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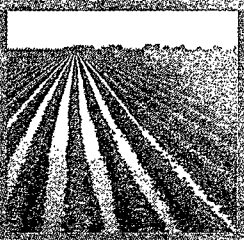
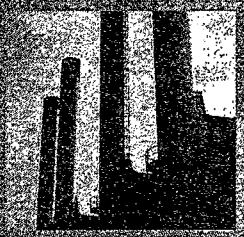
EPA

# Promoting Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention





# Promoting Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention

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# Introduction

Since a 1992 EPA report, *Environmental Equity: Reducing Risk for All Communities*, revealed that minority and low-income communities are exposed to higher levels of pollution in their neighborhoods than the general population, the Agency has embarked on a number of initiatives to help communities mitigate pollution damage in their neighborhoods. These initiatives initially focused on acute and immediate problems faced by environmental justice committees. Recognizing that preventing pollution at the source can help break cycles of repeated degradation and injustice, EPA created the Environmental Justice through Pollution Prevention (EJP2) grant program.

EPA established the EJP2 grant program in 1995 to support pollution prevention approaches in environmental justice communities. In the first five years of the program, EJP2 provided more than $15 million for a total of 198 innovative projects *identified by the communities* to prevent pollution. Pollution prevention—the reduction or elimination of pollutants at the source—is our nation's first choice for protecting the environment. EPA believes pollution prevention is the best method to address environmental problems because it refocuses efforts from pollution control—cleaning up damaged environments—to preventing degradation from happening in the first place.

Through EJP2, EPA funded a wide array of organizations and communities interested in environmental justice, including urban areas, rural communities, tribes, different ethnic groups, and the poor. The agency designed the program as a fund for innovation. Through EJP2, a wide range of community groups, tribes, and local governments identified environmental problems and potential approaches for their communities within the general context of pollution prevention solutions.

# Distribution of EJP2 Grant Funds

From 1995 through 1999, EPA provided more than $15 million in EJP2 funds and a total of 198 grants (see Figure 1). Throughout the 5 years of the grant program, EPA funded an average of 50 grants per year across all 10 EPA Regions, including some projects that were national in scope. In all, EPA awarded 192 grants to organizations[1] within a single state and 6 multi-state or national grants from 1995 through 1999. Community groups and other organizations in 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico received grant awards. On average, EPA awarded 4 grants per state. Organizations in New York, Washington, California, and Massachusetts received the most grants—13 or more each. Figure 2 shows the distribution of grants by state.

## Targeted Sectors and Communities

Through the EJP2 grant program, EPA targeted many different sectors ranging from agriculture, to small and large businesses, to youth and community residents. EJP2 grantees also targeted communities of different ethnic backgrounds and cultures. Targeted communities included immigrant Haitians and Cambodians and ethnic communities of African Americans, Native Americans, Latin Americans, and Korean Americans. Many projects involved communities that host a mix of ethnic groups. For example, several EJP2 projects took place in the diverse Greenpoint-Williamsburg community of Brooklyn, New York, which is home to Hasidic Jews, Latin Americans, African Americans, Italians, and people of Polish origin. Figure 3 shows the sectors targeted by EJP2 grantees.

In addition, EJP2 funded a range of organizations to work on projects identified by the disadvantaged communities or developed in conjunction

1 Some organizations received more than one grant.

with these communities. Groups funded by EJP2 include nonprofit organizations (including both community organizations and environmental groups), tribes, and local governments. In nearly all cases, grantees partnered with other organizations to achieve project goals. For example, local government grantees often partnered both with local community groups, trade associations, and pollution prevention technical assistance providers to deliver services to communities. In other EJP2 partnerships, tribal and community-based organizations took the

