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Proposals: Allensworth St. Park

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. bio	re: POB [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
002. list	re: Newschool Student Data Base (1 page)	04/22/1996	b(6)
003. form	re: EIN # [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	03/01/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
AmeriCorps
General Files
OA/Box Number: 24233

FOLDER TITLE:

Proposals: Allensworth St. Park

2013-0661-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



Grace Hackett Churchill, about 1932

"Mr. Archer kept dairy cows and worked on road maintenance. Mrs. Archer was a midwife and delivered most of the town's babies, including the sizable family of Professor and Mrs. Payne. Amelda, Lonnie, and Jessie Archer were an important part of the glee club which Mr. Payne carried throughout the San Joaquin Valley on concert tours. This group was often in demand for war bond rallies during World War I.

"Many of our staples were ordered by mail. . . Fuel supply was always a problem. . . old creosote-soaked railroad ties made a hot and pungent fire. Some householders also made use of dried cow chips just as the pioneers of frontier days used buffalo chips. . . ."

"I began my teaching career there [in Allensworth] in September of 1931. By then it had become a one-teacher school. . . [Some of the] pupils were from the families of the Mexican section hands of the Santa Fe Railroad. It was my task to teach them English as well as the Three Rs. . . . My later years of teaching never fully reproduced the satisfaction I enjoyed in those years. . . ."

ALLENSWORTH'S DECLINE

In 1914, Colonel Allensworth was killed in an accident. The death of this dynamic leader was a severe blow to the town even though other capable leaders stepped forward and kept things moving for a time.

The basic difficulty faced by Allensworth was lack of water. Over the years this problem became increasingly severe as upstream diversion, increased agricultural demand and deep-well pumping throughout the San Joaquin Valley all combined to lower the natural water table and impair both the quality and the quantity of water available to the people of Allensworth.

During these same years, moreover, income associated with Allensworth's shipping business began to decline as trucks gradually replaced trains in hauling farm products. For these and related reasons the town of Allensworth began to lose population during the 1920s and 30s as people were forced to seek work elsewhere. The personnel demands of World War II called many of those who had managed to remain in the once promising community.

About thirty families now live in the nearby town of Allensworth. Although none of the original pioneers remain, many of their descendants come to visit and share their recollections of the early days of Allensworth. A special event

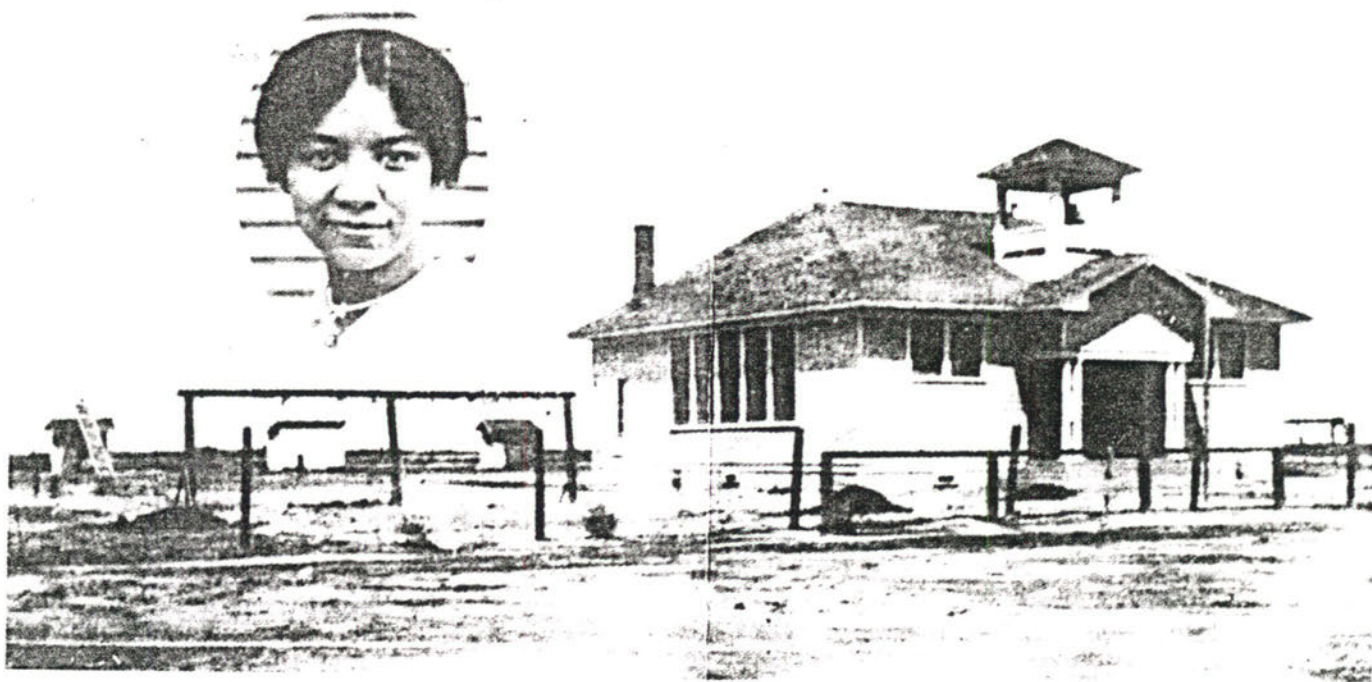
There was a hotel, machine shop, livery stable, blacksmith shop and several stores including a bakery, drugstore and even a barber shop. The town of Allensworth was on its way.

In its heyday, Allensworth bustled with activity. The town was a transfer point on the railroad, so grain and cattle merchants provided a steady stream of business for the restaurant, hotel, and livery stable. Local stores supplied the residents' needs; church and school brought people together. Allensworth women organized formal debates, concerts, plays, club meetings and other social activities that made the town a community.

One early resident of Allensworth, Grace Hackett Churchill, remembers it this way:

"Mr. and Mrs. Cowes of Oakland decided to make Allensworth their home. Their house became a community center. . . . Soon the town was humming with sewing circles, chocolate hours, holiday events, and evening family get-togethers. . . ."

"Father and Mother Wells had a eucalyptus grove on their acreage. This was an enviable distinction as the alkaline soil and arid climate discouraged tree growth. . . . The Wells' hospitality made their grove available for community picnics. . . ."



Professor Payne's assistant was Margaret Prince who taught music and handled grades one through five. Allensworth Elementary School is shown here as it appeared about 1918.

is held every year (on the third Saturday of October) to celebrate and rededicate Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park.

