



Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention Grant Guidance 1996

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*Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
Pollution Prevention Division (7409)
401 M St SW
Washington, DC 20460*

Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention Grant Guidance

INTRODUCTION

This guidance outlines the purpose, authorities, eligibility criteria, and general procedures for application and award of FY 1996 multi-media Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention (EJP2) grant funds. For FY 1996, EPA will award approximately \$750,000 to \$1.5 million in grant funds through the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics' Pollution Prevention Division in Washington, D.C. **Applications are due to EPA August 5 (postmarked by July 31, 1996).**

This guidance includes the following:

- I. Scope and purpose of the EJP2 Grants Program
- II. Eligible applicants
- III. Amounts and matching requirements
- IV. The process for awarding and issuing grants
- V. Eligible activities
- VI. Development of proposals
- VII. Evaluation of proposals
- VIII. Definitions

Appendix A: Examples of potential EJP2 projects

Appendix B: Standard Form 424, Application for Federal Assistance and Standard Form 424A, Budget Information

I. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE EJP2 GRANT PROGRAM

The primary purpose of this grant program is to provide financial assistance to national or regional environmental and environmental justice organizations so that they can work with and provide financial and/or technical assistance to community-based and grass-roots groups, and Tribal organizations for projects that address environmental justice concerns, and use pollution prevention as the proposed solution. **This grant program is designed to fund projects which have a direct impact on affected communities.** This approach complements EPA's approach in last year's EJP2 program, where grants were awarded directly to community-based and grass-roots organizations.

EPA is particularly interested in innovative approaches that can be applied to other communities. The Agency strongly encourages cooperative efforts between communities, business and industry to address common pollution prevention goals. Projects funded under this grant program may involve public education, training, demonstrations, research, investigations, experiments, surveys, studies, public-private partnerships, or approaches to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate non-regulatory strategies and technologies.

EPA, in its 1992 report Environmental Equity: Reducing Risk for All Communities, found that people of color and low-income communities experience higher than average exposure to toxic pollutants than the general population. The environmental justice movement has focused attention on the need to more actively ensure equitable environmental protection for all, and to empower those most often disenfranchised from the decision-making process -- the poor and people of color. Pollution prevention can play a central role in reducing environmental risks while promoting public involvement and economic benefits. Because many minority and low-income communities face disproportionate environmental impacts, EPA is seeking to assist these communities in dealing with emerging environmental impacts by using *pollution prevention* rather than pollution control solutions.

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?

Environmental justice is 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 the operation of industrial, municipal, and commercial enterprises and from the execution of federal, state, local, or tribal programs and policies.

WHAT IS POLLUTION PREVENTION?

EPA has defined pollution prevention as "source reduction"; that is, any practice that reduces or eliminates any pollutant *prior* to recycling, treatment, or disposal. EPA further defines pollution prevention as the use of other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through:

- increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources, or
- protection of natural resources by conservation.

To help the public better understand pollution prevention, EPA has established a hierarchy of environmental management practices. In order of preference, these practices include:

- **Pollution Prevention**
- Recycling
- Treatment
- Safe Disposal

This grant program is focused on using the top of the hierarchy (pollution prevention) to bring about better environmental protection.

EPA has made significant progress over the last 25 years in improving the quality of the environment through implementation of *pollution control* programs - that is, those that manage, treat, and dispose of pollution after it has been generated. However, there is growing recognition that these traditional approaches have not adequately addressed existing environmental problems and do not provide solutions to the prevention of future environmental problems. To address this concern, Congress enacted the Pollution Prevention Act in November 1990, which declared a national policy to *prevent* or reduce pollution at the source whenever possible. EPA believes that the problems of environmental injustice are most effectively addressed by avoiding the generation of pollution altogether. The EJP2 grants are meant to support this preventative approach to environmental management.

HOW IS POLLUTION PREVENTION DIFFERENT FROM OTHER EPA PROGRAMS?

EPA programs have traditionally focused on treatment, disposal, and remediation. Although these types of activities are important parts of an overall environmental management program, they are not pollution prevention activities because they are concerned with the handling and management of waste and pollutants **after** the waste and pollutants have been generated. EPA has other program funds available for recycling, treatment and disposal initiatives, including funds to support lead abatement projects and the clean up of hazardous waste sites. A listing of all EPA grant programs may be found in the **Catalogue of Domestic Federal Assistance**, available at local libraries.