Figure 1. Distribution of EJP2 Grant Funds, 1995-1999

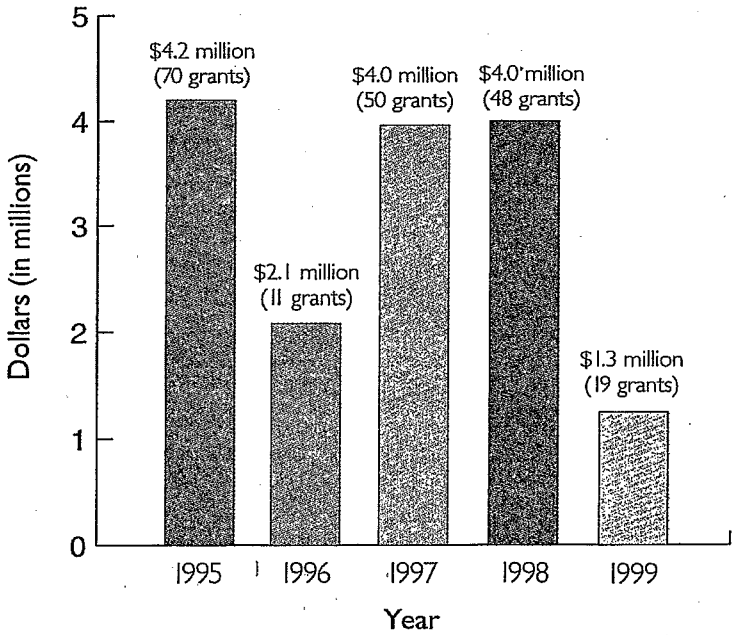
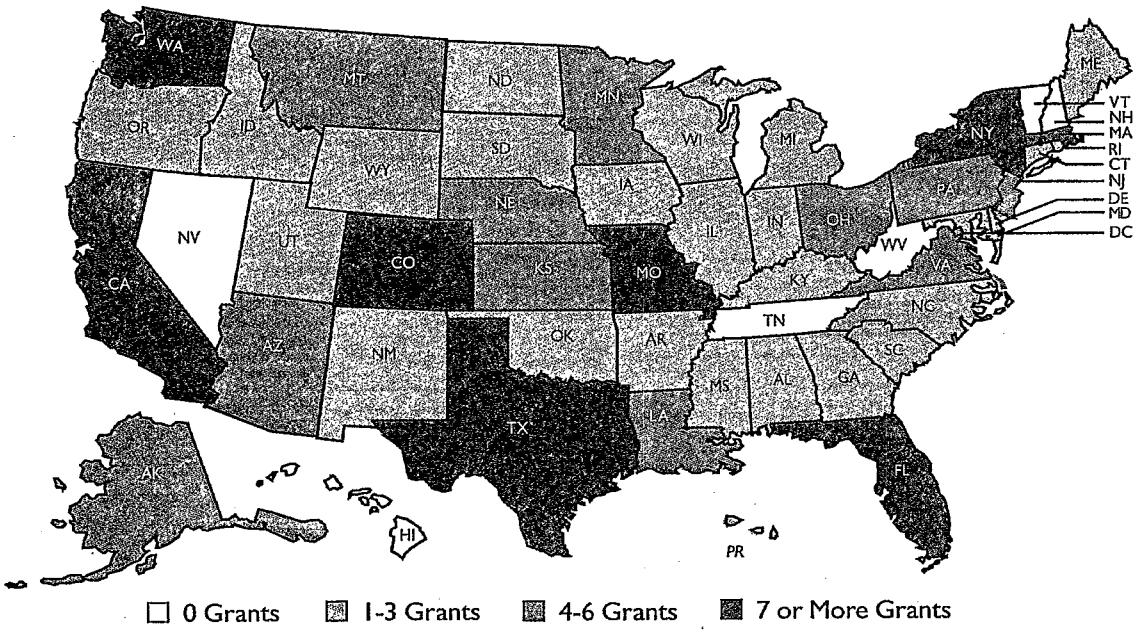
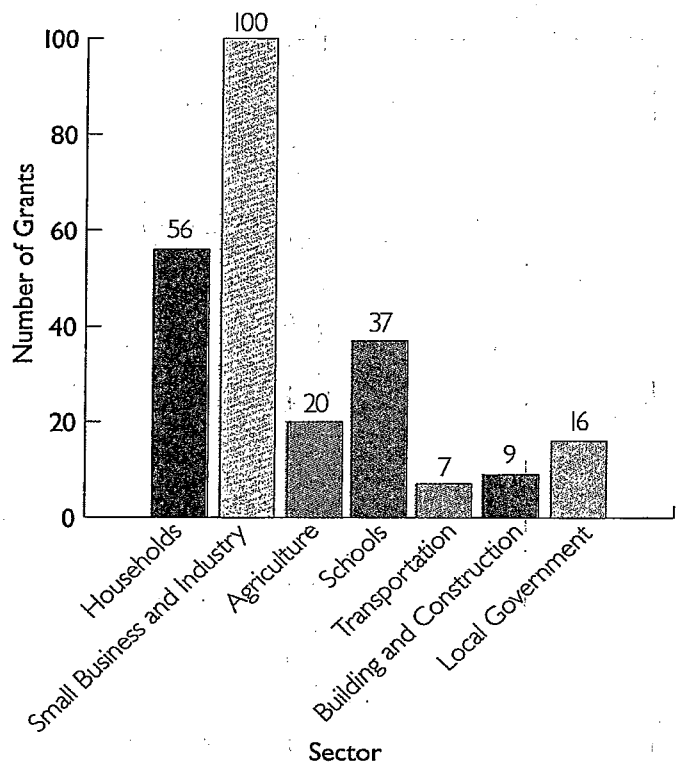



Figure 2. Distribution of EJP2 Grants by State, 1995-1999



lead and helped pollution prevention technical assistance providers and local government officials gain access to communities usually separated by linguistic and cultural barriers.

Figure 3. Sectors Targeted by EJP2 Grantees, 1995-1999




## Types of Projects Funded by EJP2

EJP2 grantees helped low-income and minority communities through a variety of innovative projects that have enabled residents to prevent pollution in their homes, businesses, and neighborhoods. EJP2 projects also have encouraged cooperation among communities, businesses, industries, and governments to address common environmental goals. EPA grouped projects according to the following categories (some grants focused on more than one area):

- Helping small businesses prevent pollution in communities.
- Fostering partnerships between industrial facilities and communities.
- Educating communities about pollution prevention.
- Promoting efficient resource use within communities.
- Fostering youth education and involvement.
- Demonstrating agricultural pollution prevention.
- Improving tribal environments.

