

APPENDIX B

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is a critical component of local government environmental compliance in that it adds a layer of accountability to the performance of the local government. Public participation ensures that citizens are informed of environmental issues affecting them and that citizens are involved in decision-making processes from the outset, to avoid conflicts, misunderstandings, and any consequent potential delays in municipal operations. Opportunities for public participation involve a variety of activities that can be divided into two basic categories: public outreach and education, and public involvement. Public outreach and education tools are designed to increase the public's awareness, in this case, of environmental issues pertaining to municipal operations. Public involvement tools are designed not only to inform the public, but also (as is implicit) to encourage activism and involve the public in decision-making processes. Public involvement also is important to foster good relationships and open communication between citizens, operators of municipal facilities, local governments, and other stakeholders. Tools that fall under each of these categories are described in greater detail below.

B.1 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATIONAL TOOLS

Public outreach and educational tools are designed to gather and disseminate information and increase awareness among the public. They are usually conducted through a variety of methods, including:

- C Electronic access to environmental information
- C Training sessions
- C Public service announcements
- C Educational materials
- C Public surveys
- C Publications.

The following sections describe the various mechanisms used to facilitate public participation and provide specific examples of each mechanism.

B.1.1 Access to Environmental Information

Citizens, local governments, and industry can access environmental information in many different ways. Hotlines, clearinghouses (accessible electronically or in-person), bulletin board systems, and networks all exist to facilitate access to environmental information.

For example, the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse operated by and located at EPA's Headquarters in Washington, D.C. provides information on a wide range of national, state and local pollution prevention and environmental management topics geared toward a variety of audiences. EPA also provides telephone hotlines on a variety of topics including safe drinking water and related regulations/compliance/protection measures. The National Pollution Prevention Center for Higher Education at the University of Michigan collects, develops and disseminates educational materials on pollution prevention, primarily for industry, academia, government and non-profit organizations.

EnviroLink claims to be the largest on-line environmental information resource "on the planet." The EnviroLink Library contains a comprehensive listing of organizations, publications, government agencies, and more on almost 200 environmental topics, organized by environmental medium. The Sustainable Earth Electronic Library serves as a clearinghouse for environmental related publications. EnviroLink's Environmental Education Network is a clearinghouse of environmental education materials. See www.envirolink.org for more details.

The Committee for the National Institute for the Environment operates an online National Library for the Environment, which can be accessed at: www.cnie.org/nle. For the Chesapeake Bay Program, the Chesapeake Regional Information Service (CRIS) furnishes a hotline that thousands of citizens, students and teachers have used to find publications, fact sheets, technical reports, referrals, and personal assistance to learn more about the Bay. The hotline can be accessed by calling: 1-800-662-CRIS.

The Great Lakes Information Network links data, information, and individuals in the Great Lakes region via the Internet. Linked information providers include the Great Lakes Commission, Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory/NOAA, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Michigan State University, and many others on topics, such as the environment and natural resources; commerce, industry, and the economy; and education. The Network provides fact sheets, newsletters, draft documents for review, current events, and more.

B.1.2 Training Sessions

Training can be provided to a variety of audiences including teachers, municipal and/or industry representatives and the general public. Training can be presented through workshops, seminars, or conferences. Increasingly, training courses are provided to a select group of local trainers who then train others and thereby create on-going, sustainable education programs. This latter format is known as “training-the-trainer.”

In 1995, the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation, in conjunction with five other federal agencies, held a workshop entitled “Sustaining Healthy Ecosystems: Building Partnerships for the Future.” This workshop brought together representatives from public and private organizations to work toward the design of an ecosystem management education program for various target audiences. Workshop participants reviewed critical ecosystem concepts for environmental education, defined target audiences, identified existing materials, and determined strategies for teaching ecosystem management educational concepts and programs. This workshop was designed to develop a strategy to teach ecosystem management; the products of this workshop could include training sessions that teach these concepts to public citizens, and private, public and non-profit organizations.

One Chesapeake Bay Program activity involved four workshops for residents of the Susquehanna watershed entitled “Into the Susquehanna, Into the Chesapeake.” These workshops were designed to educate residents on the impacts of their pollution not only for the Susquehanna River, but often ultimately for the Chesapeake Bay. The workshops identified the variety of general sources of pollution; exposed pollutant pathways from a typical home to these water bodies; and the impacts of such pollutants on these water bodies, particularly on water quality and on wildlife. A major activity of the workshops was a “hands-on” project of painting the sewers and drains with “Chesapeake Bay Drainage” stencils as a constant reminder to area residents of the final destination of their pollution.

