances during the design, manufacture, and use of chemical products and processes. Refer to page 11 for list of 1999 Green Chemistry Challenge Awards Recipients.

3. Promote risk reduction.
OPPT is a leader in the identification and reduction of risks from chemicals, and works with states, tribes, local communities, industry, federal agencies and other interested and concerned partners, including the international community, to ensure improved health and safety for workers and better environmental

protection. OPPT has developed aggressive programs to minimize exposure to such highly toxic substances such as lead, asbestos, dioxin, and polychlorinated biphenyls. OPPT is also working to reduce risk to those who are most vulnerable to toxic pollution, such as children. A new area of testing and study is endocrine disruptors, chemicals that can behave as hormones and disrupt endocrine systems.

4. Promote public understanding of risks.
For individuals and communities to take responsibility for the integrity of their environment, they must have access to information and data. OPPT is committed to providing understandable, accessible, and complete information on chemical risks to the broadest audience possible. OPPT runs the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program, which provides annual reports from industry and government on the amounts of toxic materials that enter the environment.

Newsletters

OPPT publishes several newsletters of potential interest to the tribal community. Chemicals in Our Community reports regularly on OPPT programs and the latest chemical program issues. OPPT Tribal News is a quarterly update that highlights OPPT activities of specific interest to tribes. Pollution Prevention News covers pollution prevention activities within EPA and around the nation. Access the newsletters on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/opptpub.htm or contact OPPT at U.S. EPA (MC-7409), Washington, DC 20460.

OPPT's Tribal Program

Over the last several years, OPPT has undertaken several new activities for building a more effective partnership with Indian tribes in protecting and safeguarding the environment. The fundamentals of EPA's Indian Policy are straightforward. EPA is firmly committed to working together with *federally-recognized Indian tribes* on a "government-to-government" basis in protecting the environment in Indian country. To guide OPPT's efforts with tribes, the office formed a Committee on Native American Tribal Issues and designated Mary Lauterbach as Tribal Coordinator (202-260-9563 or lauterbach.mary@epa.gov).

One of the main avenues of tribal participation in OPPT activities is through the Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Actions (FOSTTA). Created in 1991, FOSTTA encourages state and tribal officials to cooperate in addressing toxics-related issues and to improve communications and coordination among states, tribes, and EPA. The group is organized into the FOSTTA Coordinating Committee; four issue-specific projects: pollution prevention, chemical management, Toxics Release Inventory, and lead; and two work groups on tribal affairs and community-based environment. Last year, to increase Native American participation in FOSTTA, a tribal representative was named Chair of the Tribal Affairs Workgroup. Tribal officials also participate in FOSTTA's Pollution Prevention Project and rotate participation in the Lead Project.

OPPT's own tribal program for 1998 was developed with the advice of other EPA offices in consultation with tribal representatives from the EPA Regional Offices, the American Indian Environmental Office, the National Indian Workgroup, EPA's Tribal Operations Committee, FOSTTA, and various members of Indian tribes.

A major focus of OPPT's 1998 tribal program is to create better ways to communicate OPPT's program and activities to tribes. This grants package is one component of the communications effort. Another is the newsletter, *OPPT Tribal News*, which is published quarterly. OPPT's home page on the Internet

will offer an easy-to-access link to EPA tribal information on the Web. Other major activities include grants funding (see section on Grants below); training of OPPT managers and staff on working effectively with tribal governments; training of tribal environmental program managers to support key OPPT programs; and a brochure on childhood lead poisoning prevention developed for a Native American audience.

OPPT's FY 1999 Tribal Program will focus on increasing tribal and indigenous peoples' awareness of OPPT programs, increasing tribal capacity, and promoting environmental education and outreach efforts with tribes. Tribal input will be sought before the program is finalized.

OPPT is interested in obtaining feedback from tribal organizations and Indian tribes on OPPT's tribal efforts and other programs of interest. OPPT is looking forward to working together with tribal governments and indigenous peoples to bring about a clean and healthy environment into the next millennium.

Other OPPT Programs

Asbestos

The use of asbestos for insulation may have seemed like a good idea at the time, but we know now how harmful exposure to asbestos can be. Asbestos removal projects in schools and public and commercial buildings are subject to federal regulation by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), OPPT, and EPA's Office of Air and Radiation. OPPT requires schools to inspect their buildings for asbestos, prepare management plans, and ensure that asbestos abatement projects are conducted by properly trained and accredited contractors. OPPT's Asbestos Model Accreditation Plan (MAP) sets forth standards for the training and accreditation. OPPT is currently working on amendments to the MAP rule to bring it in line with OSHA's construction standard for asbestos. At a conference in 1997, EPA discussed the amendments with 40 state representatives. For more information, contact Cindy Fournier at 202-260-1537.

Community-Based Environmental Protection

Community based environmental protection (CBEP) is a new way of doing business at EPA which considers long-term ecosystem and public health issues, and highlights the positive correlation between economic prosperity and environmental well-being. CBEP is a philosophy rather than a separate program, in which EPA's role is primarily one of facilitating states and communities in bringing local environmental activities to fruition.

Video for Asbestos School Coordinators

What's the best way to protect children from asbestos exposure during asbestos removal from schools? EPA has found that good work practices depend on the knowledge and dedication of the asbestos management coordinator. EPA Region 10 has developed a 19-minute video to help school asbestos coordinators understand their responsibilities, comply with federal requirements, and protect the health of school occupants. Designed to be used in conjunction with the manual, How to Manage Asbestos in School Buildings: AHERA Designated Person's Self Study Guide (1996), the video is available through the TSCA Hotline, the National Technical Information Service, and EPA's Public Information Center. For more information, contact Jayne Carlin at 206-553-4762.

CBEP Case Study: Ecosystem Management Plan for the Coeur D'Alene River

The Coeur dAlene River Watershed (Idaho) project is an example of the CBEP philosophy. Over the years, mining and ore processing companies discharged approximately 65 million metric tons of trace element-enriched tailings into the South Fork of Coeur dAlene River. These toxic discharges represent significant risks to human health, as well as to land and water resources in the area.

Using a community-based approach, EPA is working with stakeholders and partners to develop a comprehensive Ecosystem Management Plan that will help guide environmental management activities in the basin. Progress will be measured by looking at such indicators as trends in blood levels, number of waterbodies assessed as supporting healthy aquatic ecosystems, and compliance by operating mine sites with an approved Operation and Maintenance Plan. In addition, there will be periodic surveys measuring users' satisfaction levels with the quality and quantity of environmental monitoring information for the basin.

In combating environmental pollution, the CBEP approach is to identify the problem, help set priorities, and discuss plausible solutions through an open, inclusive process driven by local communities. In this approach, a community or place is a geographic area defined by an environmental issue, the interested and affected people, and the natural landscape around which the issue is developed. Most CBEP projects have the following elements in common:

- A definable geographic area
- Collaborative partnerships with many stakeholders
- Environmental assessments of a place as a whole
- An emphasis on economic and social sustainability
- A creative mix of public and private, regulatory and nonregulatory actions

Consumer Labeling Initiative

As a consumer, do you check the product label before using pesticides, cleaners, and other household products? Most consumers don't, and at least part of the reason is that the information on the label can be quite difficult to understand.

OPPT's Consumer Labeling Initiative is intended to foster pollution prevention, empower consumers, and improve consumer understanding of safety, environmental, and health information on household consumer product labels. The initiative is being conducted in partnership with local, state, and federal agencies, in addition to manufacturers of consumer products, trade associations, public interest groups, and market research experts.

The first focus of attention has been on indoor insecticides, outdoor pesticides, and household hard surface cleaners, including antimicrobials floor, basins, tub, and tile products. Label improvements for pesticide product have included using common names of ingredients instead of technical names; putting toll-free emergency telephone numbers on all pesticide product labels; and replacing current language with commonly-understood terms.

To better understand how consumers use label information, OPPT has undertaken additional studies. Industry partners have also launched a major consumer research program. For more information, contact Mary Dominiak at 202-260-7768 or Eun-Sook Goidel at 202-260-3296.

Design for the Environment

The Design for the Environment (DfE) Program helps industry make more informed environmental decisions about the use of alternative chemicals, processes, and technologies to prevent pollution. The DfE program works through voluntary partnerships with industry, professional organizations, state and local governments, other federal agencies, and the public.

CBEP Resources

The following EPA publications are available from the National Center for Environmental Publications & Information, 800-490-9198.

People, Places, and Partnerships, A CBEP Progress Report, EPA-100-R-97-003, May 1997.

Environmental Protection: A Resource Book for Protecting Ecosystems and Communities, EPA-230-B-96-003, September 1997. This is a resource book for communities that are initiating their own local environmental protection efforts. It explains how CBEP works, and offers examples and references. The resource book may also be downloaded from the CBEP home page.

Community Cultural Profiling Guide: This document is designed to help develop a sophisticated understanding of the social dynamics involved in community-based efforts. The Guide outlines a flexible step-by-step process for building a Community Cultural Profile by identifying local values, beliefs, and behaviors as they relate to community life and the surrounding natural environment. The Guide also describes methods for collecting needed information, such as surveys and polls, focus groups, interviews, census and economic data investigation, idea mapping, and content analysis. The document includes easy-to-use worksheets and a case study. For more information, contact: Theresa Trainor, tel: 202-260-3009, fax: 202-260-9960, email: trainor.theresa@epamail.epa.gov/.

Act Locally: A listing of tools to help communities learn more about toxics and pesticides issues, resolve problems relating to toxics or pesticides, and find additional resources. Act Locally can be found on the Web at http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/cbep/actlocal/. A printed version will also be available at a later date. Act Locally is a catalogue of analytical tools, hotlines, clearinghouses, databases and software programs, guidelines and other publications, initiatives, partnerships, training, funding activities and program information. These resources can assist communities in learning about potential chemical risks, and can be used to develop strategies to mitigate those risks and help improve the local environment.

Community College Partnership

The DfE Program has joined forces with the Partnership for Environmental Technology Education (PETE) to form the DfE-PETE Alliance. PETE is a non-profit organization established to promote environmental technology education through curriculum development and professional development training for environmental educators. The DfE-PETE alliance incorporates DfE and P2 information into the curricula of 650 community and technical colleges nationwide.

In the first year of partnership, PETE developed several important pollution prevention (P2) curriculum materials including a Guide to P2 Internet Resources, a P2 credit course, and a P2 Guide for the Auto Repair Industry. PETE also sponsored dynamic training programs and networks for two P2-in-Chemistry courses for chemistry instructors promoting new approaches in the use and disposal of chemicals in the classroom and laboratory.

PETE Initiative with Tribal Colleges

Tribal colleges across the country are important members of the PETE network. In conjunction with its Regional Instructors Conferences, PETE has held several Tribal College Workshops, devoted to fostering communications among participants. Over 40 faculty and administrators representing 18 tribal colleges attended the first Tribal Colleges Workshop held in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Workshop participants expressed two important needs: (1) faculty exchanges and mentoring opportunities among non-tribal and tribal colleges, and (2) the incorporation of tribal/cultural values and traditions in both existing and new environmental technology education.

A second workshop was held this past spring in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This workshop further explored the technology and education barriers faced by tribal colleges and how to overcome obstacles to high-quality environmental education.

To continue the dialogue which began at the Jackson Hole and Santa Fe conferences, PETE is working with representatives of the tribal colleges to identify needs and capabilities of the colleges and to provide both P2 and other technical training opportunities. PETE is also sponsored a Tribal Forum last summer with the goal of developing a plan to add "tribal perspectives" to environmental curricula. The proceedings from these events layed the groundwork for a larger joint workshop this summer sponsored by PETE and Montana State University.

For more information about PETE, DfE, or tribal college activities, contact Dave Boon, PETE, at 303-404-5259 (fr_dave@cccs.cccoes.edu) or Marla Hendrickson, EPA, at 202-260-8301 (hendrickson,marla.carol@epa.gov).

Endocrine Disruptors

The endocrine system is a vital part of the human body that regulates numerous functions through hormones. Scientists have discovered that fish, mammals,

birds, reptiles, and invertebrates also depend on complex hormonal actions to control an even wider range of life functions. These organisms manage their reproductive, growth, and developmental processes with hormones that specify biological changes at extraordinarily low threshold levels.

Recently, concerns have emerged that some chemicals in the environment behave like hormones and can disrupt normal endocrine functions, seriously altering the reproductive and developmental systems in wildlife and possibly humans. Studies have shown diminished fertility in fish living near a pulp and paper treatment plant, for example. Even naturally-occurring substances can pose a threat to the endocrine system if they are imbalanced in nature. For example, natural estrogens resulting from sewage effluent can lead to increased feminization of fish in nearby waters.

A great deal of research and discussion is now underway within the scientific community regarding the adverse impacts of these chemicals. Children and fetuses may be at particular risk, but additional research is needed to determine the extent of the risk and to identify the specific chemicals that pose a problem. For example, although the association is still only speculative, researchers have found elevated rates of hyperactivity and learning disorders among children whose diet largely consists of fish taken from the contaminated Great Lakes.