The following sections describe each type of grant activity and give snapshots of some successful projects.

# Helping Small Businesses Prevent Pollution in Communities

Small businesses such as auto repair shops, dry cleaners, and printers often generate small quantities of hazardous waste that may pose an environmental and health hazard to residents and workers in some communities. Many low-income and minority neighborhoods have a large share of such facilities[2] and, according to EJP2 grantees, they face three major challenges when trying to prevent pollution from small businesses:

- Small businesses have few employees and resources, which limits how much time they can spend learning about environmental regulations, government technical assistance programs, and pollution prevention measures.
- Small businesses have limited financial resources, which makes them more wary of purchasing new pollution prevention equipment.
- Small businesses are often transient businesses —they have high employee turnover or they temporarily close due to economic difficulties—which limits the community's ability to establish working relationships with them.

> *"Because of our EJP2 project, entrepreneurs began to look at their businesses differently and as a result, implemented waste reduction measures."*
>
> —Working Capital

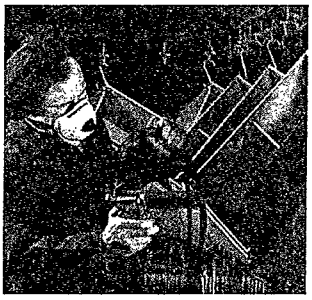
EJP2 grantees addressed these challenges through four types of projects. First, grantees developed voluntary partnership programs where par-

2 Percival, Robert V., ed., Alan S. Miller, Christopher H. Schroeder. 1992. Environmental regulation: law, science, and policy (Law school casebook series). Boston, MA: Little, Brown, and Company.

ticipating businesses identified and implemented pollution prevention goals in exchange for free technical assistance and public recognition for their efforts. Second, grantees carried out demonstration projects to show the cost-effectiveness and environmental value of pollution prevention technologies and took additional measures to ensure the adoption of the technology by small businesses. Third, grantees helped small businesses finance new pollution prevention equipment purchases through loan programs. Fourth, grantees carried out general technical assistance and training programs that provided small businesses with the skills they needed to safely handle and reduce the usage of hazardous materials and reduce harmful air and water emissions.

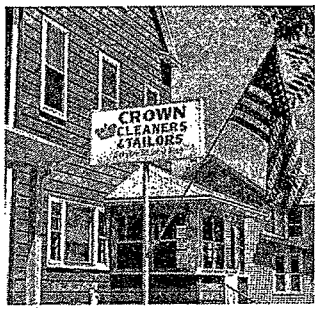
## Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Chesapeake, Virginia: Assisting Businesses That Volunteer to Prevent Pollution

By expanding a voluntary program that encourages businesses to prevent pollution, the Elizabeth River Project (ERP) helped businesses reduce a significant amount of toxic emissions, raised community awareness of the value of pollution prevention, and provided public recognition o businesses that implemented pollution prevention measures. Through the voluntary River Stars program, ERP helped 60 businesses set pollution prevention goals, leading the way for 12 of these businesses to implement pollution prevention measures that significantly reduced air and water emissions in a low-income, African-American community in southern Virginia. One business reduced hazardous waste by nearly 2 million pounds, another reduced styrene emissions by 95 percent, and a third business reduced highly toxic chemicals by 85 percent.



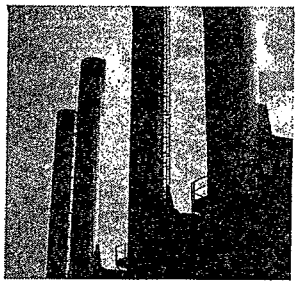
## Los Angeles, California: Demonstrating the Effectiveness of Pollution Prevention

By conducting demonstrations of water-based auto parts cleaning technology at volunteer auto repair facilities in inner-city Los Angeles, the Institute for Research and Technical Assistance (IRTA) proved water-based parts cleaners are a feasible and cost-effective alternative for cleaning auto parts. IRTA's carefully conducted study convinced the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to promulgate a new regulation that requires repair and maintenance cleaning operations in their jurisdiction to adopt water-based cleaners. As a result of the ruling, inner-city auto repair facilities throughout Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties significantly reduced the amount of volatile organic compounds released in their communities. Altogether, IRTA estimated the ruling affected 40,000 cleaning units, reducing 10 tons of solvent emissions each day in SCAQMD's jurisdiction, twice the level of emissions from a large oil refinery.




## Minority and Low-Income Communities in Washington State: Helping Businesses Finance Pollution Prevention

Cascadia Revolving Fund (CRF) created the Pollution Prevention Lending Program and provided four loans to Korean-owned dry cleaning businesses to help them purchase pollution prevention equipment. The $120,000 worth of loan money is expected to reduce the dry cleaners' air emissions by 70 percent every year. In addition to awarding loans, CRF reached out to small businesses from many different sectors, providing them with advice on financial strategies for preventing pollution and achieving environmental compliance. The funding from the EJP2 program served as a loan loss reserve. Businesses could apply for loans using the reserve fund as collateral. As businesses paid back the loans, CRF made new loans.

