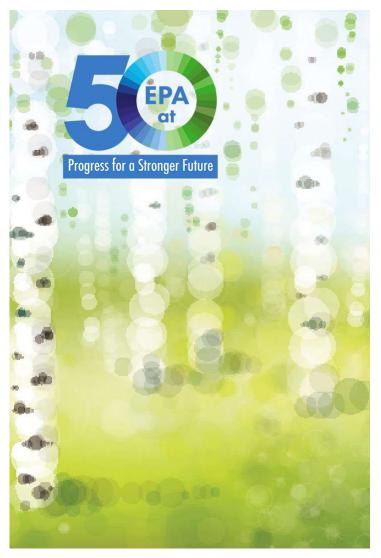


Ruben Mojica-Hernandez, EPA Region 9 Alan Bacock, EPA Region 9 Teri Red Owl, Owens Valley Indian Water Commission









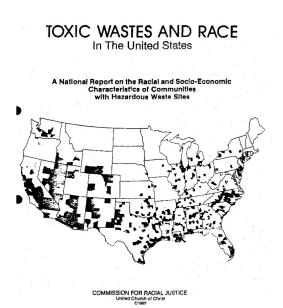


#### **Environmental Justice Movement**

Key Moment: Warren County, North Carolina (1982)

The response of Warren County's primarily black residents to the environmental injustice they gave the county a voice on a national scale and inspired decades of environmental justice activists.





In 1987, the United Church of Christ (UCC) published a seminal report about the relationship of race and socioeconomic class to contaminated waste sites across the U.S.

Some take-aways from the report:

- Three out of every five Black and Hispanic Americans lived in communities with uncontrolled toxic waste sites
- Approximately half of all Asian/Pacific Islanders and American Indians lived in communities with uncontrolled toxic waste sites.



"Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations"

## Executive Order 12898 (signed 1994)

Federal Directive for agencies to:

- identify and address the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law.
- develop a strategy for implementing environmental justice.
- promote nondiscrimination in federal programs that affect human health and the environment, as well as provide minority and low-income communities access to public information and public participation.



## EPA Environmental Justice Definition

Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.







#### Fair treatment

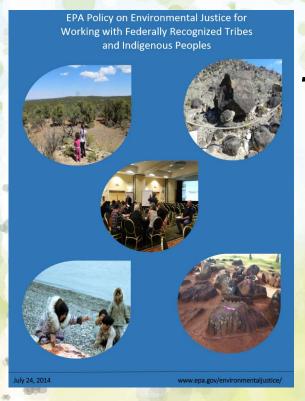
No group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies.





### Meaningful Involvement

- Suitable outreach for engagement and involvement with potentially affected communities
- Opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health
- Recognition that their contributions have the ability to influence the regulatory agency's decision
- Consideration of community concerns within the decision making process.



# Policy on EJ for working with Tribes and Indigenous Peoples (2014)

- Affirms EPA's commitment to provide to federally recognized tribes and indigenous peoples fair treatment and meaningful involvement in EPA decisions that may affect their health or environment.
- Composed of 17 principles to support the fair and effective implementation of federal environmental laws, and provide protection from disproportionate impacts and significant risks to human health and the environment.
- "indigenous peoples" includes state-recognized tribes; indigenous and tribal community-based organizations; individual members of federally recognized tribes, including those living on a different reservation or living outside Indian country; individual members of state-recognized tribes; Native Hawaiians; Native Pacific Islanders; and individual Native Americans.





For More Information:

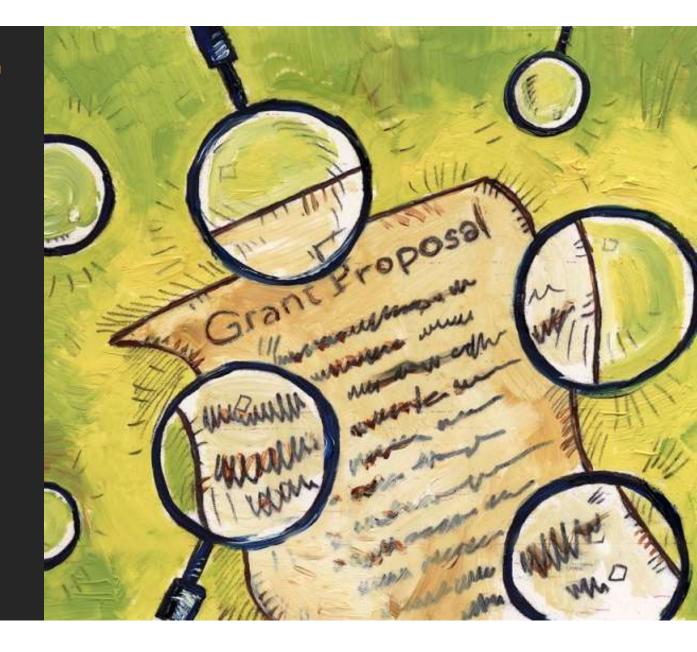
#### **Region 9 EJ Coordinators**

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## GRANT WRITING TIPS

#### TERI RED OWL

Owens Valley Indian Water Commission
December 4, 2020



Region 10 EPA EJ Training



Research opportunities that align with your mission

Begin with your mission. It's important to apply for grants that advance your mission rather than applying for grants that will take time away from reaching your programming goals.



