

Appendix N—Summary of Potential Funding Sources

Appendix N—Contents

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Summary of Potential Funding Sources for Responding to Area-Wide Soil Contamination

	Activities Funded	Eligible Parties	Total Amount Available	Average Award	Comments
State Sources					
Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation & conservation lands (incl. local & State parks)	Municipal subdivisions (cities, counties, & parks/recreation, school & port districts), Tribes, State agencies	\$937,500 (2003)		Requires 50% match; funds appropriated by legislature
MTCA Public Participation Grants	Public outreach/education to motivate people to change behavior change & take action to improve the environment	Non-profit organizations and citizens groups	\$900,000 (for 2003-05)	\$1,000-\$60,000 per applicant or per site per year	Funded through 1% of the State & Local Toxics Accounts
MTCA Remedial Action Grants – Site Hazard Assessment Grants	Site hazard assessments	Local government institutions	\$2.3 million (in 2001-03)		
MTCA Remedial Action Grants – Site Study and Remediation Grants	Remedial investigations, feasibility studies, pilot studies, remedial designs, interim actions, or cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites	Local government institutions	\$20 million for formal cleanup sites & \$3.1 million for TSP studies (in 2001-03)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds up to 50% of eligible costs • Long-term monitoring costs, legal fees, & most retroactive costs are not eligible
MTCA Remedial Action Grants – Voluntary Cleanup Program Grants	Completed independent cleanups	Local government institutions	\$700,000 (in 2001-03)	Ceiling of \$100,000	Up to 50% of (retroactive) costs are eligible
OCD-Administered Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – General Purpose Grant	Community & economic development projects that benefit low & moderate-income persons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community & public facilities • Public services • Housing rehabilitation • Infrastructure development 	Cities/towns with less than 50,000 in population; counties with less than 200,000	\$7 million	Up to \$750,000	Large cities/counties may be eligible for CDBGs directly from HUD (see below)

	Activities Funded	Eligible Parties	Total Amount Available	Average Award	Comments
OCD-Administered CDBG – Planning Only Grant	<p>Planning projects that benefit low & moderate-income persons and that do one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address public health & safety issues • Improve essential services • Complete a necessary step in community dev't strategy 	Cities/towns with less than 50,000 in population; counties with less than 200,000	\$400,000	Up to \$24,000 (or up to \$40,000 for a multiple jurisdiction planning project)	Large cities/counties may be eligible for CDBGs directly from HUD (see below)
School Construction Assistance Program Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical assistance and matching monies for school district construction projects • Eligible activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inspection and testing ○ Architect/engineering fees ○ Construction management 	WA State School districts			Requires a match by School district; prioritization criteria set by WAC (at 180-27-500 through 535)
State Toxics Control Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous waste sites cleanup program • Hazardous waste planning, management, regulation, enforcement, technical assistance, and public education • Environmental health protection and monitoring programs • Other waste programs/activities 	State Departments of Ecology, Health, Agriculture, and Revenue, and the WA State Patrol	\$57 million requested (in 2001-03)		The forecast for the 2003-05 budget is substantially lower.
Federal Sources					
CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood-lead screening • Envi. investigations to identify & reduce sources of lead exposure 	DOH, Tribes, and local governments	\$37.1 million (for FY 2003)	~\$500K	Focused on young children in high-risk populations
EPA Brownfields Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site assessment of brownfields • Cleanup of brownfields • Capitalization of brownfields cleanup revolving loan funds 	State, Local, and Tribal governments; non-profits (for cleanup grants only)	\$200 million (in FY 2003)	Up to \$200K for assessment & cleanup grants; up to \$1 mill. for loan fund grants	

	Activities Funded	Eligible Parties	Total Amount Available	Average Award	Comments
EPA/NIEHS Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Research Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidisciplinary research on environmental threats to children's health • Translating research findings into public policy, community needs, & info for the health care community 	Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Research (with community-based research projects)	\$9 million	Up to \$1 million per year for 5 years	UW School of Public Health has 2 centers – 1 studies effects of children's exposure to contaminants in urban & agricultural settings
EPA Environmental Education Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating communities, teachers, or students about public health • Improving teaching skills • Building capacity to develop envi. education programs 	Ecology, OSPI, school districts, colleges/ universities, & nonprofit organizations	\$2-\$3 million per year	Most are \$25K or less; few are >\$125K	May be administered by NSF in the future
EPA Environmental Justice Small Grants	<p>Efforts to promote environmental justice, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education & training • assessment & improvement of local envi. problems 	Community-based organizations, other non-profits & Tribes	\$1.5 million (in FY 2003)	Up to \$15K for non-Superfund projects	
EPA Regional Geographic Initiative Funding	Geographically based projects filling gaps in the protection of human health & environment	States, Tribes, local governments, public or private nonprofit institutions & profit makers in some cases	\$400,000 (in FY 2002)	\$10-50K	Projects must be based on a regional, state, tribal or other strategic plan
EPA Tribal Lead Program Development Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline assessment of exposure and risks of exposure to lead of Tribal children • Lead outreach/education 	Federally recognized Tribes or consortiums	\$1.4 million (in FY 2003)	Up to \$75K for assessments, \$50K for outreach (\$125K for both)	
Federal Brownfields Tax Incentive	Site assessment, cleanup, and operations and maintenance costs for brownfields cleanups conducted from 8/1997 to 12/2003	Taxpayers who own property for business or income generation (cleanup of personal use property ineligible)	All eligible cleanup costs are deductible	N/A	Need statement from Ecology to verify that there has been a release, threat of release, or disposal of hazardous substances
HUD Community Development Block Grants	Variety of community development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States (State-administered CDBG programs) • urban cities (entitlement grants) 	\$1.3 billion for States; \$3.1 billion in entitlement grants (FY 03)	Awards determined by formula	Should focus on low and moderate income people