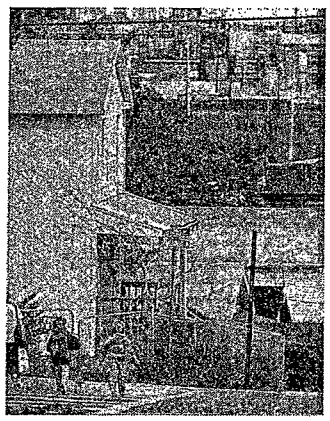


# Fostering Partnerships Between Industrial Facilities and Communities

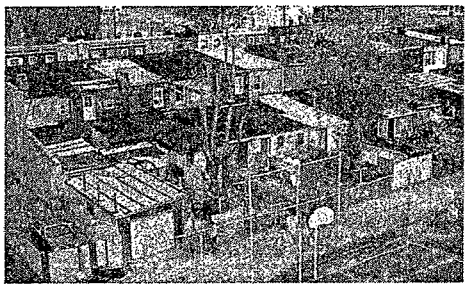
EJP2 grantees helped communities define their environmental concerns and communicate them to local industries while providing technical assistance to local industrial facilities to facilitate changes. EJP2 projects supported collaborative efforts such as Good Neighbor Dialogues among communities and local industries and helped residents gather and interpret Toxic Release Inventory and other data to identify industrial pollution concerns and support local pollution preven tion efforts.

## Midwest Cities: Good Neighbor Dialogues Give Voice to Community Concerns

Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) provided technical and financial support to local grassroots organizations to help facilitate constructive partnerships among communities and local industries. In Chicago and Minneapolis, CBE helped communities establish Good Neighbor Dialogues that provided residents with the opportunity to mee directly with plant managers to discuss environmental concerns and pollution prevention opportunities. CBE also helped community groups in Chicago by ensuring their concerns were included in a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) undertaken by a local company in response to its violation of an environmental law. As part of its settlement agreement, the company agreed to clean up an abandoned industrial site and restore a local wetland. Partly due to CBE's efforts, EPA revised its SEP guidelines to reflect the potential for citizen involvement in developing SEP ideas.



## Jefferson County, Kentucky: Forging Constructive Partnerships Between Industry and the Community



In the West End neighborhood, a low-income community in Jefferson County, Kentucky, the University of Louisville provided technical assistance to the West County Task Force to open a dialogue with 12 local industries in a local synthetic rubber complex and collaboratively develop an air toxics monitoring program for their community. As a result of its technical assistance, the University of Louisville helped the West End community obtain an additional $550,000 in grants from the state and federal government to set up a local air pollution control district, establish a community air pollution information center, and develop an air toxics monitoring program to track more than 70 chemicals using EPA methods. To implement the air toxics monitoring program, the University of Louisville facilitated meetings between local industry and the community to select 13 monitoring sites throughout the neighborhood. The meetings also led to the identification of four additional air pollutants that are released by local industry but not covered by the EPA methods.

> *"The EJP2 grant helped us continue to build solid relationships between the community and local businesses through our Good Neighborhood Dialogues."*
>
> —Citizens for a Better Environment

# Educating Communitie About Pollution Prevention

Through EJP2 outreach and technical assistance projects, community members learned valuable skills needed to make informed environmental decisions and press for environmental change in their communities. Community workshops, television broadcasts, brochures, and newsletters are some of the methods EJP2 grantees used to teach residents about the importance of implementing pollution prevention measures in their homes and communities. To ensure the effectiveness of outreach campaigns in communities where language and cultural differences exist, such as immigrant communities, EJP2 grantees developed bilingual and culturally appropriate educational materials and programs.

## New York, New York: Pollution Prevention Education for Harlem Residents

The Harlem Environmental Impact Project (HEIP) educated low-income residents of Harlem on environmental issues, enabling them to make informed decisions about the environmental quality of their neighborhood and address local environmental justice issues. HEIP held six workshops that provided approximately 100 attendees with information on local environmental issues such as air pollution, sewage treatment plants, brownfields, and childhood lead poisoning. Additionally, HEIP produced broadcast-quality videos of the workshops, which were aired on public access television, reaching an estimated 20,000 people.

HEIP established the Harlem P2 Council (HPPC), including leaders from local community organizations, city government officials, community centers, and schools. HPPC developed strategies for providing pollution prevention outreach

to the community and made recommendations to government officials at the local and state level concerning environmental justice issues in Harlem. As a result of HEIP's efforts, the City Council of New York City authorized a $3,000 allocation to HPPC to continue community outreach efforts.

