

Clean Energy & Climate Change Programs

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- National Action Priorities
- Natural Gas STAR
- Outdoor Wood-fired Hydronic Heaters
- Performance Track
- Plug-in To eCycling
- Pollution Prevention
- Ready for Reuse Program
- Resource Conservation Challenge
- Responsible Appliance Disposal
- Smart Growth Network
- SmartWay
- Water Utilities Infrastructure Clean Water State Revolving Fund
- Water Utilities Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- WasteWise
- WaterSense



*Brief Summaries and Contacts to
U.S. EPA Clean Energy and Climate Change
Partnership Programs in Region 6*



EPA Region 6, which includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, offers a number of partnership programs to businesses, governmental agencies, non-profits and individuals that focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Some of these reductions are achieved through improved materials and emissions management and others through energy efficiency measures, waste and water conservation.

We hope that this “green pages” of programs will encourage you to access the individual program Web Sites, email or call the Region 6 point-of-contact for more details.

After the Table of Contents, you will find a matrix of the programs with cross-references to business and industrial sectors. By following the sector closest to your facility, you can locate programs that are aligned with your interests. Please examine all of the “green pages” entries, as your facility might benefit from a partnership program not indicated on the matrix.

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United States Environmental Protection Agency Business & Industrial Sectors - Region 6 Programs & Initiatives

	AgStar	Beyond Translation	Blue Sky-ways	BF*	BFRLF*	CARE*	CEHI*	CCCL*	Climate Leaders	C2P2*	CHP*	DSSI*
Directory Page	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
Agriculture	■		■					■	■		■	
Appliances												
Building Materials			■					■		■		■
Chemical								■	■		■	
Construction-Solid Waste			■					■				■
Electronics									■			
Food Distribution			■						■			
Government		■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hospitals			■								■	■
Landscaping								■				
Manufacturing			■					■	■	■	■	■
Minina								■	■	■	■	■
Office/Retail Other Commercial			■			■			■		■	■
Oil and Natural Gas								■	■		■	■
Real Estate Development			■						■	■		■
Schools		■				■	■					■
Transportation/Fuel			■					■	■			■
Water Conservation									■			
Utilities & Power			■					■	■	■	■	■

* see Table of Contents for acronym definition

United States Environmental Protection Agency Business & Industrial Sectors - Region 6 Programs & Initiatives

	DE*	EPEAT*	EMS* Network	Energy Star Building	Energy Star Industry	Energy Star Labeling	Energy Star Homes	GAWC*	Green Building	Green Power	Green Remedia- tion	Green Suppliers
Directory Page	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8
Agriculture										■	■	
Appliances				■	■		■	■				
Building Materials				■	■		■		■		■	
Chemical	■				■						■	
Construction- Solid Waste							■		■		■	
Electronics		■		■	■		■	■				
Food Distribution	■				■							
Government	■	■	■	■	■		■			■	■	
Hospitals	■	■		■						■		
Landscaping									■			
Manufacturing	■			■	■		■	■		■	■	■
Miners				■	■					■	■	
Office/Retail Other Commercial	■	■		■					■	■		
Oil and Natural Gas				■	■		■				■	
Real Estate Development				■			■		■	■	■	
Schools		■		■					■	■		
Transportation/Fuel					■						■	
Water Conservation	■		■	■			■		■			
Utilities & Power				■			■			■	■	

* see Table of Contents for acronym definition

United States Environmental Protection Agency Business & Industrial Sectors - Region 6 Programs & Initiatives

	Green-Chill	Green-Scapes	Lab21*	LMOP*	LEAN*	MMP*	MACCP*	NAPEE*	NPEP*	Natural Gas Star	N-Trems*	OHH*
Directory Page	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12
Agriculture									■			
Appliances	■		■	■	■				■			■
Building Materials					■							
Chemical				■	■				■			
Construction-Solid Waste		■						■				
Electronics	■		■	■	■				■			■
Food Distribution	■		■	■	■			■				
Government		■						■	■		■	
Hospitals		■							■			
Landscaping		■							■			
Manufacturing	■		■	■	■				■			■
Minina						■						
Office/Retail Other Commercial		■							■			
Oil and Natural Gas			■			■		■	■	■		
Real Estate Development		■						■				
Schools												
Transportation/Fuel				■	■		■		■			
Water Conservation		■										
Utilities & Power				■		■		■	■	■		

* see Table of Contents for acronym definition

United States Environmental Protection Agency Business & Industrial Sectors - Region 6 Programs & Initiatives