	Activities Funded	Eligible Parties	Total Amount Available	Average Award	Comments
NIH Superfund Hazardous Substances Research Grants	Interdisciplinary research programs linking biomedical research with ecological, engineering, & geoscience studies	Colleges & universities; subcontracts may go to public or private orgs.	\$48.9 million (in FY 2003)	~\$2 million	Only non-competing awards will be made in FY 2003
Private Sources					
Bullitt Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public outreach & education Cleanup of contaminated sites Other environmental programs 	Non-profit organizations (including Tribes & public agencies)	\$5.6 million (in 2002)	\$20,000 (education) or \$48,000 (toxics)	
Cities United for Science Progress (CUSP) <i>Lead-Safe...for Kids' Sake Grant Program</i>	"new and effective solutions to make city neighborhoods lead-safe" (e.g., programs, public policy, education, collaborations)	Members of United States Conference of Mayors (i.e., cities)	\$750,000	Five grants @ \$100,000; One grant @ \$250,000	Collaboration between United States Conference of Mayors and DuPont
Home Depot Grant Program	Environmental projects in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleanup and recycling Lead poisoning prevention Forestry and ecology Green building design 	501(c)(3) non-profits in communities with Home Depot facilities	Has awarded millions of dollars in envi. grants since '93		Other grant areas are affordable housing, at-risk youth, & disaster preparedness
Seattle Foundation	Capital campaigns, equipment/facility needs, and operating support	King County non-profit organizations with 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status	\$58.8 million (in 2000)	Most grants are \$5,000-10,000; largest was \$125,000 in 1999	
Other Sources					
Federal and/or State Legislative Appropriations	Map development, education, sampling, cleanup, policy development, research, etc.		uncertain		
Insurance	Education, assessment, cleanup, and associated activities		uncertain		Environmental claims from old insurance policies
Potentially Responsible/Liable Parties	Education, assessment, cleanup, and associated activities		uncertain		Pesticide manufacturers, smelter operators
Superfund/CERCLA	Education, assessment, cleanup, and associated activities		uncertain		Used when PRP funding not sufficient

Information Sheets on State Funding Sources

Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program

Description:

The Washington Wildlife and Recreation program (WWRP) was created by the 1990 Legislature in response to increasing public demand for outdoor recreation land and growing concerns about loss of wildlife habitat. Administered by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC), the Program's primary goal is "...to acquire as soon as possible the most significant lands for wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation purposes before they are converted to other uses, and to develop existing public recreational land and facilities to meet the needs of present and future generations." For further information, see RCW 79A.15.005.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

Since its inception, the legislature has appropriated \$363 million for the WWRP. For the 2001-2003 biennium, the WWRP received a capital budget appropriation of \$45 million. Information on per-project allocations was not available.

Stability of Funding Source:

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program funding comes primarily from the sale of state general obligation bonds authorized via biennial legislative appropriations. In large measure, the program's continuing success is the result of the cooperative efforts of the Governor, legislature, and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition (100+ organizations from business, labor, political, environmental and sporting interests).

Eligible Parties:

- Municipal subdivisions (cities, towns, counties, and port, park and recreation, and school districts)
- State agencies
- Tribal governments

Eligible Activities:

WWRP provides funding assistance for a broad range of land protection, park development, preservation/conservation, and outdoor recreation facilities. Grants are divided into seven categories:

- Local Parks for acquisition, development and renovation (open only to local agencies)
- State Parks for acquisition and development (open only to the State Parks and Recreation Commission)
- Trails for acquisition and development (open to local and state agencies)
- Water Access sites for acquisition and development (open to local and state agencies)
- Urban Wildlife Habitat (open to local and state agencies)
- Critical Habitat for acquisition and development (open to state agencies)
- Natural Areas for acquisition and development (open to state agencies)

Limitations on Project Duration:

Local and tribal government grant recipients must provide at least 50% matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Applications were due May 1 for the 2003 grant cycle, with grants to be awarded in September.

Grant applications are evaluated in seven categories: *local parks, state parks, water access, trails, critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat*. Applications are evaluated annually in a competitive

process by teams with expertise specific to those categories. IAC submits prioritized lists of projects to the Governor and legislature for final approval. Funds are allocated to each category by formulas established in statute.

Reference for More Information:

<http://www.iac.wa.gov/iac/grants/wwrp.htm>

MTCA Public Participation Grants

Description:

Public Participation grants are available through Model Toxics Control Act funding. These grants are provided to citizen groups and not-for-profit organizations to help people participate in the decisions made at hazardous waste cleanup sites. The grants also provide funding for projects that promote proper waste management practices by citizens and businesses.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

Based on current revenue forecasts, an estimated \$900,000 is available for the 2003-2005 biennial-funding cycle. Grants will be awarded in amounts from \$1,000 to \$60,000 per applicants or per site per year. There is no requirement for “matching funds,” but groups should expect to invest resources in the project.

Stability of Funding Source:

The Public Participation Grants are funded through the state Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). The Act generates funds through a tax on hazardous substances sold in the state. Of that tax, 53% is deposited into the Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA) and 47% into the State Toxics Control Account (STCA). These grants are funded through 1% of the total of the State and Local Toxic Control accounts. The total amount available for public participation grants varies annually, based on tax revenues.

Eligible Parties:

Public Participation grants are provided to citizen groups and not-for-profit organizations to help people participate in the decisions made at hazardous waste cleanup sites. Businesses, government agencies, Indian tribes and universities do not qualify.

Eligible Activities:

Public participation grant projects should motivate people to change their behavior and take action that will improve the environment. The grants also provide funding for projects that promote proper waste management practices by citizens and businesses.

A grant may be used to pay for technical experts who help people understand hazardous-waste site cleanup issues. It can cover the costs of holding meetings, workshops and other events that inform people and motivate them to change their behavior. It can support printing and distributing reports, brochures and other materials, and renting equipment and buying supplies.

A grant may NOT be used to pay for independent sampling, product research and development, legal action, lobbying activities, or capital items such as furniture, machinery or computers.

Past projects have helped people understand and comment on hazardous-waste site cleanup proposals, shop for products that reduce waste, and use less hazardous substances in their businesses. Examples of past projects include the following:

- An ongoing arsenic and lead related grant was offered to the Heavy Metals Remediation Committee on Vashon-Maury Island. This group has produced educational materials, sponsored public meetings and recently organized a public symposium titled, “get the scoop on our dirt.”
- The North Everett Neighborhood Association has also received grants to support their efforts to inform their community about the Everett Smelter cleanup and to support public involvement in the decision making.

Limitations on Project Duration:

Projects may receive funding for all or part of a biennium; however, allocated grant funds may not be carried into the next funding period and unused funds are returned.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Applications for funding are due in October of the year prior to the start of a new biennium. Ecology accepts applications for public participation grants during an annual application period. People on the public participation grants mailing list will be notified by mail when the application period opens.

The application period for the 2003-05 funding cycle extended from Monday, September 1, 2002, through Thursday, October 31, 2002.