WHAT IF MY PROJECT IS NOT POLLUTION PREVENTION?

There are a number of other agency grant programs to which interested organizations may apply for funding. In particular, EPA provides funds for community-based projects through the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program, managed by the Office of Environmental Justice. These projects need not focus on pollution prevention approaches. As noted above, the **Catalogue of Domestic Federal Assistance**, available at local libraries, lists all EPA grant programs and their eligibility criteria.

II. ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

WHO'S ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR FUNDING? MAY AN APPLICANT SUBMIT MORE THAN ONE PROPOSAL?

Eligible applicants include any incorporated organization that is not intended to be a profit-making organization, as well as any Federally-recognized tribal organization. Organizations must be incorporated by July 31, 1996 in order to be eligible to receive funds. Private businesses and individuals are not eligible. Organizations excluded from applying directly, as well as those inexperienced in grant-writing, are encouraged to develop partnerships and prepare joint proposals with national or regional organizations, that could include them as project participants.

No applicant can have two grants for the same project at one time. EPA will consider only one proposal for a given project. Applicants may submit more than one application as long as the applications are for separate and distinct projects. However, no organization will receive more than one grant per year under the EJP2 grant program.

EPA is strongly encouraging national and regional environmental and environmental justice organizations to work closely with community and grass-roots organizations and Tribal organizations in the development of grant applications. The national and regional environmental and environmental justice organizations will, in turn, act as a sponsor or umbrella for community groups that would otherwise be unable or ineligible to apply directly. In addition to providing funding, the national and regional environmental and environmental justice organizations are envisioned to provide support and assistance to the community-based, grass-roots, and tribal organizations, and to help build the capacities of these organizations.

III. AMOUNTS AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

HOW MUCH MONEY MAY BE REQUESTED? ARE MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED?

Grant Amounts: Organizations seeking funds from the EJP2 grants can request up to \$250,000 per project. Applicants may submit more than one application as long as the applications are for separate and distinct projects. EPA anticipates most grants will be awarded in the \$100,000 to \$200,000 range.

Cost Share Requirements: All organizations are required to provide matching funds equal to five (5) percent of the total project cost. Matching funds may be either monetary or in-kind contributions.

IV. PROCESS FOR AWARDING AND ISSUING GRANTS

- Proposals must be postmarked by July 31, 1996, and are due to EPA by August 5, 1996. Proposals should be sent to:

Chen Wen
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pollution Prevention & Toxics/Pollution Prevention Division
401 M Street, SW (mail code 7409)
Washington, DC 20460

- Awardees will be selected through a competitive process administered by EPA's Pollution Prevention Division. Individual applications will be reviewed and ranked by an expert review panel.
- Awards will not exceed \$250,000.
- Funds may be expended for a period of up to three years, as appropriate, in accordance with the workplan. **All projects must have a start date of October 1, 1996.**
- Funding decisions will be made by **September 30, 1996.**

V. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

The purpose of the EJP2 grants program is to support the use of pollution prevention approaches to address the environmental problems of minority and low-income communities and tribes. Funds **must** be used to support pollution prevention projects or programs in minority and low-income communities or tribal lands.

Below are brief abstracts of project ideas which meet the definitions of pollution prevention and environmental justice, which may help guide applicants as they develop their proposals. Appendix A provides more details on project ideas and additional examples of projects which meet the eligibility criteria.

- Provide funding, assistance, and/or technical support to organizations that will assist minority and low-income communities and tribal governments in obtaining environmental information or designing and implementing training programs for such communities to promote pollution prevention initiatives.
- Provide funding, assistance, and/or technical support to organizations that will conduct demonstration projects in support of EPA voluntary programs (such as the Water Alliance for Voluntary Efficiency, the Waste Wise Project, or the Green Lights Project) which promote resource efficiency, or EPA's industry sector projects such as the Common Sense Initiative.