To address the issue of endocrine disruptors, EPA established an Endocrine Disruptor Screening and Testing Advisory Committee (EDSTAC) in October 1996. This committee is responsible for providing recommendations for an endocrine disruptor screening and testing strategy in accordance with the endocrine testing mandate of the Federal Food Quality Protection Act. In its deliberations, EDSTAC has been considering human health and ecological effects; estrogenic, androgenic, anti-estrogenic, anti-androgenic and thyroid effects; and pesticides, industrial chemicals, and important mixtures in its deliberations. For more information, contact Gary Timm at 202-260-1859 or Anthony Maciorowski at 202-260-3048.

Green Chemistry

Green chemistry is chemistry designed to reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances. The Green Chemistry Program fosters chemical methods that reduce or eliminate the generation of toxic substances during the design, manufacture, and use of chemical products and processes. The program also supports basic research in environmentally benign chemistry and numerous other educational activities.

To encourage chemists to become more environmentally aware and involved, a Green Chemistry Challenge was organized in 1995, in partnership with industry and scientific and technical associations including the American Cancer Society, the Council for Chemical Research, and the National Research Council. Green Chemistry Challenge awards provide national recognition for the incorporation of green chemistry principles into chemical design, manufacture, and

Little Moccasins

A lead poisoning prevention manual for tribal day cares and families (also available in CD-ROM and video), published by the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. The manual explains screening, healthful diet, and basic preventive steps. Includes songs, recipes, and day care activities. To order, contact: Jim Bryson, Lead Coordinator, U.S. EPA Region 1, JFK Building, One Congress St., Boston, MA 02203 (617-565-3836).

- **Lab Accreditation:** OPPT maintains a National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program to assure homeowners that laboratory analyses of lead samples are conducted properly. In FY 1998, the program recognized two additional laboratories, increasing the total number of accredited lead laboratories to 129.

- **New Training Materials.** In 1997, EPA and HUD developed a new training program entitled, *Lead-Safe Practices for Building Maintenance Staff*. Designed for apartment building supervisors and workers, the program provides instruction in work practices and techniques that can be used to prevent lead hazards when conducting maintenance work in multi-unit rental properties. Program materials are in an interactive learning format, with video instruction and tools for training workers onsite.

Mercury

High levels of mercury in water are another cause for concern. Mercury is a neuro-toxin that enters the body mainly a result of fish consumption. It is especially dangerous to women of childbearing age.

To help address the problem of mercury, EPA has established a Mercury Task Force, chaired by OPPTS, Region 5, and the Office of Water, which enables programs throughout EPA to share information and promote mercury risk management strategies. The task force has created a forum for information exchange and raised awareness that a multi-media approach is necessary to combat this problem. It is also investigating the use of protective mercury stabilization technologies to deal with highly concentrated mercury wastes. For more information, contact Karen Maher at 202-260-3894.

In addition to its active participation in the Mercury Task Force, OPPT is involved in international efforts to control mercury, including implementation of a North American Regional Action Plan (NARAP) on mercury. OPPT is assisting the Mexican government in developing a national monitoring program for mercury and other heavy metals to help prevent or minimize further releases of these metals into the environment. A pilot monitoring project at a mine tailings site in Zacatecas, Mexico, will serve as a template for the national monitoring program. For more information, contact Greg Susanke at 202-260-3547.

PBTs

Persistent, bioaccumulative toxics (PBTs) are chemicals that persist in the environment over long periods of time, build up in food chains, and are highly toxic to humans, animals, and plants. Some PBTs, most notably dioxins, can be harmful even in very small amounts. PBTs are released as a result of certain industrial and combustion processes and have spread all over the world. They can be found in the air, soil, and large bodies of water including the Great Lakes and oceans.

In 1997, OPPT assembled an EPA-wide initiative to reduce PBTs in the environment. The initiative is making use of a full range of EPA tools– international efforts, regulations, outreach programs, compliance monitoring and enforcement, and voluntary partnerships. The initiative is designed to prevent new PBTs from entering, or phased-out uses of PBTs from re-entering, the market. International activities, actions in the Great Waters (Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, and National Estuaries), and developing action plans for priority PBTs are the initial focal points of the initiative.

As part of its fight to reduce the proliferation of PBTs, OPPT has embarked on several actions to address PBTs within its own programs. These include:

- Developing a PBT category in the New Chemicals program
- Developing a rule to require companies to test PBTs for health effects
- Developing a "new use" rule for dead PBT chemicals (PBTs that are no longer produced or used in this country but are still present in the environment)
- Identifying PBTs listed on the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI).

TRI includes information on several PBT chemicals such as chlordane, lindane, mercury compounds, benzopyrene, and PCBs. Since current reporting thresholds for TRI are too high to capture releases of PBT chemicals, EPA is considering lowering the reporting thresholds for all TRI-listed PBTs. EPA will also be adding other PBTs to TRI (see section on TRI on the following page). For more information, contact Dan Bushman at 202-260-3882.

PCBs

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are mixtures of certain types of synthetic organic chemicals which are no longer allowed to be manufactured in the United States because of the health risks they pose. Because PCBs are nonflammable, chemically stable, and highly insulating, they were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including electrical, heat transfer, and hydraulic equipment, and as plasticizers and pigments. More than 1.5 billion pounds of PCBs were manufactured in the United States before production was stopped in 1977. PCBs continue to be a problem due to leaks and spills from light fixtures, transformers, and other equipment.

The problem with PCBs is that they greatly affect human health and don't go away. Significant ecological and human health effects are associated with PCBs, including cancer-causing potential, neurotoxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, immune system suppression, liver damage, skin irritation, and endocrine disruption. Even worse, PCBs do not readily break down in the environment. Instead, they are taken up by microorganisms, and then biologically accumulate in the food chain at high levels.

OPPT works on various facets of the PCB problem. OPPT maintains a list of commercially permitted PCB disposal companies and storage facilities. OPPT

recently issued new disposal regulations after the first comprehensive review of PCB disposal requirements in 19 years. On the international front, OPPT is involved in a coordinated PCB Regional Action Plan for North America which brings together the environmental ministers of Canada, Mexico and the United States to seek the virtual elimination of PCBs in the environment. For more information, contact Peter Gimlin at 202-260-3972 or Tony Baney at 202-260-3933.

TRI and Community Right-To-Know

The Toxics Release Inventory, maintained by OPPT, is possibly the most powerful tool available at EPA for giving information to the public about chemicals being released into the environment. TRI provides information about 640 chemicals released by 22,000 industrial facilities across the nation. TRI is now the largest, most comprehensive public information program of its kind.

Armed with TRI information, communities know what toxic chemicals are present in their neighborhoods, and facility managers can identify opportunities for source reduction and compare their progress to other facilities around the country. TRI was established by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 which promotes planning for chemical emergencies and the public's right to know about toxic and hazardous chemicals in their communities. Over the years, TRI has evolved into one of the most widely-used and action-motivating information resources in the environmental arena, even serving as a model for similar programs in other countries.

In order to provide more information to the public about industrial releases of toxic chemicals, the Clinton Administration expanded EPA's Toxic Chemical Right-to-Know Program in 1997. Seven new industry sectors were required to begin reporting their releases of TRI chemicals by July 1999. These industries are: metal mining, coal mining, electric utilities which combust coal and/or oil, solvent recyclers, hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities, chemical distributors, and petroleum bulk plants. With the addition of these sectors, the number of facilities reporting to the TRI program will increase approximately 30 percent.

Facilities report the following TRI information annually to EPA and the state in which they are located: the amounts of each listed chemical released to the environment at the facility; amounts of each chemical shipped off-site for recycling, energy recovery, treatment, or disposal; amounts of each chemical recycled, burned for energy recovery, or treated at the facility; maximum amount of the chemical present on-site at the facility during the year and projections of toxics releases in future years. For more information on TRI, contact Maria Doa at 202-260-9592.

OPPT has developed numerous publications and Internet resources for easy access to TRI data. Starting next year, OPPT plans to make available tribal TRI reports in a format similar to state TRI reports. The 1997 TRI data and related information are available on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/tri. To obtain a hard copy of TRI Public Data Release, call 1-800-490-9198.

TRI Information Kit

The TRI Information Kit explains basic information, such as:

- What is TRI?
- Who uses TRI?
- How does TRI affect me?
- Where do I get TRI information?
- Where do I find TRI resources in my community?

An updated version of the kit is available from the National Center for Environmental Publications and Information at 1-800-490-9198, reference document number EPA #749-K-98-001.

New Community Right-to-Know Initiatives

In April 1998, Vice President Gore announced a major expansion of EPA's community right-to-know program, focusing on widely-used chemicals to which people, especially children, may be exposed. The Chemical Right-to-Know Initiative will expand TRI to address:

- **Widely-used chemicals:** Of the 3,000 chemicals most widely used in the United States, only 7 percent have full data on health effects. The Vice President challenged industry to come forward with complete test data for all these chemicals. (The Chemical Hazard Data Availability Study is available on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/chemtest.) For more information, contact Ken Moss at 202-260-3395.

- **Children's health:** EPA has just completed a study that shows that only 25% of chemicals contained in consumer products have been subject to the most basic testing to determine if they pose health problems. Just over half of the hazardous chemicals listed on TRI have been tested for health effects. Furthermore, because children are especially vulnerable to toxic exposures, more exhaustive testing is needed to understand the risks of these chemicals. OPPT will be pursuing new rules to guarantee that the chemicals children are most likely to be exposed to are tested, and that the results are made available to parents and communities. For more information, contact Catherine Roman at 202-260-8155.

- **Persistent chemicals that accumulate in body tissue:** A group of highly toxic chemicals known as PBTs (persistent bioaccumulative toxics) are unique in that they are not readily destroyed or converted to other, less toxic chemicals in the environment, and they tend to build up in human bodies, as well as in fish, animals, and plants. In addition to the PBTs that already appear on the TRI list of reportable chemicals (lead, mercury, PCBs), EPA will be adding other PBTs (such as dioxins and octochlorostyrene) at lower threshold levels to include more releases of concern to the public. For more information, contact Steve Newburg-Rinn at 202-260-3381.

TRI Education Product

OPPT and the National Science Teachers Association have created an educational product for science and social studies teachers using the large TRI database as an educational tool. The product includes a teachers guide, the TRI database on CD-ROM, a manual for students on working with data, and other information. To obtain a copy of the materials, contact OPPT at 202-260-3810.

TRI Public Data Release

Beginning in 1989 and every year thereafter, EPA has published a CD-ROM containing the Toxics Release Inventory. The CD-ROM provides TRI database information in a format that allows for searching on many fields (e.g., by chemical, company, kind of release, or zip code) across multiple years of data. The CD-ROM also provides a wealth of other TRI information, including a tutorial, TRI State Fact Sheets, TRI Data Release Book, TRI Reporting Form, and Chemical Fact Sheets. Current circulation of the TRI CD-ROM is over 4,000, including libraries, universities, and public interest groups. The CD-ROM can be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161 (800) 553-6847), PB 97502587 ($45), TRI CD-ROM 1987–1995.

Introduction

In an effort to protect and improve public health and the environment, the Unites States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is teaming with state and tribal governments, industry, local environmental agencies, and public interest groups to promote environmental safety, effective pollutants and hazardous wastes management practices, and *pollution prevention* technologies in our country.

Specifically, EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) is committed to ensuring environmental and human health welfare by promoting, supporting, and rewarding pollution prevention practices and advancing the understanding and application of pollution prevention principles in our society.

OPPT places special focus on providing support and resources to tribal lands. Before 1992, there were practically no official pollution prevention activities conducted in tribal lands, and states mainly controlled the environmental affairs of tribal communities. In addition, tribal lands rarely had sufficient financial and staff support to promote and develop pollution prevention programs within their communities. EPA, state pollution prevention program coordinates, and tribal leaders are now working together under the direction of OPPT to accomplish the following:

By definition, **pollution prevention** (or P^2) conserves natural resources and prevents harmful and hazardous wastes from contaminating our environment.

- Build communication links between EPA, states, and tribes
- Develop networks among the tribes
- Provide financial support through grants and scholarships for projects and activities advancing pollution prevention.

This document summarizes the following grant and scholarship programs administered by OPPT, as well as other EPA offices, that provide financial support for pollution prevention activities in tribal communities:

- Pollution Prevention Incentives for States (PPIS) Grant Program
- Environmental Justice Pollution Prevention (EJP2) Grant Program
- Environmental Justice Small Grants Program
- Tribal Lands Environmental Science Scholarship Program
- Environmental Education Grants Program
- Patrnership for Environmental Technology Education (PETE) and Design for the Environment (DfE)
- Cooperative Agreement to Develop and Carry Out Authorized State Training, Accreditation, and Certification Programs for Lead-Based Paint Professionals
- Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking (EMPACT) Grant Program

Pollution Prevention Principles

- Pollution must be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible
- Pollution which cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner
- Pollution which cannot be prevented or recycled should be treated chemically or mechanically in an environmentally safe manner
- Disposal or other releases into the environment should be employed as a last resort in an environmentally safe manner
- Employ procedures or processes that increase efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other sources; and protect natural resources by conservation.

• Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action (FOSTTA).