Reference for More Information:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/wac173321.html>

MTCA Remedial Action Grants

Description

Remedial action grants are funded from the local toxics control account, as established by the Model Toxics Control Act. The purpose of the remedial action grant is to help local governments to study and cleanup properties within their jurisdiction. There are four general types of remedial action grants:

- Site Remediation Grants
- Site Hazard Assessment Grants
- Voluntary Cleanup Program Grants
- Special Project Grants

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

Total Funds Available: The 2001-03 remedial action grant budget totaled \$50 million dollars. During the 2001-3 biennium, Ecology received a remedial action grants allocation of approximately \$27.5 million. Of these funds, \$20 million was provided to formal cleanup sites. Additional amounts were allocated for site hazard assessments (\$2.3 million), Tacoma Smelter Plume studies (\$3.1 million), and \$700,000 for voluntary cleanups. The remaining \$1.5 million was allocated underground storage tanks and derelict ships.

Funds Available per Project: Site Hazard Assessments are eligible for full funding, available through local health districts. For a site remediation grant, a local government may receive up to 50% of its eligible project costs for remedial investigations and feasibility studies, and up to 50% for remedial designs, interim actions and remedial actions. Counties deemed to be economically disadvantaged may receive up to 25% additional funding. An additional 15% credit may be available for projects using innovative technology. Ecology will determine repayment expectations on a case-by-case basis and repayment terms will be included in the grant agreement between Ecology and the local government.

Stability of Funding Source:

Funding for remedial action grants is allocated through the local toxics control account. The total amount available for remedial action grants varies annually, based on tax revenues.

Eligible Parties:

Local government institutions including towns, cities, counties, school districts, fire districts, public utility districts and port districts are eligible for Remedial Action Grants. Remedial Action Grants are not available to private parties.

Eligible Activities:

Remedial action grants can fund a variety of site assessment and cleanup activities, including the following.

- Site Hazard Assessment Grants: The purpose of site hazard assessment grants is to involve local health districts and departments in assessing the degree of contamination at suspected hazardous waste sites according to WAC 173-340-320.
- Voluntary Cleanup Program Grants: Local governments that have completed an independent cleanup, submitted an independent cleanup report to Ecology's Voluntary Cleanup Program, and received a status of No Further Action from Ecology are eligible to have certain cleanup costs reimbursed. Under these grants, local governments may receive up to 50% retroactive matching funds with a ceiling of \$100,000.
- Site Study and Remediation Grants: Eligibility for site study and remediation grants is limited to applicants that meet the standards as defined in WAC 173-322-040. Authorized site study and

remediation activities include remedial investigation, feasibility study, pilot study, remedial design, interim action or cleanup action at hazardous waste sites.

Eligible Costs:

Grant-eligible costs include reasonable costs for remedial investigations, feasibility studies, studies, pilot studies, remedial designs, interim actions, cleanup action plans, capital costs of long term monitoring systems, operation and maintenance costs incurred during the first year of cleanup after facilities/equipment have been installed or constructed, certain retroactive cost. Other eligible costs include underground storage tank removal and other remedial actions included in a decree or order.

Ineligible Costs:

Ineligible costs include long term monitoring, legal fees and penalties, most retroactive costs, source control and prevention at non-landfill sites and natural resource assessments.

Limitations on Project Duration:

Funds are generally for use during the biennium in which they were granted.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

There is no set time period for applying for remedial action grants. However, Ecology must receive application within 60 days of the effective date of the order or decree for site remedial actions or from receiving a no-further-action letter or compliance letter for voluntary cleanups.

Reference for More Information:

Interim Remedial Action Grant Guidelines: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/99505.html>

Fact Sheet: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0107046.pdf>

OCD-Administered Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – General Purpose Grant

Description

CDBG General Purpose grants are made available annually through a competitive application process to assist cities, towns, and counties in carrying out significant community and economic development projects that principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

Money Available (Per Project):

The maximum amount for a single grant is \$750,000.

Stability of Funding Source:

Depending on congressional action, approximately \$7 million in grant monies is normally available each funding cycle under the General Purpose Program.

Eligible Parties:

Eligible applicants are cities and towns with less than 50,000 in population or counties with less than 200,000 in population that are non-entitlement jurisdictions or are not participants in a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Urban County Entitlement Consortium.

Eligible Activities:

- Housing rehabilitation projects
- Projects in support of new housing construction; this is usually acquisition and infrastructure
- Economic Development, such as revolving loan funds, infrastructure, and incubators Community
- Facilities, such as community centers, health care facilities, and ECEAP/ Headstart facilities
- Public Facilities, such as water, wastewater, storm sewer, and streets Comprehensive projects requiring a combination of activities such as housing rehabilitation and infrastructure improvements Public Services providing counseling, job training, or other benefits Barrier
- Removal for handicap accessibility

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Projects must principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Low- and moderate-income is defined as 80 percent of county median income. Applicants may submit one request each funding cycle. Applications are available in September when application workshops are conducted. Applications are due in mid-November; rating and selection is complete by end of February. Applications are rated by a review committee, given a numerical score and funded highest score first until all available funds have been awarded. Awards are announced in February.

Reference for More Information:

http://www.oed.wa.gov/info/lgd/cdp/CDP/pdffiles/CDBG_GP_02.pdf

OCD-Administered Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – Planning Only Grant

Description

The Washington State Small Cities CDBG Program is designed to fund local housing, public and community facilities, economic development, and planning projects that principally benefit low and moderate-income households.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

A fund of \$400,000 was available in 2002. The Planning-Only Grant Program is one of several CDBG programs that award funds throughout the state. Eligible town, cities or counties can apply for up to \$24,000 for a single jurisdiction or \$40,000 for a multiple jurisdiction planning project that principally benefits low- and moderate- income persons.

Stability of Funding Source:

Unknown

Eligible Parties:

Eligible applicants for the Washington State Small Cities CDBG Program are cities and towns with less than 50,000 in populations or counties with less than 200,000 in populations provided the cities, towns, and counties do not participate as members of HUD Urban County Consortiums.

Indian tribes and special purpose organizations such as public housing authorities, port districts, community action agencies, and economic development councils, are not eligible to apply directly to the CDBG Program for funding. However, eligible jurisdictions may choose to involve Indian tribes within their jurisdiction or to involve other organizations in activities funded by a grant.

Eligible Activities:

All local projects must meet at least one of three national objectives of this federal-funded program (Title 1, Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended), which are to:

- Principally benefit persons of low-income
- Prevent or eliminate slums or blight; or
- Meet urgent community development needs that pose a serious and immediate threat to public health or safety.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Projects must principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Low- and moderate-income is defined as 80 percent of county median income. Applicants may submit one request each funding cycle.