## Lowell, Massachusetts: Hazardous Waste Disposal Education for Cambodians

The Waste Watch Center (WWC), located in Lowell, Massachusetts, partnered with the Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association (CMAA) to provide information to Cambodian residents on appropriate disposal of used motor oil and other household hazardous wastes. Together, the WWC and CMAA sponsored activities that promoted the proper disposal of used motor oil. A "Change Your Oil Day" offering free oil changes to interested parties attracted more than 200 individuals. Additionally, WWC and CMAA developed a bilingual automotive wastes brochure and distributed it to Cambodians via community retailers and social service agencies. In order to deter individuals from dumping hazardous wastes into city storm drains and to raise awareness about water quality issues, the grantee placed 425 storm drain markers throughout Cambodian neighborhoods. CMAA held a Southeast Asian Water Festival at which WWC handed out water quality and household hazardous waste information to attendees. An informal survey of 32 festival attendees determined that 26 individuals recognized the storm drain markers and understood their purpose.

> *"The EJP2 grant helped us develop a successful, culturally appropriate program to teach pollution prevention to Cambodian drivers who change their own oil."*
>
> —Waste Watch Center

The grantee noted that aside from attaining the project objectives, outreach efforts stimulated considerable activity within the Cambodian community of Lowell. Residents of the Cambodian community improved or established relationships with a number of city agencies. In addition, the community enhanced its visibility and prominence in Lowell by demonstrating its commitment to a cleaner environment.

# Promoting Efficient Resource Use Within Communities

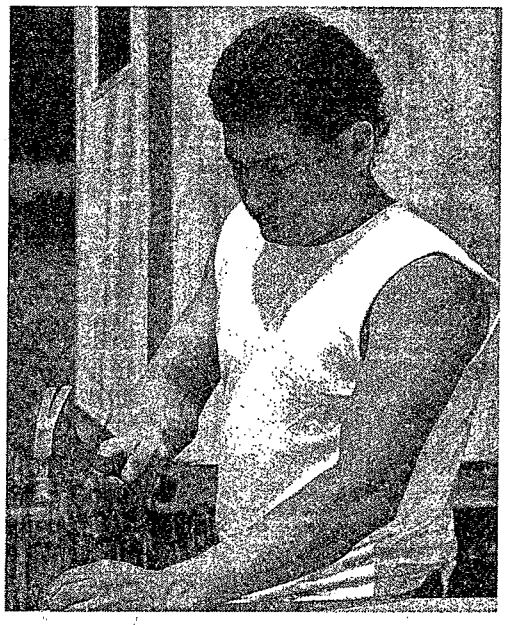
EJP2 grantees focused on making communities more resource efficient through pollution prevention by demonstrating energy efficiency in housing, promoting alternative transportation, and creating urban gardens. Demonstration projects coupled with education enabled grantees to supply essential pollution prevention and environmental quality information to residents while providing them with beneficial services.

Grantees worked with communities to improve housing in low-income neighborhoods and to provide energy-saving options in improved structures. In addition to weatherization and other services, grantees provided educational materials on energy reduction, household hazardous waste, and other pollution prevention measures to members of targeted communities. Partnering with public transportation agencies enabled a number of grantees to improve the quality of service to low-income, minority neighborhoods. One grantee convinced a local transportation agency to purchase more fuel-efficient buses. A number of communities wanting to improve resource efficiency used EJP2 funds to establish urban gardening centers in low-income neighborhoods. These centers united residents and involved them in community improvement projects. Urban garden projects prevented pollution by giving community residents the opportunity to learn and practice organic farming techniques that eliminate the use of pesticides and other chemicals that can pollute groundwater or contaminate food.

> *"Because of the EJP2 grant, we have been able to establish a permanent pollution prevention program in the county."*
>
> —Escambia County, Florida

## Atlanta, Georgia: Energizing Atlanta Neighborhoods About Pollution Prevention

The EJP2 grant project conducted by the Southface Energy Institute focused on helping affordable housing providers in the Atlanta Empowerment Zone cut energy waste. Partnering with a number of affordable housing organizations and networks, Southface helped Habitat for Humanity design 20 houses that exhibited energy efficiency; provided technical assistance on energy efficiency to the Historic District Development Corporation, located in the Martin Luther King, Jr., Historic District; worked in cooperation with the Community Housing Resource Center in an effort to provide energy-efficient tools and materials at wholesale cost to contractors; developed a training program on resource efficiency and environmentally sound, affordable housing; and provided onsite energy-efficiency inspections for a number of homes.



Through the grant project, Southface trained more then 300 housing and policy professionals, provided more than 1,000 hours of direct technical assistance, worked with more than one dozen affordable housing groups, and improved more than 330 homes. As a result of the project, Southface estimates reductions of 1,237 tons of carbon dioxide, 25,099 pounds of sulfur dioxide, and 9,095 pounds of nitrogen oxides.