Research opportunities that align with your mission

Don't completely plan your proposed program to suit grant requirements; instead tailor your plans to make sure your already relevant idea perfectly suits the grant's requirements.

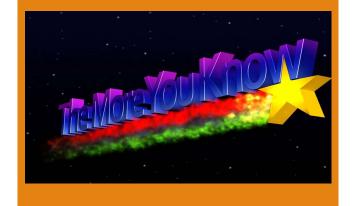
Can you meet application deadlines?

Can work be completed within specified time period?





## **Get to know the Grantor**



The funder's interests should match well with your Tribe or organization's mission, and your proposal must follow the funder's guidelines.

Funders look to see if your mission is worthwhile and aligns with their grant-giving, that your operations are sustainable, and that your projects and plans for the grant funds are logical and will work.



### **Get to know the Grantor**

Look at grantor giving history. Who has received grants in the past? What kinds of projects does the grantor support? Look at grantor's political and social values. Who are key decision makers?

Who are your advocates? These are the people you build relationships with and they can let you know personally what is going on and assist you. These people can champion your cause and find money for you.



## **Grant Specifics**

Read funding opportunity or request for applications thoroughly. Pay attention to timelines and key deadlines.

Participate in request for proposals/applications webinars if available.

Does funder require a letter of inquiry first, a proposal, or application?



## **Grant Specifics**

What are eligibility requirements? What are allowable uses of funds? What are unallowable uses?

What are factors for awards, scoring criteria?

Mandatory documentation. Is specific language required in resolutions?

**Create a checklist/guide in a spreadsheet or other document.** 



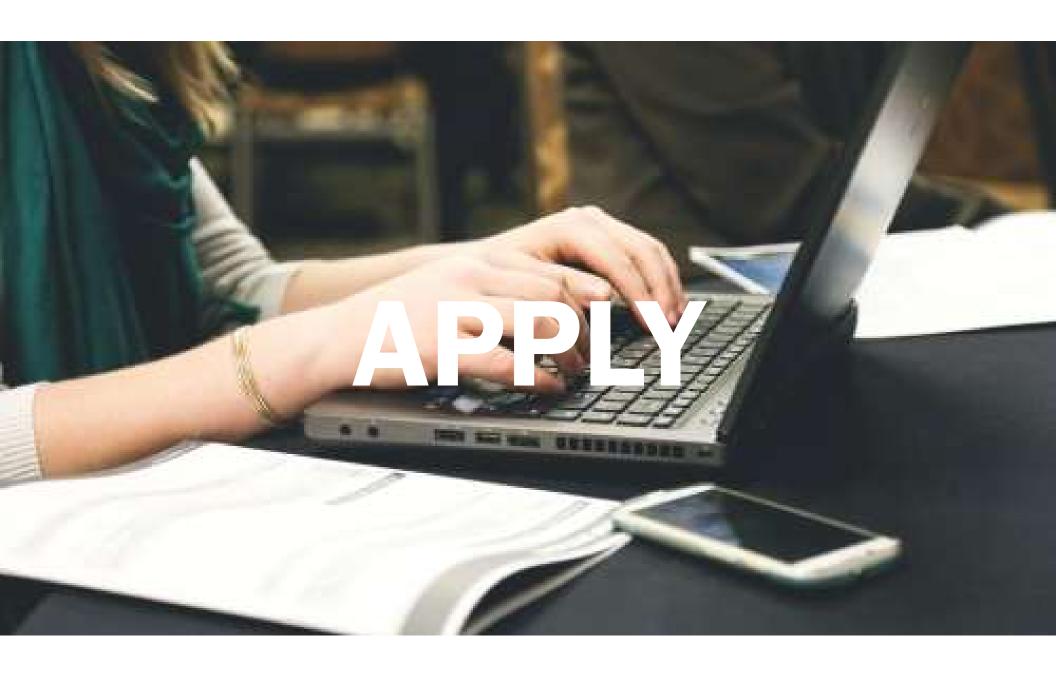
Organize Data and Information Needed for Proposal or Application

Compile materials, data, and documentation needed for application. (Budgets, audit reports, indirect cost agreements, governing documents, statistics, past accomplishments, letters of support, resolutions).

What questions need answered?

Reach out to grantors to clarify questions you may have. Talk to past recipients about their experiences and what helped them get funded.