Within the program descriptions, background information, case study summaries, pertinent application criteria, and helpful contacts are provided. Because program scheduling, proposal deadlines, and funding vary each fiscal year, only general application information is provided in this document. Year-specific deadlines, available funding, awards granted, and updated program addresses, phone numbers, and contacts will be included in OPPT's quarterly tribal newsletter.

Appendices included in this summary document contain an additional listing of information sources, having knowledge of tribal programs aimed at promoting pollution prevention; a glossary of acronyms and terms, which are defined within this text; and a U.S. map outlining states included in each EPA Region.

Pollution Prevention Incentives for States (PPIS) Grant Program

The Pollution Prevention Incentives for States (PPIS) Grant Program provides *matching funds* to states and tribes to support *pollution prevention* activities and the development of state and tribal environmental programs.

Quick Facts

What type of program is it? Matching grant program

What's the purpose? Promote pollution prevention through technical assistance and training, outreach and education, regulatory integration, demonstration (or pilot) projects, and awards recognition

Who's eligible? Federally-recognized Indian tribes, state government agencies, state universities, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories

How much funding is available? Funding may vary and is subject to availability each fiscal year; approximately $5 million will be available for FY 1999

What do I need to submit? Proposal and other application materials; detailed information can be obtained from listed contacts

Background

The concept of pollution prevention has been a primary focus of environmentalists and EPA for nearly twenty years. Because they have specific information on pertinent environmental issues needing to be addressed within their own communities, EPA encourages states and tribal communities and their leaders to play a primary role in working with industry, local governments, and the public in obtaining pollution prevention goals. As a result, in 1989 EPA established the Pollution Prevention Incentives for States Grant Program with goals of:

- Building pollution prevention capabilities within state, local, and tribal governments
- Testing innovative pollution prevention approaches and methodologies
- Fostering coordination and exchange of information between federal agencies, tribes, state and local governments, and the private sector

Case Study: Swinomish Indian Community: Small Community Project

In fiscal year 1997, the Swinomish Indian Community requested funds to develop a pollution prevention plan in hopes of protecting its marina. Through the development of a water quality monitoring program, a fisheries habitat management program, and a water quality protection plan, the Swinomish community provided environmental protection to its land and marina. Funds totaling $20,000 were used for a septic system, garbage management practices, hazardous waste reduction and spill responsiveness, and development of education materials and an operational manual for employees and users of the marina.

Case Study: Three Affiliated Tribes, Fort Berthold Indian Reservation

Three affiliated tribes of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation received a grant award of $45,565 in fiscal year 1996. Through heightened education and involvement, this group stressed the reduction of current and future amounts of wastes generated in their community. Their pollution prevention program presented seminars to reservation schools, providing hands-on instruction to both students and teachers. In addition, the project focused on developing alternative curriculums in science in order to generate innovative ideas. PPIS funds also supported the implementation of a college-level environmental program and additional waste reduction methods.

- Targeting high-risk environmental problems in sectors that are traditionally addressed by EPA, such as agriculture, energy, and transportation
- Leveraging EPA resources through seed money and well-targeted grants.

Matching funds (federal matching funds) are monies requested from a federal agency that require a matching (or equal, unless specified otherwise) contribution from the prospective awardee.

Through the PPIS program, matching funds have been provided for:

- **Technical assistance** aimed at helping industry identify pollution prevention opportunities. Many programs have offered free, confidential, non-regulatory, on-site pollution and waste assessments; telephone assistance over a hotline; or referral to industry-specific publications.
- **Outreach and education** targeted towards industry, consumers, and schools. Project activities have included developing industry-specific fact sheets, videos, or curricula; providing an information/publication clearinghouse on pollution prevention; and organizing conferences and presentations.
- **Technical training** in source reduction techniques for businesses, students, and government officials.
- **Regulatory integration** of pollution prevention into all environmental regulations to minimize the transfer of pollutants from one environmental medium (i.e., air, land, or water) to another.
- **Legislation and infrastructure** ensuring long- term state or tribal support for pollution prevention activities.
- **Demonstration projects** testing innovative pollution prevention approaches and methodologies.
- **Awards and recognition** of companies for voluntary pollution prevention activities and achievements.

Funding Received

Approximately $54 million has been awarded to PPIS since 1989. Twenty-two tribal projects have received a collective total of over $1 million from the PPIS grant program. In fiscal year 1995, three tribes received a total of $67,844. During fiscal years 1996 and 1997, a total of $85,000 was awarded to three tribes. In fiscal year 1998, three tribes received a total of $48,670. Approximately $5 million will be available for fiscal year 1999 funding.

Application Requirements and Information

Eligibility

Federally-recognized Indian tribes, state agencies, state universities, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories are eligible to apply.

Local governments, private universities, private non-profit organizations, and individuals **may not** receive grant funds. By teaming or partnering with other eligible state or tribal programs, local governments and private groups can receive funding.

Evaluation Criteria

Eligible proposals must meet the national criteria by discussing each of the following:

- How does the proposal meet the requirements set forth in each criteria?
- What tasks are to be accomplished to meet the criterion?
- What are the resulting deliverables from completing the above tasks?

The Application Packet

Applications and proposals should include proposed objectives or plans addressing state or tribal pollution prevention capabilities; cross-media transfer of pollutants; state or tribal community pollution prevention goals and/or needs; integration with other state, tribal, or federal programs; measures of success; and long-term funding mechanisms.

Application Submission

Requests for proposals and applications are typically published in the Federal Register in October of each year. Refer to Appendix A for instructions on obtaining copies of Federal Register Notices. Because application procedures and schedules are determined by each EPA Region, Regional PPIS Coordinators listed on the following page should be contacted for questions or requests regarding applications, deadlines, and other program information. Also, consult the regional PPIS coordinator about forms and certificates that need to be included in the application packet.

Contact Information

To obtain more information regarding PPIS, application requirements, and related programs, please refer to the PPIS home page at http://www.epa.gov/p2/ppis.htm or contact Regional EPA offices. Addresses and phone numbers are listed below:

Mark Mahoney
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 1
JFK Federal Building/SPN
Room 203
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 918-1842

Evans Stamataky
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 2 (2-OPM-PPI)
290 Broadway, 25th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866
(212) 637-3742

Jeff Burke
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
(215) 814-2761

Bernie Hayes
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Steet, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 562-9430

1998 PPIS National Criteria

- Promote partnering among environmental and business assistance providers. PPIS applicants must provide documentation showing they have entered into partnership agreement with one or more environmental or business assistance providers in their state.
- Advance state and tribal environmental goals. PPIS applicants must demonstrate how pollution prevention activities will advance state and tribal environmental goals.
- Promote accomplishments within states' and tribes' environmental programs. PPIS applicants must include a list of activities that will ensure communication and feedback to regulatory and other environmental programs of accomplishments in advancing multi-media environmental protection.

Case Study: Houlton Band of Maliseet (HBMI)

In fiscal year 1995, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians (HBMI) received $20,000 to (1) develop non-point source pollution prevention activities; (2) increase the awareness and understanding of pollution prevention practices for environmental management; and (3) identify ways to mitigate indoor air pollutants. HBMI sponsored training sessions regarding best management practices to prevent erosion and stormwater runoff from road maintenance activities, and investigated the feasibility of using organic soil amendments to reduce erosion and decrease nutrient leaching. HBMI also supported the attendance of personnel to the first National Tribal Pollution Prevention Conference and provided indoor air quality training to housing improvement directors.

Phil Kaplan
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DRP-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590
(312) 353-4669

Eli Martinez
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U. S. EPA Region 6 (6EN-XP)
1445 Ross Avenue
12th Floor, Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214) 655-2119

Marc Matthews
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 7 (ARTD/TSPP)
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
(913) 551-7517

Linda Walters
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 8 (8P2-P2)
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80202-2405
(303) 312-6385

Bill Wilson
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 9 (WST-1-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 744-2192

Carolyn Gangmark
Pollution Prevention Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 553-4072

Environmental Justice Pollution Prevention (EJP2) Grant Program

The Environmental Justice Pollution Prevention (EJP2) Grant Program provides financial assistance to state and local governments, *federally-recognized Indian tribes*, non-profit environmental organizations, and academic institutions for projects that address *environmental justice* and use *pollution prevention* as the solution to environmental issues, rather than traditional pollution control techniques.

Quick Facts

What type of program is it? Grant program

What's the purpose? Fund projects addressing environmental justice using pollution prevention

Who's eligible? Federally-recognized Indian tribes, state and local governments, non-profit environmental organizations, and academic institutions

How much funding is available? Up to $100,000 for regional projects or national projects

What do I need to submit? Proposal, budget information, certification forms, resumes, and standard forms for federal grant assistance

Environmental justice may be defined as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, programs, and policies. Fair treatment means that no racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, commercial, and municipal operations and from the execution of federal, state, local, or tribal programs and policies.

Background

The Environmental Justice Pollution Prevention (EJP2) grant program has been in existence since 1995. This grant program was designed to fund projects which have a direct impact on *affected communities* and encourage innovative use of pollution prevention to address environmental justice issues.

Projects funded by this grant program include public education, training, seminars, research and investigations, surveys, public-private partnerships, and approaches to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate non-regulatory strategies and technologies. Through the

Affected communities are individuals or groups of individuals who are subject to an actual or potential health, economic, or environmental threat arising from pollution sources.

Case Study: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma P2 Program

The Apache Tribe of Oklahoma received a grant award of $14,106 in fiscal year 1998 for their pollution prevention program. The award will be used to develop a Comprehensive Environmental Education Program within the local Indian and non-Indian communities located in the Caddo, Kiowa, and Comanche counties. The Apache tribe plans to use staff and volunteers to provide the rural Indian communities with training and education opportunities on implementing cost-effective pollution prevention principles. This program will use grant money to develop (1) a library of pollution prevention educational resources that volunteers and staff can use for community instruction, (2) provide training to volunteers and staff on the use of existing resources, (3) hold workshops for communities to promote pollution prevention, and (4) develop pollution prevention resources for volunteer use in community meetings.

program, EPA strongly encourages cooperative efforts among communities, businesses, industry, and government agencies to address common pollution prevention goals.

Awards Received

In fiscal year 1995, $4.2 million was made available to this grant program; six tribes received a total of $351,700. Eight tribes received a total of $598,712 of awarded funds in fiscal year 1997. For fiscal year 1998, EPA awarded as much as $4 million in grant funds to eligible organizations. Over the past four years, EPA has awarded over $14 million to 176 grant projects through the EJP2 program. Approximately $750,000 will be available in fiscal year 1999.

Grant funds supported the following types of environmental projects during the 1995–1998 funding cycles.

- **Demonstration Projects** were conducted in support of EPA voluntary programs that promote pollution prevention through resource efficiency programs, such as the WasteWi$e Program, the Green Lights Program, and the Water Alliance for Voluntary Efficiency. To obtain a free copy of voluntary program summaries, call or email the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC) at (202) 260-1023 or ppic@epamail.epa.gov and request EPA Publication # 100-B-96-001, Spring 1996 (*Partnerships in Preventing Pollution, A Catalogue of the Agency's Partnership Programs*).

- **Agriculture Projects** utilized grant funds for research, demonstrations, or public education that addressed issues faced by the agricultural community, including the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, integrated pest management, and pesticides use reduction.

- **Small Business Assistance** projects demonstrated the use of revolving loan funds and other financial tools available to help small businesses obtain loans to buy and install pollution prevention technologies and equipment.

- **Brownfield sites** used funding to help communities in the area engage in the public participation and decision-making processes and to promote pollution prevention as a priority in Brownfield development. *Brownfield sites* are abandoned and inactive industrial or commercial properties where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived contamination, such as asbestos, outdated or tainted foundations, or prior industrial waste usage.

Other projects involved improvements in information access and pollution prevention approaches.

Application Requirements and Information

Eligibility

The EJP2 grant program accepts applications from any affected, non-profit community organization, or state and federally-recognized tribal organizations. While state and local governments and academic institutions are eligible to receive grants, preference will be given to private, non-profit, community-based/grassroots organizations and state and federally-recognized tribes. Also, non-profit community organizations must be incorporated in order to receive awards.

Private businesses, federal agencies, and individuals **cannot received** grants under this program.

Evaluation Criteria

Proposals will be evaluated based upon the following criteria:

- Will the proposed approach successfully address the community's environmental concerns? Are the local community representatives fully involved in the project from planning through implementation?
- Does the use of resources in this project seem cost-effective? Has the applicant shown other resources of support or cooperation/partnering with another organization? Does the applicant show effective use of existing sources of information?
- Does the project identify a method for quantifying reduction in the amount of pollution generated or natural resources consumed?
- Is the proposed project targeted toward specific audiences, facilities, industry sectors, and/or environmental problems within the affected community?

The Application Packet

Application packets must include:

- One Page Summary Sheet
- Narrative of Proposal (not to exceed 5 double-sided pages)
- Key Contacts
- Detailed, Itemized Budget
- Certification of Non-Construction
- Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters form
- Certification Regarding Lobbying form
- Disclosure of Lobbying Activities form
- Letters of commitment, memorandum of understanding, or other documents that highlight significant involvement of other partners in your grant application
- Resumes or biographical information regarding the lead and other key personnel in the grant application
- Standard Form 424 for applications of federal grants
- Federal Standard Form SF 424A providing budget and match information.