Reference for More Information:

http://www.oed.wa.gov/info/lgd/cdp/cdp/pdf/files/cdbg_POG_02.pdf
or call Janice Roderick at (360) 725-3013

School Construction Assistance Program Grants

Description

School Construction Assistance Program Grants provide technical assistance and matching monies for school district construction projects

Money Available (Total):

\$175,392,591 was allocated for 2003-2005. Match is required. The matching ratio is the percentage of the matchable amount of project costs that will be paid for by the state and is determined in accordance with the matching formula set forth in RCW 28A.525.166. The ratio varies in relation to the local district's ability to raise funds measured in terms of assessed value per student. Statewide, matching ratios average 50 percent, but vary from a mandated minimum of 20 percent to 100 percent. The variation in matching ratios equalizes the differences in local school districts' abilities to fund construction.

Stability of Funding Source:

Unknown

Eligible Parties:

Washington State School Districts

Eligible Activities:

Eligible activities include:

- Inspection and testing
- Architect/engineering fees
- Construction management

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

A project is eligible for state funding if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Need for instructional space based on un-housed students.
2. Need for modernization of an existing facility that satisfies the housing needs of the district and is more than 20 years old and has not been modernized under the provisions of chapter 180-33 WAC in the last 20 years.
3. Need for modernization of a facility that was built after January 1, 1993, and is at least 30 years old.
4. Replacement of existing facilities in lieu of modernization generally subject to the same criteria as modernization.

Reference for More Information:

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Facilities Section
(360) 725-6000

<http://www.k12.wa.us/facilities/default.asp>

State Toxics Control Account

Description:

Two accounts have been established under the Model Toxics Control Act:

- The State Toxics Control Account (STCA) funds the operations of state agencies and their contractors.
- The Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA) is used for grants and loans to local governments and other local organizations. (NOTE: Grants available through the Local Toxics Control Account, such as public participation and remedial action grants, are described in separate summaries.)

Source of Funding and Money Available:

The primary source of revenue to the State (and Local) Toxics Control Accounts is the Hazardous Substances Tax. This tax is levied at the rate of 0.7% (\$7 per \$1,000) of the wholesale value of hazardous substances. Of the total tax receipts, 47% is allocated to the STCA; the remaining 53% is allocated to the LTCA. Over 8,000 different hazardous substances are subject to the tax. Revenue collections from this tax have varied widely from revenue projections in the past, and are expected to continue to fluctuate in the future. The Hazardous Substance Tax is the sole source of revenue for the LTCA, but the STCA also receives revenue from recovered costs of remedial actions, penalties collected or recovered, and any other money appropriated by the legislature such as Mixed Waste Fees.

In the 2001–2003 biennium, forecasts for revenue from the Hazardous Substance Tax were estimated at \$76,400,000, with an additional estimated \$15,800,000 in legislative appropriations added to the STCA. The forecast for the 2003-2005 biennium is substantially lower.

Stability of Funding Source:

The Hazardous Substances Tax provides a regular, yet fluctuating source of funds for the State (and Local) Toxics Control Accounts.

Eligible Parties:

The Departments of Ecology, Health, Agriculture, and Revenue and the Washington State Patrol receive funding from the State Toxics Control Account.

Eligible Activities:

The State Toxics Control Account can be used to fund a variety of activities, including the hazardous waste sites cleanup program. The table below lists the legislatively authorized activities and the distribution of funding requests for those activities for the 2001-2003 biennium. Requests for STCA appropriations typically exceed revenue forecasts for that account.

Requests for Funds from the State Toxics Control Account, 2001-2003 Biennium

	Legislatively Authorized Activity	Dollars	Percent
1	Hazardous waste sites cleanup program.	\$19,725,878	34.7%
2	Hazardous waste planning, management, regulation, enforcement, technical assistance, and public education.	6,238,918	11.0%
3	Regulation of mixed waste facilities.	9,763,466	17.2%
4	Water and environmental health protection and monitoring programs.	6,180,524	10.9%
5	State matching funds required under federal cleanup law, and public funding for cleanup where there is no liable person economically able to pay.	5,004,967	8.8%

	Legislatively Authorized Activity	Dollars	Percent
6	Solid waste planning, management, regulation, enforcement, technical assistance, and public education.	3,551,330	6.2%
7	State programs for the safe reduction, recycling or disposal of hazardous waste from households, small businesses, and agriculture.	5,516,390	9.7%
8	Hazardous materials emergency response training.	461,000	0.8%
9	Public Participation Grants.	360,000	0.6%
10	Administration of the Hazardous Substance Tax collection.	67,000	0.1%
	<i>Total STCA Appropriation Request for 2001-2003 Biennium:</i>	<i>\$56,869,473</i>	<i>100%</i>

Process and Timeline for Allocating Funds:

Funds from the STCA are allocated on a biennial basis.

Information Sheets on Federal Funding Sources

CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Grants

Description:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provides grants to State and local government agencies to develop, improve, and expand their capacity to address childhood lead poisoning in communities with demonstrated high-risk populations.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

Grant obligations for FY 2003 are estimated to total \$37.1 million. Funding for individual projects ranges from \$75,000 to \$1.5 million, with an average award of \$504,000.

Stability of Funding Source:

The first grants for this program were awarded in FY 1990. The total amount of funds allocated annually has been increasing, from \$31.9 million in FY 2001 to an estimated \$37.1 million in FY 2003.

Eligible Parties:

Eligible applicants include State health departments or other State health agencies, Tribal governments, and local governments (local jurisdictions must apply either directly to CDC as a grantee or through a statewide grant application). The primary beneficiaries of the grants, other than the public agencies, are intended to be children between the ages of six months to six years who are screened for lead poisoning and the family members who care for them.

Eligible Activities:

The objectives of this grant program are to fund activities that:

- develop and/or enhance surveillance systems to monitor blood lead levels
- ensure that children potentially exposed to lead receive appropriate follow-up care
- ensure awareness and action among members of the public and professionals regarding childhood lead poisoning prevention
- expand primary prevention of childhood lead poisoning in high risk areas in collaboration with other government and community-based organizations

In particular, the CDC expects that grantees will, among other things, establish, expand, or improve:

- services to assure that children in high-risk areas are screened
- environmental investigations to rapidly identify and reduce sources of lead exposure

Limitations on Project Duration:

Financial assistance is provided for a 12-month budget period (July 1 – June 30), but projects may last up to three years depending on the availability of funds and the progress of the grantee.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

The CDC encourages but does not require potential applicants to contact the CDC office or official in their states for information before submitting an application. Applications are due to the CDC Grants Management Branch in Atlanta in the spring (for FY 2001, the due date was April 2, 2001). The CDC reviews these applications within two or three months, and makes awards for the July 1 – June 30 period.