Don't delay. Gather materials and documentation early.



**Tell Your Story** 

**Sell Your Project** 



Write application clearly and boldly. Be descriptive but specific. Keep your language straightforward and make it as persuasive as possible.

Stay concise and focused. Know character limitations for online applications.

Provide relevant details whenever possible.

Support plans with data.

**Tell Your Story** 

**Sell Your Project** 



Provide concrete stories of your tribe's or organization's impacts in your community.

Are there families or individuals you've helped who want to share their story or a quote? Personal stories about community impacts can be extremely persuasive. Use photographs if allowed. (Remember the primary focus should be on explaining the specifics of your project.)

"These Indians are bound to Owens Valley by every tie of sentiment which may bind a man to the soil [...] They made it perfectly clear to us that they would rather die in Owens Valley than live prosperously elsewhere."

(1935.2.23, 6) - 1935: Meeting in the Independence Court House

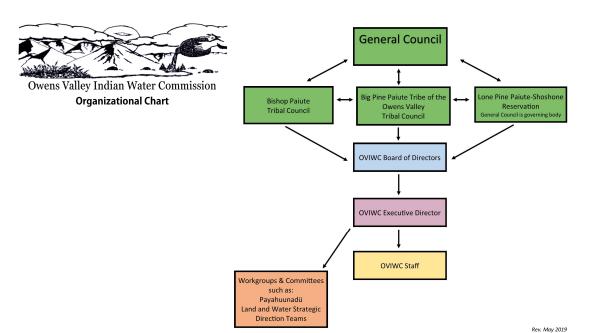


**Tell Your Story** 

**Sell Your Project** 



Funder is going to want to know about your tribe or organization structure. Be prepared to describe your leadership including board members and their roles. Organizational charts are good even when not required.



**Tell Your Story** 

**Sell Your Project** 



Who are the team members responsible for the project and a grant administration? Are there collaborators?

Will need to demonstrate there is project oversight and accountability.



**Follow-Directions** 



Follow grantors instructions, guidelines, and formats. Grantors want to review uniform proposals.

Does the funder want an organizational budget in addition to project (grant) budget. Does funder want expenses to date included in organizational budget?

**Budgeting** 



Budget should stand on its own and answer questions about grant proposal/application.

Pick a tool to use such as an Excel spreadsheet. Make sure numbers in a column are visible and not cut-off (use wrap text). If budget runs onto more than one page, include column headings on each page.

Year 1		Year 2		Total
\$ 17,628	\$	17,628	\$	35,256
\$ 17,628	\$	17,628	\$	35,256
\$ 7,580	\$	7,580	\$	15,160
\$ 25,208	\$	25,208	\$	50,416
\$	\$ 17,628 \$ 17,628 \$ 7,580	\$ 17,628 \$ \$ 17,628 \$ \$ 7,580 \$	\$ 17,628 \$ 17,628 \$ 17,628 \$ 17,628 \$ 7,580 \$ 7,580	\$ 17,628 \$ 17,628 \$ \$ 17,628 \$ 17,628 \$ \$ 7,580 \$ 7,580 \$

**Budgeting** 



Detail costs of the project. Show funder exactly what their money will pay for. List other sources of income for costs not covered by grant requested.

For cost share, know donor and volunteer engagement rates for in-kind contributions.





**Budgeting** 



Categorize costs in a way that makes sense. Goal is to illustrate to the funder what it takes to successfully operate your program and complete your project.

Use real numbers. Get quotes from vendors and contractors, use online pricing.

Make sure your numbers add up. Double and triple check your numbers.



**Budgeting** 



Be realistic about the amount you are requesting. Stay within budget guidelines.

Make sure costs tie in with your narratives.

A detailed accurate budget tells a story.



**Budget Narrative** 



Opportunity to explain line items and make a clear connection between budget and project goals and objectives. This is normally in paragraph form.

Being thorough helps build credibility with reviewers.

**Budget Narrative** 



Language should convey a sense of good investment and should demonstrate that you designed the most cost-effective solution.

Give reviewers confidence that you did research and that your project costs are reasonable and well thought-out.





#### **Final Check**



Read everything. Pay attention to the details. Make sure you followed directions.

Double and triple check spelling and grammar.

Have others review and edit documents.

Make sure Excel formulas are correct. Always good to double check with a calculator.



#### **Final Check**



Use the check list you created to ensure all required documents and materials are attached to application.

Include contact names, titles, and information.

Be mindful of deadlines and submit well before deadline. This is especially important for online applications. Sometimes Internet accessibility could cause delays.

#### Follow-up



Make sure you get a confirmation that your application has been received.

If the foundation or grantor allows, send a follow-up email or call to thank them for the opportunity to apply.

Sometimes grantors will provide an opportunity to let you know why you were or were not funded. Take them up on this opportunity.