Applications may also included any additional information providing the history of the organization(s) and success stories.

Case Study: Mississippi Band of Chochtaw Indians: Environmental Justice through Pollution Prevention

In fiscal year 1997, the Mississippi Band of Chochtaw Indians received a grant award of $91,632. As part of their project, the Chochtaw Indians conducted a comprehensive investigation into pollution prevention opportunities and barriers facing the community. The goal of this research was to produce recommendations for the development of a community-wide pollution prevention plan. Three components of this project included (1) a sociological assessment of Chochtaw community members; (2) a natural resources assessment, focusing on the watershed and tribal interactions with fisheries; and (3) an assessment of waste reduction and energy conservation opportunities on the reservation. Tribal members were involved in data collection and interpretation, recommendation development, and oversight efforts.

Case Study: Tulalip Tribes of Washington: Model Tribal Environmental Policy Act (TEPA) Project

The Tulalip Tribes of Washington received a grant award of $196,614 in fiscal year 1996 for their efforts to balance the competing demands of economic development and environmental protection. This project also involved the community in encouraging sustainable development through a focus on pollution prevention. The goals of this project were to develop (1) a model Tribal Environmental Policy Act (TEPA) that tribes can use to review development proposals; (2) a pollution prevention reference chart for tribes to use in conjunction with their TEPA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) activities; and (3) a training curriculum to enhance tribal understanding of, and effectiveness in, the Federal NEPA process.

Application Submission

Requests for proposals and applications are typically published in the Federal Register in January of each year. Refer to Appendix A for instructions on obtaining copies of Federal Register Notices. Details of proposal requirements and application packets can be found in the EJP2 grant program guidance. The program guidance may be obtained by calling (703) 841-0483 or sending an email message to ejp2@erg.com. The program guidance and a mock application form are also provided on the EJP2 home page at http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/ejp2.

The application period typically closes during the Spring or Summer. Letters of acknowledgment to confirm the receipt of grant applications are sent out no later than the end of April. Awardees are selected through a competitive process co-administered by EPA's Regional Offices and OPPT. Applicants are contacted by EPA staff in mid-August if their application is being considered for funding. Awards are publicly announced at the end of September, and official letters informing all applicants of their application status is sent out no later than mid-October.

Applicants may request up to $100,000 for projects located within an EPA region. For projects having a national impact or influence that involves multiple communities located in more than one EPA region, awards up to $100,000 may also be requested.

No applicant may receive two grants for the same project at one time. Applicants may, however, submit more than one application as requests for separate and distinct projects.

Applications may be mailed to:

Environmental Justice Pollution Prevention Programs
c/o Eastern Research Group (ERG)
2200 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400
Arlington, VA 22201

Contact Information

To obtain copies of the EJP2 grant program guidance and application package or to obtain more information regarding the EJP2 grant program, call (703) 841-0483 or email ejp2@erg.com. Grant guidance package materials are also provided at the EJP2 Home Page http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/ejp2.

Environmental Justice Small Grants Program

The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program provides financial assistance to *federally-recognized Indian tribes,* non-profit environmental organizations, churches, and community-based/grassroots groups for projects that address *environmental justice* issues by working towards local solutions to local problems.

Quick Facts

What type of program is it? Grant program

What's the purpose? Fund projects addressing environmental justice issues in local communities

Who's eligible? Federally-recognized Indian tribes, state and local governments, academic institutions, non-profit environmental organizations, churches, and community-based groups

How much funding is available? Up to $20,000 in federal funds; approximately $1.6 million in FY 1999

What do I need to submit? Proposal, budget information, certification forms, resumes, letters of commitment from any partners, and standard forms for federal grant assistance

Background

The Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) initiated the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program in fiscal year 1993 to assist low-income and minority communities exposed to higher than average exposure levels of toxic pollutants. The grant's purpose is to help these communities:

- Identify and assess pollution sources
- Implement environmental awareness and training programs for affected residents
- Work with community stakeholders to devise strategies for environmental improvements.

Specific goals of the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program are as follows:

- Identify necessary improvements in communication and coordination among all stakeholders; create partnerships among stakeholders to address dispro-

Case Study: Coquille Indian Tribe, North Bend, Oregon

The Coquille Indian Tribe proposes to design and construct a stormwater treatment facility using their $17,850 grant award received in 1998. The treatment facility will treat runoff, protect water quality in the cranberry farm irrigation pond, and restore wetland functions and erosion control. Residents of low-income housing developments on the reservation, along with areas of Barview and Charleston, will become stewards through training and will help to monitor the area.

portionate environmental exposure in *affected communities;* and facilitate communication and information exchange in the form of workshops, awareness conferences, and stakeholder committee meetings.
- Build capacity within communities to identify local environmental justice problems; involve the community in the design and implementation of activities; and enhance critical thinking, problem-solving, and active participation of affected communities.
- Enhance community understanding of environmental and public health information systems by generating information on pollution in the community, and demonstrating how to access and interpret public environmental data.

Funds help develop new activities and improve existing programs addressing these goals of environmental justice issues using a *community-based environmental protection (CBEP)* approach. Projects and activities may include public education, training, seminars, research and investigations, surveys, monitoring activities, and public-private partnerships.

The term **community-based environmental protection (CBEP)** describes a collaborative approach to environmental protection that brings together public and private stakeholders within a place or community to identify environmental concerns, set priorities, and develop comprehensive solutions. "Community" includes components or attributes of social interaction, common ties, mutual satisfaction of needs, and shared territory.

Awards Received

In fiscal year 1994, $507,000 was made available to 71 recipients. Over $3 million was awarded in each fiscal years 1995 and 1996 to a total of 225 applicants. During fiscal year 1997, 139 awardees received funds totaling $2.7 million. In fiscal year 1998, EPA awarded $2.5 million in grant funds to 123 eligible organizations.

Application Requirements and Information

Eligibility

The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program accepts applications from any affected, non-profit community organization, state, local, and federally-recognized tribal governments, churches, and academic institutions. While state and local governments and academic institutions are eligible to receive grants, preference will be given to federally-recognized tribes and non-profit community-based/grassroots organizations. Applicants must be non-profit to receive these federal funds.

Individuals **cannot receive** grants under this program.

EPA will only consider one application per project. More than one application may be submitted for separate activities or projects.

Evaluation Criteria

Awards grants are given for projects that meet **at least two** of the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program **goals**, listed on page 13. Awards are also received if the project includes activities that address **at least two envi-**

ronmental statutes (federal laws enforced by EPA and other environmental agencies that protect the environment and human health), demonstrating the community's commitment to implement *multi-media solutions*. Environmental statutes usually supported by this grant program activity include:

Multi-media solutions consider the long-term effects of pollution prevention or toxics control in more than one environmental medium (i.e., air, land, or water).

- Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
- Solid Waste Disposal Act
- Clean Air Act (CAA)
- Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

Most activities include research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies related to specific areas protected by environmental statutes.

The Application Packet

Application packets must include:

- One Page Summary Sheet
- Narrative of Proposal (not to exceed 5 double-sided pages)
- Organization or Group History
- Detailed, Itemized Budget
- Letters of commitment, memorandum of understanding, or other documents that highlight significant involvement of other partners in your grant application
- Resumes or biographical information regarding the lead and other key personnel in the grant application
- Standard Form 424 for applications of federal grants
- Federal Standard Form SF 424A providing budget information.

More application information is provided in program guidance manuals. Manuals are published in the Federal Register in December of each year and may also be requested from Regional representatives listed under "Contact Information" in this section. Refer to Appendix A for instructions on obtaining copies of Federal Register Notices.

Because EPA wants to eliminate any preferential treatment to any single potential applicant, **specific program questions may not be directly referred to the Regional representatives.** Instead, EPA and EPA Regions offer training and conference calls on grant application guidelines. You can call your Regional representative to inquire about these scheduled public forum dates.

Case Study: Catawba Indian Nation of Rock Hill, South Carolina

The Catawba Indian Nation developed a database for air quality by conducting a source evaluation of reservation lands and the surrounding community. They also used $20,000 of awarded funds in 1997 to develop public education strategies to inform and educate tribal members of air quality problems and provided technical training for key tribal individuals on Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Hack Water Quality Laboratory equipment.

Case Study: The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians of Philadelphia, Mississippi

In 1996, The Choctaw Indians promoted community empowerment through a reuse, reduce, and recycling project. They set out to achieve 30% recycling of all solid wastes generated by homes and tribal industries by establishing a drop-off point. The organization also used the $20,000 fund to conduct community education activities and publish articles in the community newspaper on the recycling project, solid waste management, and proper disposal of toxic materials and substances.

Application Submission

Requests for proposals and applications are typically published in the Federal Register in December of each year. Refer to Appendix A for instructions on obtaining copies of Federal Register Notices. Details of proposal requirements and application packets can also be found on the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/grtlakes/seahome/plant/src/justice/ej.htm. The Application Guidance Manual for fiscal year 1999 may be found at WebSite http://es.epa.gov/oeca/oej/grlink1.html. Regional representatives (listed under "Contact Information" in this section) may also supply guidance manuals containing all program-specific procedures and guidelines.

Applications must be received by EPA Regional offices in March. Applicants being considered for funding will be contacted by the Regional office during April and August. Awards are received in late August and publicly announced in September.

Applicants may usually request up to $20,000 for projects. In fiscal year 1999, EPA's ten Regional offices each received approximately $160,000 of the $1.6 million made available to issue awards.

No applicant may receive two grants for the same project at one time. Applicants may, however, submit more than one application as requests for separate and distinct projects.

Applications must be mailed to the appropriate EPA Regional office.

Contact Information

To obtain more information regarding the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program, contact the Office of Environmental Justice Small Grants Program at U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Justice Small Grants Program (2201A), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460, (800) 962-6215.

Pat O'Leary
U.S. EPA, Region 1
JFK Federal Building (RAA)
One Congress Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02203-0002
(617) 918-1978

Natalie Loney
U.S. EPA, Region 2
290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866
(212) 637-3639

Reginald Harris
U.S. EPA, Region 3
650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
(215) 814-2988

Gloria Love
U.S. EPA, Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 562-9672

Margaret Millard
U.S. EPA, Region 5 (MC-T-175)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3507
(312) 353-1440

Shirley Augurson
U.S. EPA, Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor (6M-P)
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
(214) 665-7401

Althea Moses
U.S. EPA, Region 7
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
(913) 551-7649 or (800) 223-0425

Nancy Reish
U.S. EPA, Region 8 (8P2-P2)
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80202-2466
(303) 312-6040

Katy Wilcoxen
U.S. EPA, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street (A-2-2)
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 744-1565

Susan Morales
U.S. EPA, Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue (MD-142)
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 553-8580

Tribal Lands Environmental Science Scholarship Program

In order to maintain and improve the environment and human health, the Tribal Lands Environmental Science Scholarship Program promotes education in the environmental sciences in tribal communities. This program is sponsored and administered by EPA and the American Indian Science Engineering Society (AISES).

Quick Facts

What type of program is it? Scholarship program

What's the purpose? Provide financial assistance for college juniors and seniors pursuing undergraduate degrees in environmental disciplines (subject areas listed on page 23), promoting education and expertise in environmental protection and human health issues in tribal lands

Who's eligible? College juniors and seniors with a grade point average of at least 2.5; applicants must have knowledge of Indian culture and be willing to work summers at EPA, a tribal location, or an environmental facility

How much funding is available? $4000 per year per student

What do I need to submit? Application form, official transcript, two letters of reference, two essays

Background

The Tribal Lands Environmental Science Scholarship Program was created to promote education of the environmental sciences in tribal communities, by increasing the number of American Indian students having expertise in environmental science. These students would then be prepared and skilled to work at EPA, and in tribal communities, to improve environmental protection of tribal lands and address human health concerns.

The program was created by EPA's Office of Pesticides Programs in fiscal year 1991. Since 1993, however, EPA's Office of Environmental Education (OEE) and the American Indian Science Engineering Society have managed this program with the intent to substantially increase the number of American Indian students pursuing a college education in the environmental field.

Each annual scholarship is set for $4,000 per student and is retained if students maintain their grade point averages.

Awards Received

Funds supporting this scholarship program are collected annually from EPA offices. In fiscal year 1991, $120,000 was awarded to 27 American Indian applicants. Scholarships totaling $158,000 were provided for 33 students in fiscal year 1992. In fiscal year 1993, $182,000 was given to 41 college students. During fiscal years 1994 - 1996, a total of approximately $892,000 was awarded to 203 American Indian students. In fiscal year 1997, $340,000 was awarded to 85 American Indian students. Scholorships totaling $396,000 were awarded to 99 students in FY 98.

Application Requirements and Information

Eligibility

The Tribal Lands Environmental Science Scholarship Program accepts applications from U.S. college juniors and seniors enrolled in undergraduate programs and students of college graduate programs pursuing an education in any of the following: Biochemistry, Biology, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Entomology, Environmental Economics, Environmental Sciences, Hydrology, and other environmental-related disciplines.