CDC gives priority consideration to non-competing, continuing applications. Evaluation criteria include the applicant's ability to identify high-risk populations, the overall balance of the program's design to address childhood lead poisoning, the use of a sound operational plan and performance objectives, and the ability of the program to carry out activities using core public health functions and partnerships with other

agencies or organizations. In addition to the performance criteria, for FY 2003, CDC will emphasize primary prevention interventions.

For More Information:

<http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=1189>

<http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/grantmain.htm>

EPA Brownfields Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup Grants

Description:

As part of the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act enacted in January 2002, EPA has three new competitive grant programs for brownfields: assessment grants, revolving loan fund (RLF) grants, and cleanup grants.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

The total budget requested for EPA's Brownfields Program for FY 2003 is \$200 million, double its budget for FY 2002. EPA expects to award up to 200 grants in FY 2003.

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- Brownfields assessment grants each provide for up to \$200,000 to assess sites contaminated by hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and another \$200,000 to assess petroleum-contaminated sites. Waivers may be requested from these requirements so that total amount awarded to an entity may be up to \$700,000 (up to \$350,000 each for the two types of sites assessed).
- Brownfields cleanup revolving loan fund grants each provide for up to \$1 million. A 20 percent cost share is required, unless a waiver is obtained.
- Brownfields cleanup grants provide for up to \$200,000 per site. Cleanup entities may apply for funds for cleanup of up to five sites. A 20 percent cost share is required, unless a waiver is obtained.

Stability of Funding Source:

The amount of funds available is contingent on EPA's annual budget.

Eligible Parties:

Local governments, quasi-governmental agencies operating under the supervision of local governments, government entities created by State legislatures, regional general purpose local government associations, redevelopment agencies chartered by States, State agencies, and Indian Tribes are eligible for all three grant programs. Nonprofit organizations are only eligible for the brownfields cleanup grants.

Eligible Activities:

- Brownfields assessment grants pay for inventory, characterization, planning, and community involvement activities related to brownfield sites.
- Brownfields cleanup revolving loan fund grants allow grant recipients to capitalize revolving loan funds and provide subgrants to owners of brownfield sites to cleanup those sites. At least 60 percent of each grant must be used to capitalize a revolving loan fund, which are generally used to provide low-interest loans for cleanup activities.
- Brownfields cleanup grants pay for cleanup activities at brownfield sites owned by grant recipients.

A brownfield site is defined under CERCLA as a "real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant."

Limitations on Project Duration:

The performance periods for brownfields assessment and cleanup grants are generally two years; for cleanup revolving loan fund grants, the period of performance is generally five years.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

For FY 2003, initial proposals (for any or all of the grant programs) were due December 16, 2002 to EPA Regional Offices (with a duplicate copy to EPA headquarters); EPA regional evaluation panels will evaluate and rank these proposals and will invite some applicants to submit final proposals. A national evaluation panel, consisting of EPA and other federal officials, will evaluate and rank the final proposals (developed separately for each grant program), which are due by March 5, 2003. Proposals receiving the highest rankings will be awarded the grants.

Ranking criteria include community need, leveraging of additional resources, and ability to manage grants for all three grant programs, as well as site selection process for the assessment grants and a description of the target market for the RLF grant program. EPA may use additional ranking criteria to evaluate the final proposals.

For More Information:

<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/html-doc/10902jt1.htm>

EPA Environmental Education Grants

Description:

Under the authority of the National Environmental Education Act (Public Law 101-619, Section 6), EPA's Office of Environmental Education offers environmental education grants for projects to design, demonstrate, or disseminate methods, techniques, or practices related to environmental education and training.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

Grant obligations totaled \$2.4 million per year for FY 2001-02. Most environmental education grants under this program are for \$25,000 or less; only a few grants exceed \$100,000. Grants require a 25% non-federal match.

Stability of Funding Source:

EPA awards these grants annually. The total amount awarded each year varies, but has been about \$2 million per year since at least FY 1997.

Eligible Parties:

Eligible parties include State environmental agencies, local, Tribal, and State education agencies, colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, and noncommercial educational broadcasting entities. Past recipients have included the Haskell Indian Nations University, the University of Michigan, and the North American Association for Environmental Education.

Eligible Activities:

Projects must focus on one or more of the following:

- Improving environmental education teaching skills
- Educating communities, the general public, teachers, or students about public health
- Building State, local, or Tribal government capacity to develop environmental education programs

Limitations on Project Duration:

Grants may be requested for up to a 12-month period, but some flexibility is possible depending on the nature of the project. Grants may not be renewed.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Applicants submit requests to EPA Regional Offices for grants of \$25,000 or less Federal share, and to the EPA Headquarters Office of Environmental Education for grants of between \$25,001 and \$250,000. EPA Regional Offices award over 20 grants each annually, and EPA headquarters awards about 12 grants per year. In recent years, applications have been due by November 15, and EPA has targeted its grant award period for the following summer.

Although priorities may vary from year to year, recent priorities for environmental education grants issued by EPA Regional Offices included projects to do the following.

- Educate teachers, students, parents, community leaders, or the public about human health threats from environmental pollution
- Increase capacity building to develop and deliver coordinated environmental education programs across a state or states
- Educate the public about environmental and/or health issues in their communities through community-based organizations or through the media
- Improve environmental education teaching skills

- Advance environmental justice by educating low-income or culturally diverse audiences

For More Information:
www.epa.gov/enviroed

EPA Environmental Justice Small Grants Program

Description:

Since FY 1994, the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Justice has provided small grants to community-based organizations and Tribal governments to assist them in working on local solutions to local environmental problems.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

EPA is making available \$1.5 million in environmental justice grants for FY 2003, with \$1 million of this total reserved for Superfund projects only. Individual grants under this program are limited to \$15,000 for non-Superfund projects and \$20,000 for Superfund projects.

Stability of Funding Source:

The availability of funds depends on the EPA's annual budget. The total amount of money EPA has allocated annually through environmental justice small grants has varied considerably from year to year, ranging from \$500,000 to \$3 million.

Eligible Parties:

Community-based grassroots organizations, other incorporated nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized Tribes are eligible to apply. Organizations must be incorporated to receive federal assistance.

Eligible Activities:

Grants must be used to support projects, programs, or activities promoting environmental justice, such as:

- design, demonstration, or dissemination of environmental justice curricula, including the development of educational tools and materials
- design and demonstration of field methods, practices, and techniques, including assessment of environmental conditions and analysis of environmental and public health problems
- identification, assessment, or improvement of a specific local environmental justice issue or local environmental problem
- provision of environmental justice training or related education for teachers and related personnel

Priority is given to projects that have a wide application, enhance the community's skills in addressing environmental problems, and expand environmental information systems for local communities.