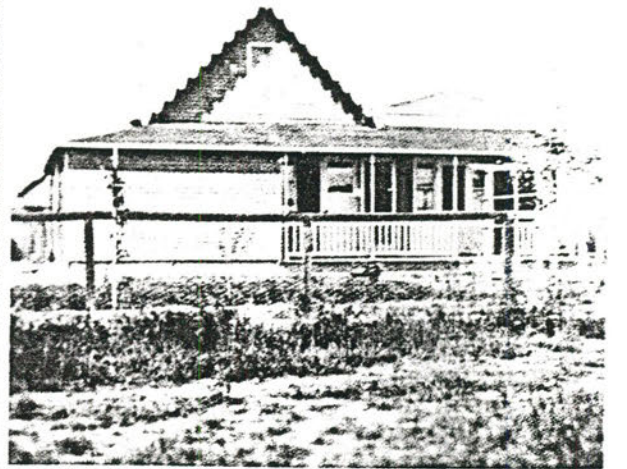
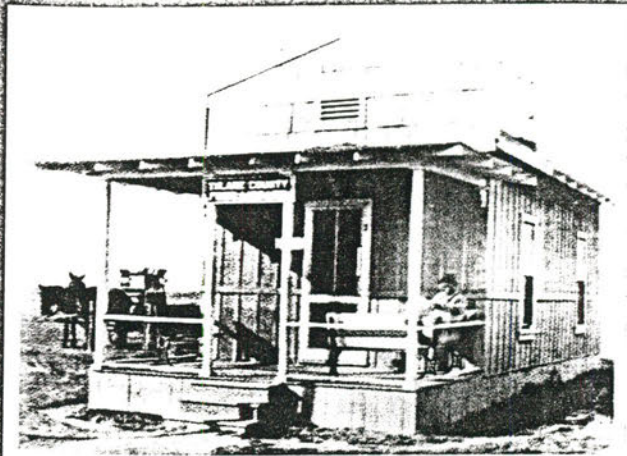
The Visitor Center is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and is a good place to begin your tour of Allensworth. The center includes a 30-minute film about Allen Allensworth and the town he founded. Nearby is the restored Allensworth School, and a short walk away is the reconstructed home of Colonel and Mrs. Allensworth. Both the school and the residence are open on request.

As you walk Allensworth's streets, all named for people important in black history, imagine the houses and trees that once stood here. The California Department of Parks and Recreation plans to restore the town's appearance — to recreate the look of a time when black pioneers, people of courage and vision, first settled the town of Allensworth.

Drinking water and restrooms are available at the Visitor Center. The day-use picnic area includes shaded tables, and the park has a semi-improved campground with 15 campsites (no hook-ups). Small groups can arrange to use the park dormitory. Write the park for information and reservations. The towns of Delano, (20 min.), Wasco (30 min.) and Bakersfield (45 min.) have motels and restaurants.

Write at least two weeks in advance to arrange a guided tour or program for your group, or to request the Friends of Allensworth quarterly newsletter. Write:

Allensworth State Historic Park
Star Route 1, Box 148
Allensworth, CA 93219



Top to Bottom: County Library, Hotel, Allensworth Residence



COLONEL ALLENSWORTH STATE HISTORIC PARK

ALLENSWORTH

On June 30th, 1908, Colonel Allen Allensworth, Professor William Payne, Rev. William Peck, Mr. Harry Mitchell and Mr. J.W. Palmer incorporated the California Colony and Home Promotion Association and started looking for the best possible location to start a town where African-Americans could develop to their fullest potential and enjoy life.

On August 3rd, 1908, the dream became a reality and the townsite plans for Allensworth were filed. The new town grew rapidly as enterprising African-Americans of various professions and trades bought townlots, started farms, and began new lives for their families.

Even following the Colonel's untimely death in 1914 and various other setbacks, several pioneer families were joined by other settlers during the 20's, the 30's, and the years to follow. Contrary to popular belief the famous school house was used up until 1972. For these reasons and more Allensworth has earned the distinction as the "Town That Refuses To Die."

On May 14th, 1976, a portion of Allensworth became a State Historic Park to recognize the contributions of visionaries such as Colonel Allensworth and the numerous settlers who joined him. The intent of the park is to provide visitors an interpretation and feel of what life was like during the period of 1908-1918.

**NEVER ABANDON THE HIGH GROUND OF RIGHT FOR THE LOW
LANDS AND SWAMPS OF EXPEDIENCY.
NO MAN WAS EVER LOST IN A STRAIGHT ROAD.
FROM: "THE BATTLE OF LIFE AND HOW TO FIGHT IT"
COLONEL ALLEN ALLENSWORTH**



Sponsored By The Friends Of Allensworth & The California Department Of Parks & Recreation
PRINTING COURTESY OF ANGELA SPIKES -- L.A. CHAPTER



ALLENSWORTH

*Sponsored by The Friends of Allensworth
and
The California Department of Parks and Recreation*

COLONEL & MRS. ALLENSWORTH RESIDENCE

Colonel and Mrs. Allensworth bought the lot in the fall of 1910 from the Pacific Farming Company. The residence was built in 1911. It was purchased from Sears-Roebuck and was made of pre-fabricated materials and shipped in sections, and assembled at the building site.

While the primary construction material was wood, there were many architectural refinements that made the home a model during its day.

Colonel Allensworth owned the property until his death in 1914, upon which his wife retained ownership. Upon her death in 1939 the property was passed to her granddaughter, Mrs. Louise Shanks Collier. At some point in the mid-1940's, Oscar Wells purchased the property. It was extensively remodeled.

Colonel and Mrs. Allensworth owned various properties in Allensworth.

COLONEL ALLENSWORTH STATE HISTORICAL PARK



ALLENSWORTH

*Sponsored by The Friends of Allensworth
and
The California Department of Parks and Recreation*

WILLIAM SCOTT

William Scott apparently arrived at Allensworth from San Francisco and bought Lot 6 of Block 41 from the Pacific farming Company in 1910. After the Gross Store was built on the property, he assisted Mary Gross in running the store, taking over when she was out of town.

Scott lived in a little house between the Gross Store and Frank Milner's house and barber shop. Scott also worked at times at the ranch owned by a Mr. Hysick, a white man.

Scott bought additional property at Allensworth. He bought the east one-third of Lots 20 and 21 of Tract 9 from the Pacific Farming Company, the deed being recorded on October 18, 1913. At some point, he also acquired Lots 3 and 4 of Tract 7 and Lots 4 and 5 of Block 48.

After Mary Gross' death, Scott ran the store, though it is not known for how long. Scott was apparently ill for some time prior to his death on February 8, 1930. Mrs. Josie Coachman made a claim against his estate for \$52.00 for nursing and feeding him from November 1, 1929 to February 5, 1930 and for caring for his property from his death until April 1, 1932. Scott left an estate worth \$500.00 and no will. The only known heir was Mrs. Ada Gross of Fulton, Missouri. Ada Gross probably was a relative either by blood or marriage of Mary Gross. When the Gross family was contacted regarding the disposition of Scott's estate, Helen Gross, age 24 of Fulton, Missouri, stated that Ada Gross, Scott's heir and her mother, had died on December 2, 1932. Ada left Helen Margaret Gross, deceased; Mary Elizabeth Gross, deceased.

COLONEL ALLENSWORTH STATE HISTORICAL PARK



ALLENSWORTH

*Sponsored by The Friends of Allensworth
and
The California Department of Parks and Recreation*

ALLENSWORTH SCHOOL HOUSE

African-Americans historically have had a great desire for education. This desire was in large part due to the fact they had been systematically excluded from public education. As a result the African-American community grew and developed around an educational institution.

The early settlers held classes in Mr. and Mrs. Hackett's home prior to the first schoolhouse being build in 1910, which upon building the permanent facility, it became the Mary Dickerson Memorial Library.

The Allensworth School District was organized on February 8, 1912. On June 15, 1912, the Board of Trustees consisting of Josephine Allensworth, W.H. Hall and Cora Overr resolved an election at Allensworth. A one-room frame school house with partitions to divide the large area into two classroom was constructed in 1912. There were five defined spaces in the school building: two classrooms, two dressing rooms, and one stage area.