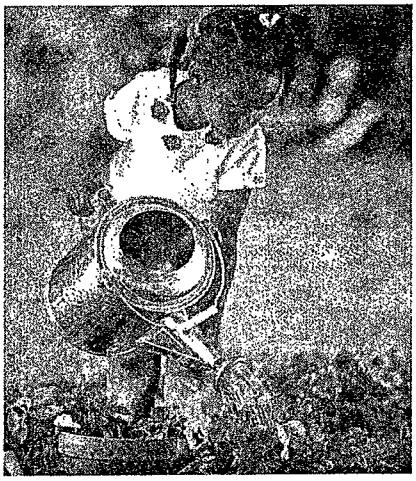
## Boston, Massachusetts: Improving Transportation, Decreasing Pollution

Neighborhoods Against Urban Pollution (NAUP) is a collaborative effort of six Boston-based neighborhood organizations and environmental nonprofits. NAUP developed a grant project that addressed citizens' concerns about environmental health hazards resulting from emissions from diesel fuel buses. The grantee encouraged the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) to reduce diesel emissions from MBTA buses and to improve transit service overall to underserved neighborhoods.

Additionally, NAUP raised community awareness on the hazards of diesel exhaust and the potential for preventing pollution by replacing diesel buses with cleaner, alternative-fuel buses. As a result of NAUP's work, MBTA committed to cease buying additional conventional diesel buses and brought four alternative-fuel prototype buses into service.

## Los Angeles, California: Greening Communities Through Gardening

The Los Angeles Conservation Corps' (LACC's) Greening Exchange Project helped low-income areas of Los Angeles develop community gardens that were used as tools to educate residents about how to develop productive gardens without the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. Through this project, LACC established the Los Angeles Community Garden Council, which advocates for community gardens throughout Los Angeles. In addition, LACC gathered and distributed donated gardening materials, supplies, tools, and equipment, and trained community gardeners in organic gardening.



The Greening Exchange Project was extremely successful and popular among the residents of the targeted communities. The project resulted in the creation of 18 community gardens that are now growing fruits, vegetables, and herbs organically in underserved areas of Los Angeles. It secured approximately $88,000 in donated materials, supplies, tools, and equipment for use in the community gardens and provided training for approximately 300 community gardeners in organic intensive gardening.

# Fostering Youth Education and Involvement

EJP2 youth education programs taught students about a variety of environmental issues, including industrial pollution and household hazardous waste; trained students to become effective community advocates; and linked them to local environmental professionals, who provided mentorship and potential internship opportunities. According to EJP2 grantees, students often brought home what they learned in youth education programs by encouraging their families to implement pollution prevention measures and informing them of community environmental concerns.

## New York, New York: Teaching Students to Become Environmental Advocates

Through the Training Student Organizers (TSO) Program, the Council on the Environment (COE) helped students in the heavily polluted Greenpoint and Williamsburg communities of New York City to address environmental concerns in their neighborhood. COE developed and used its Greenpoint/Williamsburg Environmental Education project curriculum to train students to become community advocates. COE involved students from eight area schools in weekly classes and environmental projects on a variety of issues, including water quality, community toxics, source reduction, energy conservation, air quality, and sustainable development. Over 2 years, COE trained 1,307 students who completed more than 20 environmental improvement projects in their communities.

> *"The EJP2 grant helped us focus our education efforts on one community and allowed us to deliver a broad range of services to one of the most environmentally ravaged communities in the United States."*
>
> —Council on the Environment

With assistance from COE, students learned how to: promote pollution prevention in their community (through presentations, demonstrations, and events at school); access government technical assistance programs; contact environmental experts; hold public meetings; write letters and press releases; conduct environmental surveys in their neighborhoods and homes; develop environmental outreach materials (including fact sheets, advertisements, and educational posters); and communicate with local businesses. Over 2 years, TSO students reached more than 3,300 local residents and 2,800 students through pollution prevention outreach and training activities.

## Somerville, Massachusetts: Preventing Pollution While Teaching Youth Valuable Job Skills

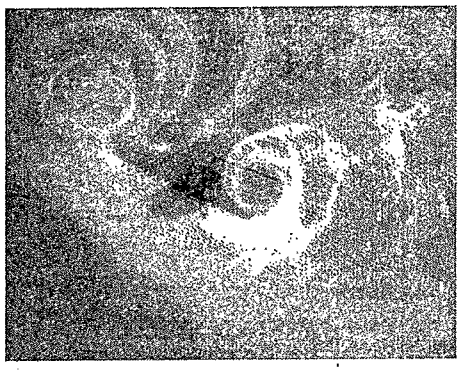
Through an internship program, the Community Action Agency of Somerville (CAAS) trained 12 Haitian and Latin American youth as peer leaders who conducted pollution prevention technical assistance to 10 auto repair shops in low-income communities in Somerville, Massachusetts. Peer leaders developed a checklist for completing hour-long onsite visits and worked directly with auto-related businesses, performing detailed pollution prevention assessments. After each assessment, the peer leaders prepared a report that rated each business' environmental performance and provided pollution prevention recommendations specific to that business. The internship program created a level of cooperation not generally found by the Somerville Environmental Protection Office when providing nonregulatory technical assistance through workshops or onsite assistance conducted by city workers. The peer leaders quickly learned the pollution prevention and skills development material, which improved their confidence and raised their sights for jobs and future educational opportunities. The Somerville Board of Alderman awarded citations to the peer leaders for demonstrating leadership, intelligence, and hard work during the training and projects they completed under the internship program.