Limitations on Project Duration:

Project grants are limited to one year in duration.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Applications for FY 2003 are due December 18, 2002 to EPA Regional Offices. EPA reviews and evaluates applications according to several criteria, including:

- the applicant's ability to manage the grant
- the degree to which the community is adversely affected by hazardous environmental exposure
- the applicant's ability to inform community members of information gathered
- whether there is broad representation of affected groups and individuals in the community

EPA awards grants by the summer following the application due date.

For More Information:

<http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=834>

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice>

EPA Regional Geographic Initiative Funding

Description

The Regional Geographic Initiative funds unique, geographically-based projects that fill critical gaps in the Agency's ability to protect human health and the environment.

Money Available (Total and per award):

In the 2002 RGI funding cycle, EPA Region 10 disbursed approximately \$400,000 and funded approximately 14 projects. In 2003, this number may vary up or down based on the budget issued by Congress. At the time of this solicitation, EPA's 2003 budget had not been finalized.

Region 10, RGI projects are generally funded in the \$10,000 to \$50,000 range. No match is required unless required by a specific statute used to make the award. Matching funds, leveraging of funds, in-kind contributions, and other forms of leveraging strengthen proposals.

Stability of Funding Source:

Unknown

Eligible Parties:

Assistance under RGI is generally available to States, Indian Tribes, public or private nonprofit institutions including universities and colleges, hospitals, laboratories, other public or private nonprofit institutions such as watershed councils, individuals, and in some instances, profit makers in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington which submit applications proposing projects with significant merit and relevance to EPA's mission. Some of EPA's statutes may limit assistance to specific types of applicants.

Before money is awarded, the applicant must ensure that proper systems are in place to track and administer funds. Applicants shall demonstrate the ability to achieve the goals of the project by referencing past accomplishments, supplying resumes of project leads, etc.

Eligible Activities:

- Address places, sectors or innovative projects;
- Be based on a regional, state, tribal or other strategic plan;
- Address problems that are multi-media [E.G. Water, Air, Hazardous Waste, Etc.] in nature or fill a critical gap in the protection of human health and the environment;
- Demonstrate state, local and/or other stakeholder participation; and/or
- Identify opportunities for leveraging other sources of funding.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

RGI assistance agreements use various statutory authorities, depending on the nature of the project. For example, an air monitoring project would be funded under a different authority than a watershed project.

EPA will assign each successful application with the appropriate statutory authority. Statutory authorities that may apply to RGI assistance agreements include the Clean Air Act; the Clean Water Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Safe Drinking Water Act; and the Toxic Substances Control Act. Successful applicants shall ensure that the final application is consistent with the statutory authority pertaining to that particular grant or cooperative agreement.

Although RGI funded projects frequently contribute to the goals of overarching, long term initiatives or plans, individual RGI projects are generally one or two years in duration, with four years generally being

the maximum. Deliverables for any one assistance agreement are usually achieved in a two year period. Assistance agreement proposals should be constructed with this in mind.

Projects may receive funding for one or more years but generally will not receive RGI funds for more than four years.

Reference for More Information:

Community Relations and Outreach Unit

Dan Phalen

(206)553-8578

EPA Tribal Lead Program Development Grants

Description:

Under the authority of Section 10 of the Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended, EPA provides grants to Tribes for blood-lead screening and lead awareness activities. (EPA Region 10 also provides lead program development grants to Tribes, but these are focused on mitigating lead-based paint hazards.)

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

In FY 2002, an estimated \$1.2 million was awarded to Tribes in grants under this program. EPA awards grants of up to \$30,000 for blood-lead screening and grants of up to \$50,000 for lead education/outreach activities; applicants may apply for grants for both activities. The amounts awarded to each grantee depend on the number of qualified applicants, Tribal population, and other factors.

Stability of Funding Source:

Grants were awarded during this program in FY 2002, but not FY 2001. It is not clear whether similar funds will be available for FY 2003 and after.

Eligible Parties:

Federally recognized Indian Tribes or consortiums

Eligible Activities:

Grants may fund activities related to blood-lead screening of Tribal children and outreach efforts to increase awareness about the dangers of lead exposure.

Limitations on Project Duration:

Projects are limited to one year.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Applicants must submit proposals consisting of a workplan and budget for the pre-application to EPA for review (for FY 2002 pre-application proposals were due on May 23). EPA reviews these proposals for quality, strength, and completeness; proposals for blood lead screening and lead awareness outreach are evaluated separately. EPA contacts successful applicants ask them to submit several required forms and, for the blood-lead screening grants, a quality assurance project plan (using a template EPA provides).

Reference for More Information:

<http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=1544>

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/TRIBAL.NSF/webpage/Tribal+Grants>

EPA/NIEHS Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Research Grants

Description

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as part of its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, are seeking applications for Centers that will conduct multidisciplinary basic and applied research in combination with community-based research projects on environmental threats to children's health and translate those research findings to public policy, community needs, and information for the health care community and for the general public. This Center program emphasizes integration of laboratory and population science while applying community-based participatory research (CBPR) strategies. Centers are expected to have fully coordinated programs that incorporate exposure assessment and health effects research with development and validation of risk management and health prevention strategies. This program focuses on the impact of environmental exposures on the etiology and prevention of a variety of health concerns in young children.

Money Available (Total and per award):

Approximately \$9 million is available. Up to \$1 million direct costs per year for up to 5 years

Stability of Funding Source:

Unknown

Eligible Parties:

You may submit an application if your institution has any of the following characteristics: 1) Non-profit organizations, 2) Public or private institutions, such as universities, colleges, hospitals, and laboratories, 3) Units of State and local governments, 4) Eligible agencies of the Federal government, 5) Domestic institutions. See full announcement for more detailed information

Eligible Activities:

Data will be generated in a multitude of scientific disciplines in order to understand the impact of chemical and other exposures on the fetus and child as it relates to brain and other organ systems growth and development through young adulthood. Specifically, disease areas such as respiratory diseases, neurodevelopment and neurobehavior, childhood cancers, birth defects, and other conditions can be included for study. The spectrum of scientific approaches would include the following disciplines: mechanistic research including pathophysiology of target-organ system; toxicological research; molecular and cellular sciences; clinical research; and public health research including epidemiology; exposure assessment and remediation; behavioral sciences; economic; and social policy research.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Letter of Intent Due Date: April 1, 2003

Application Proposal Due Date: May 16, 2003

Reference for More Information:

Glen W. Collman; Phone: 919-541-4980; email: collman@niehs.nih.gov

Chris Saint; Phone: 202-564-6909; email: saint.chris@epa.gov

Federal Brownfields Tax Incentive

Description:

Passed in 1997 and broadened in 2000, the Federal Brownfields Tax Incentive was enacted to reduce financial disincentives to cleanup and reuse of brownfields. It allows taxpayers to fully deduct the costs of environmental cleanup of brownfields in the year they were incurred, rather than capitalizing them as long-term assets, therefore helping to offset short-term cleanup costs.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

There are no limitations on the amount of the tax deduction for eligible environmental cleanup costs. This tax incentive is estimated to cost the U.S. government \$300 million annually in tax revenue and return about 8,000 brownfields to productive use.