	P Track*	Plug-in to eCycling	P2*	RfR*	RCC*	RAD*	Smart Growth	SmartWay Transport	CWSRF*	DWSRF*	Waste-Wise	Water-Sense
Directory Page	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16
Agriculture	■		■		■				■	■	■	
Appliances		■	■		■	■						
Building Materials	■		■	■	■							
Chemical	■		■	■	■							
Construction-Solid Waste	■		■	■	■		■		■	■	■	
Electronics	■	■	■		■	■						
Food Distribution	■		■									
Government	■			■	■		■		■	■	■	■
Hospitals	■		■	■	■							
Landscaping				■	■							
Manufacturing	■	■	■	■	■	■					■	
Minina	■		■	■	■							
Office/Retail Other Commercial	■	■	■	■	■							
Oil and Natural Gas	■		■	■	■							
Real Estate Development			■	■	■		■					
Schools			■	■	■							
Transportation/Fuel	■		■		■			■				
Water Conservation					■				■	■		■
Utilities & Power	■		■		■			■			■	

* see Table of Contents for acronym definition

AgSTAR

AgSTAR is jointly sponsored by EPA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of Energy. The program encourages the profitable use of methane recovery (biogas) technologies at confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) that manage manure as liquid or slurries. These technologies reduce methane emissions while achieving other environmental benefits. The AgSTAR Program has successfully encouraged the development and adoption of anaerobic digestion technologies. Since 1994, the number of operational digester systems in the United States has grown to more than 125, producing significant benefits. In 2007, AgSTAR AD systems in the United States reduced 80,000 tons of methane emissions and generated 275 million kilowatt-hours of energy.

<http://www.epa.gov/agstar/>

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Beyond Translation

The EPA Region 6 office in Dallas began the Beyond Translation program to proactively seek new opportunities to effectively engage the Hispanic community in becoming environmental stewards. Despite continuing population growth, the Hispanic community is largely under represented in shaping EPA's national and regional agendas. Periodic forums are held to improve communication, education and create regional collaborations. The goal is to continue to serve as a catalyst to foster greater involvement of the Hispanic community to protect human health and the environment. Workgroup topics include recruitment of Hispanics, environmental awareness and careers, economic opportunities, communications, health and the environment.

<http://www.epa.gov/region6/6wq/beyondtranslation/index.htm>

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Blue Skyways Collaborative

Blue Skyways is a resource for businesses, communities, agricultural entities and governments interested in developing and implementing best practices for voluntary environmental improvement in reducing air emissions. Through partnerships Blue Skyways strives to plan and/or implement projects that use innovations in diesel engines, alternative fuels and renewable energy technologies. Working together allows members to leverage funding and share technology and professional expertise. Today Blue Skyways includes ten states (Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico) and the area along the borders with Canada and Mexico. Public and private companies, communities and individual citizens are welcome to join.

<http://www.blueskyways.org>

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Brownfields Redevelopment

A brownfield is a property on which expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence, or perceived presence of contamination. EPA's Brownfields (BF) Program provides grants and technical assistance to communities for assessment and cleanup to move brownfields properties past the environmental issues and on to productive reuse. Productive reuse of brownfields properties can generate jobs, attract investment to a local economy, create livable communities through greenspace, reuse existing infrastructure, and promote sustainability through green building, renewable energy generation, and stormwater capture. <http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/index.html>

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Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund

The Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (BRLF) is an EPA competitive grant program for cleanup. The BRLF grant allows states, cities, towns, counties, territories, Indian tribes and quasi-government nonprofits or other government entities low interest loans to clean up brownfields sites that have been assessed for contamination. BRLF applicants can form coalitions and apply for up to \$1 million per eligible entity. There are limits on eligible entities and a 20 percent matching cost share is required. <http://www.epa.gov/region6/6sf/bfpages/bfcleanup.htm>

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Community Action for a Renewed Environment

The Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program is a competitive grant program that offers communities an innovative way to address the risks from multiple sources of toxic pollution in their environment. Local organizations, including nonprofits, businesses, schools and governments create partnerships that support communities to assess the risks and implement solutions to improve the environment through local action. Through CARE, EPA also provides technical assistance and resources. CARE cooperative agreement funding is spread over two years in two levels variable with the project proposal. <http://www.epa.gov/care/index.htm>

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Children's Environmental Health Initiative

The Children's Environmental Health Initiative (CEHI) program is a national campaign to educate young people about climate change and its effects on children's health, and encourages our nation's youth to take actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Children suffer disproportionately from the health effects of some environmental hazards. Changes in climate could increase some of these hazards. EPA and its partners will educate young people about these issues and these young climate ambassadors will, in turn, educate others and mobilize the public to "create a new climate for action."