# Demonstrating Agricultural Pollution Prevention

Pesticides, fertilizers, and soil erosion from farms can cause water pollution problems in low-income, rural communities. In addition, conventional agricultural practices can put the health of farm workers at risk. To encourage farmers and ranchers to prevent pollution, EJP2 grantees demonstrated innovative farming methods and provided tools and education on best management practices. In addition, to promote worker safety, a number of grantees secured funding to help immigrant farm workers initiate changes in farming practices.

## Northwest Ohio: Reducing Pesticides, Increasing Worker Health

Protecting People through Pesticide Pollution Prevention, a program undertaken by the WSOS (Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, and Seneca counties) Community Action Commission in northwest Ohio, focused on protecting the health of migrant and seasonal farm workers and their families by providing financial incentives to growers to adopt IPM methods. Under the EJP2 grant, the WSOS Commission developed a cost-share program that provided funding for 11 growers to invest in pesticide pollution prevention techniques. It designed, in partnership with the Farm Labor Research Project, a bilingual training curriculum for migrant workers on the basics of IPM, which was attended by 67 individuals.



The cost-share program raised more than $40,000, which was then redistributed to growers to purchase equipment and implement pesticide pollution prevention techniques. As a result, farmers managed 444 acres of land using IPM techniques, conserving approximately 37,810 gallons of chemical pesticides.

## Adams, Cedar, and Custer Counties, Nebraska: Making an IMPACT on Nebraska's Farmers

The Nebraska Sustainable Agriculture Society (NSAS) developed the Nebraska IMPACT project, which provided financial and technical assistance to small agricultural groups in low-income rural areas to promote pollution prevention methods. These IMPACT groups designed ar monitored on-farm pollution prevention experiments; provided outreach to more than 200 other farmers through educational workshops, site tou and field days; and gave presentations on their IMPACT activities at meetings and cooperative extension events, reaching an additional 180 farmers and extension personnel. NSAS helped the groups develop materials, prepare presentations, an advertise their demonstrations and workshops in the NSAS newsletter. Examples of on-farm experiments included raising chickens in movable, bottomless pens on pasturelan to diffuse the impact of chicken waste; using goats to control weeds to eliminate the need for herbicides and practicing a management-intensive cattle grazing method to reduce the need for chemical fertiliz ers on pastureland.

> *"The EJP2 grant allowed us to address the social barriers to pollution prevention as well as provide technical assistance, which was crucial to the success of the project."*
>
> —Nebraska Sustainable Agriculture Society

IMPACT outreach activities increased interest in pollution preventio among farmers and cooperative extension personnel. Membership in IMPACT groups increased, and more farmers contacted the groups for technical assistance. Cooperative extension personnel also increased their level of support to farmers interested in using pollution prevention methods. In addition to preventing pollution, many farmers discovered sustainable agriculture methods increased their profits because consume were willing to pay a premium price for products grown in this fashion.

# Improving Tribal Environments

Tribes face a number of unique challenges when addressing environmental problems in their communities. These include air and water pollution caused by off-reservation activities, a lack of tribal environmental infrastructure such as legislation and enforcement measures, limited tribal financial resources, and difficulty gaining access to state and federal technical assistance programs due to typically remote tribal locations. EJP2 provided funding for outreach to tribal communities and provided technical assistance to tribal businesses. EJP2 also helped tribes develop overall strategies to address environmental concerns and promoted the development of tribal environmental legislation and other environmental infrastructure essential for pollution prevention.

Grantees conducted two types of tribal projects: demonstration projects and general outreach and education. Demonstration projects combined pollution prevention and environmental education with hands-on experience. The scope of demonstration projects varied from resource/energy-efficient housing designs to developing integrated pest management systems. General tribal outreach projects focused on supplying tribes with pollution prevention and general environmental education to enable them to make informed decisions and assist in the improvement of their communities.

## Rosebud Sioux and Blackfeet Indian Tribes: Integrating Cultural Design and Resource Efficiency

To combat the housing crisis facing the Rosebud Sioux and Blackfeet Indian Tribes (located in South Dakota and Northwest Montana), the Waste Reduction Institute for Training and Applications Research (WRITAR)

secured EJP2 grant funds to create housing designs that would be not only resource- and energy-efficient, but also reflective of Native American cultu values and traditions. Energy-efficient housing prevents pollution by reduci the demand for fossil fuel energy and the air pollution associated with it. Community-based housing design workshops allowed WRITAR to ascertai the needs of the communities as well as involve tribal members in the desig and construction of the housing. Additionally, WRITAR collaborated with the Center for Resourceful Building Technology, the University of Oklahon College of Architecture, and the American Indian Council of Architects ar Engineers to develop an affordable, sustainable housing model—the Rosebu Design. This energy-efficient model, a single-family home that can be modi fied to meet owner specifications, cost less than $11,000 for materials. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development recognized the proje through its Building Innovation for Home Ownership Award Program.