Other examples of actual training programs already in existence are as follows. In Michigan, for instance, the Department for Environmental Quality’s Environmental Assistance Division provides outreach and training activities to Michigan municipalities, institutions, businesses, and the general public on topics such as technical compliance, pollution prevention, waste reduction, clean air, innovative technology and site redevelopment. The Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources sponsored a major conference on energy-efficient residential construction. The conference was cosponsored by ENR and the Energy Resources Center of the University of Illinois at Chicago. For more information contact: Jan Halford, (217) 785-3412.

B.1.3 Public Service Announcements

Public service announcements are designed to inform the public about events that have occurred or will occur, and promote these upcoming events and/or products, using the various media (radio, television, press). In Washington, the Department of Ecology produced 30-second public service announcements for local radio stations across the state to inform the public about Earth Day and related events, and thereby promote environmental awareness and encourage public participation in environmental activities. The message asked listeners, "during April, try one new way to help the environment." The Department of Ecology also discussed television coverage with local television stations. Press releases were distributed to media statewide. In addition, county/city coordinators sent Earth Day packets in response to 1-800-RECYCLE requests from citizens in their area.

As another example, to follow up on a number of television newscasts on energy efficiency, the North Carolina Energy Division decided to expand its energy awareness program through television programming. In October, the Division began a television series on various energy-related issues affecting state residents. The first one-hour show gave viewers an understanding of the energy regulatory process in North Carolina. Another show had a "how-to" format that provided a wide variety of measures that homeowners and businesses can take to save energy and reduce their energy bills. The second show was timed to encourage energy conservation measures before the onset of winter. Other TV shows slated for the future include discussions on day lighting, renewables, energy efficiency on the farm and another how-to show. The shows are done through the North Carolina Agency for Public Telecommunications, which is a state agency.

B.1.4 Educational Materials

Dissemination of educational materials means distribution of these materials. Dissemination can occur at the federal, state, and local levels on a variety of environmental topics pertaining to all environmental media. Dissemination of information on any topic or issue facilitates access to information on that subject. Information dissemination thereby heightens awareness of the target audience -- in this case, the public/local audiences, encourages public involvement and, in some cases, promotes behavior change. Dissemination can occur electronically via the Internet; through physical distribution of pamphlets and brochures (e.g., via mail); and through local businesses or organizations that serve as distribution centers, (e.g., libraries, grocery stores, utilities, and environmental organizations).

One outreach program, the “Planet Protection Program,” is run by EPA’s Atlanta office and the National Retail Hardware Association. EPA’s local office provides (i.e., disseminates) educational materials and point-of-purchase displays to 46,000 hardware stores and home centers to encourage consumers to buy energy-efficient home products.

Similarly, municipal facilities (e.g., utilities) can disseminate information to consumers to promote energy conservation and environmental protection. Electric utilities, for example, often include information that is mailed along with monthly billing statements regarding installation of compact fluorescent lighting (CFLs) to save energy, and ultimately save on electric bills and the cost of replacement bulbs. Utilities will often conduct free home audits to identify measures such as this one that will reduce energy use and save money. Other measures include use of newer, energy-efficient refrigerators. Home/office insulation improvements can be made to reduce heating costs and energy loss.

The Water Environment Federation sells bill stuffers (mailers) that utilities can include with monthly billing statements on topics such as groundwater protection, water recycling, disposal of household hazardous wastes, and more. WEF also publishes brochures, magazines, and other outreach and educational materials. Over one million copies of the brochure, “Nature’s Way: How Wastewater Treatment Works For You,” have been distributed to municipalities, corporations, and consultants who want to provide consumers with an overview of the wastewater treatment process.

B.1.5 Public Surveys

A survey or poll is one method of collecting information directly from people about people usually through the use of a written questionnaire or an in-person or telephone interview. Information obtained through surveys provides descriptions of individuals’ ideas and feelings regarding a particular issue; knowledge of an issue; beliefs; social, education, and economic background; and plans for the future.