- Provide funding, assistance, and/or technical support to organizations that will conduct research, demonstrations, or public educational training activities to institutionalize sustainable agricultural practices including integrated pest management techniques to reduce use of pesticides.
- Provide funding, assistance, and/or technical support to organizations that will establish demonstration projects to provide financial assistance to small businesses to assist them in obtaining loans to buy and install pollution prevention technologies.
- Provide funding, assistance, and/or technical support to organizations that will work with local business community leaders to design and implement pollution prevention approaches that will protect the long-term environmental health of the community.

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSALS

In order to be eligible to participate in the open competition for grants under this program, proposals from eligible organizations **must** have the following five parts :

1. A **one page** summary cover sheet that:
 - a) Identifies the environmental justice issue(s) to be addressed by the project;
 - b) Identifies how a pollution prevention approach would be utilized to address the environmental justice issues
2. Application for Federal Assistance, SF 424, the official form required for all federal grants that requests basic information about the grantee and the proposed project.
3. The Federal Standard Form SF 424A, which provides information on budget and match.
4. Narrative of the proposal not to exceed 10 pages.
5. Letters of commitment, memoranda of understanding, or other documentation to demonstrate that partnerships exist between the national/regional organization (the applicant) that is applying for the grant, and the community-based/grass-roots organizations that will benefit from the grant.

Proposals that do not include the information listed in 1-5 will not be considered for an award. Applicants selected for an award will be notified by EPA and will be required to submit additional government application forms prior to receiving a grant.

VII. EVALUATION OF PROPOSALS

Proposals will be evaluated against the following criteria:

1. The proposal defines the types of environmental justice problems that the project will address and identifies how the applicant will involve the affected community/communities in the implementation of the project.

Are the affected communities' environmental justice concerns clearly identified?

Does the applicant clearly specify how the affected communities will be involved in the implementation of the proposed project?

Has a strategy for communicating and cooperating with the public, governmental entities, affected businesses and/or other community organizations been identified?

2. The proposal identifies the role of pollution prevention in the approach that will be implemented and how existing sources of environmental information will contribute to the implementation of that approach.

Does the proposal explain the nature of the pollution prevention approach to be implemented and why it is appropriate for the affected communities that will benefit from the applicant's project?

Does the applicant demonstrate awareness of existing sources of environmental information and have a plan for using appropriate/available information where possible?

3. The proposal establishes measures of success.

Does the proposal identify a method for measuring and documenting the project's results, either quantitatively or qualitatively?

To what extent is the project likely to result in measurable environmental results?

VIII. EPA CONTACTS

For questions regarding the EJP2 grant program, please call Chen Wen at (202) 260-4109 or Pamela Moseley at (202) 260-2722. You may also send your questions via the Internet to: wen.chen@epamail.epa.gov

IX. DEFINITIONS

Environmental Justice - the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures and income 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 the operation of industrial, municipal, and commercial enterprises and from the execution of federal, state and local, and tribal programs and policies.

Pollution Prevention - the reduction or elimination of pollutants through source reduction, increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources; or the protection of natural resources by conservation. Pollution prevention measures reduce the amount of pollutants released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment and disposal.

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

People of Color Community - a population that is classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as African American, Hispanic American, Asian and Pacific American, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut and other non-white persons, whose composition is at least 25% of the total population of a defined area or jurisdiction.

Low-Income Community - a population that is classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as having an aggregated mean income level for a family of four that correlated to \$13,359, adjusted through the poverty index using a standard of living percentage change where applicable, and whose composition is at least 25% of the total population of a defined area or jurisdiction.

Tribe - all federally recognized American Indian tribes (including Alaskan Native Villages), pueblos, and ranchers. The term tribe refers to only federally recognized indigenous peoples. Other indigenous peoples are able to apply for grants as other eligible grass-roots organizations as long as they are incorporated.

Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI): an institution that meets the criteria specified in Section 103 of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994.

Small Business - as defined by the Small Business Administration's Small Business Size Regulations in 13 CFR, Part 121.