<http://www.epa.gov/climateforaction>

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Climate Change and Contaminated Lands

The Climate Change and Contaminated Lands (CCCL) initiative is aimed at measurably reducing greenhouse gas emissions while improving EPA's ability to cleanup contaminated sites and return them to communities for beneficial reuse. Key activities (as outlined in the EPA Administrator's Working Paper on Clean Energy and Climate) include promoting biofuels and other clean energy production and use on contaminated properties via collaboration with public and private partners. The focus areas include beneficially reusing these sites for clean energy generation facilities, as well as increasing energy conservation, using cleaner fuels and renewable energy sources, and incorporating carbon sequestration practices in remedial and removal processes. <http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/>

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Climate Leaders

The Climate Leaders program works with companies to develop comprehensive climate change strategies. Partner companies commit to reducing their impact on the global environment by completing a corporate-wide inventory of their GHG emissions based on a quality management system, setting aggressive reduction goals, and annually reporting progress to EPA. Through program participation, companies create credible records of accomplishment and receive EPA recognition as environmental leaders. The Climate Leaders program addresses the climate impact of a firm on a comprehensive basis. All sources of GHGs are considered, inventoried, and reduced, including onsite fuel consumption and energy use, industrial processes, onsite waste disposal, onsite air conditioning and refrigeration use, electricity and steam purchases, and mobile sources. <http://www.epa.gov/climateleaders/>

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Coal Combustion Products Partnership

The Coal Combustion Products Partnership (C2P2) is a voluntary program cosponsored by EPA that encourages the use of coal combustion products (CCPs), byproducts generated from coal-fired power plants. Companies can realize cost savings from avoiding coal ash and slag disposal, using CCPs in place of other, more costly materials, and by reaping byproduct revenues from the sale of CCPs. Increased use of CCPs results in reduced GHG emissions because fewer virgin resources need to be mined (mining processes produce significant amounts of GHG emissions.) <http://www.epa.gov/c2p2/>

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Combined Heat and Power Partnership

Combined Heat and Power (CHP), also known as cogeneration, is an efficient, clean, and reliable approach to generating power and thermal energy from a single fuel source. By installing a CHP system designed to meet the thermal and electrical base loads of a facility, CHP can greatly increase the facility's operational efficiency and decrease energy costs. At the same time, CHP reduces GHGs. Because they capture and utilize heat that would otherwise be wasted through electricity production, CHP systems require less fuel than equivalent separate heat and power systems to produce the same amount of energy. Partners can receive public recognition, and they have access to printed and Web-based outreach materials and various tools and resources, including an online database of funding opportunities. <http://www.epa.gov/chp/>

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Dallas Sustainable Skylines Initiative

The Dallas Sustainable Skylines Initiative (DSSI) is a three-year partnership between the City of Dallas, the U.S. EPA, and the North Central Texas Council of Governments to promote sustainability via voluntary programs. The goals are to emphasize measurable improvements in air quality and other environmental benefits to water, land, the economy and quality of life that will serve as a model for other cities across the country. DSSI is proud to acknowledge those companies, corporations, schools, colleges, organizations, etc., that undertake voluntary initiatives to reduce air emissions and/ or energy consumption. Becoming a DSSI Partner can help bring positive attention to your organization, and differentiate your company and brand from your competition. <http://www.sustainableskylines.org/Dallas/>

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Design for the Environment: Safer Product Recognition Program

The Design of the Environment (DfE) Safer Product Recognition Program allows use of its label on products made with the safest possible ingredients that are cost-effective, high-performance and energy efficient. The redesign of chemical products offers important opportunities to remove polluting chemicals from formulations before they can enter the workplace, home, or environment, and to advance energy and water efficiency, resource conservation, and innovative technologies. Retailers, government purchasing entities, and others are increasingly demanding that their suppliers provide DfE-labeled products which save companies money and reduce generations of GHGs in transport. Achieving DfE recognition serves as an important indicia of a company's environmental leadership and sustainability achievements. <http://www.epa.gov/dfef/>

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Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool

Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) is a system to help companies evaluate, compare, select, and purchase more sustainable desktop computers, notebooks, and monitors and provides electronic equipment manufacturers a clear and consistent set of performance criteria for product design, as well as new opportunities to distinguish their products in the marketplace based on environmental performance. The EPEAT Registry lists products in conformance with the standards and also operates a verification program to assure the credibility of the Registry. The Federal Acquisition Regulations require federal agencies to purchase EPEAT registered products and many cities are following the regulations as well. EPEAT provides the easiest way to specify affordable, high performance, environmentally preferable computer desktops, laptops, and monitors. <http://www.epeat.net/>

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Environmental Management System

An Environmental Management System (EMS) Network is based upon the International Organization of Standardization's (ISO) 14001:2004(E) Standard. It establishes a formal, structured system for managing a facility's environmental impacts through implementation of policies and procedures, programs/plans, and clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all facility staff. Performance can be tracked and is measured through periodic audits and surveys. As of now, EPA Region 6's EMS program is mainly internal, but its support team can provide advice and information to other facilities to help them "go green" as well. Businesses can save money and help the environment by reducing energy consumption and waste through development and implementation of environmental management programs, behavioral conditioning and operational controls. <http://www.epa.gov/EMS/index.html>

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ENERGY STAR - Commercial Buildings

The ENERGY STAR program has helped thousands of organizations across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors take advantage of cost effective opportunities to improve their energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Managing energy use strategically enables organizations of all sizes to mitigate the impact of rising costs and volatility in energy markets, reducing operating costs and distinguishing themselves as environmental leaders. Energy efficiency is one of the lowest-cost strategies to address global climate change by reducing the amount of emissions associated with the burning of fossil fuels to produce energy. In 2006 alone, actions taken by ENERGY STAR Commercial Buildings partners avoided GHG emissions equivalent to those from more than 10 million vehicles, while saving almost \$5 billion in energy costs. <http://www.energystar.gov/>

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ENERGY STAR - Industry

The nearly 500 industrial ENERGY STAR partners come from all sectors of the economy and have joined with ENERGY STAR to manage energy and climate change risk, increase competitiveness, distinguish themselves as environmental leaders, and build and refine the energy component of their corporate sustainability issues. Energy efficiency is one of the lowest-cost strategies available to address global climate change. <http://www.energystar.gov/>

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ENERGY STAR - Labeling

ENERGY STAR qualified products allow consumers to identify the most energy efficient products on the market without having to sacrifice performance. EPA manages the ENERGY STAR program along with the Department of Energy (DOE). Organizations of all kinds can benefit from partnering with ENERGY STAR. Over 40,000 product models across 50 categories now display the ENERGY STAR label, which is recognized by more than 65 percent of consumers. ENERGY STAR qualified products have the opportunity to expand their markets, build consumer loyalty, and gain recognition as environmental leaders. Retailers can increase sales and customer loyalty by promoting the sales of ENERGY STAR qualified products. Energy efficiency is one of the lowest-cost strategies to address global climate change by reducing the amount of emissions associated with the burning of fossil fuels to produce energy. <http://www.energystar.gov/>

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ENERGY STAR - Qualified New Homes

ENERGY STAR and its partners work together to promote the benefits and increase sales of energy-efficient homes. Homes that earn the ENERGY STAR label must meet guidelines for energy efficiency set by EPA. ENERGY STAR-qualified homes are at least 15 percent more energy efficient than homes built to the 2004 International Residential Code and include additional energy-saving features that typically make them 20 percent to 30 percent more efficient than standard homes. Nationally, more than 12 percent of new homes built in 2006 earned the ENERGY STAR label. ENERGY STAR builder partners can differentiate themselves in the marketplace, boost sales, and gain recognition as environmental leaders. Energy efficiency is one of the lowest-cost strategies to address global climate change and air pollution. <http://www.energystar.gov/>

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Great American Wood Stove Changeout

The Great American Wood Stove Changeout (GAWC) program facilitates the change from old, dirty, inefficient, "conventional" wood stoves manufactured before 1988 to new, cleaner-burning appliances like gas, pellet, and EPA certified stoves. Moving to cleaner technologies reduces particulate matter and air toxics (indoor and outdoor), improves energy efficiency, and reduces fire hazards. Manufacturers of cleaner-burning stoves receive certification and hence marketplace advantages. Manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of cleaner and more efficient wood stoves can participate in co-marketing campaigns to increase sales. Approximately 70 percent to 80 percent of the 10 million wood stoves in use in the United States are older, inefficient, conventional stoves. EPA-certified wood stoves emit approximately 70 percent less pollution than older, conventional wood stoves. <http://www.epa.gov/woodstoves/>