The building served as a school until 1972. School Personnel included:

Professor William Payne, 1909-1922
Miss Whiting, dates unknown
Margaret Prince, dates unknown
Lessie Crosland, 1920-1924
Amanda Humphrey, 1924-1929
Lessie Crosland Coleman, 1929-1931
Grace Hackett, 1931-1935
Alwortha Hall, 1935-1944
Muriel B. Anderson, 1944-1946
Anna Marie Triplett, 1946-1947
Anna Marie Stedman, 1947-1951
Alwortha Hall Tompkins, 1951-1953
Florida Bingham, 1953-1954
Willie Mae Carter, 1954-1955
George Finley, 1955-1959
George Finley and Amanda Jones, 1960-1961

COLONEL ALLENSWORTH STATE HISTORICAL PARK



ALLENSWORTH

*Sponsored by The Friends of Allensworth
and
The California Department of Parks and Recreation*

MARY GROSS

Mary Gross was born in Ohio about 1866. She became a nurse and moved to California in the early 1900s, arriving in Allensworth in 1911 or 1912. She delivered babies and treated ailments for many people in the town. Nan Archer recalls, "She was a good nurse. Everybody went to her when they were sick."

A humorous incident occurred when the barber, Frank Milner, was bitten by a spider. Henry Singleton relates, "One time a black widow bit Frank Milner in a very special place and Mrs. Gross had to take care of it. When the guys got through with Frank, he almost had to leave town."

Though she was respected and her medical services were sought after in the town, Mary Gross seems to have been a solitary figure. No one person interviewed to date had been inside her living quarters. Neither could they remember anyone who had mentioned visiting in her home. William Scott, a friend of Mrs. Gross, seems to have been the one person she associated with regularly and "no one ever knew their relationship." The Allensworth informants believe that Mary Gross was a widow, and she may have been. However, in William Scott's probate records, Mrs. Ada Gross is named as his heir. A list of Ada Gross' children includes Mary Gross who appears either never to have been married or to have taken her maiden name back at some point. Mary Gross died on November 2, 1918 at the age of 52 of a cerebral hemorrhage. She was buried in the Allensworth Cemetery on November 5, 1918.

COLONEL ALLENSWORTH STATE HISTORICAL PARK



ALLENSWORTH

*Sponsored by The Friends of Allensworth
and
The California Department of Parks and Recreation*

ALLENSWORTH HOTEL

The Allensworth Hotel was situated in the town section within easy walking distance of the Santa Fe depot and the Central Valley Road. At the time the hotel was built, Allensworth enjoyed the business of transient businessmen, drummers, ranchers, and tourists. Considerable traffic through Allensworth came via rail and the Central Valley Road. Central Valley Road, like the railroad is paralleled, connected the northern and southern ends of the Tulare County. Unlike the typical county road, this dirt road had an oiled surface.

Before Santa Fe completed a spur track to Alpaugh, five miles west of Allensworth, the town had a regular freight business. Grain grown on the Tulare Lake Basin, west of town, was shipped from the Allensworth depot until the Alpaugh spur, completed in 1914, diverted the grain business. A grain warehouse referred to in the December 27, 1913 *Oakland Sunshine* as the largest between Los Angeles and San Francisco, with a 50,000 sack capacity, stood approximately 100 yards from the railroad. Commercially grown grain from nearby ranches was stored at the warehouse until shipped out on the Santa Fe. Laborers and ranchers involved in handling the grain were a ready source of business for the hotel and other commercial establishments.

Allensworth Hotel, opened circa 1910 under the proprietorship of Mrs. Clara Morris and her husband John Morris, functioned continuously for several decades under a number of different managers. Mrs. Morris operated the hotel until sometime around 1915. Other proprietors of the Allensworth Hotel during its first two decades were:

Mrs. Elvia Woods, 1916-1917
Mrs. Nannie Coleman, 1917-1922
Mrs. Regiana Mattox, 1922-1924
Mrs. Alice Hackett, 1924-1927

Clara Morris and her husband John, moved to Allensworth from Bakersfield where they had operated a successful catering business. During the Morris' five year tenure at the Allensworth Hotel, John Morris, a machinist, serviced well digging machines, traction engines, and various other mechanical irrigation equipment widely used in the local agricultural business. Mr. Morris' machine shop was located in the rear of the hotel.

A night's lodging was available to travelers for \$.75 and local residents often used the facility, too. In particular, the youth used the hotel's dining room and played piano for their periodic parties. Furniture would be moved and tables stacked so that there was ample space for the evening frolics. On these occasions, young men would be invited from Tulare.

COLONEL ALLENSWORTH STATE HISTORICAL PARK

High hopes for humble state park

By ALETA PAYNE

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

ALLENSWORTH — Deep in the San Joaquin Valley, on land so flat you brace yourself expecting to drop off the edge of the Earth, a scattering of uninhabited clapboard buildings sits just outside the path of the Santa Fe railroad tracks.

The buildings — now the core of a little-known state historic park — are a testament to an 85-year-old dream of black self-determination that flourished and faded among racial prejudice and failing artesian wells. The buildings also represent a much newer dream — that the significance of Allensworth, the only California town founded, financed and governed by blacks, not be lost to silence or indifference.

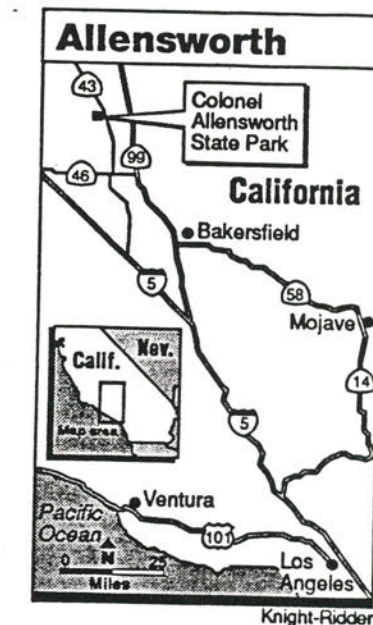
Supporters — including a group called Friends of Allensworth, which has chapters in three states — are hoping to push the park from relative obscurity and restore it to represent the town at its height.

"It's a part of history that African Americans can be proud of," said Assemblywoman Gwen Moore, D-Los Angeles, a political ally and patron of Allensworth.

The humble park, designated a historic site in 1976, sees its share of field trips and special celebrations. But ask for directions at the coffee shop nearby and you might get half a dozen answers before finding someone who has been there and knows the way.

Today, the plan is that Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park will become a broader attraction that does justice to the heritage it represents.

The 235-acre site in the southwest corner of Tulare County has become California's only historic park set up to preserve and recognize the culture and contribu-



tions of blacks. At present, the park consists of a handful of buildings and a trailer that serves as a visitor center.

Plans call for the reconstruction of 14 original buildings, the

addition of food and souvenir concessions.

The town was founded in 1908 by Col. Allen Allensworth, a former slave and a retired military officer.

At the turn of the century, Allensworth and four other black men carried out a plan to establish a town governed by blacks with the belief that blacks could achieve economic success if shielded from discrimination.

Black families headed for the town, bringing with them the trades and crafts they had learned as slaves, such as stonemasonry and nursing.

They were "educated, articulate (when) black people in this area were supposed to be cotton pickers and maids," said Ed Pope, a former state Department of Parks and Recreation employee who helped lead the fight for Allensworth's preservation.

The town had its own library, a school and glee club. There were concerts and plays; businesses flourished. Every family had a plot of land.

But by the time Pope's family arrived in the 1930s, man and nature had conspired to undo the success at Allensworth.

The artesian wells that bubbled from the ground began to dry up as water was diverted to irrigate the valley's agriculture.

About the same time, the state Legislature turned down a request to start a vocational college in the town.

The most crushing blow came in 1914 when the town's guiding spirit, Col. Allensworth, was run over by a motorcycle and killed while visiting Los Angeles.