Stability of Funding Source:

The tax incentive covers qualifying expenditures made from August 5, 1997 through December 31, 2003.

Eligible Parties: Federal income tax payers

Eligible Properties:

- Must be held by the taxpayer (e.g., owned, or in some cases leased long term) for business or income generation purposes (not personal use property).
- Must be in an area where there has been a release, threat of release, or disposal of a hazardous substance (excluding petroleum and indoor areas).

Properties listed or proposed for listing on the Superfund National Priorities List are excluded. In addition, for cleanup costs incurred before December 21, 2000, there are also geographic requirements for property eligibility to target distressed urban and rural areas.

Eligible Activities:

Eligible deductible expenses are those that are paid or incurred in connection with the abatement or control of hazardous substances on eligible properties, including:

- site assessment and investigation
- site monitoring
- cleanup costs
- operations and maintenance costs
- State voluntary cleanup program oversight fees
- removal of demolition debris

Limitations on Project Duration: None.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

The IRS requires taxpayers to provide a statement from a designated state agency (e.g., the Washington Department of Ecology) that there has been a release, threat of release, or disposal of a hazardous substance at or on the property, before the IRS will accept the deduction.

For More Information

www.epa.gov/brownfields/bftaxinc.htm

HUD Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs): Entitlement Grants and State-Administered Programs

Description:

Under the authority of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-383), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides Community Development Block Grants to urban cities (Entitlement Grants) and to States (for State-Administered CDBG Programs) to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, especially for people of low or moderate income.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

HUD's total grant obligations for FY 2003 are estimated to be \$1.3 billion for the State-Administered CDBG Program and \$3.1 billion for the CDBG Entitlement Grants Program.

HUD determines the amounts of individual grants using the greater amount resulting from two formulas:

- (1) a formula with population, extent of poverty, and extent of overcrowded housing (weighted 0.25, 0.5, and 0.25 respectively), and
- (2) a formula with population growth lag (or population for the State-Administered CDBG Program), poverty, and age of housing (weighted 0.2, 0.3, and 0.5 respectively).

States are required to match Federal funds dollar-for-dollar for administrative costs in excess of \$100,000.

Stability of Funding Source:

The CDBG grant programs, particularly the Entitlement Grants Program, are very stable, as they are HUD's major grant programs.

Eligible Parties:

- CDBG Entitlement Areas: Cities eligible for Entitlement Grants are the central cities of metropolitan areas (as designated by OMB), other cities with populations over 50,000 in metropolitan areas, and urban counties with populations of at least 200,000 excluding the populations of entitlement cities in the counties. The primary beneficiaries of CDBG funds need to be people of low and moderate incomes in those areas.
- State-Administered CDBG Programs: All States with approved programs to distribute funds to local governments in non-entitlement areas are eligible for the State-Administered CDBG Program. State programs must meet certain procedural and substantive requirements, such as planning for community development activities, providing technical assistance, consulting with local officials, and citizen participation. Local governments receiving funds through State-administered programs must identify their housing and community development needs, the needs of low- and moderate- income people, and activities to address those needs.

Eligible Activities:

Grant recipients (entitlement communities or States) develop their own programs and funding priorities, and may use funds for a wide range of activities. Activities funded must meet one or more of the following objectives.

- benefit low- and moderate-income people
- help prevent or eliminate slums or blight
- meet other community development needs having a particular urgency (i.e., where existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available)

Limitations on Project Duration:

The CDBG Entitlement Grants are for one-year periods; the State-Administered CDBG Program Grants fund activities over a period specified by the grantee of up to three years.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

States or entitlement community grantees must submit a consolidated plan, an annual action plan, and certifications to HUD Field Offices in order to receive the formula-based grants. The deadlines for submission of applications are as follows.

- For entitlement communities, applications are due 45 days before the start of the applicant's program year, but no earlier than November 15 or no later than August 16 in the fiscal year.
- For States, applications are due 45 days before the end of the applicant's funding year, but no later than August 16.

Funds are allocated by formula to all applicants meeting the programs' requirements.

For More Information:

<http://www.hud.gov/grants/index.cfm>

NIH Superfund Hazardous Substances Basic Research and Education Grants

Description:

Under the authority of Superfund, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) provides grants to universities for basic research and training to support multi-disciplinary efforts to link biomedical research with ecological, engineering, and geoscience research.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

Fiscal year 2003 grant obligations are estimated to total \$48.9 million. Average financial assistance is \$1,989,474 per project.

Stability of Funding Source:

The stability of the funding source is uncertain; the program is currently operating under a one-year authorization.

Eligible Parties:

Accredited institutions of higher education are eligible to apply for research grants. Subcontracts may be made with public and private organizations including State and local governments and people involved in the detection, assessment, evaluation, and treatment of hazardous substances.

Eligible Activities:

NIH awards grants for the direct costs of interdisciplinary, university-based programs that link basic biomedical research with related engineering, hydrogeological, and ecological studies. Programs may include:

- methods and technologies to detect hazardous substances in the environment
- techniques for the detection, assessment, and evaluation of the effects of hazardous substances on humans
- methods to assess the human health risks of hazardous substances
- basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances

Applications for individual research projects are not accepted.

Limitations on Project Duration:

Grants are generally awarded in 12-month budget periods for up to five years.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

Only non-competing grant awards will be made in FY 2002 and FY 2003. Peer groups review proposals for scientific merit and program relevance and provide recommendations concerning funding to the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Science for final decisions. Renewal applications are reviewed according to the same criteria as new applications.

