

North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Water Quality Improvement Plan will serve as a blueprint for future voluntary implementation efforts aimed at addressing water quality issues within the watershed. This Plan is intended to be used as a companion document to the *North Fork Palouse River Watershed Characterization* dated January 2002.

The Water Quality Improvement Plan has two main purposes:

- 1) First, this plan expresses the thoughts and feelings of the stakeholders within the watershed who came together as a group to proactively discuss ways to make their watershed a better place to live, work and play.
- 2) Second, the plan will be used by these and other folks to apply for grant money and other resources to help put the actions identified in the plan into practice.

The intent of the planning process was also twofold; first, to raise the level of awareness of local stakeholders on water quality problems, policies and related issues; and second, to produce a locally developed water quality improvement plan that would lead to positive changes in the watershed in a manner consistent with local needs, values and priorities.

The Palouse Conservation District initiated this watershed planning effort with funding obtained from the Washington State Legislature, the Washington State Conservation Commission and the Washington State Department of Ecology. The final plan was developed and completed with input from the North Fork Palouse River (NFPR) Watershed Committee and the Technical Advisory Group (Table 1, page 5). The NFPR Watershed Committee is made up of local stakeholders who live, work or otherwise have an interest in the watershed. The Committee felt very strongly that this plan, and any resulting actions taken because of it, was not intended to be used for regulatory purposes. The committee members expressed their desire to see improvements realized in the watershed through voluntary efforts, not mandated changes. Consistent and productive participation by the committee members and technical advisors resulted in both a locally acceptable and technically sound plan.

A great deal of time and energy was put into creating this report. Enough thanks cannot be expressed for the folks on the watershed and technical advisory committees who contributed their valuable time and input to develop the final plan. Also, the Palouse Conservation District would like to thank Don Stuart and Pat McGregor both formerly with the Washington Association of Conservation Districts and Gretchen Borek and Ray Schindler of the Washington Association of Wheat Growers for working on the legislative end to help make this project a reality.

On a personal note, I would like to express my thanks to the committee members and technical advisors who made this a very rewarding and positive experience for me. Whenever you bring a group of folks with diverse interests together to discuss and develop a plan of action for a



contentious issue such as water quality, even with the best of intentions, you run the risk of it blowing up in your face. As this planning effort unfolded, it became very apparent that this group of individuals cares a great deal for their neighbors and their local natural resources. They also exhibited a great deal of respect for me, the planning process and each other. I would like to once again express my appreciation and gratitude for this and the many hours spent by all the folks who contributed to the success of this project.

Rob Buchert
District Manager
Palouse Conservation District

North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan



INTRODUCTION



WATERSHED DESCRIPTION

The entire North Fork Palouse River watershed encompasses 316,910 acres (including acres in Idaho and Washington). The NFPR is a subwatershed within the larger Palouse River Basin. The NFPR watershed comprises 15% of the Palouse River Basin that totals over 2.1 million acres. The Palouse River Basin is a subwatershed of the Snake River, joining the river downstream of Hooper, Washington. The Snake River enters the Columbia River as it travels to the Pacific Ocean.

The NFPR watershed begins at its headwaters in Latah County, Idaho. From the Hoodoo Mountains of Idaho, the watershed continues west through timbered uplands towards the Idaho/Washington state line. Bordered on the north by the North South Ski Bowl and Mary Minerva McCroskey State Park in Benewah and Latah counties, and the Palouse Range (Moscow Mountain) to the south, the watershed extends westward toward lower elevations. As the drainage crosses into Washington, the river flows through pasture and farmland towards Colfax where the North and South Forks of the Palouse River merge.

The segment of river in Washington between the Idaho state line and Colfax is locally referred to as the North Fork Palouse River. A picture is better than words in some instances, and the location map found in Appendix A helps clarify the watershed location and name. This water quality improvement plan addresses the Washington portion of the watershed only.

The NFPR encompasses 81,405 acres within its Washington State boundaries. Nearly 96% of the watershed in Washington is agricultural land; approximately 2% is in forest land, cliff areas and rock outcrops; less than 2% is occupied by urban uses such as towns, railway lines and roadways; riparian/wetland areas occupy less than 1%; and perennial and intermittent streams occupy less than 1%.

PROBLEMS WITHIN THE WATERSHED

The NFPR is recorded on Washington's 1998 §303(d) list as exceeding State standards for numerous water quality problems (Ecology 2000). The state of Washington classifies the NFPR as a Class A or excellent stream. Included on the list of parameters that violate standards are:

- Fecal coliform bacteria
- pH
- Dissolved oxygen
- Temperature

Water quality in Washington is protected by Water Quality Standards for surface waters¹ within the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and administered by the Washington Department of Ecology. Water quality standards are established for surface waters of the state consistent with public health and public enjoyment, and the propagation and protection of fish, shellfish, and wildlife.²

1 Chapter 173-201A WAC, Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington. Revised November 18, 1997.

2 Chapter 90.48 of the Revised Code of Washington.



Because each state is independently responsible for setting water quality standards, specifications for streams in Idaho differ from those in Washington. The NFPR in Idaho (referred to as the Palouse River) is required to support cold-water aquatic life and secondary contact recreation, coupled with a specific set of water quality criteria. Although several tributaries of the Palouse River are on Idaho's impaired waterbodies list, the mainstem of the NFPR is not currently listed in Idaho under the 1998 §303(d) list within the Clean Water Act. Each state sets its own water quality standards as a requirement of the Clean Water Act, and Idaho is required to meet Washington state water quality standards at the state line.

In addition to the four state water quality parameters violated within the Washington portion of the NFPR (fecal coliform bacteria, ph, dissolved oxygen and water temperature), several water quality related issues were identified in the NFPR Watershed Characterization (RPU 2002) and are summarized below:

- Cropland erosion was identified as a source of nonpoint pollution in the NFPR Watershed Characterization. The Characterization estimated erosion and subsequent sediment delivery to receiving streams from highly erodible cropland to be approximately 49,973 tons per year (including sheet, rill, and ephemeral gully erosion); and erosion and subsequent sediment delivery from non-highly erodible cropland to be 9,583 tons per year.
- The Characterization also estimated erosion and sediment delivery to receiving streams from pasturelands at approximately 716 tons per year; from stream channels at approximately 7,715 tons per year; and from roadways (unsurfaced and/or unmaintained) to be approximately 3,492 tons per year.
- Winter-feeding operations for livestock located in close proximity to surface water areas were also identified as a source of nonpoint pollution including bacteria and nutrient contributions. A typical farm in the watershed runs an average herd size between 20 and 40 in their cow-calf operation. There are an estimated 20 to 30 cow-calf operations within the watershed and currently only two sizable hog operations. Many smaller operations and hobby farms exist including minor animal production of llamas, horses, chickens, etc. Bacteria and nutrient contributions from animal feeding operations have not been quantified.
- All rural residents (living outside the boundaries of the cities of Palouse and Garfield) are on individual septic systems for domestic waste treatment. Most of the existing homes and their associated septic systems within the watershed have been in place before mandatory permits insuring proper installation or replacement of systems within Whitman County have been enforced. Potential contributions of bacteria and nutrients from substandard septic systems are suspected, although the extent of improperly operating septic systems within the watershed, as well as the concentrations of bacteria and nutrient contributions, has not been quantified.
- According to the Characterization, an estimated 98% of the wetlands within the Palouse region (including the NFPR watershed) have been drained or altered by drainage ditches, subsurface drainage, tree and shrub removal, and straightening of natural watercourses.



Most existing wetlands are ephemeral and are filled by flooding along streams, being recharged by surface flood events instead of ground water recharge. The Characterization also reviewed existing riparian status and identified that approximately 71% of the areas adjacent to streams and tributaries within the watershed are bordered by farming activities (cultivation and hayland), followed by 14% bordered by grazing, nearly 12% bordered by non-intensive uses,³ and 3% of the streams and tributaries bordered by urban use. The impacted present state of wetlands, springs and seeps; annually cropped uplands; loss of functioning floodplains; and loss of permanently vegetated riparian areas within the watershed are the result of cumulative impacts from land use activities such as agriculture, grazing and road building. The result of these cumulative impacts includes an altered hydrograph, or flow pattern within the watershed; resulting in exaggerated peak flows during winter and spring storm events, as well as lower sustained summer base flows.