Inquiries about making donations to the park can be sent to Col. Allensworth State Historic Park, Star Route 1, Box 148, Allensworth, CA 93219.

Local fundraiser

The Modesto Chapter, Friends of Allensworth, will hold a fund-raiser and membership drive dinner from 4 to 6 p.m. April 3 at the Second Baptist Church, 559 California Ave. Ed Pope, a guide at the state park, will speak. Dinner tickets are \$10 for adults and \$5 for children. Proceeds go to park restoration. For more information, call 538-7566 or 575-0919.

THE MODESTO BEE 3/23/93

D-2

THE DRE BEFORE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

California's San Joaquin Section of the Soil and Water Conservation Society (SWCS) has been actively participating in the restoration of Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park in Tulare County.

The Section's activities were in conjunction with the park's eleventh year celebration on October 17th by over 1,000 people.

SWCS members assisted by using their expertise to plant trees in areas where previous plantings had failed. The celebration included a tree planting ceremony and the hopes of many that these trees would survive.

Before the actual planting, member soil scientist's began work by analyzing the soil. The results of the analysis showed the soil contained high amounts of salt and sodium which killed most of the previous trees.

In this new effort salt tolerant trees were used and fertile soil imported to fill around them. The trees selected for the project were Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and River she-oak (*Casuarina glauca*).

Members spent the morning digging holes, constructing protective wire baskets, driving in stakes, then planting and tying 50 trees before the celebration.

Upon completion of the tree planting ceremony the emphasis of the celebration turned to honor the founding fathers of Allensworth and what it once stood for. The two men recognized as the prominent founders were retired Lt. Colonel Allen Allensworth and educator William Payne. They joined with others in establishing the Race Colony known as the California Colonization and Home Promotion Association.

It was the dream of many Black men and women in the early 1900's to live in a community with dignity and without the confrontations of racial prejudice. Even though the Civil War had won them their freedom, they still had few civil rights. In 1908 their dream became reality with the establishment of the Black community of Allensworth.

Located in California's fertile San Joaquin Valley, Allensworth was built along the main railroad line between San Francisco and Los Angeles. When the town site was selected, it was a major railroad transfer point, the soil was fertile, surface water abundant, watertable high and was reasonably priced. The community prospered and rapidly grew to a population of approximately 3,000. Resourceful Black men and women with a variety of skills and backgrounds moved their families there for a better life.

Then, the dream of so many turned into a crisis due to a combination of problems. The town which held the hopes of a new and free life began to slowly die with its diminishing prosperity. The utmost problem which led to the disaster was the need for water which had grown more rapidly than it could be supplied.

Water diversions, demands of extensive irrigation, and deep-well pumping of surrounding areas contributed to the limited water supply to Allensworth. Community leaders battled unsuccessfully with the land development syndicate over fulfilling the original purchase agreement of providing water equal to the needs of the community.

Then came the ultimate blow when the town's drinking water was found to contain dangerous amounts of arsenic. Residents found it increasingly difficult to make a living and began to leave taking their dreams with them.

On May 14, 1976, California's State Park and Recreation Commission approved plans to develop Colonel Allensworth State Park. Eleven years later the development and celebration continues.



Colonel Allensworth



Colonel Allen Allensworth

In the early 1900s, Colonel Allen Allensworth, Professor William Payne, and three other black men decided to establish a self-governed town for black people. They hoped to create a place where blacks could own property and otherwise achieve their full economic potential free from the discriminatory laws and practices of the time. They believed that the achievements of such a community would create "sentiment favorable to the intellectual and industrial liberty" of black people throughout the United States.

The Town of Allensworth Is Born

In 1908 Allensworth and Payne incorporated the "California Colony and Home Promotion Association" and started looking for the best possible location. The land they selected was near a depot on the Sante Fe railroad line in Tulare County. The site was midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco with plenty of inexpensive farm land and several artesian wells.

The new town grew rapidly at first as enterprising black men and women — craftsmen, nurses, businessmen, educators, farmers, ranchers, and retired soldiers — bought town lots, started farms, and built homes for their families. A school was soon built, and a church, a library, and a post office followed shortly afterward.



Professor William Payne

To
File

Alfenswar



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Centro Del Parque Ramsay

1301 Calle Main
Watsonville, CA 95076
(408) 728-6086

M A Y O

ACTIVIDADES DIARIAS: Fooseball, Hockey de Aire, Ping Pong, Ajedres, Juegos, Basquetbol y artes y artesanias.

PROGRAMA DE TEATRO: Talleres de teatro en improvisacion, actuacion, direccion y escritura cada Martes y Jueves por las noches de 7 a 9 en el Centro del parque Ramsay con Manual Montez.

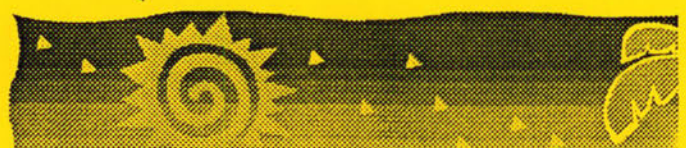
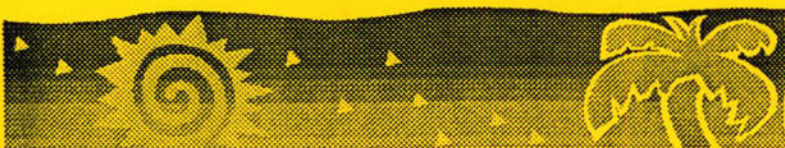
GIMNASIO ABIERTO: Lideres del Centro ofreceran juegos de hockey, futbol, basquetbol y volleybol en el gimnasio de la Escuela Rolling Hills los Lunes, Jueves y Viernes de 5:30 a 8:30 de la noche. El Centro estara cerrado durante esas horas.

EVENTOS ESPECIALES

CINCO DE MAYO: El Domingo cinco de Mayo los voluntarios Jr. viajaran a San Jose para celebrar el Cinco de Mayo.

LAVADA DE CARROS: Sabado, 25 de Mayo de 10 de la manana a 3:00 de la tarde. Los voluntarios Jr. del Parque Ramsay lavaran los carros. Donacion \$3 por carro.

BAILE: Viernes 31 de Mayo de 6:00 a 10:00 de la noche en el Centro Del Parque Ramsay. Para edades 13 y menores. Entrada es \$1. Este baile es ofrecido por los voluntarios Jr. del Parque Ramsay.



RAMSAY PARK YOUTH CENTER

1301 MAIN STREET
WATSONVILLE, CA 95076
(408) 728-6086

M A Y

DAILY ACTIVITIES: FOOSEBALL, AIR HOCKEY, PING PONG, CHESS,
GAMES, BASKETBALL AND ARTS & CRAFTS.

THEATER PROGRAM: THEATER WORKSHOPS IN IMPROVISATION,
ACTING, DIRECTING AND WRITING EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
NIGHT FROM 7PM TO 9PM AT RPYC WITH MANUEL MONTEZ.

OPEN GYM: RPYC LEADERS WILL RUN HOCKEY, SOCCER,
BASKETBALL, AND VOLLEYBALL GAMES AT THE ROLLING HILLS GYM
EVERY M, TH, & F, FROM 5:30 TO 7:30PM. RPYC WILL BE CLOSED AT
THE ABOVE TIMES.

SPECIAL EVENTS

CINCO DE MAYO: SUNDAY, MAY 5TH, THE JR. VOLUNTEERS WILL
TAKE A TRIP TO SAN JOSE TO CELEBRATE CINCO DE MAYO.