The Chesapeake Bay Attitudes Survey identified a difference between the public perception of the Bay’s problems and the realities. The public identified industrial pollution as the primary source of the Bay’s contamination; in reality, nutrient pollution poses the greatest risk to the Bay. Using the results of this survey, the Bay Program can educate the public to rectify this misconception, heighten awareness, and encourage greater involvement in restoring the estuary and preventing further pollution.

B.1.6 Publications (newspaper articles/newsletters/journals)

Countless publications, articles, and magazines contain articles on the environment as a forum for informing the public about items ranging from regulations to events/conferences, environmental degradation, remediation efforts, and sustainable development efforts. EPA's Landfill Methane Outreach Program is designed to recover methane from landfills to use the methane for energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs). EPA recognizes program participants and increases public awareness of state, utility and industry efforts to reduce GHGs, while developing an alternative energy source, through newsletters, articles, media events, and public service advertisements.

For example, *Pollution Prevention Northwest* is a newsletter published bimonthly by the Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Research Center (PPRC). This newsletter regularly contains the following sections: *Featured Topics* (up to three each month), which contains in-depth articles on selected topics; *Pacific Northwest Government Newswatch* - summaries of pollution prevention related activities occurring in the government agencies of the Pacific Northwest; *Pollution Prevention Digest* - short bits of interesting information on pollution prevention from around the country; a *P2 Calendar* - listing of some major meetings and conferences related to pollution prevention; and *About the PPRC* - a brief introduction to the PPRC, including contact information.

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) is the international environmental agency for local governments. ICLEI was established in 1990 through a partnership of the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union of Local Authorities, and the Center for Innovative Diplomacy.¹ ICLEI publishes a newsletter, *Initiatives*, that disseminates information to its members and to the general public.

B.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT TOOLS

Public involvement tools differ from public outreach in that they actually give citizens an opportunity to take part in decision-making and information gathering. Such mechanisms for public involvement include:

¹ ICLEI is designed to serve as an international clearinghouse on sustainable development and environmental protection policies, programs, and techniques being implemented at the local level; to initiate joint projects or campaigns among groups of local governments; to organize training programs and publish reports and technical manuals on state of the art environmental management practices; and to serve as an advocate for local government before national and international governments, agencies and organizations to increase their understanding and support of local environmental protection and sustainable development activities.

- C Public meetings
- C Community visioning/brainstorming
- C Citizen/volunteer monitoring
- C Citizen advisory groups/committees
- C Referenda.

The remainder of this section discusses each of the above public involvement tools and provides specific examples of each.

B.2.1 Public Meetings

Public meetings provide a forum for citizens and members of different agencies, groups, and associations to come together to share information and voice opinions regarding a particular issue and address the issue at hand using an organized, inclusive approach. For example, the Southern Appalachian region is experiencing degradation of environmental resources, due to human development pressures. An assessment was conducted to acquire information on the ecosystems, determine the actual extent of environmental damage, and examine development trends. Public meetings were held to solicit public concerns regarding terrestrial health, atmospheric quality, aquatic environments, and social/cultural/economic issues. Citizens and members of national, state, and local agencies cooperated to create a vision to manage resources in the region in a sustainable, balanced manner. Based on the concerns raised and on this vision, technical teams were established to address individual issue areas and promote sustainable ecosystem management.

An EPA Region 5 “Gateway” initiative has resulted in a consent decree with Trade Waste Incinerator (TWI) (Sauget, Illinois), which included a \$200,000 allocation for the disposal of tires and other garbage that have accumulated in vacant lots and abandoned housing. Fly-dumping (the unauthorized disposal of construction and household waste material) is one of the Gateway community's highest concerns. Town meetings will be held to enable community members to provide input as to where TWI will place large disposal containers within East St. Louis, Alorton and Washington Park.

B.2.2 Community Visioning/Brainstorming

Community visioning involves uniting stakeholders (public, private, and civic) from across a community to create a vision for the future, define short and long term goals, and, in most cases, establish plans or a strategy for action. Community visioning may also be referred to as strategic

planning, because visioning projects inherently are planning projects (rather than implementation). Community visioning/planning is based on a form of group dialogue that relies on conflict resolution facilitation that attempts to build on decisions and ideas that are reached by group consensus. Community visions are designed to reflect the full range of values of the community's members, as well as a community's social, physical, and economic strengths and needs. (Note that visions will include impacts (e.g., physical) that are both positive and negative.) In certain instances, visioning/planning initiatives may be comprehensive, in terms of including planning and implementation.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, was voted as the city with the worst air pollution in the United States in 1969. Its residents also faced deep problems of job layoffs, a deteriorating city infrastructure, racial tensions and social division. Recognizing these recurring and deeply impacting problems, several community leaders, including people from the Chamber of Commerce and the City's Planning Commission, created Chattanooga Venture - a nonprofit organization with the goal of using city-wide planning, with the full participation of the community, to restore the City's air quality and develop a model of environmental, economic, and social maintainability.