- Two point source pollution contributors exist within the watershed, including the cities of Garfield and Palouse wastewater treatment plants which discharge into the NFPR and Silver Creek respectively (Silver Creek is a main tributary to the NFPR). Both systems underwent process upgrades which were completed in 1995 and 1996 respectively. Both facilities perform required water quality monitoring and report results to adhere to their national pollution discharge elimination permits. Each of the facility's permits will be up for renewal in 2005. National pollution discharge elimination permits for these facilities allow for discharge of water quality constituents at or near the state water quality standards.

³ Non-intensive use includes steeper valleys, brush/shrub riparian vegetative cover, brushy draws, etc.

North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan



GOAL AND OBJECTIVES



NFPR WATERSHED COMMITTEE

The stakeholders within the North Fork Palouse River (NFPR) watershed were identified by the Palouse Conservation District. From this list of stakeholders, representatives of each were asked to participate in a NFPR Watershed Committee. A group of representatives was convened in November 2000 and met routinely through March 2002. The committee was assisted by the Palouse Conservation District who provided facilitation and coordination, and by a technical advisory group (see Table 1).

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The NFPR Watershed Committee assisted the Palouse Conservation District in developing a watershed characterization (RPU 2002) which reviewed the characteristics of the watershed, past and present. Current natural resource issues and concerns within the watershed were discussed by the Committee with a decision to address water quality issues across the watershed. The Committee determined a goal and objectives for the watershed (Figure 1). The objectives are designed to help reach the goal, while the action items are designed to help accomplish each objective (action items are discussed in the Implementation Plan).

Figure 1. North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan

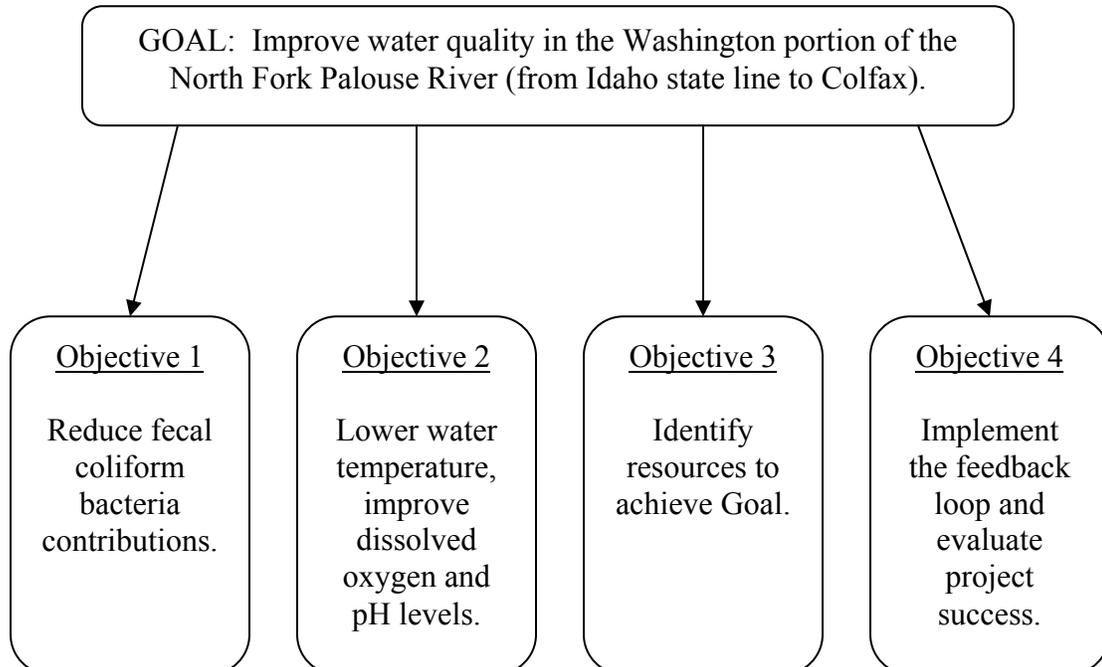




Table 1. North Fork Palouse River Watershed Committee and Technical Advisory Group

NFPR Watershed Committee (as of January 1, 2002)	
Stakeholder Group	Representative
Palouse Conservation District	Larry Cochran
Citizen(s) at Large	Lynne Gearheart Nancy Hegg John Pearson
Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Producers • Livestock Producers • Agri-Chemical Business • Washington Association of Wheat Growers • Washington Cattlemen Association 	Scott Draper Ben Barstow Gerald Mitchell Ted Deerkop Jeff McCoskey Bruce Nelson Rhod McIntosh
Washington Department of Transportation	Greg Lahti
Palouse River/Coulee City River Railroad	Paul Fries
Local Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Colfax (Wastewater Treatment Plant) • City of Palouse (Wastewater Treatment Plant) • City of Garfield (Wastewater Treatment Plant) • Whitman County (County Commissioners) 	Clayton Mallett Don Myott Dave Ulrich Greg Partch
Environmental Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute • Farm Bureau 	Robin Jenkinson David Lange
Technical Advisory Group	
Agency or Organization	Representative
Washington Department of Ecology	Mimi Wainwright
Washington Department of Ecology	Jim Jacobson
US Environmental Protection Agency	Chuck Rice
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service	Rich Riehle
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Jeff Lawlor
Washington State University	Ernie Motteram
Washington Water Research Center	Jim Dobrowski
Washington Association of Wheat Growers	Gretchen Borck
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	John Cardwell
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	Rob Henderson
Latah Soil and Water Conservation District	Ken Stinson
Whitman County Extension	Randy Baldree
Whitman County Health Department	John Skyles
Whitman County Public Works/County Roads	Dane Dunford
Palouse Conservation District	Rob Buchert
Resource Planning Unlimited, Inc.	Shelly Gilmore

North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The goal of the North Fork Palouse River Watershed Committee is to:

Improve water quality in the Washington portion of the North Fork Palouse River (from Idaho state line to Colfax).

Each objective is designed to help achieve the goal, and each objective has a set of action items to help facilitate their implementation. A rationale is provided to discuss and support the action item based on the NFPR Watershed Committee's input and decisions.

Objective 1: Reduce fecal coliform bacteria contributions.

Action Item A) Identify and quantify source of fecal coliform bacteria by contributing species.

Rationale: Pathogens (disease causing bacteria) most commonly identified and associated with waterborne diseases can be grouped into three general categories: bacteria, protozoans, and viruses (EPA 2001). Washington state standards currently require compliance with the number of fecal coliform bacteria present in a sample of water. Fecal coliform bacteria are thought of as indicator organisms. The numbers of pathogenic organisms (bacteria, protozoans or viruses) present in polluted waters are generally few and difficult to identify and isolate. Therefore, water is monitored for nonpathogenic bacteria that are usually associated with pathogens transmitted by fecal contamination, but are more easily sampled and measured. These indicator organisms are assumed to indicate the presence of pathogenic organisms.

Because bacteria survival in our streams is highly dependent on temperature, it is important to continue to monitor the NFPR watershed to evaluate where bacteria source and transport is occurring. In other words, the source of the bacteria should be verified as well as the potential for the bacteria to be transported. Bacteria can be transported to surface waters directly or by diffuse methods such as re-suspension and distribution of bacteria found in streambed sediments. Contrary to what one would think, survival of microorganisms originating in fecal waste decrease as water temperature increases (EPA 2001). Soil temperature and moisture are other important factors influencing the survival of bacteria in soil. Bacteria survival time increases with moisture content and moisture holding capacity. Typically, higher clay content in soil results in increased soil moisture retention and, consequently, increased bacteria survival. It is important to evaluate the NFPR watershed and subwatersheds independently as to bacteria source, transport and predicted survivability within the seasons.