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Green Building

The vision in Region 6 is to effectively facilitate an increasingly significant market penetration of green building technologies in the South Central and Southwestern U.S. The Region proposes to do this through (1) leading by example in greening our own office space, (2) implementing innovative partnerships with the private and public sectors, (3) directing grant, contract, and other funds to green building projects that improve air, water, and land quality and (4) supporting applied research to highlight the emissions reduction, energy savings, water and waste management, and cost advantages of green buildings. Specific projects are included in a 2008-2009 Regional Green Building Workplan. <http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding/>

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Green Power Partnership

The Green Power Partnership (GPP) promotes the use of renewable energy by providing technical assistance, networking possibilities, and public recognition to companies that choose to utilize green power (i.e., electricity that is generated from resources such as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and low impact hydro facilities). Because conventional electricity use is a significant source of air pollution and GHG emissions, buying green power can help reduce the environmental impact while also providing valuable benefits such as avoiding GHG emissions; reducing air pollution; hedging against electricity price increases; serving as a brand differentiator; generating customer, investor, or stakeholder loyalty and employee pride; creating positive publicity and enhancing your organization's public image; and demonstrating civic leadership. <http://www.epa.gov/greenpower/>

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Green Remediation

Green Remediation is the practice of considering all environmental effects of remedy implementation and incorporating options to maximize net environmental benefits of cleanup actions. Strategies for green remediation rely on sustainable development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the need of future generations, while minimizing overall burdens to society. Sustainable practices emphasize the need to more closely evaluate core elements of a cleanup project; compare the site-specific value of conservation benefits gained by different strategies of green remediation; and weigh the environmental trade-offs of potential strategies. Green remediation addresses: energy requirements of the treatment system, air emissions, water requirements and impacts on water resources, land and ecosystem impacts, material consumption and waste generation, and long-term stewardship actions. <http://clu.in.org/greenremediation/>

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Green Suppliers Network

The Green Suppliers Network (GSN) is a collaborative venture among industry, EPA, and the U.S. Department of Commerce's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP). GSN works with all levels of the manufacturing supply chain to improve processes and minimize waste generation. Through onsite GSN review, suppliers continually learn ways to increase energy efficiency, identify cost-saving opportunities, and optimize resources and technologies to eliminate waste. The result is more effective processes and products with higher profits and fewer environmental impacts. Partners have the flexibility to decide which recommendations to implement, and GSN reviews often lead to at least a three-to-one return on investment. Implementing GSN review recommendations results in a wide variety of environmental benefits. <http://www.greensuppliers.gov/>

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GreenChill Advanced Refrigeration Partnership

The GreenChill Advanced Refrigeration Partnership is an EPA cooperative alliance with the supermarket industry and other stakeholders to promote the adoption of advanced technologies, strategies, and practices that reduce emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and greenhouse gases (GHGs). EPA estimates that operating expenses could be reduced by about \$30 million annually through widespread adoption of best practices, improved equipment design and service, and advanced refrigeration technologies. Participating companies receive recognition, achievement awards, publicity, marketing, outreach, analytical tools, and guidelines on best practices and advanced technologies. <http://www.epa.gov/ozone/partnerships/greenchill/>

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GreenScapes

EPA's GreenScapes provides cost-effective and environmentally friendly solutions for large-scale landscaping. Designed to help preserve natural resources and prevent waste and pollution, GreenScapes encourages companies to make more holistic decisions regarding waste generation and disposal and to consider the associated impacts on land, water, air, and energy use. GreenScapes focuses on the "the four r's" in landscaping: reduce, reuse, recycle water and waste, and rebury. Green landscaping means buying fewer products and switching from disposable products to those that are long lasting and reusable. While the purchase of longer-lasting products can initially be more expensive, savings accrue over time. The use of reusable materials results in waste reduction, which is associated with GHG emissions reductions, savings in landfill space, and natural resource preservation. <http://www.epa.gov/greenscapes/>

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Laboratories for the 21st Century

Laboratories for the 21st Century (Labs21) is a voluntary program that saves money at laboratories while improving the environment. Laboratories require tens of millions of dollars worth of energy to run and add tens of thousands of pounds of pollution to our air, soil, and water. EPA and the U.S. Department of Energy are helping new labs and retrofitting existing labs to help cut their energy costs and reduce environmental damage. The goal is to create energy self-sufficiency for all EPA labs, modeling these savings for other science labs throughout the county. Laboratories can realize significant cost savings and contribute to environmental health and safety improvements. <http://www.labs21century.gov/>