CAR WASH: SATURDAY, MAY 25TH FROM 10 A.M. TO 3 P.M. PUT ON
BY THE RPYC JR. VOLUNTEERS. DONATION IS \$3 PER CAR.

DANCE: FRIDAY, MAY 31 FROM 6 P.M. TO 10 P.M. AT RAMSAY PARK.
AGES 13 AND UNDER AND THE COST IS \$1. PUT ON BY THE RAMSAY
PARK JR. VOLUNTEERS.



PRESS RELEASE:

December 15, 1995

Watsonville Parks and Recreation Dept. in association with the Ramsay Park Youth Center proudly announces their THEATER ARTS PROGRAM. The goals of the program are to encourage and develop the talents of the Watsonville youth through the process of theater. The program will take a "hands-on" approach to theater which will enable them to communicate their ideas conceptually, visually and ultimately in dramatic form. The program will thereby inspire the Watsonville youth to further explore their creative artistry within the performing arts.

**THEATER ARTS PROGRAM
FREE IMPROVISATIONAL WORKSHOPS
RAMSAY PARK YOUTH CENTER
1301 MAIN ST.
WATSONVILLE, CA 95077
TUESDAYS/THURSDAYS-7:00 pm to 9:00 pm
YOUNG PEOPLE(Ages 13-18)
ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND
MORE INFO: CALL MANUEL AT 728-6086**

The program includes acting, directing and writing workshops in which the young participants will learn the process of theater through a step-by-step process. The program also includes non-scripted improvisational workshops which will be a platform for the development of a more structured scripted format. The work will be developed through a series of two 6 month sessions and conclude with two full original productions. The productions will be approximately 10-12, 10 minute dramatic pieces. Both of these productions will enable the Watsonville community to celebrate the empowering self expression of its young creative/artistic talent. Young people are still being sought for this program and the recruitment deadline has been extended until January 31, 1996.

Manuel Montez, writer/director & cofounder of Chicano TheatreWorks, will conduct the workshops and supervise the productions. He has been a Santa Cruz County resident for the past 14 years and recently graduated with a B.A. in Theater Arts from UC Santa Cruz. In 1992, with Tortuga Libre, he traveled in a van through Latin America doing children's theater in orphanages, hospitals and elementary schools. He continues to write and direct his original productions through Chicano TheatreWorks. He is an AmeriCorps member hired by the City of Watsonville to run the theatre arts program at the Ramsay Park Youth Center.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. bio	re: POB [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
AmeriCorps
General Files
OA/Box Number: 24233

FOLDER TITLE:

Proposals: Allensworth St. Park

2013-0661-F
rc3106

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Manuel Montez

60013

Manuel Montez was born in (b)(6) has been living in Santa Cruz County for the past 13 years. He graduated from Harbor High School and also attended Cabrillo College fulfilling his general education requirements and majoring in Drama in preparation for transferring to UCSC. While still at Cabrillo College he took a semester off to travel through Latin America for six months to do children's musical theatre with his band Tortuga Libre in orphanages, elementary schools, and children's hospitals. He recently graduated with a degree in Theater Arts. While at UCSC he received a Dean's Undergraduate Award, Community Service Project Award and Student Project Award. These awards were given in recognition with the work he has done with Chicano TheatreWorks, a local performing arts company he cofounded. Chicano TheatreWorks is a performing arts company which encourages people of color to explore and discover their talents in the medium of theater. With Chicano TheatreWorks he has produced, written, directed and performed his own original peices entitled: LA SILLA, MARIA, OBRAS DE LA CALLE, CANTOS, & is producing NOSTRA DOMINA currently. His work among other things has dealt with immigration and displacement, exotification of culture, religion and sexuality, and barrio warrior consciousness. He currently was hired by the City of Watsonville and the AmeriCorps program to implement a Theater Arts Program for the high risk youth of Watsonville. His plans are to give the young people the tools to produce, write and direct their own original material in a full length production.. He is very excited about the program and feels it will be a rewarding and succesfull experience.

RE: Ramsay Park Youth Center Theatre Arts Program

AmeriCorps is President Clinton's national service program, passed with bi-partisan support from Congress, that engages 20,000 Americans of diverse backgrounds in performing service that meets critical community needs in return for an educational award, which may be used to pay for college, job training, or graduate school, or to pay back student loans. The majority of AmeriCorps Members are working in partnerships with states, local goverments, and non-profit organizations.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is running three types of AmeriCorps teams in 38 states, composed of approximately 1,200 members: an Anti-Hunger Team, a Public Lands and Environment Team, and a rural Development Team. Many of the AmeriCorps projects are sponsored by community-based organizations and all projects designed to get things done, while boosting community opportunity and responsibility.

PRESS RELEASE:

AmeriCorps is President Clinton's national service program, passed with bi-partisan support from Congress, that engages 20,000 Americans of diverse backgrounds in performing service that meets critical community needs in return for an educational award, which may be used to pay for college, job training, or graduate school, or to pay back student loans. The majority of AmeriCorps members are working in partnerships with states, local governments, and non-profit organizations.

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Manuel Montez, an AmeriCorps member, continues to run theatrical workshops at the Ramsay Park Youth Center on Tuesday & Thursday from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm. Based upon the success of the workshops at Ramsay Park Youth Center he is also running workshops at the New School and at the Freedom Community School. At the New School he runs workshops on Wednesdays from 12:30 pm to 2:30 pm. At the Freedom Community School he's currently running workshops on Tuesday and Thursday for one hour on both days. The total young people involved are between 50-60 young people.

The young people are preparing to mount original work which will be written, directed and performed by the young people. Manuel and the young people are planning to perform the work at the Ramsay Park Youth Center &/or the Rolling Hills Middle School. The work thus far has dealt with issues that affect the young people's lives. Manuel Montez is very excited to have had the opportunity to share his theatrical artistry and history with the young people.

NEW SCHOOL
Pajaro Valley Unified School District
521 Main Street, Suite W
Watsonville, CA 95076
(408) 761-6140 FAX: (408) 761-6188



Personal Growth
Family



Academic Excellence
Community Service

MEMO

DATE: 4/29/96

TO: Catherine, Javi, Glenn, Lucia, Mary, Devon, Christian, Carmen, Tom, Manuel, Frank, Vickie, Jean, Terra, Dawn, John, Angie, Pat, Diane, Marian, Clemente, Mark, Student Leaders

FROM: Don 

SUBJECT: Weekly Report # 33

Last week we had too many activities, which meant not enough continuity. The students were good but too hyper. Nevertheless, the sweat with Guillermo was excellent. It was educational in every sense of the word. On Friday we had a very disagreeable experience at Raza Recruitment Day at Cabrillo run by MECHA. We were almost attacked by students (gangsters) who were I believe from Loma Prieta. I sent the attached letter about the incident.

Some general news: Please note our new fax number on the letterhead. We also have our color printer working now, and the copies are beautiful! Vickie will be running a Narcotics Anonymous meeting at the school on Sundays at 7 p.m. It is youth oriented and open to all. I am talking with a fellow named William Tysseling about an expansion of the Enterprise Zone grant in Watsonville. Ask me for more information if you wish. Finally, please be sure to be at our Second Anniversary Party! An invitation is attached. Invite anyone else who has worked with us or is interested.

Enrollment This week we admitted our last new students for the year. This brings us to 28 full time, with eight on Independent Studies. The new students are Nicholas Segura, Trisha Hernandez, and Amber Pattee as full time students, and Shasta Tincher on IS. The pressure is on for us to eliminate those who are not serious, so we will probably be dropping a few soon.