Technology has recently become available to determine the source of fecal coliform bacteria by contributing species, i.e. human, cattle, and wildlife. DNA analysis can be used to trace the source of contribution whereas the bacteria found in cattle carry a slightly different DNA than those found in



people or geese for example. Again, it is important to evaluate the NFPR watershed and subwatersheds independently as to bacteria source to facilitate implementation of land management decisions.

Action Item B) Increase awareness by development and implementation of an information and education program targeting septic system issues.

Rationale: Rural residents are on individual septic systems for domestic waste treatment. Households installing or replacing septic systems within the last 30 years acquire a mandatory permit (on-site sewage disposal permit) from Whitman County that insures proper placement, size and function of a septic system (Skyles 2001). Literature on suggested system maintenance is distributed along with the permit. Although the permitting process has been in place since the early 1960s, it hasn't been aggressively enforced until the late 1980s (Skyles 2001). Most of the existing homes within the watershed have been in place before the County permitting process became ordinance. The extent of improperly operating septic systems within the watershed is not known but is suspected to include the majority of systems.

Awareness of water quality impacts (both surface and well water contamination) from improperly operating septic systems is necessary to begin to inform rural residents of water quality concerns in the NFPR watershed. Providing information to rural residents will allow them to make educated management decisions and take responsibility for septic system improvements.

Resident awareness can be achieved through a information campaign that may include workshops, newsletters, informational brochures and public meetings.

Action Item C) Pursue funding for sub-standard septic system replacement and/or upgrade.

Rationale: Rural Whitman County residents can currently apply through the Community Action Center for low interest loans for full rehabilitation of their property. For example, a percentage of the overall cost for septic system replacement or upgrades can be funded. However, residents must also have an audit performed of their residence and agree to upgrade any other potential health risks identified (i.e. asbestos shingles). Senior citizens (older than age 62) can receive up to 75% of the cost of septic system replacement or upgrade from a USDA Rural Development program.

Septic system replacement, maintenance, and upgrades could be expedited if a funding source was available that better served the needs of rural residents.



Action Item D) Increase awareness by development and implementation of an information and education program targeting livestock issues.

Rationale: An increased awareness of potential water quality impacts from livestock grazing and winter feeding operations is necessary to begin addressing water quality concerns in the NFPR watershed. Providing information to livestock operators will allow them to make informed management decisions on any changes that may be necessary to reduce fecal coliform contributions.

Increased livestock operator awareness can be achieved through an information campaign that may include workshops, tours, newsletters, informational brochures and public meetings. Information should be targeted to all livestock owners including production operations, hobby farms, pets, etc. and applicable to all types of livestock such as llamas, cattle sheep, horses, etc.

Action Item E) Implement livestock best management practices (BMPs).

Rationale: BMPs can be stand alone practices or a combination of practices that offer a solution to reduce fecal coliform contributions from livestock operations. BMPs are categorized as management, structural, and/or vegetative practices. Management practices can include grazing management and pasture rotations. Structural practices can include off-site watering facilities, diversions, downstream catchment facilities, fencing, etc. And, vegetative practices can include filter strips, pasture and hayland planting, riparian plantings, etc.

BMPs used in Washington are found in the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG). The FOTG provides the standards and specifications for conservation practices applicable for use in Washington (USDA NRCS 2002), and the purpose is to promote the conservation of natural resources in a consistent and responsible fashion. The FOTG is the primary technical reference for the NRCS. It contains technical information about conservation of soil, water, air, plant, animal, and human resources. The technical guide used in any NRCS field office is localized so that it specifically applies to that geographic area.

Action Item F) Encourage innovative BMPs and demonstration projects that promote new technology.

Rationale: Some solutions may not be included in the NRCS list of standards and specifications of conservation practices (USDA NRCS 2002). Farmers, ranchers, other rural residents, and city and county managers are encouraged to identify potential bacterial contributions from off site delivery and devise a practical solution to correct the problem. Operators should be encouraged to work with the Palouse Conservation District, NRCS and natural resource professionals to implement demonstration projects in an effort to evaluate practice effectiveness and acceptance.



Action Item G) Encourage development and implementation of wildlife BMPs and other management approaches.

Rationale: The NFPR Watershed Committee discussed that wildlife may be a significant contributor of fecal coliform bacteria to the system and felt that something should be done to address this. Wildlife may congregate unnecessarily in riparian and lowland areas if upland habitat is limited or negligible. Landowners and operators are encouraged to work with wildlife resource managers to improve wildlife distribution throughout the watershed, as well as minimize bacteria contribution from wildlife.

Objective 2: Lower water temperature, improve dissolved oxygen and pH levels.

Action Item A) Obtain more information on what affects temperature, pH and dissolved oxygen.

Rationale: The NFPR Watershed Committee understands that water temperature cannot be cooled by simply installing riparian or instream management practices. Rather, they understand that management practices can work towards minimizing the increase of water temperature. The Committee also understands the link between water temperature and its affect on dissolved oxygen levels, i.e. the cooler the water, the more dissolved oxygen it can hold. Current water quality monitoring (2001 and 2002) indicates water at the upper end of the watershed (at the Washington/Idaho state line) has a tendency to seasonally violate Washington state water temperature and dissolved oxygen standards. In lieu of this information, the Committee would like to have watershed-wide modeling performed to determine possible affects on water temperature and dissolved oxygen in terms of water volume contributions, dilution from upstream or downstream sources, etc., in other words a water balance. More information like this is needed to better understand what actions are feasible with respect to lowering water temperature in the NFPR.

The Committee also understands the value of moderate pH levels in the river in order for the system to buffer itself against extraneous inputs of gasses and chemicals, and biological activities that can lead to fluctuations in pH that cause violations in water quality standards. The Committee would like to study cause and effect issues before determining what land use management decisions are needed to maintain pH levels within water state quality standards.

Action Item B) Implement increased surface water infiltration and storage with agricultural and rural BMPs.

Rationale: Increasing surface water infiltration and storage within the watershed uplands will aid in reaching the objective in a number of ways. Storing surface water in available upland reservoirs assists in evening out the hydrograph. In other words, when surface water is stored in available upland reservoirs (i.e. the soil profile; wetlands; riparian areas; associated floodplains;



natural seepage areas), the resulting water discharged to receiving streams results in more moderate peaks during periods of runoff, and more sustained summer base flows because of slow water release.

Encouraging an enhanced level of residue management in annually cropped areas will result in improvements to the soil's moisture holding capacity. Several other best management practices assist in water storage and promote slow release of subsurface moisture during drier conditions including, maintaining and improving healthy riparian areas; encouraging, enhancing, and creating wetlands; creating low flow channels on tributaries; encouraging utilization of associated floodplains; and enhancement of vegetation in side draws and drainages.

Action Item C) Implement increased surface water infiltration and storage with urban BMPs.

Rationale: Increasing surface water infiltration and storage within the urban areas will aid in reaching the objective in a number of ways. Storing surface water in available upland reservoirs assists in evening out the hydrograph—when surface water is stored in available upland reservoirs (i.e. the soil profile; wetlands; riparian areas; associated floodplains; natural seepage areas), the resulting water discharged to receiving streams results in more moderate peaks during high periods of runoff, and more sustained summer base flows because of slow water release.

Encouraging implementation of BMPs within the urban areas will result in water retention. Several best management practices assist in water storage and promote slow release of subsurface moisture during drier conditions, including maintaining and improving healthy riparian areas and discouraging development and channel modifications in these areas; encouraging, enhancing, and creating wetlands; encourage maintaining active associated floodplains and discourage development and channel modifications in these areas; enhancement of vegetation in urban areas; minimize installation of non-permeable surfaces; and aggressive stormwater management programs that promote a slower release of surface runoff when appropriate.

Action Item D) Encourage innovative BMPs and demonstration projects that promote new technology.