APPENDIX A

Below are examples of activities that applicants may want to consider as they develop EJP2 project ideas and grant proposals. The examples are **not** intended to serve as a comprehensive list of possible grant projects; rather, they illustrate activities that incorporate both environmental justice and pollution prevention principles in their function.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION:

- **Assist minority and low-income communities and tribal governments in obtaining environmental information or designing and implementing a training program for such communities to promote pollution prevention initiatives.**

Increased public access to environmental information (e.g., Toxics Release Inventory and community right-to-know databases) can help to promote pollution prevention. Public access to such information, especially when combined with an educational program to help communities develop critical-thinking and problem-solving skills, can increase community participation in environmental decision-making and empower communities to work with industry in achieving local pollution prevention goals.

Improved citizen education and worker training can be important to fostering an awareness of pollution prevention principles and opportunities. In particular, programs that focus on bringing an understanding of environmental laws to communities, translations and adaptations of existing pollution prevention materials for minority communities are likely to be critical in achieving pollution prevention with effective community participation.

Other opportunities may include assisting Native American communities in natural resources development. A project could train Native American leaders in assessing the environmental implications of proposed developments on their lands, and how the application of pollution prevention techniques could help minimize their environmental and health impacts. Activities could include convening community orientations and conducting assessments to identify and evaluate pollution prevention opportunities; adapting a curriculum on identifying and assessing the effects of potential development on Native American lands, as well as case studies of how pollution prevention can be incorporated into a development's design to help reduce pollution impacts; convening "train the trainer" sessions to help disseminate the curriculum to other tribal groups.

Opportunities for community input on pollution prevention decision-making may depend on familiarity with technical issues and assessment techniques. Communities are concerned with how they can analyze possible emission reduction approaches, and assess environmental justice impacts in order to effectively participate. Questions involving multiple sources of exposure, multiple pollutants, and an affected population's racial, social, age, health and economic status all

depend on access to, and familiarity with, technical tools and data. Emerging technologies such as geographic information systems (GIS) can provide some information to help a community develop a pollution prevention plan, but depend on many factors. EPA plans to provide some publicly accessible geographic analysis tools, but these cannot address the full range of issues. Providing resources that assist in the development of additional analytical tools, analyzing local conditions, providing technical training support and guidance materials that are used in the formulation of a community pollution prevention effort are examples of activities for which communities may apply for funds.

Other project ideas include:

- o Assist minority and low-income communities and tribal governments in obtaining environmental information or designing and implementing training programs for such communities to promote pollution prevention initiatives.
- o Create a pilot pollution prevention outreach program to develop and distribute information and educational materials for public education within an environmental justice community on preventive and alternative measures and practices to reduce pollutant loading of environmental media. The strategy could include assembling information resources, developing educational materials, developing a vehicle for environmental justice community involvement and awareness, and providing for training and public education through local incentives.
- o Create a pollution prevention task force in an environmental justice community. The task force could provide a multi-level pollution prevention educational system for small businesses and agricultural operations. The task force could also develop a process, structure and funding strategy for long-term implementation of a broader pollution prevention program for the community, and document and evaluate the progress and impact of the program.
- o Develop institutional structures within environmental justice communities to ensure that pollution prevention is incorporated into decision-making and planning. This could include development of an outreach program targeted at the environmental justice community, emphasizing the benefits of pollution prevention, and also a technical clearinghouse to provide educational and technical information, including the support of research, development and information.
- o Establish community pollution prevention meetings to assist industries in environmental justice communities in understanding pollution prevention and its benefits; facilitate clarification of goals, needs and priorities in pollution prevention; provide educational training for employees; and utilize the functions of an on-site waste management team.

- o Develop environmental justice workshops to train women in minority communities to provide peer counseling to community members on pollution prevention.
- o Expand a local youth organization's ability to reach diverse communities and households -- particularly at-risk groups -- to provide education on pollution prevention.
- o Identify environmental justice community opportunities and volunteer liaisons as a means of generating public involvement and empowerment, develop educational modules and packages for training and distribution, and establish and evaluate an ongoing outreach model as a pilot for incorporation into future multi-media funding opportunities.
- o Issue a quarterly newsletter designed to promote local pollution prevention activities.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/DEMONSTRATION:

- **Conduct demonstration projects in support of EPA voluntary programs (such as the Water Alliance for Voluntary Efficiency, the Waste Wise Project, or the Green Lights program) or other programs which promote resource efficiency, or EPA's industry sector projects such as the Common Sense Initiative.**

Pollution prevention can involve more efficient use of resources through, for example, energy efficiency, water conservation, or waste reduction in community housing and businesses. Specific approaches include energy efficient lighting, appliances, or buildings, low-flow toilets or other water efficient equipment, and safe substitutes for cleaning. EPA already promotes some of these initiatives through its voluntary programs. By installing efficient equipment and adopting conservation practices, demand for power and water from utility companies can be reduced, thus saving communities the expense of increased costs of water and electricity.