Students **do not need** to supply a certificate of Indian Blood in order apply.

In order to enhance their environmental education, students **must** also **be able to work summers** at EPA, tribal locations, or environmental facilities if a position is offered.

Evaluation Criteria

Eligible awardees are chosen based on the following:

- Grade point average (minimum of 2.5 on a 4.0 scale)
- Knowledge of Indian culture
- Commitment to environmental protection
- Character
- Leadership abilities
- Level of study
- Relevant work experience.

The Application Packet

Students must provide the following in their application packet:

- A completed application form
- An official transcript of college courses

- Two letters of reference from professors, employers, tribal leaders, tribal elders, etc.
- A brief statement explaining when and how knowledge of tribal culture was acquired
- An essay (250 words) stating personal commitment to environmental protection of tribal lands.

Application Submission

Specific information regarding the application procedure and an application form are provided at AISES's WebSite at http://www.aises.org. AISES can also be contacted at P.O. Box 9828, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87119–9828, (505) 765-1052 for information regarding scholarships, application requirements, and applicable forms.

Students may submit their application to their local chapter of AISES or the AISES headquarters office at the following address, postmarked no later than June 15. Direct mailings or correspondence may also be sent to the headquarters office at:

American Indian Science Engineering Society (AISES)
Scholarship Coordinator
5661 Airport Boulevard
Boulder, Colorado 80301-2339.

Applications are judged by a five-member evaluation panel comprised of AISES professionals. Award notifications are made in September and formally presented at the AISES National Conference in November.

Contact Information

Program information and/or applications may be requested from :

Office of Environmental Education
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW (1707)
Washington, DC
(202) 260-8747

or

American Indian Science Engineering Society
P.O. Box 9828
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87119-9828
(505) 765-1052
http://www.aises.org
email: info@aises.org

Environmental Education Grants Program

The Environmental Education Grants Program provides financial support for projects which design, demonstrate, or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques. This grant program supports environmental education projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed and responsible decisions that affect environmental quality.

Quick Facts

What type of program is it? Matching grant program

What's the purpose? Provide funding for projects promoting enviornmental awareness and demonstrating environmental education practices and technologies

Who's eligible? Tribal, local, and state government education agencies, state environmental agencies, colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, and noncommercial educational broadcasting entities

How much funding is available? Up to $25,000 for EPA regional awards, more than $25,000 (maximum $250,000) for EPA headquarters awards

What do I need to submit? Proposal, budget information, resumes, and standard forms for federal grant assistance

Case Study: Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan

The Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan received $5,000 in 1998 to provide 40 American Indian high school students with intensive, hands-on environmental education at a youth leadership conference offered during the summer of 1998. Students studied the effects activities of humans on watershed quality and local watersheds. Natural resource personnel and environmental health educators helped students tidentify local environmental problems and to design action plans addressing those problems. Trained students then chose three sites in their communities where they applied their environmental knowledge and problem-solving skills to improve the quality of these watersheds.

Background

The Environmental Education Grants Program supports environmental education projects which enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed and responsible decisions that affect environmental quality. These projects may include activities that design, teach, and promote environmental education practices and technologies in state, tribal, and local communities and education centers.

Environmental education enhances critical-thinking, problem-solving, and effective decision-making skills. Individuals, including environmental experts and specialists, students, and general members of the community, can also learn

to weigh various sides of an environmental issues to make informed and responsible decisions.

Funding also requires a non-federal matching contribution of at least 25%. EPA actually encourages non-federal contributions of greater than 25%. These contributions, which must be provided by the applicant or any other organization or institution, can include cash and non-cash support and/or services. **Matching contributions cannot include federal funds.**

Grant funds may be used for any of the following activities:

- Design, demonstration, or dissemination of environmental curricula, including the development of educational tools and materials
- Design and demonstration of field methods, practices, and techniques, including assessment of environmental and ecological conditions and analysis of environmental and pollution problems
- Discussion and evaluation of a specific environmental issue or specific environmental problem
- Provide training or related education to teachers, faculty, or related personnel in a specific geographic area or region
- Design demonstration projects to foster international cooperation in addressing environmental issues and problems involving U.S. and Canada or Mexico.

Funds from this program may not be used for construction projects, technical training of environmental management professionals, non-educational research and development, and/or environmental information projects that have no educational component.

Tribal education agencies include any school or community college controlled by an Indian tribe, band, nation , or Alaska Native Village eligible for special programs and services provide by the U.S. to Indians because of their status as Indians. Theses programs and services would excludes those administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Awards Received

EPA's Environmental Education Division supports funding for this program. This division provides approximately $2 million to $3 million to support over 200 environmental education projects every year. Funding, authorized by the National Environmental Education Act, allows a maximum of $250,000 to be awarded to any one project. However, because of limited funds, EPA prefers to issue smaller grant awards to more projects with the available monies. Funding is, therefore, administered by EPA Headquarters and the ten EPA Regions. Grants of $25,000 or less are awarded by EPA's ten regional offices. Grants for more than $25,000 (maximum $250,000) are awarded by EPA headquarters in Washington, DC.

Application Requirements and Information

Eligibility

The Environmental Education Division accepts applications from any tribal or local governmental education agency, state government education or environ-

mental agency, college or university, non-profit (or not-for-profit) organization, or non-commercial educational broadcasting entity.

Only agencies, organizations, and institutions may submit applications. Individuals, including teachers, educators, and institution faculty members, **cannot apply for this grant fund.** However, a teacher's school district, an educator's non-profit organization, or a faculty member's college or university may apply.

Also, an organization may only submit one proposal per activity or project.

Evaluation Criteria

Priority will be given to those projects which develop environmental education practices, methods or techniques that:

- Are new or significantly improved
- Have a wide application
- Address a skill or scientific field identified as a priority
- Address an environmental issue which, in the judgement of the Administrator, is of high priority.

Final decisions are also made so that awarded projects are diverse in:

- Demographics of targeted audience
- Educational strategy used
- Environmental topics addressed
- Organizations receiving awards.

Evaluations are also based on:

- Effectiveness of the delivery system in reaching the targeted audience
- Whether the project goals are realistic
- Strength of partnerships with community organizations
- Strength of program follow-up evaluations.

Evaluation criteria, along with priority issues and activities, are specified in the annual Solicitation Notice, found in the Federal Register in the Fall. Refer to Appendix A for instructions on obtaining copies of Federal Register Notices.

The Application Packet

Applicants must provide the following in their proposal/application packet:

- Project Summary
- Description of the goals and objectives
- Action items and methods for delivering the project to the targeted audience, as well as how the project addresses EPA's priorities
- Plan for evaluating the progress and outcomes of the project
- Project Budget
- Resumes of key project personnel
- Standard Form 424 for applications of federal grants
- Federal Standard Form SF-424A providing budget information

Case Study: Upper Copper Valley Community Development Corporation

In order to improve the quality of salmon runs and environmental health in the local community, the Upper Copper Valley Community Development Corporation received $24,306 in 1998 for their environmental education program. Through this program, instructors teach low-income and Alaskan Native children and elders about environmental issues that affect their community, particularly about hazardous materials. A special month-long summer classroom and field session educated school children about hazardous materials and the effects of those materials on community health, water quality, and the salmon runs. To compliment these activities, environmental and biological sciences curriculum focus on hazardous material, and students participate in community service projects related to their studies.

Case Study: Environmental Awareness Education Project of Lake Superior Chippewa

In 1997 the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa received $4,970 to assist in their Environmental Awareness Education Project, an environmental education and awareness program within the local community. The program addresses environmental issues related specifically to reservation policies and conditions and provides materials related to pertinent environmental issues. The program also offers members of the community training in composting and recycling during workshops on groundwater contamination. In addition, the tribe produces an environmental newsletter, conducts public forums, and prepares radio announcements to educate members of the community about important issues.

More specific application information and requirements are published annually in the Federal Register in the Fall. Refer to Appendix A for instructions on obtaining copies of Federal Register Notices.

Application Submission

Requests for proposals are published in the Federal Register in the Fall. Applicants may also receive the Request for proposals for any given year by contacting the environmental education coordinator that serves your region and asking to be placed on the environmental education mailing list. Listings of regional coordinators can be found in "Contact Information" below. Applications are accepted in the Winter, and awards are made in the Spring. Also, applications are judged by EPA education and environmental specialists and professionals in the environmental education community.

Grant proposals and applications requesting **more than $25,000** (maximum $250,000) must be sent to:

U.S. EPA, Environmental Education Grants
Environmental Education Division (1707)
Office of Communications, Education, and Public Affairs
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460.

For further information, contact the Environmental Education Grants Hotline at (202) 260-8619. Detailed information may also be found at the Environmental Education WebSite http://www.epa.gov/enviroed.

Grant proposals and applications requesting **$25,000 or less** must be mailed directly to regional coordinators listed under "Contact Information" in this section. Contact phone numbers are also listed.

IMPORTANT: The Environmental Education grant program is highly competitive and the demand for dollars far exceeds the amount of money. This should not deter you from submitting an application. However, **to increase your chances of project selection, submit proposals requiring smaller grant funds.** EPA has a legislative requirement to award at least 25% of the total amount of grant funds for projects which request $5,000 or less. Therefore, **for Regional applications,** requests for **$5,000 or less** are **more likely to be funded. At the national level,** proposals which request **$75,000 or less** are **more likely to be funded.**

Contact Information

More program information, complete listings of environmental education grants previously funded by EPA, and/or applications may be requested from EPA's Environmental Education Division at U.S. EPA, Environmental Education Grants, Environmental Education Division (1707), 401 M Street,

SW, Washington, DC, (202) 260-8619, http://www.epa.gov/enviroed. Contact the following regional coordinators for specific program information in your region.

U.S. EPA, Region 1
Environmental Education Grants (1707)
Grants Management Office
JFK Federal Building (MGM)
One Congress Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 918-1111

U.S. EPA, Region 2
Environmental Education Grants
Grants and Contracts Management Branch
290 Broadway, 27th Floor
New York, New York 10007-1866
(212) 637-3671

U.S. EPA, Region 3
Environmental Education Grants
Grants Management Section (3PM70)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
(215) 814-5543

U.S. EPA, Region 4
Environmental Education Grants
Office of Public Affairs (E2)
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 562-8317

U.S. EPA, Region 5
Environmental Education Grants
Grants Management Section (MC-10J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 353-3209

U.S. EPA, Region 6
Environmental Education Grants
Environmental Education Coordinator
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214) 665-2204

U.S. EPA, Region 7
Environmental Education Grants
Grants Administration Division
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
(913) 551-7003

U.S. EPA, Region 8
Environmental Education Grants
999 18th Street (80EA), Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80202-2466
(303) 312-6605

U.S. EPA, Region 9
Environmental Education Grants
Office of Communications and Government Relations (CGR-3)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 744-1582

U.S. EPA, Region 10
Environmental Education Grants
Public Information Center
1200 Sixth Avenue (EXA-142A)
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 553-1207

Small-scale chemistry, including small-scale inorganic chemistry and microscale organic chemistry, applies creative, problem-solving, and authentic assessments to hands-on, time-efficient, inexpensive experiments and research activities. This concept promotes pollution prevention, waste minimization, and student safety at the design stage of classroom experiments, rather than controlling toxics and wastes at the disposal stage

Design for the Environment (DfE) is a voluntary, non-regulatory approach to environmental management and pollution prevention through partnering. OPPT's DfE program is designed to promote the incorporation of environmental considerations into the design and redesign of products, processes, and technical and management systems.

The PETE-DfE partnership, formed in fiscal year 1997, was developed to recognize community and technical colleges as an important national resource for workforce development, small business outreach, and public information dissemination. The partnership, or alliance, targets tribal and other minority areas to "build capacity" within these communities by hosting training sessions and conferences for community and tribal college instructors. At these sessions, instructors learn about pollution prevention concepts and technologies and other environmental practices that can be used within their own communities and institutions to develop new environmental programs and environmental curricula. If instructors of tribal academic institutions are knowledgeable about environmental issues, tribal communities will benefit in areas of pollution prevention and the protection of the environment and human health.

Training sessions and conferences cover such topics as *small-scale chemistry* , solid waste disposal, and fisheries and forests. Participants also discuss cost-effective pollution prevention strategies to promote environmentally safe working conditions in industries such as screen printing, dry cleaning, metal finishings, automotive service, and printed circuit boards.

As part of the its 1997-2000 strategic plan, PETE-DfE specifically created a Tribal Colleges DfE Curriculum Working Group to develop a training program for tribal instructors promoting DfE and pollution prevention in tribal college curriculum modules. The following actions have been initiated in order to accomplish this program task:

- Surveying tribal colleges and developing a database of regional and tribal needs and curriculum materials
- Providing guidance on specific projects, time lines, and accountability measures
- Evaluating materials and the curriculum training modules
- Supporting the successful completion of the target curriculum modules.

PETE-DfE also supports a training program that promotes the use of geographic information systems (GIS)on Indian reservations. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is an integrated system of computer hardware and software linking topographic, demographic, utility, facility, image and other resource data that is geographically referenced. GIS can be used for the transfer of environmental and pollution prevention curricula and information.