Curriculum Although we will continue with Rain Of Gold and individualized math, the big push will be to get the yearbook ready for printing. Each student will have at least one personal story and this year the students are going to have the traditional sections of their own, like dedications. By the way, Angelica Rocha passed the Writing Minimum Proficiency Test at Renaissance last week.

Schedule: We had hoped to go on a short cruise on Monterey Bay this week, but due to some misbehavior at Cabrillo and the need for continuity, we will stay in town on Friday.

Counseling. Although all of the students are not being seen every week individually (just too many at this point), many of them have come to accept individual counseling as a valuable, if sometimes difficult tool they can use to help them change.

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002. list	re: Newschool Student Data Base (1 page)	04/22/1996	b(6)

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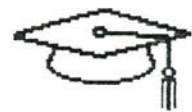
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Sun	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Sat
	8:15a Check-Ins 4/29 8:30a LanguageArts 9:45a IndivMath 10:30a SchoolMeeting 11:15a Lunch 12p Art 12p IndepStud-Don - SchoolPhotos	8:15a Journal 4/30 8:30a LanguageArts 9:45a IndivMath 10:30a PublicDefender(?) 10:30a ClubMeeting 11:15a Lunch ALC 12p PhysEd-YouthCenter 1:30p Javi&DonMeet 1:30p Group-YouthSvcs 2:45p StaffMtg	8:15a PeerCounseling 5/1 8:30a LanguageArts 9:30a QuitSmokingClass 9:15a IndivMath 10a CapoeiraDancing 11:15a Lunch&LdrMtg 12p Chores 12:30p Theater 12:30p CouncilMtg 1:30p GenderGroups	8:15a ComputerLabAtCab rillo 5/2 8:30a LanguageArts-AtCa brillo 11:15a LunchAtYouthCntr 12p TeenParent/AAMeeti ng 1:30p Group-YouthSvcs - YolandaBday	8:15a Yearbook 5/3 10a CincoDeMayo 12p BaseballAtRamsey	

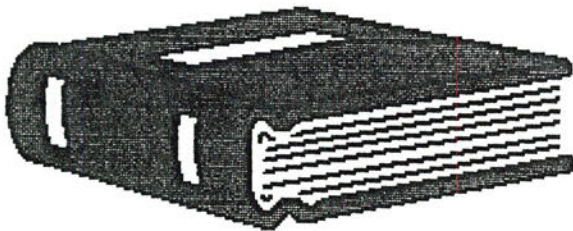


*You are cordially
invited to*



*THE NEW SCHOOL
SECOND
ANNIVERSARY*

*on May 16, 1996
from noon until 2. pm
at La Manzana courtyard.*



USDA AMERICORPS 1995/96
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Projects and Activities
Petaluma Field Office, California

May 9,1996

Members:

Nancy Scolari
Valerie Bridges
Stephanie Carey
Robert Rand

My AmeriCorps Experience

by
Nancy Scolari

In the past year AmeriCorps and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service has provided an invaluable experience for me. AmeriCorps has enabled me to enhance my previous skills as well as develop new skills which will be invaluable to my future. The most important skills I have attained involve public outreach & education, field work, and conservation planning. Each of these plays an important role in my future as well as the future of the community these skills service.

The most important talent I have acquired involves that of public education and outreach. This by far has also been the most rewarding. Since the beginning of my AmeriCorps term began, I have been fortunate to have been able to work with a number of people within my community. From ranchers to Shrimp Kids, my AmeriCorps term has focused on the education of an entire spectrum of my community in the way of stream restoration projects, water quality workshops, soil conservation, dairy waste management, and the application of environmental law. This element in itself has allowed me to educate my community but also be educated in the process.

Another skill the USDA AmeriCorps program has provided me with is that of field work. The program has given me invaluable hands on experience with stream restoration, water monitoring, surveying, rangeland management, erosion control, and computer training. The Petaluma field office staff along with other agencies and landowners have given me the opportunity to gain much needed field experience that a textbook could not otherwise provide.

One final skill I learned is that of conservation planning for dairies and vineyards. Conservation planning has allowed me to utilize my college education and apply it one step further into resource management plans for the agricultural industry. The plans go into detail on the inventory, management, and future of natural resources of one's property. They have allowed me to develop my research, writing, and planning skills for future job skills.

All of these skills have contributed enormously to my future. The USDA Natural Resources AmeriCorps program has been an avenue of support that equals no other in terms of community service and personal experience. Not only has it provided these opportunities, but it has also set me up for my educational future. My satisfaction for the program is derived not only through my own field experience and educational enhancement, but also through the knowledge that my AmeriCorps term has taught me a little more about myself, my community, my environment, and about the smiles I have encountered along the way.

How AmeriCorps Is Improving My Future Job Opportunities

By Robert Rand

AmeriCorps has given me the opportunity to gain work experience with the Natural Resources Conservation Service. In the process of working on conservation projects and programs, I have learned a great deal about how the agency works and the valuable partnerships it has formed to provide federal assistance tailored to local resource needs.

One of my most memorable experiences while an AmeriCorps member has been a streambank stabilization project that was featured in California Farmer magazine. Working with other AmeriCorps members from the Watershed Stewards program and private consultants, we gathered the materials and built a willow pole revetment to stabilize an eroding streambank.

Although this project was only one of many projects I participated in, it exemplified best what I think AmeriCorps is all about...providing a service to our local community, teamwork, fostering a (community/land) stewardship ethic, improving our job skills and continuing education.

My AmeriCorps Experience
by
Valerie Bridges

I have been a USDA NRCS AmeriCorps program member for six months and as the end of my term draws near I realize that in this short time I have gained more valuable experience and education than I ever expected. The AmeriCorps program has been an opportunity for me to gain solid work experience and learn more about the field of Natural Resources.

During my term I have received training in various NRCS field practices and equipment, RCD and NRCS policy, and programs aimed at teaching communities to manage our natural resources. Water monitoring, streambank restoration, FOCS, field surveying, and grant writing are a few of the skills I've acquired since beginning my term in October.

While field activities with my fellow AmeriCorps members were always rewarding and sometimes tiring, I also enjoy accompanying the NRCS staff on field visits. I have learned the importance of communication and developing relationships with the public in the successful implementation of any resource management programs.

In addition to my field experience I have also had the opportunity to attend several workshops and meet a variety of resource management professionals. The training that I have received as an AmeriCorps member will be a valuable tool for future educational and employment endeavors.

And last, but not least, the AmeriCorps program will allow me to pay back some of the money I borrowed to complete my education. It is my hope that the AmeriCorps program will continue to be funded so that others can benefit from it as much as I did.

Experiencing AmeriCorps
by
Stephanie Carey

The time I have spent as a member of an AmeriCorps team under the umbrella of the USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service has been a priceless experience. Being a member of AmeriCorps has allowed me to use the knowledge that I have acquired through my education and I have also attained a tremendous amount of new knowledge through hands on experience. I have gained experience in conducting field work, technical writing, and public outreach and education.

My field work experience has included water quality monitoring, riparian restoration, and fin clipping. I have been involved in providing confidential water quality testing for dairy owners. This enables them to become aware of their water quality issues. I was also involved with a number of riparian restoration projects. This included constructing a willow wall revetment to repair an eroding streambank and assisting the Shrimp Club kids with streambank plantings in order to restore habitat for the endangered freshwater shrimp. I also learned how to fin clip young steelhead fish that were later released into the Eel River. During my field work experience, I have also learned how to use many practices and tools used by the NRCS.

