

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

PPIS OBJECTIVES

To build state pollution prevention capabilities.

To test, at the state level, innovative pollution prevention approaches and methodologies.

To foster coordination and exchange of information between federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector.

To target high-risk environmental problems in sectors not traditionally addressed by EPA, such as agriculture, energy, and transportation.

To leverage EPA resources through seed money and well-targeted grants.



POLLUTION PREVENTION INCENTIVES FOR STATES

United States Environmental Protection Agency | Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics | EPA/742-F-93-002 | Fall 1993 | Mail Code 7409



WHAT IS POLLUTION PREVENTION?

Pollution prevention is the use of procedures, practices, or processes that reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants and waste at the source. Examples within the manufacturing sector include input substitution or modification, product reformulation, process modifications, improved housekeeping, and on-site closed-loop recycling. Further, pollution prevention includes other practices that reduce or eliminate pollutants through:

- Increased efficiency in the use of raw materials energy, water, or other resources
- Protection of natural resources by conservation

The passage of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 began a new era of environmental protection policy for the United States. After years of applying "end-of-pipe" controls to pollution after generation, our focus has now shifted to the initial stages of production. We encourage all facilities to apply techniques that prevent pollution at the source. The Act established a hierarchy of preferred environmental management practices indicating that pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever possible. Pollution that cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally sound manner. Where there are no feasible prevention or recycling opportunities, treatment/disposal should be used as a last resort. EPA is charged with promoting pollution prevention as the preferred approach to protecting the environment and reducing environmental risks.

WHAT IS THE POLLUTION PREVENTION INCENTIVES FOR STATES GRANT PROGRAM?

The Pollution Prevention Incentives for States (PPIS) grant program provides matching funds to states to support pollution prevention activities and develop state programs. EPA designed the grant program to give the states flexibility to address local needs. Because states have closer, more direct contact with industry and hence are more aware of local needs, EPA believes that state-based environmental programs can make a unique contribution to pollution prevention.

Since the grant program began in 1989, almost every state has established a pollution prevention program. Over half of the states have enacted pollution prevention laws, many of which provide long-term funding for pollution prevention activities. Now that the states have developed basic capabilities, EPA has shifted responsibility for implementing the grant program from Headquarters to the Regions. This shift gives the Regions flexibility to focus resources on regional priorities.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING?

State agencies (including state universities) are the primary recipients of PPIS funding. The District of Columbia, federally-recognized Indian tribes, territories and possessions of the United States are also eligible for funding. Local governments, private universities, private non-profits, and individuals are not eligible for funding by themselves. These groups are encouraged, however, to work with existing pollution prevention programs to coordinate activities. Local governments and private groups may receive funding by teaming-up with state programs. Contact the appropriate EPA Regional Pollution Prevention Coordinator listed in the pocket of this brochure for more information.

SAVING MONEY—REDUCING WASTE

Tennessee is just one of many states that offers an extensive technical assistance program to businesses. Since 1989, Tennessee Waste Reduction Assistance Program's (WRAP) pollution prevention experts have performed over 200 on-site assessments for companies in a variety of industries.

Companies found that reducing waste led to savings in disposal, raw materials, labor, and utilities costs. In addition, companies increased revenue by selling recyclable goods.

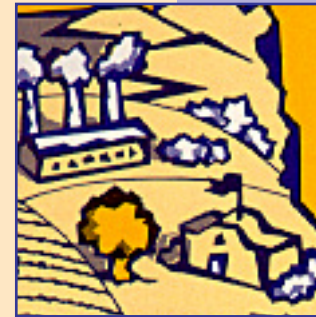
A follow-up study of 31 companies that received assistance revealed that, on average, companies saved \$41,500 per year by adopting the recommendations of WRAP experts.

These recommendations resulted in waste reductions of:

- 1.3 million pounds of hazardous waste
- 8.8 million pounds solid waste
- 91,000 gallons per day wastewater
- 87,000 gallons per day water consumption

WHAT TYPES OF ACTIVITIES DO PPIS GRANTS SUPPORT?

PPIS supports numerous activities to promote the pollution prevention ethic. Many grant recipients focus resources in the following areas:



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



to help industry identify pollution prevention opportunities. Many programs offer free, confidential, non-regulatory, on-site pollution and waste assessments; telephone assistance over a hotline; or referral to industry-specific publications.

LEGISLATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



to ensure long-term state support for pollution prevention activities.

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

targeted to industry, consumers, and schools. Recipients may develop industry-specific fact sheets, videos, or curricula; provide an information clearinghouse on pollution prevention; or organize conferences and give presentations.



TECHNICAL TRAINING

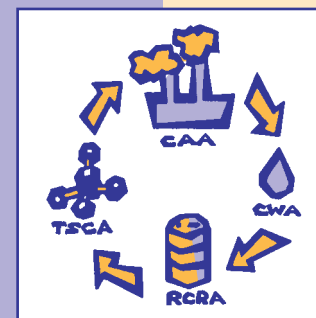
in source reduction techniques for businesses, students and government officials.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

that test innovative pollution prevention approaches and methodologies.



REGULATORY INTEGRATION



of pollution prevention into all environmental regulations to minimize the transfer of pollutants from one environmental medium (air, land, or water) to another.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION



of companies for voluntary pollution prevention activities and achievements.

WHAT ISSUES DO GRANT APPLICATIONS NEED TO ADDRESS?

State Pollution Prevention Capabilities: Proposals should seek to build state pollution prevention capabilities or test, at the state level, innovative prevention approaches and methodologies.

Cross-Media Transfer of Pollutants: Applicants should describe how the proposed activity will minimize the transfer of pollutants from one environmental medium (air, land, water) to another.

State Pollution Prevention Goals/Local Needs: Applicants should highlight state pollution prevention goals and identify populations that are targeted for outreach. Applicants are encouraged to discuss their goals in light of EPA's Pollution Prevention Strategy and support participation in EPA voluntary programs (such as the Green Lights or the 33/50 programs).

Integration with Other State Pollution Prevention Activities: Applicants should describe how the proposed activity will fit with other pollution prevention activities already underway in the state.

Measures of Success: Applicants should specify how they plan to measure progress reducing pollution.

Long-Term Funding Mechanisms: Proposals should identify plans for implementing a multimedia pollution prevention program beyond the initial funding period.

WHAT DO I HAVE TO DO TO APPLY FOR A GRANT?

To receive an application and instructions, eligible applicants should contact the appropriate EPA Regional Pollution Prevention Coordinator listed in the pocket of this brochure.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

Please contact the appropriate EPA Regional Pollution Prevention Coordinator listed in the pocket of this brochure.