Funding and Participation

Many government agencies and private businesses provide funding for PETE-DfE activities. Contributions support PETE-DfE conference and training activities, training tools, equipment, and college faculty stipends and/or participation costs.

If funding is available, PETE-DfE may also help tribal and community colleges implement environmental and pollution prevention training, programs, and curricula introduced at training sessions and conferences within their own communities and institutions. Similar project funds, however, may be obtained as grants from other agencies and institutions, some of which are mentioned within this summary document.

Faculty administrators and environmental instructors from tribal and community colleges attend PETE-DfE conferences and training institutions. Some activities may involve week long sessions, while others may only include one-day meetings. At some training clinics, instructors may also obtain course credit upon completion of required activities. To obtain more information on future conferences and training sessions, contact the appropriate PETE regional representative on the following page.

Contact Information

To obtain more information regarding PETE, PETE-DfE, funding, activities and workshops, or strategic planning, please refer to PETE regional representatives and additional contacts listed on the following page.

PETE Regional Representatives

Paul R. Dickinson, National
Executive Director
6601 Owens Drive, Suite 235
Pleasanton, California 94588
(510) 225-0669, (510) 225-0679 (fax)
email: natlpete@worldnet.att.net

David Dzurec, Jr., Ph.D., Northwest
Regional Executive Director
Oregon Institute of Technology
3201 Campus Drive
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601
(541) 885-1616
email: dzurecd@oit.edu

Ann Boyce, Western Regional
Executive Director
1801 Panorama Drive
Bakersfield College
Bakersfield, California 93305
(805) 395-4502
email: annboyce@ix.netcom.com

Lea Campbell, South Central Regional
Executive Director
18909 Beaujolaes, Sute 2
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70817
(504) 751-6790
email: leacampbell@yahoo.com

Pat Berntsen, North Central Regional Executive Director
Kirkwood Community College/HMTRI
P.O. Box 2068
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406
(319) 398-5677, (319) 398-1250 (fax)
email: pberntse@kirkwood.cc.ia.us

William EngelJr., Ph.D., Southeast Regional Executive Director
University of Florida, TREEO Center
3900 SW 63rd Boulevard
Gainesville, Florida 32608-3848
(352) 392-9570, ext 110, (352) 392-6910
email: wtengle@nervm.nerde.ufl.edu

Kirk Laflin, Northeast Regional Executive Director
2 Fort Road, New England Interstate Environmental Training Center
South Portland, Maine 04106
(207) 767-2539, (207) 767-7174 (fax)
email: kirk@smtc.net

Additional Contacts

PETE
6601 Owens Drive, Suite 235
Pleasanton, California 94588
(925) 225-0669
DfE WebSite: http://www.epa.gov/dfe

Cooperative Agreement to Develop and Carry Out Authorized State Training, Accreditation, and Certification Programs for Lead-Based Paint Professionals

In 1992, EPA made regulations to safeguard the environment and public health from lead exposures and eliminate lead-based paint hazards in all housing. As a result, grant programs were formed in 1994 to assist eligible states and tribes with financial support for ensuring communication and training regarding lead hazard issues. Lead grants were also initiated to assist states, territories, and tribes in developing and managing their own EPA-authorized lead programs that must consist of accredited training for persons engaged in lead-based paint activities and certification for contractors employed to work with lead-based paint.

Quick Facts

What type of program is it? Cooperative agreement grant funding

What's the purpose? Funds for the development of state- and tribal-managed lead programs consisting of accredited training and certification of lead-based paint professionals

Who's eligible? Federally-recognized Indian tribes, state governments, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia; applicants must at least be in the developmental stages of an accredited training and certification program

How much funding is available? Funding may vary and is subject to availability each fiscal year; approximately $12.5 million will be available for FY 1999

What do I need to submit? Proposal, budget information, certification forms, lists of work products and deliverables, and standard forms for federal grant assistance

To find out more information on lead poisoning and prevention, contact the National Lead Information Center (NLIC) and/or the Indian Health Service (IHS). Fact sheets, as well as free lead screenings for children, expectant mothers, and "at-risk" workers are provided from these resources. Information on grant funds provided to establish a lead screening program in your tribal community is also provided. Refer to **Contacts & Resources** for more information.

Background

Lead poisoning is a major problem amongst adults and especially children exposed to excessive levels of lead found in dust and paints in older housing (constructed before 1978). Excessive exposure to lead and lead contaminated dust affects approximately 3 million children under the age of 6. Expectant mothers may also transmit lead to their fetus, causing developmental defects in their children.

In order to support efforts in eliminating environmental and human health problems, EPA formed the State Lead (Pb) Grants Program to support goals of the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA). TSCA allows EPA to ensure that:

- Individuals conducting lead-based paint inspections, risk assessments, and abatements in target housing and child-occupied facilities are properly trained and certified.
- Training programs providing instruction in such activities are accredited.
- Contractors performing these activities must be certified effective August 29, 1999 prior to conducting lead-based paint activities in EPA-governed states.

TSCA also allows EPA to approve lead-based paint programs developed and managed by an individual state, territory, or tribal government or the District of Columbia. These independently-managed programs are approved by EPA if they meet or exceed the requirements of standard EPA regulations protective of human health and the environment.

Currently, EPA has *cooperative agreements* with states, territories, *federally-recognized Indian tribes*, and the District of Columbia to provide financial assistance for developing and managing EPA-authorized training, accreditation, and certification programs for professionals employed to conduct lead-based paint activities. EPA Headquarters provides grant funds to EPA Regions, and Regions administer funds to states, territories, and tribes. EPA Regions also provide assistance to potential recipients in the development of proposals and project plans submitted for grant awards and state or tribal authorization.

Tribes that are at least in the initial developmental stages of a lead-based paint activities program, and making sufficient progress towards implementation of a training, accreditation, and certification program have been authorized to receive funds from this grant program.

Cooperative Agreement may be defined as an assistance agreement whereby EPA transfers money, property, services, or anything of value to a state, university, or non-profit organization for the accomplishment of authorized activities or tasks.

Proposed Funding "Set-Aside"

TSCA Section 404 of Title IV authorizes the issuance of cooperative agreements to states, Washington, DC and U.S. territories. EPA regulations treat Indian tribes with the same manner as states under the grant program. The additional funds assist tribes that have an interest in developing an authorized lead program within their own communities. Approximately, $1.2 million has been "set-aside" to aid these tribes in screening projects and program planning activ-

ities in preparation for an authorized lead program and research for determining childhood lead poisoning in the tribal community. A separate Notice of Funds Availability will be issued in the Federal Register regarding agreement scheduling, application and proposal criteria, and actual funding that may be requested. Refer to Appendix A for instructions on obtaining copies of Federal Register Notices.

Funding Received

In fiscal year 1994, $11.2 million was granted to state Pb certification grant programs. Approximately, 18 tribes received a total of $896,852 during that year. An estimated $12.5 million was provided in each of the three fiscal years 1995, 1996, and 1997. In fiscal years 1995 and 1996, a total of 36 tribes received a total of $2.4 million, and approximately $1.5 million was awarded to 28 tribes in fiscal year 1997.

A total of $13.7 million was available for certification, training, and accreditation grant funds during fiscal year 1998 for eligible governments and territories. From this funding, $2.7 million was given to 28 Indian tribes through cooperative agreements.

Funded Projects

Grant assistance supports construction of state and tribal environmental programs, as well as data collection activities, to determine the problems within states and tribes that need to be addressed.

Examples of project activities funded through the certification, training, and accreditation program are below:

- Core lead-based paint activities and enforcement capacity development
- Development of appropriate infrastructure to administer and enforce a lead-based paint activities program
- Management of contractors engaged in lead-based paint activities
- Management of lead-based paint activities
- Ensuring compliance with requirements for post-abatement clearance sampling
- Monitoring of compliance with the work practice standards of regulations for the conduct of abatement
- Implementing the training of enforcement inspectors
- Implementing lead-based paint activities tracking tips and complaint efforts
- Adopting or developing specific lead-based paint hazard values or standards
- Developing procedures to carry out the enforcement program
- Developing procedures to carry out the tracking tip and complaints efforts

Application Requirements and Information

Eligibility

Federally-recognized Indian tribes, states, territories, and the District of Columbia are eligible to apply for financial assistance under this *cooperative agreement.*

Tribes that are at least in the initial developmental stages of a lead-based paint activities program, and making sufficient progress towards implementation of a training, accreditation, and certification program are eligible to receive funds from this grant program.

The Application Packet

Applications requesting grant funds should include, at a minimum, the following forms and certifications:

- Drug-Free Workplace Certification
- Debarment and Suspension Certification
- Disclosure of Lobbying Activities
- Return Mailing Address
- Work Plan
- Detailed Line-item Budget with sufficient information clearly justifying costs
- List of Work Products and Deliverables
- Schedule of Completion of Work Plan
- Standard Form 424 for applications of federal grants
- EPA Form 5700-48 (Procurement Certification)

Specific information on applications and proposal submission requirements can be found by contacting Regional or primary Pb contact persons listed on the following page. Contact persons can also provide this information by sending a requested copy of the state grant program guidance regarding this program.

Application Submission

Applications are typically requested by the end of September. Notifications of grant approval are received about 90 days after the application deadline.

Contact Information

For more information regarding state Pb grant programs and training, accreditation, and certification, please contact individuals on the following page.

Katie Mazer
U.S. EPA Region 1
JFK Federal Building
One Congress Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
(617) 918-1523

Lou Bevilacqua
U.S. EPA Region 2
Building 5, SDPTSB
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Edison, New Jersey 08837-3679
(732) 321-6671

Gerallyn Valls
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
(215) 814-2084

Rose Anne Rudd
U.S. EPA Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 562-8998

David Turpin
U.S. EPA Region 5 (DRT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 886-7836

Jeff Robinson
U.S. EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
12th Floor, Suite 1200
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214) 665-7577

Mazzie Talley
U.S. EPA Region 7 (ARTD/RENV)
901 N 5th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
(913) 551-7518

David Combs
U.S. EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 312-6021

Harold Rush
U.S. EPA Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 744-1087

Barbara Ross
U.S. EPA Region 10
Solid Waste and Toxics Unit (WCM-128)
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 553-1985

Clarence Lewis
National Program– Chemicals Division (7404)
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-2850

Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking (EMPACT) Grant Program

The Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking (EMPACT) grant program provides funding for pilot projects that work with communities to collect, manage, and present environmental information for major metropolitan area occupants. The goal is to allow communities and individuals to make informed, day-to-day decisions about their health and actions affecting the environment.

Quick Facts

What type of program is it? Grant program

What's the purpose? Funds for pilot projects in EMPACT metropolitan areas that provide public access to clearly-communicated, time-relevant, useful, and accurate environmental data

Who's eligible? Federally-recognized Indian tribes and local governments; partnering with non-profit environmental organizations, businesses, and academic institutions is encouraged; **tribal** and local governments must be located within EMPACT metropolitan areas (area listings on page 21)

How much funding is available? $250,000 to $500,000; approximately $3.4 million will be available for FY 1999; funds are subject to availability

What do I need to submit? Proposal, abstract, budget information, resumes, and standard forms for federal grant assistance

Background

EPA has sponsored EMPACT since 1996 as a new approach to working with communities to provide public access to clearly-communicated, time-relevant, useful, and accurate environmental monitoring data, in an on-going and sustainable manner in 85 of the larger U.S. metropolitan areas. With the help of EPA's funding of pilot projects, EMPACT communities will:

- Put the latest technology to work in keeping track of environmental conditions
- Present in plain language information needed and requested by communities
- Ensure that information is not only accurate, but useful
- Establish partnerships with other state and tribal communities to ensure that the information is useful and timely for families and communities
- Develop a framework within which communities can provide the ability to aggregate information on a local, regional, and national scale.

A variety of communication mediums, including the Internet, compact disks, television, radio, newspaper, fliers, flags, town-hall meetings, and environmental "teller machines" are used by the EMPACT pilot projects to accomplish these goals.

EPA has started numerous pilot projects under this program to accomplish the major goals of improving and enhancing clean air, clean water, lead assessment, ocean pollution, and overall ecosystem quality in areas heavily populated by Americans. EPA coordinates EMPACT activities with federal, state, tribal, and local governments. Community health officials, businesses, industries, academic institutions, and environmental interest groups also assist with pilot projects and activities sponsored through the EMPACT grant program.

Available Funding

A total of approximately $3.5 million has been made available to the EMPACT grant fund for fiscal year 1998. Awards will range from $250,000 to $600,000 and made available over the total life of the project with a duration of 12 to 24 months. Future awards, however, are subject to availability of funds.

Pilot Projects

EPA has initiated numerous projects in EMPACT communities. Some examples are given below:

- Development of improved air quality tracking systems in Cleveland, Ohio
- Provisions for immediate clean-water information at Los Angeles, California beaches
- Provisions for daily ultraviolet index information to help children avoid harmful exposure
- Better tracking of water quality in selected urban areas
- Better tracking of water quality in Long Island Sound
- Risk reduction of lead exposure to children while playing in their Boston, Massachusetts communities
- Better tracking of toxic air pollutants in San Francisco, California.