A community might propose to develop and implement an action plan for restoring an area both environmentally and economically. The action plan could identify and propose to involve potential partners needed to help the community implement prevention opportunities such as utility companies, urban and rural planning development organizations, economic development groups and key businesses and industries in the area.

Other project ideas include:

- o Conduct demonstration projects in support of EPA voluntary programs (such as the Water Alliance for Voluntary Efficiency, the Waste Wise Project, or the Green Lights Project) which promote resource efficiency, or EPA's industry sector projects such as the Common Sense Initiative.

- o Provide comprehensive, multi-media prevention technical assistance to the regulated community generators of hazardous waste, air emissions and wastewater discharges and increase cooperative interaction between the state and the regulated community. The assistance could help involve environmental justice communities in pollution prevention planning required by state environmental laws.

SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE:

- o Providing technical assistance and training to small businesses to enable them to identify and use pollution prevention technologies. A project may propose to assist businesses seeking information about source reduction opportunities, including funding for experts to provide on-site technical advice and to assist in the development of source reduction plans. Proposals should target assistance to businesses where lack of information is an impediment to source reduction and provide training for pollution prevention techniques. By providing information, training and technical assistance, EPA believes that businesses will have a greater opportunity for competitiveness by reducing their environmental costs, improving relations with the community, improving the quality of the product, and spending less on environmental regulations.
- o Develop and implement a demonstration loan program by providing seed capital to non-profit Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), thereby leveraging their capacity to provide financing to small businesses for pollution prevention activities in low-income and/or predominantly minority communities or tribal lands.

EPA is committed to the proposition that a sound environment is a precondition for sustainable economic development and that environmentally conscious, sustainable development is more easily attainable when all groups in society have both a perceived and real stake in the economic system. Thus, the ultimate purpose of this targeted loan provision is to enable businesses that might otherwise be denied credit, to install pollution prevention equipment or initiate pollution prevention techniques or practices, in order to address environmental problems posed by the normal course of operations.

Entities eligible for funding under this demonstration loan program are national non-profit financial intermediaries which serve non-profit Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) as defined in section 103 of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994. Applicants must have an established track record in:

- a) raising capital on their own behalf from private sources;
- b) directing capital on a performance basis to non-profit CDFIs in low-income and/or predominantly racial minority areas in both rural and urban settings;
- c) providing appropriate training to CDFI loan officers, staff, and Board members.

Grant funds awarded to a national CDFI intermediary (hereafter, an “awardee”) shall be used primarily to capitalize CDFIs that will implement a demonstration loan program that targets credit worthy small businesses, as determined by the CDFI, to finance pollution prevention equipment or activities. Although these funds may be co-mingled with other funds for administrative ease, the national CDFI intermediary and the CDFI recipients must be able to document that their use is entirely consistent with the purpose of this solicitation. Awardee(s) may also use a portion of these funds to train CDFI staff in pollution prevention concepts and practices as they apply to their business finance programs. CDFI recipients may utilize a portion of the funds they receive to provide training and technical assistance to businesses in their markets about pollution prevention concepts and practices in their industries. Altogether funds devoted to training on the national and local levels should not exceed one-third of the total award.

Awardees shall have broad discretion in how they capitalize the loan programs at participating CDFIs. Accountability will be required between the national intermediary and the CDFI recipients. Some degree of matching funds must be required of the participating CDFI, so that the feasibility of the “leveraged financing” aspects of this demonstration loan program might be tested.

Specific terms of the financing to small businesses (amount, term, interest rate, fees, collateral required, etc.) should be determined directly by the CDFI participant. However, the overall structure of any financing must be such that it can reasonably be construed as a business proposition. Under no circumstances may funds be made available by the participating CDFI to a business on a grant basis without provision for and reasonable expectation of repayment.