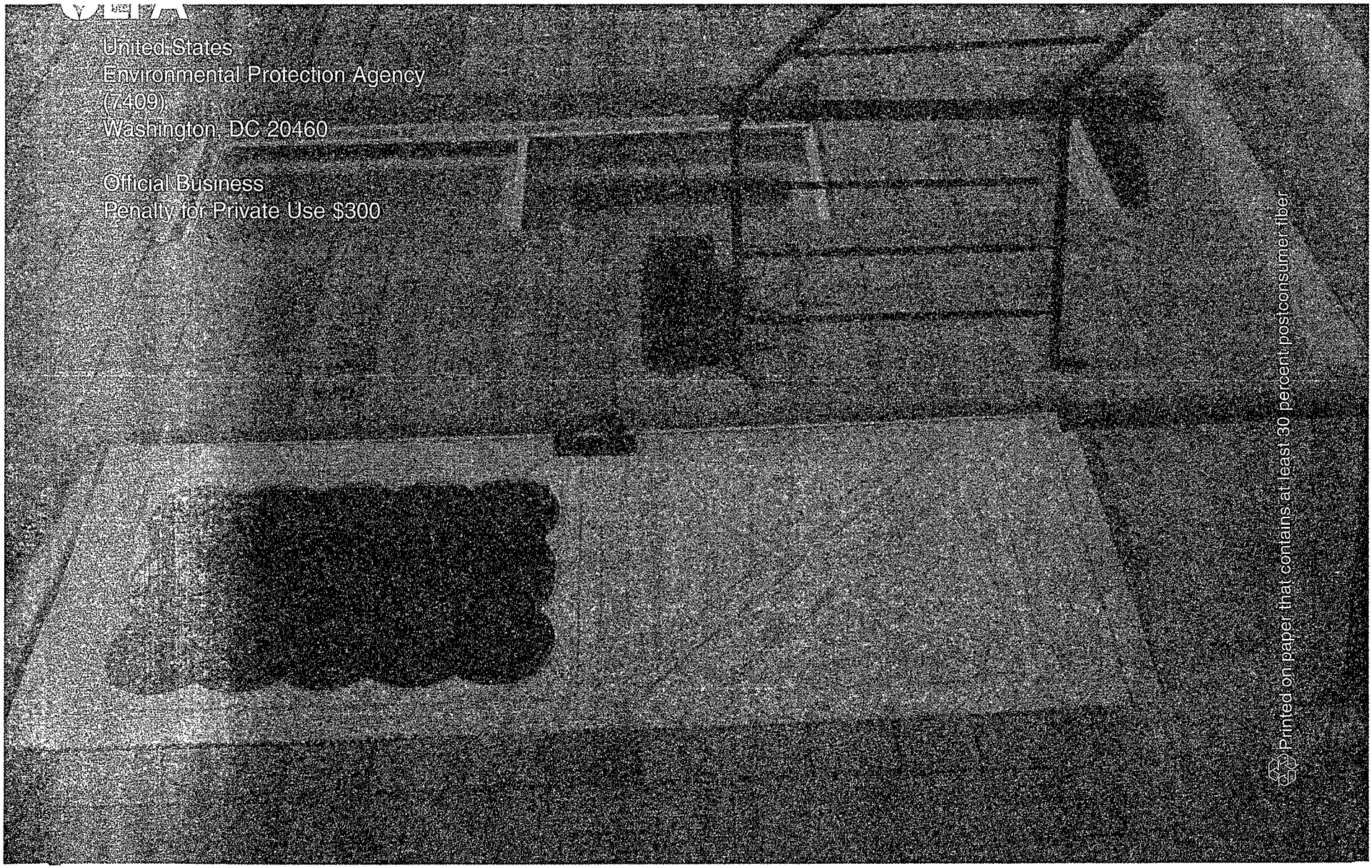
Through open communication with tribal members on their housing needs and economic means, WRITAR developed a culturally and environmentally responsive building design that is affordable to those residing in low-income areas.

## Lower Sioux Tribe: Energizing the Community About Alternative Power Sources

The Lower Sioux community, located in Minnesota, sought to find environmentally friendly sources of energy to support tribal economic development and maintain community stability. EJP2 grant funds enabled the Tribe to conduct a wind feasibility study, provide education and outreach materials for community members, and establish a wind energy demonstration project. The grantee faced challenges such as fluc tuations in wind energy and problems with the contractor. The obstacle however, did not cause the Lower Sioux to waver in their pursuit of an alternative energy source.

Through determination and perseverance, the Lower Sioux successful ly constructed a fully operational demonstration unit, created education al materials for the public, and distributed energy-savings information tc 450 members of the community.

For more information on the EJP2 grant program, including an upcoming report documenting grantee activities and results, visit our Web site at <www.epa.gov/oppt/ejp2> or call the EJP2 information line at 703 841-0483. The report will include more snapshots of EJP2 projects as well as an analysis of factors contributing to grantee success.



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