I have gained experience in technical writing through grant writing and I am currently working on a habitat mitigation and monitoring proposal for the Tolay Creek Restoration

Project. I wrote the majority of a grant for a proposed project called the Sonoma Creek Floodplain and Wetland Enhancement Project. By doing this, I increased my technical writing ability and learned how to make various project maps. The proposal I am currently working on will also require me to do some technical writing and map making.

All of the work I have done has given me some type of experience concerning public outreach and education. I have helped to educate the public about water quality issues, watershed issues, and restoration issues. It has been exciting getting the chance to meet with all different types of people ranging from ranchers to school kids to people working with government agencies. I think it is important to learn how to work with all types of people and being a member of AmeriCorps has taught me how to do this.

Being a member of AmeriCorps has been a giant stepping stone to help further my career in the natural resources field. In such a short time, I have been involved in a broad spectrum of different projects and have gained a tremendous amount of knowledge. Being a part of AmeriCorps has shown me how important teamwork is and without working together, most of these projects would have never been completed.

AmeriCorps Water Monitoring Program

Petaluma AmeriCorps members provide many needed services in the community. AmeriCorps members assist local farmers with water monitoring, ongoing Stemple Creek monitoring, and emergency assistance when it is needed.

Water monitoring is free for landowners and AmeriCorps provides information to each farmer on how to monitor and the benefits of continuing on their own. Monitoring consists of testing designated locations for pH, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, and other parameters for maintaining healthy water quality. Water monitoring along Stemple Creek is on-going throughout the year but members are also available for visits to individual farms in the area.

AmeriCorps members also participate in workshops to demonstrate water monitoring techniques. Last year AmeriCorps members were successful in sharing water testing knowledge with twenty-two dairy farmers in Sonoma and Marin counties. This year AmeriCorps member Nancy Scolari has assisted in the coordination of four water quality workshops. Other Petaluma AmeriCorps members also attend the workshops to help facilitate and demonstrate the techniques.

AmeriCorps members are dedicated to the enhancement of the water quality in our community. The Petaluma AmeriCorps members are looking forward to future projects and assisting others in the community.

Willow Wall Revetment

Last spring AmeriCorps members, in conjunction with the Shrimp Club, and four local landowners began implementing practices that will provide shading and wildlife habitat for a two mile stretch of Stemple Creek.

This November, AmeriCorps members returned to Stemple Creek to stabilize an area damaged by severe winter storms. The project consisted of the construction of three living willow wall revetments (retaining wall) along a 130 foot section of the creek. AmeriCorps members from Petaluma and Lakeport NRCS, Fish and Game, and Adopt-A-Watershed helped to clear fallen willows and debris from the creek, and construct the willow walls in four days.

The willow revetments have held together through recent storms and stabilized the eroded sections of the creek bank. It has been exciting for AmeriCorps members to monitor the progress of the revetment and the improved condition of the creek. AmeriCorps members were also encouraged by the feature article on the willow revetment in the February issue of California Farmer magazine.

This was the first project that Petaluma AmeriCorps members worked on as a team from start to completion. Although we have participated in many projects since then, the willow wall revetment has been one of the most rewarding aspects of our AmeriCorps term.

Emergency Watershed Assistance

Petaluma AmeriCorps members participated in the Emergency Watershed Protection project at Point Reyes National Seashore. Work included stabilizing 380 burned acres of private residential areas damaged by the Mt. Vision Fire in October 1995. We assisted Conservation Corps crews with seeding, mulching, and building straw bale check dams. This project helped to protect the water quality of Tomales Bay.

Conservation Planning

The purpose of a conservation plan is to develop a ranch plan that will provide the landowner with a comprehensive integrated understanding of the past, present, and future management decisions and developments of their property. It follows a step by step process to meet the producer's goals and to assess the impact those goals will have on the natural resources in that watershed. AmeriCorps members have provided their services in developing 2 conservation plans which have resulted in the implementation of a number of conservation practices in the area. This has proven to be a positive force in the agricultural industry who is constantly under public scrutiny due to water quality problems.

Tolay Creek Restoration Project

The Tolay Creek Restoration Project is a result of the commitment by farmers and ranchers to maintain and improve wetlands in the San Pablo Baylands. The project includes the purchase of 53 acres on land adjacent to Tolay Creek to be restored back to wetlands, allow for tidal action, and improve levees. AmeriCorps members provided their services in the way of field surveying for the entire project area. AmeriCorps members are also working on a Tidal Marsh Habitat Restoration Plan for the endangered salt marsh harvest mouse habitat mitigation site located in the Tolay Creek Restoration Project.

Dairy Days

AmeriCorps members assisted field office staff in providing a workshop on the progress and practices of the dairy industry. AmeriCorps members provided a demonstration on conservation planning and hands on experience with water monitoring techniques and water quality interpretation.

Sonoma Creek Floodplain and Wetland Enhancement Project

The Sonoma Creek Floodplain and Wetland Enhancement Project is a proposed project to help alleviate flooding in the Schellville area and create wetlands for wildlife habitat. The project consists of creating a flood bypass and wetlands from 875 acres of both private property and public land owned by the California Department of Fish and Game. AmeriCorps members provided their services by writing a grant to the Office of Emergency Services and field surveying the project area.

Levee Maintenance During California Flood

Petaluma AmeriCorps members provided emergency sandbagging assistance to one landowner whose property was threatened due to increasing tidal action along his levee. The AmeriCorps members were out during a photo monitoring shoot when rancher, Fred Dickson, requested assistance during a flash flood. The levee is located adjacent to Sonoma Creek, a tributary which drains directly into San Pablo Bay.

Helping Other AmeriCorps

As AmeriCorps members it is important to support other clusters projects and lend a helping hand. Petaluma AmeriCorps have been invited to participated in several projects with AmeriCorps members from Fish and Game, and were more than happy to help.

In February, Stephanie Carey and Valerie Bridges assisted Fish and Game with steelhead trout fin-clipping at Lake Sonoma Fish Hatchery. More than 8,000 hatchery born steelhead were tagged and later released into the Eel River. Once these steelhead return to the hatchery to spawn, Fish and Game will be able calculate the survival rate and evaluate the benefit of hatchery fish.

Due to schedule conflicts we were not all able to attend the fin-clipping but everyone participated in the April 25th storm drain stenciling project. AmeriCorps assisted three groups of 3rd and 5th graders stencil their neighborhood storm drains. The children were aware of the importance of protecting our creeks from storm drain pollution and excited to be involved in the project. Working with the kids and helping the community was a rewarding experience for all involved.

We are looking forward to future projects with Fish and Game AmeriCorps members because helping others is what the AmeriCorps program in all about.



SIMPLY THE FACTS

On

Animal Waste

and

Water Monitoring

(For Landowners, Farmers, & General Public)



A compilation of fact sheets on water quality
monitoring by:

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
University of California Cooperative Extension
AmeriCorps

Water Quality Fact Sheets

This packet contains a series of water quality fact sheets concerning animal waste in surface waters. The fact sheets were designed to provide a clear and simple description of water monitoring tests performed by the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

If you would like additional copies, please contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service in Petaluma at (707)794-1242.

Topics Covered

- ♦ Total Ammonia
- ♦ Unionized Ammonia
- ♦ pH
- ♦ Conductivity
- ♦ DO (Dissolved Oxygen)
- ♦ Monitoring Sites
- ♦ BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
- ♦ Water Quality Variables: Overview
- ♦ Ammonia Test Kit: Directions
- ♦ Water Testing: Techniques
- ♦ Ammonia, pH, Temperature: Tables

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To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250, or call (202) 690-1538 (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity employer.