Rationale: The NFPR is a rural, agricultural area with little leeway for implementing new technology on a large scale. Several approaches could be used to help achieve the objective including: encouraging legislation to reward water conservation efforts; encourage research of production agricultural rotational crops adapted to the growing conditions within the watershed; demonstrate riparian area protection and urban stormwater management programs.



Objective 3: Identify resources to achieve Goal.

Action Item A) Prospect for potential sources of financial support.

Rationale: A list of potential sources of funding is found in Appendix B. Financial support is a crucial element in implementation of action items to help reach the goal.

Action Item B) Identify and deploy technical support.

Rationale: Technical support is also a crucial element in implementation of action items to help reach the goal. Technical assistance identified includes a long list of agency professionals and organizations within the area:

- Palouse Conservation District
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
- USDA Farm Service Agency
- Whitman County
- Cities of Palouse, Garfield and Colfax
- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Department of Transportation
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington Department of Natural Resources
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- Washington State University
- University of Idaho
- Area Agri-Chemical Businesses

Action Item C) Identify and recruit volunteer support.

Rationale: Volunteerism is a fundamental element in implementation of action items to help reach the goal. Potential sources of volunteers identified include:

- Area elementary and high schools
- Boys Scouts of America
- Girl Scouts of America
- 4H Clubs
- Future Farmers of America
- Washington State University and University of Idaho student organizations
- Washington State University Community Service Learning Center
- AmeriCorp volunteers
- League of Women Voters

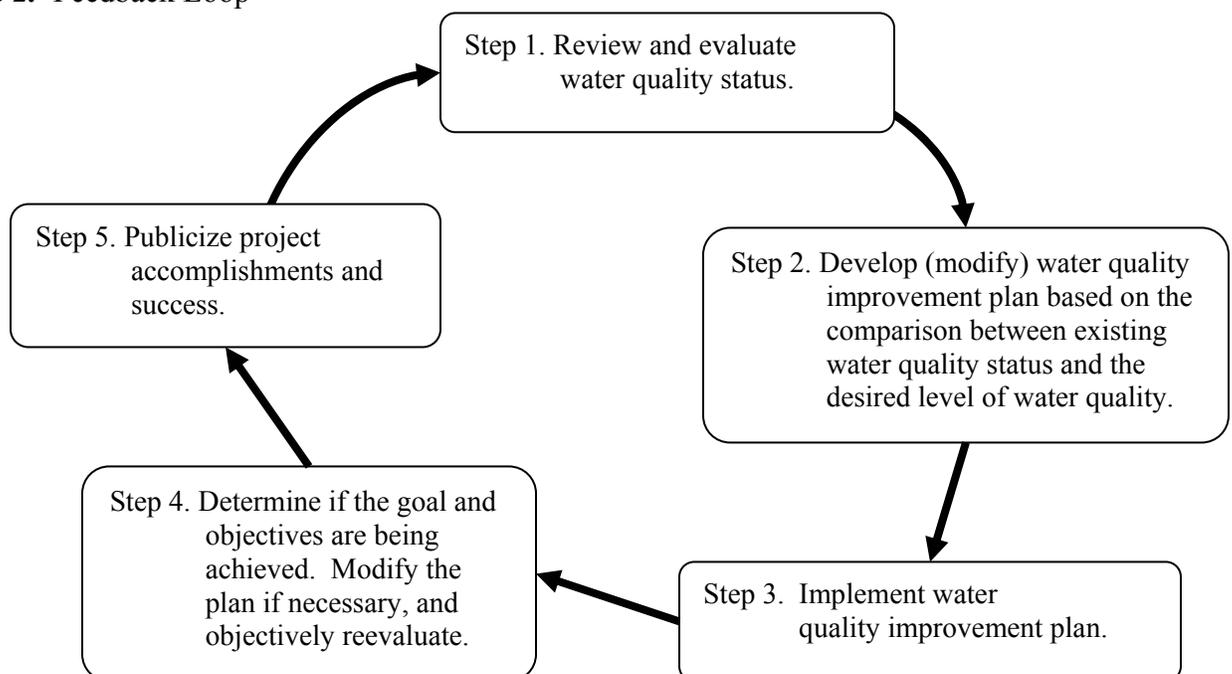


Objective 4: Implement the feedback loop.

Rationale: The feedback loop concept is a mechanism for evaluating the success of this plan and whether the goal of improving water quality is being achieved. The feedback loop occurs in five steps (presented graphically in Figure 2):

- Step 1. The process begins by reviewing and evaluating current water quality status.
- Step 2. The existing water quality is compared to the desired water quality levels or standards. A water quality improvement plan is developed based on this comparison and analysis.
- Step 3. The water quality improvement plan and associated action items are implemented. Programs and on-site BMPs are evaluated for technical adequacy of design and installation.
- Step 4. The effectiveness of the water quality improvement plan in achieving the goal and objectives is evaluated by comparison to water quality monitoring data. If the goal and objectives are achieved, the implementation efforts are adequate as designed, installed and maintained. If not, the plan is modified and objectively reevaluated.
- Step 5. Project success and accomplishments should be publicized and reported to continue project implementation and support.

Figure 2. Feedback Loop



North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan



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REFERENCES CITED

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North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan



APPENDIX A Location Map

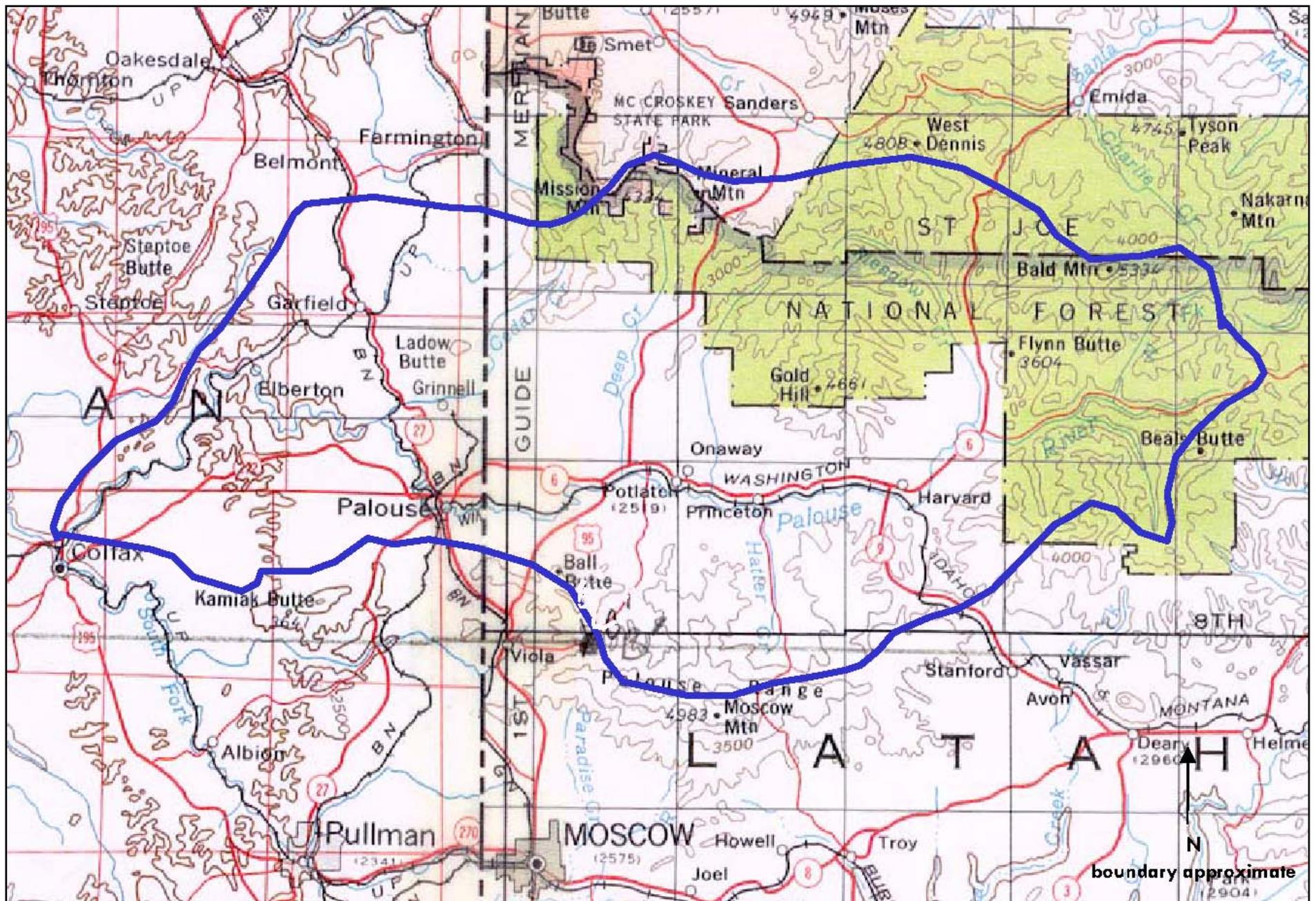


Figure A-1. General Watershed Boundaries of North Fork Palouse River

North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan



APPENDIX B Potential Sources of Financial Support



A list of potential sources of financial support is displayed in Table B-1, followed by a narrative which reviews the program and contacts.

Table B-1. Potential Sources of Financial Support

Program	Funding Agency	Funding Source
Agricultural Management Assistance	NRCS	Federal
Conservation of Private Grazing Land Initiative	NRCS	Federal
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Farm Service Agency, USDA	Federal
Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)	NRCS	Federal
Ecosystem Restoration in the Civil Work Program	US Army Corps of Engineers	Federal
Environmental and Education Training Grants	US EPA	Federal
Environmental Justice through Pollution Prevention Grants Program	US EPA	Federal
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	NRCS	Federal
Farmland Protection Program (FPP)	NRCS	Federal
General Investigations Program	Bureau of Reclamation	Federal
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grants Program	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Federal
Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants (Clean Water Act Section 319)	US EPA/Washington DOE	Federal
North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grant Program	US Dept of Interior, US Fish & Wildlife Service	Federal
Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Grants	US EPA	Federal
Pollution Prevention Grants Program	US EPA	Federal
Recreational Trails Program	Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation	Federal
Regional Geographic Initiative (RGI)	US EPA	Federal
Resource Conservation and Development	NRCS	Federal
Sustainable Development Challenge Grants	US EPA	Federal
Transportation Equity Act (TEA-21)	US EPA; State Department of Transportation	Federal
Washington State Ecosystems Conservation Program	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Federal
Waste Water Reuse Program	Bureau of Reclamation	Federal
Water and Wastewater Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA, Rural Utilities Service, Water & Environmental Programs	Federal
Water Quality Special Research Grants Program	USDA, Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service	Federal
Watershed Assistance Grants	US EPA	Federal
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	NRCS	Federal
Watershed Surveys and Planning	NRCS	Federal
Wetlands Protection Development Grants	US EPA	Federal
Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	NRCS	Federal
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP)	NRCS	Federal
Agricultural Research / Competitive Research Grants	Dept. of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service	State
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)	Washington Dept. of Natural Resources	State



Table B-1. Potential Sources of Financial Support (continued)

Program	Funding Agency	Funding Source
Community Action Center Housing Rehabilitation Program	Community Action Center of Whitman County	State
Community Development Block Grant, General Purpose	Washington Dept of Community, Trade & Economic Development	State
Forest Stewardship & Stewardship Incentive Program	Washington Dept. of Natural Resources and USDA Forest Service	State
Nonpoint Water Quality Grants	Washington Conservation Commission	State
State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund-loan program (SRF)	Washington DOE	State
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education	Dept. of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service	State
Washington State Public Works Board, Trust Fund Loans	Washington State Public Works Board	State
Wetlands Mitigation Program	Washington State Dept. of Transportation	State
Whitman County Community Action Center		County
The Briard Foundation		Private
The Bullitt Foundation		Private
The Burning Foundation		Private
Educational Foundation of America		Private
Hugh and Jane Ferguson Foundation		Private
General Service Foundation		Private
Horizons Foundation		Private
The Hyde Foundation		Private
The IBP Foundation		Private
Paul Lauzier Charitable Foundation		Private
Charlotte Y. Martin Foundation		Private
The Mountaineers Foundation		Private
Northwest Fund for the Environment		Private
River Network		Private
Schwitzer Engineering		Private

There are many funding sources available for watershed planning and implementation, point and nonpoint source pollution management, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, stream restoration, and education. Public sources of funding include federal and state government programs, which can offer financial as well as technical assistance. Private sources of funding include private foundations, which most often fund nonprofit organizations with tax-exempt status. Forming partnerships with other government agencies, nonprofit organizations and private businesses can often be the most effective approach to maximize funding opportunities. The following sources provide an example of the programs that could be explored by the Palouse Conservation District and other potential partners for implementing the North Fork Palouse River Water Quality Improvement Plan.



A. Federal Assistance Programs

Program: **Agricultural Management Assistance**

Source: NRCS

Description: Provides cost share assistance to agricultural producers to voluntarily address issues such as water management, water quality and erosion control by incorporating conservation into their farming operations. Producers may construct or improve water management or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks or to improve water quality; and implement resource conservation practices such as erosion control and integrated pest management.

Contact: National Program office: 202-720-7730; Colfax office: 509-397-4636

Program: **Agricultural Research / Competitive Research Grants**

Source: Dept. of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

Description: Funding to promote research in food, agriculture, and related areas. Must be applied for by a state agricultural experiment station, state cooperative extension services, or individuals, and could apply to conservation districts if a partnership was formed with one of the above.

Contact: Cooperative Extension Service, Whitman County, 509-397-6290.

Program: **Conservation of Private Grazing Land Initiative**

Source: NRCS

Description: Technical assistance to owners of private grazing lands for improving grazing land management, protecting soil from erosive wind and water, conserving water, sustaining forage and grazing plants, and providing habitat for wildlife.

Contact: www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/glti/homepage.html
Colfax office: 509-397-4636

Program: **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**

Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA

Description: The CRP program provides direct payments to agricultural property owners or operators for specified use of lands with the objective of protecting the nation's long-term capability to produce food and fiber; to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation; improve water quality; and create better habitat for wildlife.

Contact: FSA Whitman County office, Colfax, 509-397-4301

Program: **Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)**

Source: NRCS

Description: Technical assistance for land users, communities, state and local governments and other federal agencies in planning and implementing conservation systems. Program focus is on projects that reduce erosion, improve soil and water quality, improve and conserve wetlands, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, improve air quality, improve pasture and range condition, reduce upstream flooding or improve woodlands.

Contact: NRCS office, 509-397-4636; www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/PROGRAMS/cpindex.htm



Program: **Ecosystem Restoration in the Civil Work Program**

Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

Description: Ecosystem restoration at the basin scale. Assistance in resolving major problems in water related resources in a watershed such as reconnecting streams to the main stem, restoring meandering in a river course, or resolving sediment loading problems.
Program dependent upon Congressional funding.

Contact: Preferable to contact program office: Les Soule, 206-764-3699 or Mona Thomason, 206-764-3600

Program: **Environmental and Education Training Grants**

Source: U S EPA

Description: Funding to be used for up to five years to develop grassroots capability to understand and evaluate environmental conditions and measures proposed to address them.
Grants require a 25% match of non-federal funds.

Contact: EPA Region 10: 1-800-424-4EPA (Seattle) (Spokane office will refer calls to Seattle)

Program: **Environmental Justice through Pollution Prevention Grants Program**

Source: U. S. EPA

Description: Provides financial assistance to low-income communities to implement pollution prevention activities that involve public education, training, demonstration projects, and public or private partnerships, as well as approaches to develop, evaluate and demonstrate non-regulatory strategies and technologies.