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Landfill Methane Outreach Program

The Landfill Methane Outreach Program (LMOP) encourages the recovery of landfill gas (LFG)--mainly carbon dioxide and methane--for use as an alternative energy source, thus reducing GHG emissions. The program helps partners overcome barriers to project development by helping them assess project feasibility, find financing, and market the benefits of project development to the community. LFG projects generate revenue from the sale of gas. Businesses are also realizing the cost savings associated with using LFG as a replacement for more expensive fossil fuels, such as natural gas. Some companies will save millions of dollars over the life of their LFG energy projects. LMOP's efforts have reduced landfill methane emissions by more than 24 million metric tons of carbon equivalent. <http://www.epa.gov/lmop/>

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Lean and the Environment Initiative

Lean (LEAN) and the Environment Initiative (LEI) manufacturing is a business model and collection of tactical methods that emphasize eliminating non-value added activities (waste) while delivering quality products on time and at the least cost with greater efficiency. In the United States, LEAN implementation is rapidly expanding throughout diverse manufacturing and service sectors, such as aerospace, automotive, electronics, furniture production, and health care, as a core business strategy to create a competitive advantage. Businesses are able to reduce costs; improve process flow and reduce lead times; lower regulatory noncompliance risk; meet customer expectations; improve environmental quality; improve employee morale and commitment; and reduce manufacturing waste.

<http://www.epa.gov/lean/>

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Methane to Markets Partnership

The Methane to Markets Partnership (MMP) is an international initiative that advances cost-effective, near-term methane recovery as a clean energy source. The program seeks to enhance economic growth, strengthen energy security, improve air quality, improve industrial safety, and reduce GHG emissions. MMP focuses on four sources of methane emissions: agriculture (animal waste management), coal mines, landfills, and oil and gas systems. Cost-effective technologies for capturing and using methane as a clean energy source are available for every sector on which the MMP currently focuses. Capturing methane from underground coal mines improves safety conditions by reducing explosion hazards. Participating companies are recognized through active participation in the Project Network. <http://www.methanetomarkets.org/>

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Mobile Air Conditioning Climate Protection Partnership

The Mobile Air Conditioning Climate Protection Partnership (MACCP) is a joint initiative founded by EPA, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the Mobile Air Conditioning Society. The partnership reduces the environmental impact of mobile air conditioning through the recovery and recycling of CFC-12 and HFC-134a refrigerants and the development of new, environmentally superior air conditioning technologies. Program participants help promote next-generation mobile air conditioning systems that are better for the environment while satisfying customer safety, cost, and reliability concerns. Through four measures proposed by the partnership, fuel can be reduced in vehicle air conditioners by 30 percent and refrigerant emissions cut in half. <http://www.epa.gov/cppd/mac/>

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National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency

The National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (NAPEE) is a private-public initiative begun in the fall of 2005 to create a sustainable, aggressive national commitment to energy efficiency through the collaborative efforts of gas and electric utilities, utility regulators, and other partner organizations. The U.S. Department of Energy and EPA jointly facilitate the Action Plan and its Leadership Group of more than 60 leading privately, publicly, and cooperatively owned electric and gas utilities, utility regulators, state agencies, large energy users, consumer advocates, energy service providers, and environmental and energy efficiency organizations. <http://www.epa.gov/eeactionplan/>

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National Partnership for Environmental Priorities

The National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP) is a partnership program that targets hazardous chemical reductions. NPEP accepts partners that eliminate, reduce the use of, or recycle hazardous chemicals on the 31 Priority Chemicals List. Priority chemicals have been identified as having significant effects on human health and the environment and are typically persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic. Public and private, large and small, NPEP recognizes all partners with a trophy plaque, press release, posting of their membership and success stories on the EPA Web Site, and the use of the NPEP logo. EPA Region 6 alone has received commitments from 32 facilities, and these partners have successfully reduced over 7 million pounds of hazardous chemicals, and have pledged additional reductions of over 21 million pounds. As part of the Resource Conservation Challenge, the NPEP program focuses on improving materials management as well as reducing wastes. <http://www.epa.gov/npep/>