Application Requirements and Information

Eligibility

EPA accepts grant funding applications for EMPACT pilot projects from local governments, including *federally-recognized Indian tribes,* representing any of the EMPACT U.S. metropolitan areas. **Tribal communities must be located within any one of the 85 EMPACT metropolitan areas listed on page 57 in order to apply for grant funding.**

Since partnering is encouraged, multiple organizations submitting a proposal must submit only one request for funding.

Evaluation Criteria

Proposed projects must demonstrate innovative and effective ways to monitor, deliver, and communicate time-relevant, scientifically-sound, environmental information to citizens in order to be considered for grant funding. Providing time-relevant information consists of three activities:

- **Environmental Parameter Monitoring/Measurement:** insuring valid measurements of environmental parameters while applying new, innovative measurement technology to provide time-relevant environmental data and quality assurance procedures.
- **Information Management, Processing, and Delivery:** involves the transmission, storage, and processing of measurements of environmental parameters; dissemination using new technologies that are capable of capturing environmental data; and making the data available to the general public in a timely fashion.
- **Communication:** interpreting and presenting information in a time-relevant manner to citizens in a format that is easily understood and will be useful to their day-to-day decisions about their environment.

All EMPACT projects must include discussions of the following:

- Community-based Approach
- Partnership and Consortium Building
- Stakeholder Involvement
- Project Management Plan
- Information Management.

Refer to the National Center for Environmental Research and Quality Assurance's (NCERQA) WebSite, http://es.epa.gov.ncerqa for more specific details regarding application and pilot project criteria. Proposal criteria, as well as application components, are thoroughly explained in this Web document. Questions may also be referred to the NCERQA Hotline at (800) 490-9194.

The Application Packet

Components of the application should include:

- Key Contacts
- Memorandum of Understanding
- Resumes
- Quality Assurance narrative statement
- Abstract
- Project Management Plan
- Budget
- Standard Form 424 for applications of federal grants
- Project Description
- Information Management Plan
- Budget Justification

Application Submission

Letters of Intent are requested prior to the actual application to facilitate EPA's planning for application reviews. These one page summaries should identify the EMPACT metropolitan area where the project will be conducted, the lead local government or tribal organization and contact, the proposed project title, and a brief statement of the main project objective(s). These letters are not binding on the applicants.

Requests for applications are published on the Federal Register and posted on the National Center for Environmental Research and Quality Assurance (NCERQA) Internet Home Page, http://www.epa.gov/ncerqa by late January. Refer to Appendix A for instructions on obtaining copies of Federal Register Notices. You can also request program information from NCERQA at Office of Research and Development, U.S. EPA, National Center for Environmental Research and Quality Assurance, Office of the Director (8701R), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460, (800) 490-9194. Letters of Intent for proposals are requested by early March. All applications are usually requested by mid-May.

Applications shall be submitted to the following addresses:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Peer Review Division (8703R)
Sorting Code: 98-NCERQA-SI
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

or

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
Peer Review Division (8703R)
Sorting Code: 98-NCERQA-SI
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Room B-10105
Washington, DC 20004

*The above address should be used for express or courier delivered mail only. Applicants must also include phone number (202) 564-6939 on the express mail label.

Contact Information

To request more information on the EMPACT grant program, call the EMPACT Hotline at (301) 670-4990. Correspondence may also be sent to EMPACT Program, U.S. EPA (8722 R), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Please refer to the EMPACT Internet home address, http://www.epa.gov/empact or http://es.epa.gov/oeca/oeg/empact.html for specific information regarding the application process and program specifics.

EMPACT Metropolitan Areas include:

Albany-Schenectady-Troy, New York
Denver-Bouler-Greenley, Colorado
Milwaukee-Racine, Wisconsin
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, Michigan
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pennsylvania
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pennsylvania
El Paso, Texas
Nashville, Tennessee
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, Washington
Anchorage, Alaska
Fargo-Moorhead, North Dakota-Minnesota
New Orleans, Louisana
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Atlanta, Georgia
Fresno, California
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, New York-New Jersey-Connecticut-Pennsylvania
Springfield, Massachusetts
Austin-San Marcos, Texas
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, Michigan
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia-North Carolina
St. Louis-E. St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois
Bakersfield, California
Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, North Carolina
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Stockton-Lodi, California
Billings, Montana
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, South Carolina
Omaha, Nebraska-Iowa
Syracuse, New York
Birmingham, Alabama
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Orlando, Florida
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Florida
Boise, Idaho
Hartford, Connecticut
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Deleware-Maryland
Toledo, Ohio
Boston, Massachusetts
Honolulu, Hawaii
Phoenix-Mesa-Tucson, Arizona
Bridgeport, Connecticut
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, Texas
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, New York
Indianapolis, Indiana
Portland, Maine
Washington-Baltimore, DC-Maryland-Virginia-West Virginia
Burlington, Vermont
Jackson, Massachusetts
Portland-Salem, Oregon-Washington
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Florida
Charleston-North Charleston, South Carolina
Jacksonville, Florida
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, Rhode Island-Massachusetts
Wichita, Kansas
Charleston, West Virginia
Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas

Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, North Carolina-South Carolina
Knoxville, Tennessee
Richmond-Petersburg, Virginia
Cheyenne, Wyoming
Las Vegas, Nevada-Arizona
Rochester, New York
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Arkansas
Sacramento-Yolo, California
Cincinnati-Hamilton, Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, California
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah
Columbus, Ohio
Louisville, Kentucky-Indiana
San Antonio, Texas
Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas
Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Missippi
San Diego, California
Dayton-Springfield, Ohio
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Florida
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, California

Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action (FOSTTA)

The Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action (FOSTTA) provides a platform for state and tribal environmental and health officials to communicate and cooperate in addressing toxics-related issues and to improve networking among states, tribes, and EPA. FOSTTA is comprised of members from state and tribal communities with an interest in *pollution prevention* issues and programs and knowledge of pollution prevention technologies and practices.

Quick Facts

What type of program is it? Discussion panel/Forum

What's the purpose? Provide funds to allow environmental experts of state and tribal communities voice and address concerns or knowledge of pertinent environmental and pollution prevention issues at FOSTTA meetings

Who's eligible? Tribal and state environmental and health officials having an in- depth knowledge of environmental issues, programs, and technologies

What does funding support? Funding covers all travel expenses and administrative duties in preparation for, and participation in, meetings

What do I need to submit? Information on membership requirements and election procedures can be obtained from the listed contacts

Background

In support of its commitment to collaborate with the states and tribes on toxics-related issues, OPPT created FOSTTA in 1991. FOSTTA, with the help of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), provides a communication link between states, tribes, OPPT, and EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. FOSTTA is an organized group of pollution prevention experts, comprised of state and tribal environmental and health officials, that discusses pertinent pollution prevention issues affecting programs within EPA. Members serve as individual experts on pollution prevention issues, as well as representatives from their communities.

In order to maintain support in developing more innovative and widely supported EPA rules and regulations affecting our society, OPPT recruits a variety of environmental and health officials from states, local governments, and tribes. **Because tribal representation is relatively minimal, OPPT wants to recruit more environmental officials with knowledge of pollution prevention issues in tribal communities.**

FOSTTA, is comprised of a coordinating committee, two major workgroups, and four issue-specific project teams. As members of FOSTTA, tribal experts participate in these workgroups and projects specified below, giving expert opinions on pollution prevention in their communities and regulations that may affect their environment.

The FOSTTA Coordinating Committee (FCC) is responsible for recruiting and the overall management of projects and workgroups and discusses broad toxics issues not assigned to any one particular project.

Each of the following workgroups, consisting of a chair plus one representative from each of the four projects, meets to focus on tribal affairs and community-based environmental issues:

- Tribal Affairs Workgroup
- Community-Based Environment Workgroup

The following projects are supported by teams that are chaired by a FCC member and include approximately eight members with expertise in the subject matter of the project:

- Chemical Management Project
- Lead Project
- Pollution Prevention Project
- Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Project.

During meetings held approximately three times a year, topics of discussion usually include environmental issues and regulations regarding biotechnology, lead-based paint, pollution prevention, sustainable development, confidential business information, tribal environmental agreements, *environmental justice,* other EPA programs, and children's right-to-know legislation.

Currently, FOSTTA focuses on helping states to pass legislation on lead hazard reduction and implement training, certification, and accreditation regulations for lead contractors in preparation for EPA's approval to administer their own lead-specific programs.

Benefits of Membership

FOSTTA participants discuss relevant toxics-related issues and communicate expert opinions in the areas of chemical management, lead hazards awareness,

pollution prevention, and TRI. These experts also voice their concerns and support regarding environmental regulations proposed by OECA that may affect their communities.

Approximately $425,000 per year is given to NCSL from EPA to support logistical, organizational, research, and communications activities conducted for FOSTTA and its members. NCSL also utilizes these monies to make travel arrangements and conduct sponsorship activities in preparation for the meetings. NCSL pays for all travel and hotel accommodations and expenses for FOSTTA members. Also, OPPT has specifically made $25,000 available for tribal officials, covering all of their travel expenses and other administrative duties.

Membership Application and Requirements Information

FCC elects members from a wide range of state and tribal environmental and health officials having in-depth knowledge of environmental issues, programs, and technologies. Priority is placed on aiming for a diverse forum with expertise and broad geographical representation. Candidates for membership can also be nominated by agency officials, state or tribal officials, professional societies, or the general public. All candidates for FOSTTA are placed in the FOSTTA database of 1,600 potential FOSTTA participants who are kept up to date on FOSTTA activities.

Candidates must be environmental or health officials or specialists with a special focus on and commitment to the improvement and communication of environmental concerns.

Members may serve on the forum for a maximum of two years and are may reapply thereafter.

To obtain more specific information regarding FOSTTA, membership requirements, meeting dates, and current projects, visit the National Conference of State Legislatures' FOSTTA WebSite at http://www.ncsl.org or http://www.ncsl.org/programs/esnr/fostta/fostta.htm or contact:

Darlene Harrod
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
Environmental Assistance Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-6904
harrod.darlene@epa.gov.

Contact Information

FOSTTA information is also available on EPA's WebSite at http://www.epa.gov/p2/fostta.htm and the National Conference of State Legislature WebSite at http://www.ncsl.org or http:///www.ncsl.org/programs/esnr/fostta/fostta.htm. To contact by phone, call Darlene Harrod at (202) 260-6904.

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Affected Communities
Individuals or groups of individuals who are subject to an actual or potential health, economic, or environmental threat arising from pollution sources or proposed polluting sources. Affected parties, for example, include individuals who live near pollution sources and whose health is or might be endangered or whose economic interest is directly threatened or harmed.

AIHEC
American Indian Higher Education Consortium

AISES
American Indian Science Engineering Society

Brownfield sites
Abandoned and inactive industrial or commercial properties where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived contamination, such as asbestos, out-dated or tainted foundations, or prior industrial waste usage.

CBEP
Community-Based Environmental Protection; a collaborative approach to environmental protection that brings together public and private stakeholders within a place or community to identify environmental concerns, set priorities, and develop comprehensive solutions. "Community" includes components or attributes of social interaction, common ties, mutual satisfaction of needs, and shared territory.

Cooperative Agreement
An assistance agreement whereby EPA transfers money, property, services, or anything of value to a state, university, non-profit, or not-for-profit organization for the accomplishment of authorized activities or tasks.

DfE
Design for the Environment

DOD
U.S. Department of Defense

DOE
U.S. Department of Energy

EJP2
Environmental Justice Pollution Prevention

EMPACT
Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking

Environmental Justice
The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, programs, and policies

Environmental Statutes
Federal laws enforced by EPA and other environmental agencies that protect the environment and human health

EPA
Environmental Protection Agency

FCC
FOSTTA Coordinating Committee

Federally-recognized Indian Tribe
Tribal government which is the governing body or governmental agency of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community (including any Native village as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat 688) certified by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for the special programs and services provided by him through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Fiscal Year (FY)
Federal government fiscal year which runs from October 1–September 30

FOSTTA
Forum on State and Tribal Toxics Action

Matching Funds (federal)
Monies requested from a federal agency (in this document, the agency refers to EPA) that require a matching (or equal, unless specified otherwise) contribution from the prospective awardee. For example, a grant fund request of $100,000 would require the prospective awardee to provide $100,000, supporting a total allowable project cost of

$200,000. Prospective awardee contributions may consist of dollars, goods and services, and/or third party contributions.

Multi-media Solutions
Multi-media solutions consider the long-term effects of pollution prevention or toxics control in more than one environmental medium (i.e., air, land, or water)

NCERQA
National Center for Environmental Research and Quality Assurance

NCSL
National Conference of State Legislature

NSF
National Science Foundation

Non-point Source
Pollution sources which are diffuse and do not have a single point of origin or are not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet. The pollutants are mostly carried off the land by stormwater runoff. The commonly used categories for non-point sources are: agriculture, forestry, urban, mining, construction, dams and channels, land disposal, and saltwater intrusion.