Other project ideas include:

- o Establish a program which will provide multi-media technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses within environmental justice communities. Technical assistance will consist of both waste reduction audits and regulatory advice. This integrated approach will serve to help those firms currently outside State and Federal regulatory programs to attain regulatory compliance without fear of reprisal.
- o Help environmental justice small businesses contract for outside technical assistance which might not otherwise be available to them.
- o Offer technical assistance to new businesses in an environmental justice community with pollution prevention and waste reduction.
- o Identify and educate target business owners in the environmental justice community about the benefit/applicability of pollution prevention and availability of assistance from the funded program and other organizations.

- o Produce “self-help” information and educational materials applicable to specific businesses or industries in environmental justice communities for waste and toxicity reduction measures.
- o Provide matching challenge grants for multi-media P2 projects. Information collected from the projects would benefit other companies and businesses through technology transfer efforts.
- o Identify small community wastewater treatment plants that are detrimentally impacting their receiving streams because of inadequate treatment of industrial effluent.
- o Develop facility-specific total cost assessment with 4-5 small companies within an environmental justice community to demonstrate financial impacts of P2 initiatives.
- o Support public involvement in the development of a facility-wide pollution prevention auditing project in an environmental justice community.
- o Develop waste prevention options for local stores within an environmental justice community.
- o Conduct on-site opportunity assessments of businesses and facilities located in environmental justice communities; train local officials, solid waste district officials, and sewage treatment plant operators.

AGRICULTURE:

- **Research, demonstrations, or public educational training activities to institutionalize sustainable agricultural practices including integrated pest management techniques to reduce use of pesticides.**

EPA promotes pollution prevention in agriculture through training or education on integrated pest management or other alternatives to pesticide use.

A cooperative training program could be designed to train both migrant farm workers and farm owners on "integrated farm management" techniques, reduced use of pesticides, or substitution of less environmentally damaging pesticides. A proposal could look to work with farm workers' groups to educate migrant farm workers on issues of pollution prevention, and how it may apply to their situation, or training farm owners on the benefits of integrated pest management as a means for them to lower the potential for worker exposure, as well as reducing non-point pollution of water resources.

Pollution prevention includes reducing pesticide impacts on children and youth. Children on farms are exposed to pesticides applied to crops and livestock as well as dietary exposure. Suggested interventions for pollution prevention and environmental justice include targeting food crops high in children's diets for pesticide reduction programs or expanding the successful practices of working with growers and large commodity groups.

Other project ideas include:

- o A pollution prevention/environmental justice project could be targeted toward pesticide use reduction plans for sustainable cropping systems for each crop currently dependent on the targeted pesticides. Key stakeholders include farmers, farm workers, processors, researchers, pest control advisors. These plans might be used to guide site-specific research and implementation projects to hasten the phase out of a targeted chemical by replacing it with an integrated sustainable cropping system, rather than with replacement chemicals. Biologically intensive integrated pest management, cover cropping, crop rotation, reduced synthetic fertilizer and pesticide inputs, and on-farm research are important elements of sustainable cropping systems.
- o Research, demonstrations, or public educational training activities to institutionalize sustainable agricultural practices including integrated pest management techniques to reduce use of pesticides.

COMBINATION OF ACTIVITIES:

- o Develop a course on pollution prevention technologies and applications that will make information relating to pollution prevention technology and applications available to facilities and others who are addressing the environmental problems of affected communities. The course could include policy regulations updates, problem-solving mechanisms and materials on available resources, and could address the reduction of pollutants across all environmental media. The goal would be to acquire leadership, managerial, and technical skills to successfully implement a cost-effective pollution prevention program in any size organization.
- o Conduct a project to demonstrate prevention progress that can be achieved if a whole community focuses major and concerted attention upon implementing pollution prevention as its preferred waste management strategy. Targeted audiences for project activities within the environmental justice community could be: business and industry, government and other institutions, and the general public. The waste management strategy could include establishment of a mechanism to develop pollution prevention policies, development of methods to educate local business, industry leaders, and the public on pollution prevention concepts and their daily applications, including providing technical assistance to small businesses to encourage them to implement a pollution prevention program, or establishment of a program for city government as a model.

