

designing and implementing training programs for such communities to promote pollution prevention initiatives.

- Conduct demonstration projects in support of EPA voluntary programs (such as the 33/50 Program, 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.

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

- Establish demonstration projects to provide financial assistance through establishment of a revolving loan fund to assist small businesses in obtaining loans for pollution prevention-oriented activities.

## II. Definition of Environmental Justice and Pollution Prevention

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

Pollution prevention is defined by EPA 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 better understand pollution prevention, EPA has established a hierarchy of environmental management practices. In order of preference, these practices include:

- Pollution Prevention
- Recycling
- Treatment
- Disposal

This grant program is focused on using the top of the hierarchy (pollution

prevention) to bring about better environmental protection.

## III. Eligibility

Eligible applicants include any incorporated non-profit or grassroots organization, as well as any Federally-recognized tribal government, any city, county or local government organization such as a local education, health, energy, transportation, housing, environment agency or community college. Organizations must be incorporated to apply for funds. State agencies are also eligible but will not be a priority for funding as community-based organizations and/or local governments are the primary groups EPA is trying to reach through this program. State agencies interested in applying are encouraged to work cooperatively with community groups or local programs to strengthen their proposal. Private businesses and individuals are not eligible. Organizations excluded from applying directly are encouraged to work with eligible applicants in developing proposals that include them as participants in the projects. EPA strongly encourages this type of cooperative arrangement.

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 Region per year under the EJP2 grant program. Organizations seeking funds from the EJP2 grants can request up to \$100,000.

The Federal government requires that all non-profit organizations receiving grants be incorporated. EPA, in order to reach out to communities unfamiliar with government procedures, will accept grant applications from incorporated organizations acting as a sponsor or umbrella for community groups that would otherwise be ineligible to apply directly. The sponsoring organization may represent up to three community groups, and must specifically identify the community groups that will be participating in the project.

All awardees must also comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 31 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments) or 40 CFR part 30 (General Regulation for Assistance Program for other than State and Local Governments).

## IV. EPA Regional Contacts

For further information please contact the appropriate EPA Regional staff person listed below:

James Younger, U.S. EPA Region 1, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Boston, MA 02202, 617-565-3403.

Janet Sapadin, U.S. EPA Region 2, Jacob K. Javits Federal Building, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278, 212-264-1925.

Dominique Lueckenhoff, U.S. EPA Region 3, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA 19107, 215-597-6529.

Carol Monell, U.S. EPA Region 4, 345 Courtland St., NE, Atlanta, GA 30365, 404-347-3555 or 6779.

Phil Kaplan, U.S. EPA Region 5, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604-3507, 312-353-4669.

Donna Tisdall, U.S. EPA Region 6, First Interstate Bank Tower at Fountain Place, 1445 Ross Avenue, 12th Floor, Suite 1200, Dallas, TX 75202-2733, 214-665-6528.

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### Three Peer Review Workshops on Draft Chapters of the Revised EPA Document: Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meetings.

**SUMMARY:** Three peer review workshops will be held by the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (ECAO) of EPA'S Office of Health and Environmental Assessment to facilitate preparation of draft chapters dealing with (1) respiratory tract dosimetry and toxicology of particulate matter; (2) airborne particle sampling and analysis methods, ambient concentrations, and exposure to particulate matter; and (3) epidemiology studies of health effects