OEE
Office of Environmental Education

OEJ
Office of Environmental Justice

OPPT
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

Pb
Lead

PETE
Partnership for Environmental Technology Education

Pollution Prevention (P^2)
The use of procedures, practices, or processes that (1) reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants and wastes at the source; (2) increase efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other sources; and (3) protect natural resources by conservation

Small-scale Chemistry (including small-scale inorganic chemistry and microscale organic chemistry)
Small-scale chemistry applies creative, problem-solving, and authentic assessments to hands-on, time-efficient, inexpensive experiments and research activities. This concept promotes pollution prevention, waste minimization, and student safety at the design stage, rather than controlling toxics and wastes at the disposal stage. By using small-scale chemistry techniques of analyzing and creatively assessing chemistry and/or environmental problems and issues before working on actual experiments, teaching laboratories can reduce contact with toxics, eliminate fires and explosions, reduce chemical costs and solvent usage, and shorten reaction times.

PPIS
Pollution Prevention Incentives for States

TRI
Toxics Release Inventory

TSCA
Toxics Substances Control Act

EPA Regions

EPA Region 1
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

EPA Region 2
New Jersey
New York
Puerto Rico
Virgin Islands

EPA Region 3
Delaware
Maryland
Pennsylvania
Virginia
Washington D.C.
West Virginia

EPA Region 4
Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

EPA Region 5
Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Wisconsin

EPA Region 6
Arkansas
Louisiana
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas

EPA Region 7
Iowa
Kansas
Missouri
Nebraska

EPA Region 8
Colorado
Montana
North Dakota
South Dakota
Utah
Wyoming

EPA Region 9
Arizona
California
Hawaii
Nevada
American Samoa
Guam
Northern Marianas

EPA Region 10
Alaska
Idaho
Oregon
Washington

OPPT Regional Tribal Toxic and P2 Contacts

OPPT has established a network of tribal toxics and pollution prevention contacts. These contacts are located in EPA's Regional Offices and are knowledge in working with tribes and their toxic and pollution prevention issues and concerns. The contacts are:

Region 1
JFK Federal Building
One Congress Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
Toxics, Jim Bryson
617-565-3836
Pollution Prevention, Joe DeCola
617-565-3276

Region 2
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007
Toxics and Pollution Prevention
Charlene Yost, 212-637-3564

Region 3
There are no federally-recognized tribes within this region.

Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Toxics, Bernie Hayes
404-562-9430
Pollution Prevention, Dan Ahern
404-562-9028

Region 5
77 West Jackson Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Toxics, Emma Avant
312-886-7899
Pollution Prevention, Dolly Tong
312-886-1019

Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202
Toxics and Pollution Prevention
Lewis Robertson, 214-665-7582

Region 7
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
Toxics and Pollution Prevention
Kim Olson, 913-551-7539

Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80202
Toxics and Pollution Prevention
Dave Combs, 303-312-6021

Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105
Toxics, Pat Maravilla
415-744-1122
Pollution Prevention, Eileen Sheehan
415-744-2190

Region 10
Solid Waste and Toxics Unit
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
Toxics and Pollution Prevention
Fran Stefan, 206-553-6639

Contacts & Resources

OPPT Contacts

William H. Sanders, III, Director, OPPT
Joe Carra, Acting Director, Environmental Assistance Division
Philip Robinson, Chief, Liaison Branch

OPPT Tribal Workgroup

Mary Lauterbach, Chairperson, 202-260-9563
Robert Wright, National Programs Chemicals Division
Louise Little, Pollution Prevention Division
Annette Nold, Economics, Exposure and Technology Division
Linda Goodman, Information Management Division
Robin Wisnosky, Environmental Assistance Division
Randy Brinkhuis, Risk Assessment Division
Joe Boyd, Chemical Control Division
Dave Combs, EPA Region 8
Marla Hendrikson, Economics, Exposure, and Technology Division
Fran Stefan, EPA Region 10

OPPT Program Contacts

Asbestos
Cindy Fournier, 202-260-1537

Community-Based Environmental Protection
Hank Topper, 202-260-6750

Consumer Labeling Initiative
Mary Dominiak, 202-260-7768
Eun-Sook Goidel, 202-260-3296

Design for the Environment
Marla Hendrickson, 202-260-8301

Endocrine Disruptors
Gary Timm, 202-260-1859

Green Chemistry
Tracy Williamson, 202-260-3960

Lead Programs
Clarence Lewis, 202-260-2850

Mercury
Karen Maher, 202-260-3894

PBTs

Dan Bushman, 202-260-3882

PCBs

Tony Baney, 202-260-3933

Pollution Prevention

Louise Little, 202-260-4341

Right-to-Know

HPB Challenge Program

Ken Moss, 202-260-3395

Children's Health Testing

Catherine Roman, 202-260-8155

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)

Maria Doa, 202-260-9592

Other Programs

Mary Lauterbach, 202-260-9563

General EPA Contacts

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-2090
http://www.epa.gov

Office of Environmental Education (OEE)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW (1707)
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-4965
http://www.epa.gov/enviroed

Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW (7404)
Washington, DC 20460
http://www.epa.gov/opptintr
(202) 260-3810

American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW (4104)
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-7939
http://www.epa.gov/indian/program
email: ppic@epamail.epa.gov

Hotlines & Clearinghouses

TSCA Assistance Information Service **202-554-1404**

The TSCA Assistance Information Service provides information and technical assistance about programs implemented under TSCA and asbestos laws. The hotline typically handles questions involving the handling and disposal of PCBs, asbestos in schools and public buildings, registration of new chemicals (e.g., premanufacture notification), import certification, and reporting requirements under TSCA. Documents available through the hotline include Federal Register notices, asbestos guidebooks, Chemical Hazard Information Profiles, and the Chemicals in Progress Bulletin. Open to all callers, including the general public, the hotline operates Monday through Friday, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. E.S.T. Requests for documents can be faxed 24 hours a day to 202-554-5603.

Lead Hotline **800-LEAD FYI (800-532-3394)**

The Lead Hotline provides general information on lead poisoning and prevention. The hotline distributes a basic information packet on lead that includes the EPA brochure, *Lead Poisoning and Your Children,* several fact sheets, and a list of state and local contacts for addition information. The hotline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in English and Spanish. Requests for documents may be faxed (202-659-1192) or emailed (ehc@cais.com). Callers with more specific questions are referred to the National Lead Information Center (NLIC), which provides the general public and professionals with information about lead hazards and their prevention (http://www.epa.gov/lead/nlic.htm). NLIC's informational materials include federal publications, selected journal articles, updates of lead-related federal laws and regulation, such as the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) and the OSHA interim final rule on lead in construction, and lead-related federal grant programs. Contact NLIC at (800) 424 LEAD or (800) 424-5323.

EPCRA Hotline **800-535-0202**

The EPCRA Hotline provides information on the TRI program, including the availability of TRI data, TRI information products, and sources of support for TRI data users. The hotline operates Monday through Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) in English and Spanish.

Asbestos Ombudsman Clearinghouse/Hotline **800-368-5888**

The Asbestos Ombudsman Clearinghouse/Hotline provides general asbestos information to the public. Operated by EPA's Small Business Ombudsman's Office, it also assists small businesses in complying with EPA regulations. Call 703-305-5938 in the Washington metropolitan area.

Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC) 202-260-1023

PPIC is EPA's distribution center for documents and information on pollution prevention. A reference and referral telephone service is available to answer questions, take orders for documents, or refer callers to appropriate contacts. Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time). Documents may be ordered by phone, fax (202-260-0178), email (ppic@epamail.epa.gov), or from the P2 WebSite (www.epa.gov/oppintr/p2home).

TRI User Support **202-260-1531**

TRI User Support provides general TRI information and publications to EPA staff, other federal agencies, industry, environmental and public interest groups, libraries, the international community and citizens. Information is provided in a variety of formats including printed reports, online databases, CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and computer diskettes. TRI User Support also provides services such as literature searches, training and demonstrations of the TRI online system, and referrals to EPA regional or state TRI contacts and other TRI resource centers.

WebSites

EPA **www.epa.gov**

EPA's WebSite contains a vast array of information. The home page provides a list of categories that link users to more specific menus. Through the home page users can: get in-depth information about EPA's projects and programs; find out about laws and regulations; locate EPA offices, labs, and regions; browse through EPA publications; get the latest news and upcoming events; discover new databases and software tools; or see what grants and fellowships are available. In addition, the Home Page provides links to a range of other resources both inside and outside the agency.

OPPT **www.epa.gov/opptintr**

OPPT's home page has seven broad categories that users can click on to link to sites that provide more in-depth information on topical areas in each category. OPPT's programs and projects, publications, databases and software can all be accessed through the home page. In addition, a section for "Kids" provides information tailored for children, students, and teachers; and a section for "Concerned Citizens" provides information designed to help consumers and communities. Users can also link to other information resources – dockets, clearinghouses, libraries, and hotlines – for specific concerns.

Pollution Prevention **www.epa.gov/opptintr/p2home/index**

OPPT's Pollution Prevention home page links users to information about pollution prevention programs and activities both inside and outside of EPA. Specifically, users can choose from the following categories: EPA's pollution prevention programs and projects; publications, such as OPPT's PPN newsletter; the latest announcements on conferences, training, and Federal Register notices; grant programs for pollution prevention activities at the state, local, and tribal level; The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 and subsequent policy statements that have influenced the implementation of pollution prevention by EPA; and other informational resources and links.

Envirofacts **www.epa.gov/enviro**

A national information system that provides an integrated single point of access to environmental data (on Superfund, water, drinking water, air releases, TRI, and hazardous waste) extracted from seven major EPA databases.

IRIS **www.epa.gov/ngispgm3/iris**

The Integrated Risk Information System – IRIS – is an electronic database containing information on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals in the environment. IRIS is intended for those without extensive training in toxicology, but with some knowledge of health sciences. It is a tool that provides hazard identification and dose-response assessment information. Combined with specific exposure information, the data in IRIS can be used for characterization of the public health risks of a chemical in a particular situation that can lead to a risk management decision designed to protect public health. To aid users in accessing and understanding the data in the IRIS chemical files, the system provides extensive supporting documentation.

Enviroene **http://es.epa.gov**

This WebSite provides a single repository for pollution prevention, compliance assurance, and enforcement information and databases.

CEIS **www.epa.gov/ceis**

The Center for Environmental Information and Statistics' WebSite offers environmental profiles for each state, county, or territory with information on air, surface water, drinking water, hazardous wastes, and toxic releases. A digital library lets users search more than 100 EPA reports on environmental quality and other environmental reports at the community, state, regional and national levels. The Environmental Atlas offers custom maps at the touch of a button or full-color, national and state maps showing environmental conditions.

Grants Tutorial **www.epa.gov/seahome/grants.html**

This WebSite, created by EPA Region 5, allows users to take a tutorial online or download it. The tutorial explains how to complete a grant application package; contains program-specific sections on three EPA grant programs (Environmental Justice, Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention, and Environmental Education), offers examples of good, complete grant packages; and includes references, a glossary, lists of resources, and contacts, and a mock grant-writing activity where users can compare their results to a successful grant application. For more information, contact Karen Reshkin , 312-353-6353 or reshkin.karen@epa.gov.

EPA Federal Register **http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr**

For complete copies of Federal Register notices, regulations, etc., check EPA's Federal Register page or contact EPA's National Center for Environmental Publications, 1-800-490-9198. Publication numbers or specific dates must be known if requesting copies from NCEPI. At the WebSite, Federal Register documents may be found by word or date searches. Contact program representatives to obtain publication numbers and dates.

Resources Outside EPA

American Indian Science Engineering Society (AISES)
5661 Airport Boulevard
Boulder, Colorado 80301-2339
(303) 492-8658
http://www.aises.org

U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001
(202) 219-4152
http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html

Centers for Disease Control
Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch
Division of Environmental Hazards and Health Effects
National Center for Environmental Health, CDC
4770 Buford Highway NE, Mailstop F-42
Atlanta, Georgia 30341-3724
(770) 488-7330
(888) 232-6789 - National Center for Environmental Health Hotline
http://www.cdc.gov
http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ncehhome.htm

Indian Health Service (IHS)
Indian Health Service East Headquarters
Twinbrook Metro Plaza (TMP)
12300 Twinbrook Parkway
Rockville, Maryland 20852
Attention: Tom Crow, Room 610 (DCEH)
(301) 443-1054
http://www.ihs.gov

The Indian Health Service provides information about lead hazards and prevention practices, IHS assessments for your tribal area, Pb fact sheets, and other education materials. Information on free lead screenings available for children, expectant mothers, and "at-risk" workers in your area is provided from IHS. IHS, along with CDC, may also provide grant funds and information to establish a lead screening program in your tribal community.

Contact IHS headquarters using the information above or your local IHS department to obtain applicable information.

Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Office of Lead Hazard Control
451 7th Street, S.W., Room B-133
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-1785
(202) 755-1000 (fax)
http://www.hud.gov

HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control provides publications and pamphlets on lead prevention and other lead-related issues through its clearinghouse Community Connection (1-800-998-9999).

Other publications may be downloaded from the above HomePage address or ordered (CD-Rom copy) by calling (800) 245-2691 or contacting HUDUSER@aspensys.com.

Information on grant funding for lead-based paint abatement activities and prevention programs may also be obtained from the Office of Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention, (202) 755-1785, extension 120.