- o Integrate pollution prevention and energy conservation practices and awareness within various sectors through cooperative partnerships with construction, building and architecture businesses in the community.
- o Assess existing environmental justice community energy and water usage and determine methods to reduce water usage which will result in reduced wastewater discharge. Provide community information brochures and cable TV broadcasts to the community on water conservation methods, energy efficiency and conservation measures and methods of source reduction of solid waste.
- o Provide workshops and on-site technical assistance in low-income communities. The workshop could promote source reduction and educate generators regarding state and federal regulatory requirements for managing toxic wastes.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF 424

This is a standard form used by applicants as a required facesheet for preapplications and applications submitted for Federal assistance. It will be used by Federal agencies to obtain applicant certification that States which have established a review and comment procedure in response to Executive Order 12372 and have selected the program to be included in their process, have been given an opportunity to review the applicant's submission.

- | Item: | Entry: | Item: | Entry: |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1. | Self-explanatory. | 12. | List only the largest political entities affected (e.g., State, counties, cities) |
| 2. | Date application submitted to Federal agency (or State if applicable) & applicant's control number (if applicable). | 13. | Self-explanatory. |
| 3. | State use only (if applicable). | 14. | List the applicant's Congressional District and any District(s) affected by the program or project. |
| 4. | If this application is to continue or revise an existing award, enter present Federal identifier number. If for a new project, leave blank. | 15. | Amount requested or to be contributed during the first funding/budget period by each contributor. Value of in-kind contributions should be included on appropriate lines as applicable. If the action will result in a dollar change to an existing award, indicate <u>only</u> the amount of the change. For decreases, enclose the amounts in parentheses. If both basic and supplemental amounts are included, show breakdown on an attached sheet. For multiple program funding, use totals and show breakdown using same categories as item 15. |
| 5. | Legal name of applicant, name of primary organizational unit which will undertake the assistance activity, complete address of the applicant, and name and telephone number of the person to contact on matters related to this application. | 16. | Applicants should contact the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for Federal Executive Order 12372 to determine whether the application is subject to the State intergovernmental review process. |
| 6. | Enter Employer Identification Number (EIN) as assigned by the Internal Revenue Service. | 17. | This question applies to the applicant organization, not the person who signs as the authorized representative. Categories of debt include delinquent audit disallowances, loans and taxes. |
| 7. | Enter the appropriate letter in the space provided. | 18. | To be signed by the authorized representative of the applicant. A copy of the governing body's authorization for you to sign this application as official representative must be on file in the applicant's office. (Certain Federal agencies may require that this authorization be submitted as part of the application.) |
| 8. | Check appropriate box and enter appropriate letter(s) in the space(s) provided:
— "New" means a new assistance award.
— "Continuation" means an extension for an additional funding/budget period for a project with a projected completion date.
— "Revision" means any change in the Federal Government's financial obligation or contingent liability from an existing obligation. | | |
| 9. | Name of Federal agency from which assistance is being requested with this application. | | |
| 10. | Use the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number and title of the program under which assistance is requested. | | |
| 11. | Enter a brief descriptive title of the project. If more than one program is involved, you should append an explanation on a separate sheet. If appropriate (e.g., construction or real property projects), attach a map showing project location. For preapplications, use a separate sheet to provide a summary description of this project. | | |

BUDGET INFORMATION — Non-Construction Programs

SECTION A — BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1.		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTALS		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION B — BUDGET CATEGORIES

6 Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY				Total (5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
a. Personnel	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Fringe Benefits					
c. Travel					
d. Equipment					
e. Supplies					
f. Contractual					
g. Construction					
h. Other					
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a - 6h)					
j. Indirect Charges					
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
7. Program Income	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

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SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	TOTALS
	\$	\$	\$	\$
0.				
1.				
2. TOTALS (sum of lines 0 and 1)	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
3. Federal	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
4. NonFederal					
5. TOTAL (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (Years)			
	(b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
6	\$	\$	\$	\$
7				
8				
9				
10 TOTALS (sum of lines 6 - 9)	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION

(Attach additional Sheets if Necessary)

11 Direct Charges:	22. Indirect Charges:
13 Remarks:	

B - 4