Contact: EPA Washington D.C 703-841-0483; 1-800-424-4EPA (Seattle)

Program: **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)**

Source: NRCS

Description: Provides technical and financial assistance for agriculture improvements to meet water quality objectives. Eligible applicants include individuals who are engaged in livestock or agricultural production; examples of eligible projects include conservation practices such as filter strips and grassed waterways.

Contact: NRCS office 509-397-4636; Washington, D.C. 202-720-1845

Program: **Farmland Protection Program (FPP)**

Source: NRCS

Description: Provides funds to help purchase rights, such as conservation easements, to keep productive farmland in agricultural uses. USDA provides up to 50 percent of the fair market easement value. To qualify, farmland must be privately owned, have a conservation plan, be large enough to sustain agricultural production, be accessible to markets, and have surrounding parcels of land that can support long-term agricultural production.

Contact: NRCS office: 509-397-4636; 509-323-2900

Program: **General Investigations Program**

Source: Bureau of Reclamation

Description: Technical assistance with planning of water resource projects, planning and implementing alternate water supply-storage facilities, and water conservation programs. Program dependent upon Congressional funding.

Contact: Bureau of Reclamation, 509-575-5848 ext. 203



Program: **National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grants Program**

Source: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Description: Established by U. S. Congress, the Foundation has several funding programs including: General Challenge Grants to conserve and restore fish, wildlife and native plants habitat; Small Grants to address priority conservation actions of a particularly timely nature; and a number of Special Grant Programs each with specific guidelines and deadlines. These grants focus on fostering cooperative partnerships to conserve fish, wildlife and plant resources.

Contact: www.nfwf.org/programs/grant_apply.htm

Program: **North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grant Program**

Source: U S Dept of Interior, US Fish & Wildlife Service

Description: Provides funds to promote conservation of wetland ecosystems, and the waterfowl and other migratory birds, fish and wildlife that depend upon such habitat. The program encourages voluntary, public/private partnerships to conserve local wetland ecosystems.

Contact: US Department of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service headquarters 703-358-1784

Program: **Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Grants**

Source: US EPA

Description: This program forms voluntary partnerships with pesticide users to reduce the risks from pesticides in agricultural settings and implement pollution prevention measures. Organizations must join PESP as a partner or supporter and then are eligible to apply for grants; organizations that do not use pesticides but are involved in pesticide issues or have influence over pest management practices are eligible to join and apply for grants.

Contact: Washington D. C. 703-308-7035

Program: **Pollution Prevention Grants Program**

Source: US EPA

Description: These are grants provided to the states to implement pollution prevention projects. Local governments and agencies are encouraged to work with their state agency to develop and implement potential programs.

Contact: EPA Washington D.C. office: 202-260-3480; 1-800-424-4EPA (Seattle)

Program: **Recreational Trails Program**

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation

Description: State agencies are provided formula grant funds to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and non-motorized recreation trail uses. States can distribute grant awards to local entities.

Contact: Dept of Transportation Eastern Region Office 509-324-6000 (Spokane)

Program: **Regional Geographic Initiative (RGI)**

Source: US EPA

Description: The initiative makes funding available to each EPA Regional Office to award grants to projects that are high priority, pose a high human health or ecosystem risk and have significant potential for risk reduction. RGI focuses on projects that are bounded by the region or place in which the problem exists rather than by pollutant, and problems



that are often multi-media in nature with the potential to showcase innovative, multi-media solutions to resolve them.

Contact: EPA Region 10, 1-800-424-4EPA

Program: **Resource Conservation and Development**

Source: NRCS

Description: Technical and financial assistance available to states, local governments, non-profit organizations for planning, organizing and developing programs that enhance the environment and improve the general level of economic activity in rural communities. Current program objectives focus on improvements of quality of life achieved through natural resources conservation and community development that leads to sustainable communities. RC&D areas are locally sponsored areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture; NRCS can provide grants for land and water management and other environmental needs in these authorized areas.

Contact: NRCS office 509-323-2900; Washington, D.C. 202-690-4527

Program: **Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education**

Source: Dept. of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

Description: Funding to improve management of on-farm resources to enhance productivity, profitability and competitiveness; to study farms that are and have been managed using farm production practices that optimize the use of on-farm resources and conservation practices; to take advantage of the experience and expertise of farmers through their direct participation and leadership in projects; to transfer practical, reliable and timely information to farmers concerning sustainable practices and systems.

Contact: NRCS headquarters, 202-720-5203

Program: **Sustainable Development Challenge Grants**

Source: US EPA

Description: Grants are intended to initiate community-based projects that encourage partnering among community, business and government entities to work cooperatively to develop flexible, locally-oriented approaches that link environmental management with sustainable development and revitalization. Nonprofits, community groups and local governments can apply.

Contact: US EPA Region 10, 1-800-424-4EPA or Washington D.C. 202-260-6812.

Program: **Transportation Equity Act (TEA-21)**

Source: US EPA; State Department of Transportation

Description: Although this program's focus is on improving the nation's transportation infrastructure, it provides opportunities to improve water quality, wetlands and natural habitat. Projects must be in a transportation improvement program (TIP) area; a wide array of environmental and water quality projects are eligible for funding to these areas. Contact should be made with the state of Washington Dept. of Transportation regarding TIP area designations.

Contact: Dept. of Transportation Eastern Region Office, 509-324-6000 (Spokane); EPA Wetlands Branch at 202-260-7791



Program: Washington State Ecosystems Conservation Program
Source: US Fish & Wildlife Service
Description: The primary emphasis of this program is to restore and enhance previously impacted wetlands, riparian and upland habitats on private lands. Priorities include restoring lost wetland and stream channels by returning disturbed or altered areas to a natural condition; flood and land management; riparian areas and wetlands; and water quality. Program dependent upon Congressional funding.
Contact: US Fish & Wildlife Service Eastern Washington office, 509-754-8580

Program: Waste Water Reuse Program
Source: Bureau of Reclamation
Description: To investigate and identify opportunities for reclamation and reuse of municipal, industrial, domestic and agricultural wastewater and naturally impaired groundwater and surface water. Focus is on the design and construction of demonstration and/or permanent facilities for wastewater or flood management.
Contact: Bureau of Reclamation, 909-695-5310; www.usbr.gov

Program: Water and Wastewater Disposal Systems for Rural Communities
Source: USDA, Rural Utilities Service, Water & Environmental Programs
Description: Provides money for basic human amenities and to promote the orderly growth of rural areas. Funds can be used for the installation, repair, improvements or expansion of a rural water facility or rural waste disposal facility, including the collection and treatment of sanitary waste stream, stormwater and solid wastes.
Contact: Washington, D.C. office, 360-704-7700

Program: Water Quality Special Research Grants Program
Source: USDA, Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service
Description: This program is targeted directly to the identification and resolution of agriculture-related degradation of water quality. Eligible proposals will provide watershed-based information that can be used to assess sources of water quality impairment in targeted watersheds. The program favors proposals that coordinate research, education, and cooperative extension activities to minimize any adverse impacts that agriculture, forest, and range management practices might have on water quality.
Contact: Washington, D. C. office, 202-401-5971

Program: Watershed Assistance Grants
Source: U. S. EPA
Description: Funding to nonprofits, tribes and local governments to establish cooperative agreements to support watershed partnership organizational development and capacity building. Focus includes habitat loss and nonpoint sources pollution from urban, rural and rapidly growing areas with impacts to the quality of surface and groundwater supplies and drinking water sources.
Contact: Washington D. C. office, 202-260-4538

Program: Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program
Source: NRCS
Description: Financial assistance is given to provided for costs of measures for watershed protection, flood prevention, agricultural water management, sedimentation control,



and in extending long term credit to help local interests with their share of the costs. Covers installation of works of improvement to protect, develop, and utilize the land and water resources in small watersheds.

Contact: NRCS office, 509-353-2337; also 509-323-2955.

Program: **Watershed Surveys and Planning**

Source: NRCS

Description: Planning assistance to federal, state and local agencies to protect watersheds from damage caused by erosion, floodwater, and sediment to conserve and develop water and land resources. Focus includes water quality, water conservation, wetland and water storage, agricultural drought problems, rural development, and water needs for fish, wildlife and forest-based industries.