Chattanooga Venture's first monumental task was to design and implement a project called "Vision 2000," which brought together more than 1700 people, to take part in city planning over a four-month period in 1984. During a series of meetings led by involved community members trained in facilitation, strategic visioning, and nominal group technique processes, community members were encouraged to dream about the way they wanted their city to be, and to organize these dreams and ideas into a formal list of shared ideals. The community participants collectively set goals and established priorities for improving their city. Diverse groups of community members brainstormed, debated, categorized and organized their concerns. The result of the many community meetings was a set of 40 goals for the city to achieve by the year 2000. These goals fell under the categories of future alternatives, places, people, work, play and government. The goals ranged from creating a distribution and transportation center to strengthening the downtown area to solving air, water, toxic waste and noise pollution problems. Today, many of these original goals have been realized.

The action from the goals led to 223 projects and programs with an investment in the community of more than \$800 million, and the creation of 1,381 jobs and 7,300 temporary construction jobs. Because of the success of this visioning process, it is currently being modeled in cities throughout the United States as well as internationally. Chattanooga Venture has compiled a step-by-step guide for community groups to assist them with brainstorming, visioning,

developing plans, and making choices. The projects that have resulted are varied in scope, but all work to create a more sustainable community - as defined by the people who live there.

Environmental problems, the impetus for this community-wide action, led to the creation of the Environmental City project, which is working for the expansion or relocation of "clean industry" (unpolluting) to the area, the retention of environmentally sound businesses, and the creation of environmental awareness throughout the city. Public/private partnerships have proven extremely successful in the Environmental City project. The Chattanooga Environmental Initiative, another project, strives to have the city become the nationwide center for environmental information and business and is complemented by clean air work to maintain EPA standards (which have been met since 1988) and create a zero emissions industrial park; electric bus technology, which has led to the creation of the largest fleet of free, electric buses in the U.S. and free public parking downtown; and the Greenways Planning Project, which is creating a network of protected areas of open space and linear parkways through eight counties.

Information communication has been paramount to all of these projects. The Chattanooga News Bureau serves as a central source of information for the community projects and is remarkably active in initiating, coordinating, and facilitating regional, national and international news coverage on stories from Chattanooga and the surrounding area. Nearly a hundred cities from around the world have solicited information on economic development and urban design, the Chattanooga Neighborhood Enterprise, the electric buses, community visioning and citizen involvement. There is also an initiative to create a Chattanooga Community Link, which would share information online for all interested community members and further provide the essential local-global link to the many sustainable community initiatives in Chattanooga.

Another example involves communities in Hawaii that are developing proactive visions and strategic initiatives aimed at a sustainable future (i.e., one that promotes development of local economies while protecting resources). These communities are using a new communications structure (i.e., consensus-based) and modern technology to transfer information within and among communities across the globe to help achieve such visions. Promoting sustainable tourism would be one method for achieving sustainable development in Hawaii.

B.2.3 Citizen/Volunteer Monitoring

Citizen monitoring involves citizens in environmental compliance by having them participate in monitoring programs and activities, such as water quality monitoring, ground water protection, environmental cleanup activities, or even voluntary environmental audits.

The Chesapeake Bay Program encourages citizen/volunteer monitoring through a variety of activities. One project, conducted in Quarryville, PA, aimed to demonstrate the value of establishing erosion control measures along streams flowing into the Chesapeake Bay, and procedures for preserving and increasing aquatic life through various stream bank conservation control measures. A significant component of this project involved teaching high school students the importance of stream monitoring and development of water sampling protocols. Once stream bank conservation control measures had been implemented, the students took water samples every two weeks and tested for nitrates, phosphates, pH, dissolved oxygen, water and air temperature, and established a baseline for chemical and physical parameters for the site. The sustenance of invertebrates indicated the stream was capable of supporting all forms of aquatic life and provided an ideal marine freshwater habitat.