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Natural Gas STAR

Natural Gas STAR encourages companies across the natural gas and oil industries to adopt cost-effective technologies and practices that improve operational efficiency and reduce emissions of methane, a potent GHG. Participation in Natural Gas STAR offers quantifiable environmental benefits, and provides opportunities for partners to improve operational efficiency, increase revenues, and enhance their competitive edge in the natural gas marketplace. Some Natural Gas STAR partners report saving millions of dollars worth of natural gas a year by implementing the leak reduction technologies and practices encouraged by the program. Natural Gas STAR industry partners represent 56 percent of the natural gas industry in the United States. <http://www.epa.gov/gasstar/>

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North Texas Regional Environmental Management Systems Partnership

North Texas Regional Environmental Management Systems (N-TREMS) Partnership joins together public (federal, DOD, state, county, and municipal partners) and a wide variety of private partners to address complex community and environmental issues through an innovative partnership approach. The N-TREMS takes the traditional EMS approach of plan/do/check/act to address community and environmental issues that concern the entire North Texas region. The partnership is designed to strengthen community relationships and reduce air, water, and waste emissions while promoting environmental sustainability. The partnership now includes over 70 members which, in return for participation, receive a non-competitive sharing of knowledge and resources to improve environmental performance, enhance cost-efficiency, and develop collaborative opportunities with their communities. <http://www.dfwems.com>

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Outdoor Wood-Fired Hydronic Heaters

Outdoor hydronic heater is another name for an outdoor wood-fired biomass boiler or biomass furnace. The Outdoor Hydronic Heater (OHH) Program encourages manufacturers to develop and distribute cleaner, more efficient outdoor hydronic heaters. By becoming a partner of the OHH program, manufacturers can gain recognition for their development of cleaner, more efficient heaters. EPA has designed several easy-to-use collateral materials that can be used to promote the program's efforts. Current outdoor wood heaters are significantly more polluting than other home-heating devices. They can create heavy smoke and particulates posing risks to public health in populated areas. <http://www.epa.gov/woodheaters/>

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Performance Track

Performance Track recognizes and drives environmental excellence by encouraging facilities with strong environmental records to go above and beyond their legal requirements. Member facilities voluntarily commit to typically four public, measurable-goals to improve the quality of our nation's air, water, and land. Members include major corporations, small business, and public facilities that are steering a course toward environmental excellence, and setting an example for others to follow. Performance Track is designed to recognize facilities that have a sustained record of compliance, have implemented a high-quality environmental management system, commit to continuously improve their environmental performance, and work closely with their community and employees. Performance Track helps facilities establish and maintain their role as environmental leaders, gain recognition, and capture opportunities for reducing cost and spurring technological innovation. <http://www.epa.gov/performance-track/>

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Plug-In To eCycling

EPA partners with electronics manufacturers and retailers to increase the number of safe, convenient opportunities Americans have to recycle unwanted electronics and to increase the public's awareness of the need to recycle these products. The program's goal is to reduce the amount of waste (both of materials such as plastics and hazardous substances such as lead) from the disposal of old electronics. Partner companies agree to assist with recycling events or with the promotion of the program. Manufacturers and retailers can set up or participate in collection programs for used electronics equipment, solidifying companies' reputations as good environmental stewards.

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/conserved/plugin/index.htm>

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Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention (P2) is reducing or eliminating waste at the source by modifying production processes, promoting the use of non-toxic or less-toxic substances, implementing conservation techniques, and re-using materials rather than putting them into the waste stream. Since P2 is a key policy in national environmental protection activities, a number of partnership programs and other EPA initiatives use this approach in their work. P2 approaches can be applied to all pollution-generating activities, including those found in the energy, agriculture, federal and consumer, as well as industrial sectors. Grants and funding can be provided by EPA for businesses joining Pollution Prevention. Partnership programs enable flexible, collaborative, market-driven solutions that can deliver measurable environmental results. There are many partnership programs available on EPA's Web Site.

<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/p2home/>

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Ready for Reuse Program

The Ready for Reuse (RfR) program has become an integral component of EPA and states' cleanup programs that recognizes when a site/facility has been assessed and, if necessary, remediated, that the property is safe for redevelopment. Cleanups through the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act focus on solid waste, hazardous waste and underground storage tanks. As part of this program, a regulatory "determination" is provided that affirms that the site's conditions are protective of human health and the environment based on the current and planned future use of the property. On larger Superfund sites, RfR Determinations are also available. The Ready for Reuse Program has become a major feature of the National Land Revitalization Action Agenda.