For More Information:

<http://www.nih.gov>

Information Sheets on Private Funding Sources

Bullitt Foundation Grants

Description:

The Bullitt Foundation, a Seattle-based foundation, provides grants to nonprofit organizations supporting the protection and restoration of the environment of the Pacific Northwest.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

The Bullitt Foundation awarded about \$5.6 million in grants in 2002. This amount was split among the foundation's priority program areas, as follows.

- Energy and Climate Change – \$550,000
- Forests and Land Ecosystems – \$1,150,000
- Growth Management and Transportation – \$525,000
- Public Outreach, Education, and Capacity Building – \$955,000
- Rivers, Wetlands, Estuaries, and Marine Ecosystems – \$1,424,800
- Sustainable Agriculture – \$345,000
- Toxic Substances, Mining, and Radioactive Waste – \$449,000
- Other Environmental Concerns – \$190,000

Public outreach, education, and capacity building grants averaged about \$48,000 per project, while toxic substances, mining, and radioactive waste grants averaged about \$20,000 per project.

Stability of Funding Source:

The amount of funding varies annually.

Eligible Parties:

Organizations with nonprofit tax status that serve Washington, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia, western Montana, and the rain forest region of southern Alaska are eligible. For U.S. organizations, this consists of nonprofit organizations with 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status, municipal corporations, public agencies, and Native American tribes. The majority of grantees are citizens groups located in the Northwest.

Eligible Activities:

The foundation has several program priorities; priorities related to area-wide soil contamination include:

- Public Outreach, Education, and Capacity Building – including projects that educate the public and promote stewardship, projects that ensure adequate funding and support for quality environmental education in schools, and capacity-building activities such as training and technology improvements.
- Toxic Substances, Mining, and Radioactive Waste – including projects to clean up areas contaminated by toxic substances.

Limitations on Project Duration:

Grants are made for a 12-month period. Grantees must complete the full grant year before reapplying.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

The Bullitt Foundation receives grant proposals twice a year; deadlines for grant applications are May 1 and November 1. The foundation takes about five months to review and evaluate the grant proposals.

The foundation prefers projects that:

- address high priority needs
- produce tangible results

- leverage resources
- have multiplier effects
- have diverse funding sources

For More Information:
<http://www.bullitt.org/>

Cities United for Science Progress (CUSP) Lead-Safe...for Kids' Sake Grant Program

Description:

CUSP, a partnership of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and DuPont, visits cities across the country and teams up with mayors to assist them in creating healthier, safer and more innovative and economically vibrant cities through science-based solutions. The partnership sponsors Science in the Schools days during which DuPont scientists visit local schools to promote science education. CUSP established the *Lead-Safe...For Kids' Sake* Grant Program in 2002 to assist mayors in creating healthier and safer cities by funding critically needed lead-safe practices.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

In 2002, CUSP awarded a total of \$500,000 to five cities for their lead-safe efforts. Through the 2003 Grant Program, CUSP will award a total of \$750,000 to six cities. An award for excellence in the amount of \$250,000 will be given to the city receiving the first prize. Awards for distinction in the amount of \$100,000 will be given to five other cities.

Stability of Funding Source:

Unknown

Eligible Parties

Applicants must be members of The United States Conference of Mayors.

Eligible Activities:

New programs to further the goal of making a city "lead-safe."

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

In evaluating entries, program judges will look for information addressing such critical components as:

- Nature and extent of lead
- Strategies to leverage funding
- Education/outreach strategies
- Other innovative program elements

For More Information:

www.usmayors.org

Home Depot Grant Program

Description:

The Home Depot Foundation makes grants to various funding initiatives, including affordable housing, at-risk youth, environment, disaster preparedness and response.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

Grants typically range from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Stability of Funding Source:

Unknown

Eligible Parties

The Home Depot Foundation makes grants to 501(c)(3) tax exempt public charities in the United States and to charitable organizations in Canada. To maximize the impact of Foundation resources, The Home Depot Foundation only funds programs that meet its eligibility test. Grants typically range from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Eligible Activities:

Environmental grants focus on forestry, sustainability and green design, cleanup and recycling, and lead poisoning prevention.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

The Home Depot Foundation gives first priority to organizations that have been invited to apply for a grant. However, The Foundation also will consider unsolicited requests that match its eligibility requirements. The Home Depot Foundation does not make grants for:

- Organizations that are not 501(c)(3) or Revenue Canada designated charities
- Scholarships or other direct support to individuals
- Religious, fraternal, political, labor, athletic, or social groups
- Capital campaigns, endowments or endowed chairs
- Institutional overhead/indirect costs
- Capital investments
- Equipment purchases not part of a larger program request
- Special events, such as conferences, sports competitions or art exhibits
- Courtesy or journal advertising campaigns
- Film, music, television, video or media production projects or broadcast underwriting
- Activities of organizations serving primarily their own membership

For More Information:

The Home Depot Foundation

Email: hd_foundation@homedepot.com.

Phone: 770-384-3889

Seattle Foundation Community Grants

Description:

The Seattle Foundation's Community Grantmaking Program provides grants to non-profit organizations for a variety of activities that improve the quality of life of residents in King County.

Money Available (Total and Per Project):

The Seattle Foundation awarded \$58.8 million in grants in 2000. Most grants ranged from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in 1999; the largest grant awarded that year was \$125,000.

Stability of Funding Source: The Seattle Foundation was established in 1946 and awards grants to hundreds of non-profits each year. The amount of funding varies annually.

Eligible Parties: Non-profit organizations located in King County with 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status.

Eligible Activities:

The foundation provides capital, equipment, and operating support grants to increase the capacity of organizations to serve their constituents. Principal funding areas include:

- Arts, culture and humanities
- Education
- Environment/animals
- Health
- Human services
- Public/society benefit

The foundation started funding the operating budgets of non-profit organizations in 2001.

Limitations on Project Duration:

Grants are limited to a duration of 12 months. The Seattle Foundation generally does not award more than one grant to any single organization within a three-year period.

Process/Timeline/Criteria for Allocating Funds:

The Seattle Foundation receives grant applications quarterly; applications must be postmarked by January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1. A Grants Committee reviews the grant applications and provides recommendations for funding to the Board of Trustees for approval.

Highest priority for funding is given to requests for:

- specific equipment needs
- support for capital campaigns or facility renovation
- single-year support for an organization's operating budget

Criteria for evaluating proposals include:

- the problem in the community the organization is trying to solve
- whether there is a significant need affecting a broad segment of King County residents or special populations considered at risk
- the capacity of the organization to provide or gather the resources needed to provide and sustain quality services
- whether a strategic or innovative approach is proposed to address community needs, particularly by offering better solutions to problems without duplicating other efforts

For More Information: <http://www.seattlefoundation.org>