Audits are assessments or site visits that are conducted to identify areas where environmental improvements or conservation measures can be undertaken. Increasingly, audits are designed to use a holistic approach to environmental management, and beyond that, to incorporate environmental management into overall business management procedures and decision-making processes. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, for example, encourages companies, local governments and individuals to diagnose and remedy environmental problems by voluntarily conducting environmental compliance audits. Problems disclosed and corrected are not penalized.

B.2.4 Citizen Advisory Groups/Committees

A citizen's advisory committee serves as a forum for a municipal entity or business to interact and work cooperatively with the surrounding community. The Ohio Prevention First is a voluntary planning initiative for business, industry, municipalities, and citizens to help reduce the amount of pollution generated throughout Ohio. The goal of the Ohio Prevention First initiative is to reduce pollution in Ohio by 50 percent by the year 2000. One effort that can be undertaken to achieve this goal involves the formation of citizen advisory committees to work cooperatively with local government or industry on environmental action plans or pollution prevention/pollution reduction programs that address one or more types of pollution.

The goal of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement is to reduce the nutrients, nitrogen and phosphorus entering the Chesapeake Bay as part of an overall program to restore and protect this estuary (and its resources). A local government advisory committee was formed to communicate information about the ongoing and evolving Chesapeake Bay Program activities to local governments. The committee also is responsible for communicating the opinions, concerns, and recommendations

of local governments to the Chesapeake Executive Council. In addition, the committee provides comments on strategies and other documents, giving a local perspective on Bay issues. The committee also provides a forum for the Executive Council to disseminate information to local governments.

B.2.5 Referenda

Initiatives or referenda are binding laws that are initiated by, or *referred to*, the public for approval or rejection, usually by petition or popular vote. The Washington Department of Ecology and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation announced they will spend \$700,000 this year to begin the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project. This is the first expenditure in an effort that could cost \$185 million over the next ten years to improve water supply for irrigation and increase flows for fish. Voters approved a referendum for state funding (\$50 million bond) for initial improvements in irrigation water systems.

As shown throughout this chapter, public outreach/education and public involvement tools can be used for the different types of municipal operations discussed in this document. Most of these tools can be tailored to a variety of these operations and are useful in a variety of settings. A range of tools is provided here, so that the most appropriate tool(s) can be selected for each specific situation and for each type of operation.

APPENDIX C

EXAMPLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLLUTION PREVENTION AND PURCHASING PROJECTS

C.1 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The City and County of San Francisco employs an active pollution prevention program focused on reducing the amount of hazardous waste generated, as well as decreasing the amount of pollutants that enters the City's sewer system. The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer's Hazardous Waste Management Program started pollution prevention activities in 1988 in response to passage of a 1986 state law that authorized counties to develop County hazardous waste management plans for the reduction and management of hazardous waste to the year 2000. The program was initially established to target specific small businesses that had the potential to significantly reduce waste, to minimize illegal disposal, and to achieve the year 2000 goal of 10 to 40 percent waste reduction. (In San Francisco, small quantity generators generate most of the hazardous waste.) The program now also focuses on larger businesses extending its on-site assessments and information to all businesses in the City and County. It also addresses hazardous waste generated by City agencies and households through multimedia pollution prevention information.

The Department of Public Work's Bureau of Environmental Regulation and Management created a Water Pollution Prevention Program (WPPP) in 1990 as a result of criteria outlined in the City's "Best Management Practices Implementation Plan," which was required by the City's Oceanside NPDES permit requirements. The WPPP was charged with qualifying and quantifying the City's pollutants of concern, identifying the pollutants, developing and implementing source reduction/pollution prevention strategies, and initiating evaluation methodologies to determine the effectiveness of the program. Its activities target business, industry, and residential sectors through educational and technical assistance materials.

D.2 BROWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION, FLORIDA

The Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection established its Pollution Prevention Section of the Pollution Prevention and Remediation Programs Division in 1992 as a non-regulatory program with the mission of encouraging businesses to operate more efficiently, comply with regulations, and prevent pollution at the source. This multi-pronged program focuses its pollution prevention efforts on both the business community and County facilities.