<http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/ready4reuse/>

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Resource Conservation Challenge

The Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC) is a national effort to conserve natural resources and energy by managing materials more efficiently. The commitment is to reduce more waste, reuse and recycle more products, buy more recycled and recyclable products and reduce toxic chemicals in waste. Reaching the goals is a widespread effort working with states, industry, businesses and others to accomplish smarter and faster ways to yield environmental results. Partnerships can be developed by EPA selecting projects or by nominations by industry, government agencies, tribes, or any non-governmental organizations. <http://www.epa.gov/ercc/>

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Responsible Appliance Disposal Program

Responsible Appliance Disposal (RAD) Partnership Program encourages consumers to retire old, inefficient refrigerators, freezers, air conditioning units and dehumidifiers, and implements best practices for recycling/disposal. EPA provides partner recognition for achievement through press releases, brochures, articles, and awards. As part of the program, EPA serves as a technical clearinghouse on responsible appliance disposal program development and implementation, calculates annual and cumulative program benefits in terms of GHG and ozone-depleting substances (ODSs), emissions savings and equivalents and, as available, potential cost savings. EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program evaluates substitutes for the ODSs to reduce overall risk to human health and the environment. <http://www.epa.gov/ozone/partnerships/rad/>

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Smart Growth Network

Since its creation in late 1996, the Smart Growth Network (SGN) has become a storehouse of knowledge about smart growth principles, facilitating the sharing of best practices and acting as a catalyst for implementation of ideas. The high quality of life in communities that consider smart growth makes them economically competitive, creates business opportunities, and improves the local tax base. SGN conducts research; publishes reports and other publications; showcases outstanding communities; works with communities through grants and technical assistance; and brings together diverse interests to encourage better growth and development. <http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/>

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SmartWay Transport Partnership

EPA launched the SmartWay Transport Partnership in 2004 to address the environmental performance and fuel efficiency of the US freight sector (truck and rail) through the use of a voluntary market incentive system that encourages retailers/end users to choose trucking and/or rail companies that are environmental leaders in their respective industry segments. Companies participating in SmartWay save money, reduce fuel consumption, and are recognized for their stewardship and environmental leadership. High performing partners use the SmartWay Transport Partnership logo, enabling customers to recognize their commitment and success in saving energy and lowering GHG. Any company that ships products stands to improve its bottom line by joining EPA's SmartWay Transport Partnership. <http://www.epa.gov/otag/smartway/index.htm>

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Water Utilities Infrastructure: Clean Water State Revolving Fund

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program is authorized in Title VI of the Clean Water Act to provide an innovative method of financing a range of environmental projects, including wastewater treatment facilities, implementation of a non-point source management plan, and development and implementation of a Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan. Under the program, EPA provides grants to all 50 states plus Puerto Rico to capitalize state loan funds. The States are required to provide a 20 percent match. The states, in turn, make low interest rate loans to communities, individuals, and others for high-priority water-quality activities. As money is paid back into the revolving fund, new loans are made to other recipients that need help maintaining the quality of their water. <http://www.epa.gov/region6/water/at/srfproj.htm>

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Water Utilities Infrastructure: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

The Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. The program provides low-interest loans and technical assistance to public water systems to assist them in complying with federal and state drinking water regulations and to ensure that their customers are being provided with safe drinking water in order to protect the public health. The program also emphasizes providing funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf>

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WasteWise

The WasteWise program helps companies eliminate costly municipal solid waste and select industrial wastes, reduce purchasing and waste disposal costs tailored to their businesses. Through WasteWise, EPA provides free technical assistance to help companies develop, implement, and measure their waste reduction activities and provides partners with access to a variety of resources, including a helpline, technical assistance, public recognition and awards, partner forums, and a variety of publications. WasteWise partners have reported more than 120 million tons of waste reduced since 1994. As a result, WasteWise partners have made significant achievements in reducing their impact on global climate change. <http://www.epa.gov/wastewise/>

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WaterSense

WaterSense focuses on creating a market enhancement program for water efficient products. This site also provides a wide variety of information on other water efficiency topics, and links to other web sites whose mission is to protect the future of our nation's water supply. Water-efficiency programs are an effective way for businesses and households to reduce operating costs by saving on electric power, gas, chemical, and wastewater disposal expenses and can also help address climate change. In fact, if one out of every 100 American homes retrofitted with water-efficient fixtures, we could save about 100 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity per year—avoiding 80,000 tons of GHG emissions. <http://www.epa.gov/watersense/>

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EPA-906-K-09-001

February 2009