Contact: NRCS local office 509-323-2900; Washington, D.C. 202-720-4527

Program: **Wetlands Protection Development Grants**

Source: EPA Office of Water

Description: Grants are intended to encourage wetlands program development or to enhance/augment existing effective programs. Projects must demonstrate a direct link to increasing a local agency's ability to protect, manage and restore its wetlands resources.

Contact: EPA Region 10, 206-553-6221

Program: **Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)**

Source: NRCS

Description: This program provides direct payment to landowners of eligible land on which they agree to enter into a permanent or long-term easement or restoration agreement contract. The objective is to restore and protect farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, wetlands farmed under natural conditions, riparian areas, and eligible buffer areas. The landowner receives financial and technical assistance to install necessary restoration practices.

Contact: Local NRCS 509-397-4636; Washington D. C., 202-690-0848

Program: **Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP)**

Source: NRCS

Description: This program provides direct payments for specified uses that develop upland wildlife habitat, wetland wildlife habitat, threatened and endangered species habitat, fish habitat and other types of wildlife habitat. Applicants may include an owner or tenant of eligible lands.

Contact: Local NRCS 509-397-4636; Washington, D.C. 202-720-4527

Federal Program Note: *President Bush signed the new Farm Bill into law on May 13, 2002. The bill will increase funding for the Conservation Reserve Program and Wetlands Reserve Program, described above, and will also create a new Grasslands Reserve Program (GRP). The GRP will enroll up to 2 million acres of grassland in 10, 15, 20 and 30-year contracts as well as establish a program for perpetual easements, at a cost of about \$254 million. For information on the new program, contact the local NRCS office at 509-397-4636.*



B. State Assistance Programs

Program: Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)
Source: Washington Dept. of Natural Resources
Description: Provides grants for increase of public access and habitat improvement projects. Access projects include non-motorized, pedestrian-oriented public access to water, water-related recreation opportunities and interpretive signs or displays about aquatic resources. Focus is on education, fish and wildlife, restoration, riparian and wetland areas and land acquisition.
Contact: Washington Dept. of Natural Resources, 360-902-1786

Program: Centennial Clean Water Fund
Source: Washington DOE
Description: Provides grants and low-interest loans to public bodies (counties, cities, conservation districts or other political subdivision, or tribes) for water pollution control facilities and activities designed to prevent and control water pollution to the state's surface and ground water. Administered by DOE, funds are used for planning, implementation, design, acquisition, construction and improvement of water pollution control facilities and other activities that address water quality protection and water pollution control. Facility grants require a 50% match; activity grants require a 25% match.
Contact: Guidelines and application available at DOE website: www.ecy.wa.gov/

Program: Community Action Center Housing Rehabilitation Program
Source: Community Action Center of Whitman County
Description: With a focus on health and safety issues, this program provides low interest loans to homeowners for repairing house deterioration problems. Program includes property inspection and the correction of identified problems, which could include replacement of faulty septic systems. Call for program brochure.
Contact: Community Action Center, 509-334-9147

Program: Community Development Block Grant, General Purpose
Source: Washington Dept of Community, Trade & Economic Development
Description: Financial and technical assistance for infrastructure projects to benefit low and moderate-income communities. Eligible projects include: water pollution control (domestic wastewater and stormwater), drinking water, housing, roads, and bridge projects.
Contact: Dept of Community, Trade & Economic Development, 360-725-3015

Program: Forest Stewardship & Stewardship Incentive program
Source: Washington Dept. of Natural Resources and USDA Forest Service
Description: Technical and financial assistance to non-industrial forest owners for a variety of forest stewardship projects, including riparian, wetland and fisheries habitat enhancement.
Contact: Washington Dept. of Natural Resources, 360-825-1631



Program: Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants (Clean Water Act Section 319)
Source: US EPA/Washington DOE
Description: Offers grants for the management of nonpoint source pollution, to improve and protect water quality. Projects must implement nonpoint source pollution control strategies and demonstrate direct or indirect water quality benefits through preventing or controlling nonpoint sources of pollution. Examples of projects that are funded include implementation of stream and habitat restoration, use of agricultural BMP's, stormwater pollution control, water quality monitoring, and lake restoration efforts that focus on pollution prevention. Proposed projects must meet EPA-approved management techniques and require a local match.
Contact: Guidelines and application available at DOE website: www.ecy.wa.gov/ Washington DOE, 360-407-6509; U. S. EPA Region 10, 1-800-424-4EPA.

Program: State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (SRF)
Source: Washington DOE
Description: Provides low-interest loans to public bodies (counties, cities, conservation districts or other political subdivision, or tribes) for projects that improve and protect water quality. The program offers low-cost financing or refinancing or eligible costs for projects including publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities, and nonpoint source pollution control projects. Ten percent of the SRF account is allocated for nonpoint source pollution control projects. Loans may be provided for up to 100 percent of the total eligible project cost.
Contact: Guidelines and application available at DOE website: www.ecy.wa.gov/ Washington DOE, 360-407-6510

Program: Washington State Public Works Board, Trust Fund Loans
Source: Washington State Public Works Board
Description: The Board loans money to counties, cities and special purpose districts to repair, replace or create domestic water system, sanitary sewer systems, stormwater systems, road, streets, solid waste and recycling facilities and bridges. Loans can be for pre-construction and construction activities.
Contact: WWW.CRAB.Wa.Gov/PWTF or 360-725-5000

Program: Water Quality Grants
Source: Washington State Conservation Commission
Description: Provides funding to implement projects and practices to improve water quality. Project examples include: working with farmers to reduce water use; controlling run-off to reduce sedimentation; improving fish habitat; and setting up demonstration sites to encourage new and innovation water quality improvement methods.
Contact: 360-407-6215; www.conserver.org/wcc.html

Program: Wetlands Mitigation Program
Source: Washington State Dept. of Transportation
Description: Provides technical and financial assistance to restore, enhance and possibly create wetlands on private land to compensate for wetlands lost as a result of state transportation projects.
Contact: Washington Dept. of Transportation, 360-705-7407; Eastern Region Office 509-324-6000 (Spokane)



C. Private Foundations

This list includes some of the many private foundations that fund nonpoint source and watershed restoration projects in Washington. While a small amount of funding is available from private foundations for public agencies such as the conservation district, most foundations typically fund non-profit organizations that have 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status from the IRS. It would therefore be to the district's benefit to form partnerships with local non-profits to maximize opportunities with private foundations. Resources for researching additional private foundations are included in Information Resources, below.

Source: **The Brainerd Foundation**

Description: The foundation funds two environmental programs: Endangered Ecosystems and Communications and Capacity Building. Types of support include conferences, continuing support, equipment, program development, research and technical assistance. Initial inquiry can be made with a letter describing the project; if accepted, a full proposal would be requested.

More info: www.brainerd.org; 206-448-0676

Source: **The Bullitt Foundation**

Description: The foundation gives primarily for the protection and restoration of the environment in the Pacific Northwest, including forests, rivers, wetlands, soils, fish and wildlife. Types of support include equipment, program development, and seed money for projects. Proposal deadlines are in May and November.

More info: www.bullitt.org; 206-343-0807

Source: **The Burning Foundation**

Description: The foundation gives grants to protect the region's rivers, native fish and land. Web site includes complete application guidelines. Initial approach is through a brief letter; submission of full proposals is by invitation only.

More Info: <http://fdncenter.org/grantmaker/burning/>

Source: **Educational Foundation of America**

Description: The foundation gives grants for agriculture, farmers/ranchers and land conservation, demonstration projects, and technical assistance. Public agencies can apply. Initial approach is a two-page letter describing the project.

More Info: Call for current guidelines, 203-226-6498

Source: **Hugh and Jane Ferguson Foundation**

Description: The foundation prefers community-based projects with active, local volunteers and collaborative, coalition projects involving a number of organizations working together to share strengths and maximize effectiveness. Many river-related projects have been funded by this foundation.