The section's program approaches pollution prevention from two angles: 1) collaborate with regulated business and the industrial community, and 2) set an example by examining pollution prevention opportunities in County buildings and operations. The department hopes to accomplish environmental protection through voluntary pollution prevention and increased regulatory compliance. Through its Pollution Prevention in County Operations Program and Pollution Prevention and Best Management Practices (P2-BMP), which is a collaborative approach to regulatory compliance and pollution prevention in the regulated community, the pollution prevention section hopes to help the County achieve its goals. The program has three P2-BMP programs in place: 1) the marine facilities P2-BMP, 2) the metal finishing facilities P2-BMP, and the automobile salvage yards P2-BMP.

C.3 LINCOLN-LANCASTER COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NEBRASKA

The Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD) runs a pollution prevention program that integrates pollution prevention into all of its media programs, thereby moving up the waste management hierarchy to prevent the generation of waste. The program evolved from a waste disposal permitting program that began in 1986. The program stemmed from a recommendation of their local Hazardous Pollutants Advisory Committee to define public concerns and issues dealing with threats to environmental health. As a result, LLCHD has formed the following programs to infuse pollution prevention into all its activities.

The department has a pollution prevention program that increases public awareness of chemical toxicity in relation to decisions made on product purchase, use, handling, storage, and disposal. LLCHD has also integrated pollution prevention into the following programs: special waste program (regulatory and toxics use on-site assistance); household hazardous waste program (identification and reduction of public chemical consumption); outdoor air quality program (small business technical assistance on multimedia pollution prevention information to improve air quality); water-wastewater program (pollution prevention in planning new subdivisions and sewer extensions); wellhead protection program (identification of potential contamination sources and on-site farm pollution prevention assessments); clean community system (education displays on non-point source water pollution for schools, citizen groups, and neighborhoods); and special recognition program.

C.4 CITY OF SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

The City of Santa Monica, California, transformed its purchasing practices to promote environmentally-friendly products without compromising performance standards or budgetary

requirements. As a result, Santa Monica has reduced its annual use of chemicals considered to be hazardous or toxic by 3,200 pounds and has proven the City's commitment to provide a safe and healthy environment for its employees and the public. Other accomplishments include:

- C Replaced cleaning products with less toxic or nontoxic alternatives in 15 or 17 product categories, reducing spending on custodial products by approximately 5 percent
- C Reduced pesticide use by developing an effective integrated pest management system covering all City facilities, saving 30 percent in pest management costs
- C Purchasing re-refined motor oil, which costs up to 25 percent less than virgin motor oil, for all vehicles maintained by the fleet maintenance division and using less-toxic, water-based brake cleaners and parts washers
- C Powering 20 percent of its 585-vehicle fleet with less-polluting alternative fuels, including compressed natural gas, electricity, and propane
- C Purchasing a wide range of recycled products, including office paper, recycled paint, trash can liners, and retread tires.

For more information about Santa Monica's environmental purchasing efforts, including specifications for Integrated Pest Management and custodial products, contact Deborah Raphael of the Environmental Programs Division at 310-458-2255. To receive a copy of the Santa Monica Environmental Purchasing Case Study, contact the U.S. EPA Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse at 202-260-1023 or E-mail: ppic@epamail.epa.gov To learn more about local government environmental purchasing, contact the National Association of Counties (NACo) Environmental Purchasing Project, 202-393-6226 or www.naco.org/programs/environ/purchase.cfm

NACo's Environmental Purchasing Project assists counties with environmental purchasing initiatives and is developing a clearinghouse of information including model purchasing resolutions, sample product specifications, case studies, environmental criteria, and product resources.

Resources

“Preventing Pollution in our Cities and Counties: A Compendium of Case Studies,” NPPR, NACo, NACCHO and U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1995.

U.S. EPA Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse, 401 M Street, SW (7409), Washington, DC 20460 (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/p2home>)

EnviroSense, U.S. EPA Operations Research Development Division, 401 M Street, SW (MC-8722R), Washington, DC 20460 (<http://www.epa.gov/envirosense>)

National Pollution Prevention Roundtable, 2000 P Street NW, Suite 708, Washington, DC 20036 (<http://www.p2.org>)

National Association of Counties, 440 First Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001 (<http://www.naco.org>)

National Association of City and County Health Departments, 440 First Street NW, Suite 450, Washington, DC 20001

U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1620 I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006 (<http://www.usmayors.org/uscm>)

American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 801, Washington, DC 20036 (<http://aceee.org>)