More Info: 206-781-3472



Source: **General Service Foundation**

Description: Funding programs include a Western Water Program, which funds the use, management and quality of water in the west; other programs include fieldwork, demonstration projects, training and citizen participation.

More Info: Call for current guidelines, 303-920-6834

Source: **Horizons Foundation**

Description: The foundation gives grants primarily to address the social and environmental problems of the Pacific Northwest, with emphasis on the prevention of problems through education projects and citizen education programs aimed at improving the quality of the environment. Initial approach is through a brief letter; submission of full proposals is by invitation.

More Info: 206-323-8061 to request application guidelines

Source: **The Hyde Foundation**

Description: The foundation gives grants for education and conservation. Initial approach is through a one-page letter of inquiry that briefly describes the project to be funded.

More Info: Write for more information: 4715 – 133rd Street, N.W., Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Source: **The IBP Foundation**

Description: The foundation grants primarily for community development, including agricultural organizations, community funds, business associations, and education.

More Info: 402-494-2061

Source: **Paul Lauzier Charitable Foundation**

Description: The foundation gives primarily for agriculture and education with emphasis on Ephrata, Moses Lake and Pullman. Initial approach is through a one-page proposal.

More Info: P. O. Box 1230, Ephrata, WA 98823

Source: **Charlotte Y. Martin Foundation**

Description: The foundation offers support to organizations and agencies dedicated to the preservation, protection and perpetuation of fish and wildlife an/or their habitats. Types of support include equipment, land acquisition, program development, publications, and seed money for projects. Initial approach is a three-page proposal.

More Info: www.charlottesmartin.org; 206-365-7892

Source: **The Mountaineers Foundation**

Description: The foundation offers grants for research, seed or pilot projects, short term projects and educational programs related to protection of the environment. Grants are small and range from \$200 to \$5,000.

More Info: 206-689-5691

Source: **Northwest Fund for the Environment**

Description: The foundation gives for environmental purposes including grants for stewardship programs, action plans, and capacity building for conservation organizations. Funds are also given for the protection of wildlife habitats, water quality, and wetlands. Application form and additional information available on web site.

More Info: www.nwfund.org



Source: **River Network**
Description: This national river organization has offered Watershed Assistance Grants in the past to support organizational development and long-term effectiveness for local watershed partnerships. Currently there is no funding for the 2002 WAG program, however the organization offers excellent information and resources for river protection on its web site.
More Info: www.rivernetnetwork.org

D. Other Potential Sources of Resources or Partnering Opportunities

Adopt-A-Stream Foundation: A national organization based in Everett, Washington that promotes environmental education and stream/wetland restoration. Works with local groups to organize citizen volunteer monitoring programs for streams. 425-316-8592 or www.streamkeeper.org

Ducks Unlimited: The mission of this national organization is to fulfill the annual life cycle needs of North American waterfowl by protecting, enhancing, restoring, and managing important wetlands and associated uplands. www.ducks.org

Environmental Defense Fund: A leading national nonprofit organization that links science, economics, and law to create innovative, economically viable solutions to today's environmental problems. Areas of focus include protecting and restoring bio-diversity (with an emphasis on rivers and watersheds); reducing risks to human health from exposure to toxic chemicals; and protecting oceans from pollution and over-fishing. The group's work in the Washington/Idaho region focuses on climate and air quality. 1-800-684-3322 or www.edf.org

Floodplain Management Resource Center: The Center is both a library and referral service for floodplain management publications, which include topics such as river-corridor and floodplain management, stormwater management, and guidance for local officials. www.colorado.edu/hazards

Know Your Watershed: As part of a national campaign coordinated by the Conservation Technology Information Center, Know Your Watershed promotes an understanding of watersheds and encourages local voluntary watershed partnerships to address natural resource concerns. <http://kyw.ctic.purdue.edu/kyw.html>

Nature Conservancy: A national organization dedicated to preserving the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth, by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. The organization's North Central Washington office is located in Wenatchee. 509-665-9595 or www.tnc-washington.org

National Association of Conservation Districts: Provides information and support services to aid its members in conservation, orderly development and wise use of the Nation's natural resources. 202-547-6223

National Association of Service and Conservation Corps: Provides training and assistance to youth core workers and refers corps to state, local and national conservation agencies and groups as needed. Operates Stream Restoration Training and Outreach Program. Local contacts include: Regional Youth Service Corps, 509-546-0180 (Pasco); Spokane Service Team, 509-456-7660.



National Audubon Society: This national organization focuses on a variety of environmental issues, emphasizing the effects of pollution and development on wildlife. The organization is involved in research, lobbying, litigation and coordination of grassroots conservation work. Information on the group's activities in the Spokane region can be found at www.spokanesudubon.org or 509-838-5828 (Spokane).

Palouse-Clearwater Environmental Institute: The mission of PCEI is to increase citizen involvement in the decisions that affect the region's environment. PCEI strives to enable members of the community to find effective and sustainable solutions to local and regional environmental problems. 208-882-1444 (Moscow, ID)

Palouse Land Trust: The mission of the Trust is to support private landowners in the permanent protection of rural farm and forest lands, and urban and rural open spaces and to promote preservation of significant areas of diverse habitat and beauty. 208-882-5248 (Moscow, ID)

Pheasants Forever: This national organization is dedicated to the protection and enhancement of pheasant and other wildlife populations in North America through habitat improvement, land management, public awareness and education. For information on the Spokane/North Idaho chapter contact Walt Bodie, 208-461-7350 or wbodie@pheasantsforever.org.

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation: The Foundation is an international nonprofit wildlife conservation organization working to ensure the future of elk, other wildlife and their habitat. 1-800-CALL ELK; email info@rmef.org

Underwood Conservation District: This District has taken the lead on the White Salmon River Watershed Enhancement Project and could be a good source of information about organizing such as effort in the Palouse District. Their project is a community-based partnership involving citizens, industry, natural resource agencies and conservation groups working together to facilitate the use of sound land management practices and ensure high water quality within the White Salmon watershed. 509-493-8557 (White Salmon, WA)

E. Information Resources

- A Guide to Funding Resources – Rural Information Center
<http://swr.ucsd.edu/funding.html> and
www.nal.usda.gov/ricpubs/funding/funding1.html
- Agriculture: USDA Conservation Programs – funding and technical assistance
www.nrcs.usda.gov/NRCSProg.html
- Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance <http://www.gsa.gov/fdac/>
- Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection (EPA)
<http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/watershed/wacademy/fundindx.html#dept>
- EPA Finance Program, Guidebook of Financial Tools
www.epa.gov/efinpage/guidbk98/index.htm



- EPA Environmental Education Grants. Call 1-800-424-4EPA to request a booklet of over 50 grant opportunities in the Northwest from the Environmental Education Clearinghouse.
- Economic Development Administration – provides information on funding resources available to state, county and local programs. www.doc.gov/eda/default.htm
- Foundation Center <http://fdncenter.org>
- Grant Programs Administered by EPA <http://www.epa.gov/ogd.cfda.htm>
- Grant Resources for Washington Local Governments – includes links to sites for developing and writing grant proposals, grant administration, locating federal government grants, locating grant resources in Washington, and other information for locating grants.
www.mrsc.org/finance/grants/grants.htm and www.mrsc.org/finance/grants/wagrant.htm
- Grants from the Dept. of Interior www.doi.gov
- The Grantsmanship Center – offers information and courses in fundraising, program management and proposal writing. www.tgci.com
- Index of Grant Programs and Resources (Indiana University)
www.indiana.edu/~srs/fundopp/net.html#foundations
- NRCS – USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service programs www.nrcs.usda.gov
- National Agricultural Library <http://www.nal.usda.gov/>
- Nonprofit Gateway www.nonprofit.gov/
- State of Washington – grant information www.wa.gov/iac.IACGrants.html
- Washington Department of Ecology programs www.ecy.wa.gov/fap.html