A black and white illustration of a cow standing in a river, with hills in the background. The cow is positioned in the center of the river, facing left. The river flows from the foreground towards the background, curving slightly to the right. The hills in the background are rendered with simple lines and shading. The entire illustration is enclosed within a rectangular border.

[illegible]

DANGER

AMMONIA SOURCES

Runoff from enclosed confined facilities (i.e., loading barn). Runoff from silage storage areas. Runoff from open confined areas (i.e., corrals, feedlots). Runoff from manure storage areas. Facilities waste water. Runoff from over-fertilization. Runoff from overstocked pastures. Animals in the creek.



For Water Quality information contact:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Regional Water Quality Control Board
California Department of Fish & Game
UIC Cooperative Extension 6/95



SIMPLY THE FACTS on

Unionized Ammonia

DEFINITION · Unionized ammonia (NH_3) is sometimes referred to as toxic ammonia and is the form which is harmful to fish and aquatic life. The toxicity level of unionized ammonia is directly affected by pH and temperature. The higher the pH and temperature of the water, the higher the proportion of total ammonia that exist in the toxic form. Unionized ammonia is what the California Department of Fish and Game and the Regional Water Quality Control Board regulate under the federal Clean Water Act. Measurements are derived from calculations using the pH, temperature, and total ammonia ($\text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4^+$) content in the water. Monitoring is measured in parts per million (ppm) or mg/l.

WATER MONITORING • Unionized Ammonia (NH₃)



0 - 0.025 ppm

- Management practices are sufficient



0.025 ppm & Above

- Nutrients entering surface water
- Immediate action necessary!

POSSIBLE SOURCES Unvegetated streambanks have higher water temperatures. Runoff from enclosed confined facilities (i.e., loafing barns). Runoff from silage storage areas. Runoff from open confined areas (i.e., corrals, feedlots). Runoff from manure storage areas. Facilities waste water. Runoff from over-fertilization. Runoff from overstocked pastures. Animals in the creek.



AmeriCorps &
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
(formerly Soil Conservation Service)

1301 Redwood Way, Ste 170
Petaluma, CA 94954
(707) 794-1242

For Water Quality information contact:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Regional Water Quality Control Board
California Department of Fish & Game

A black and white line drawing of a cow standing in a field. The cow is facing left, with its head turned slightly towards the viewer. It has a white body with large black patches. The field is represented by horizontal lines, suggesting grass or a plowed field. In the background, there are rolling hills or mountains, also depicted with horizontal lines. The entire illustration is enclosed in a simple rectangular border.

[illegible]

- Neutral
- Ideal water condition



- Readings closest to 7.0 are ideal
- Evaluate waste management



- Acid and alkaline conditions
- Identify sources of pH change
- Immediate action necessary!

AmeriCorps & United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service <i>(formerly Soil Conservation Service)</i>	1301 Redwood Way, Ste 170 Petaluma, CA 94954 (707) 794-1242	<i>For Water Quality information contact:</i> Natural Resources Conservation Service Regional Water Quality Control Board California Department of Fish & Game UC Cooperative Extension 6/95
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A black and white line drawing of a cow standing in a field. The cow is facing left, with its head turned slightly towards the viewer. It has a spotted pattern on its body. The field is represented by horizontal lines, suggesting grass or a plowed field. In the background, there are rolling hills or mountains, also depicted with horizontal lines. The entire illustration is enclosed within a rectangular border.

[illegible]

- Good DO levels for aquatic life



- DO levels moderate
- Evaluate waste management system
- Organic material may be entering surface water



- Inadequate DO levels for most aquatic life
- Identify sources of organic material runoff
- Immediate action necessary!



For Water Quality information contact:
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Regional Water Quality Control Board
California Department of Fish & Game
UC Cooperative Extension 6/95

A black and white line drawing of a cow standing in a river. The cow is facing left, with its head turned slightly towards the viewer. It has a dark body with a large white patch on its side. The river flows from the foreground towards the background, curving to the right. In the background, there are rolling hills or mountains. The entire scene is enclosed in a simple rectangular frame.

[illegible]

- Management practices are acceptable



- Nutrients entering stream
- Evaluate waste management



- Immediate action necessary!

For Water Quality information contact:
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Regional Water Quality Control Board
California Department of Fish & Game
UC Cooperative Extension 6/95

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[illegible]

GOOD



DANGER

SALINITY SOURCES Poor subsurface drainage. Irrigated crops. Runoff from enclosed confined facilities (i.e., loafing barn). Runoff from silage storage areas. Runoff from open confined areas (i.e., corals, feedlots). Runoff from manure storage areas. Facilities wastewater. Runoff from over-fertilization. Runoff from overstocked pastures. Animals in the creek. Tidal influence.



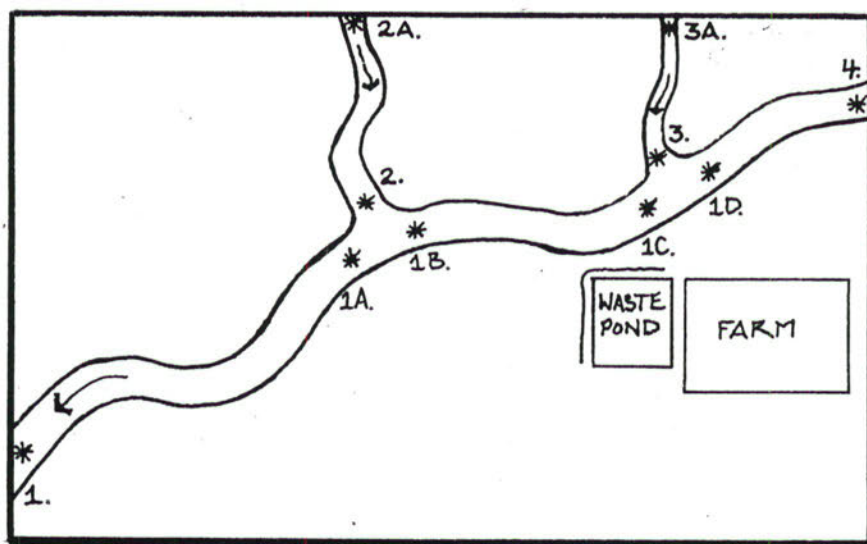
For Water Quality information contact:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Regional Water Quality Control Board
California Department of Fish & Game
UC Cooperative Extension 6/9

SIMPLY THE FACTS on Monitoring Sites



To select water monitoring sites for a farm or ranch:

1. Obtain current aerial photography or a map of the property. Label the map in a numeric system to denote the best locations for possible monitoring sites (example below). Start by choosing sites on property lines (i.e., sites 1, 2A, 3A, 4). This will determine the water quality entering and leaving your property.
2. Pick sites located at the downstream end of tributaries to determine the water quality entering the main channel of a creek (i.e., sites 2 and 3). This way, you can identify possible sources of nutrient loading simply by backtracking upstream from those sites (to sites 2A and 3A). While backtracking, if you receive a clean/non-polluted sample, you can pinpoint the pollution source.
3. Once you have identified a source of pollution, keep a record of your results and note problem sites. Record any observations concerning water quality and riparian habitat. These observations include date, time, weather conditions, water color, odor (if any), vegetation, the presence of wildlife, and general conditions. Also record your water sampling data such as temperature, pH, ammonia, flow, turbidity, conductivity, DO, etc.
4. The best time to sample is in the morning when the water is coolest. It is also best to sample in the rain or just after a rain to locate problem areas. Consistency in sampling is important to evaluate results over a period of time and to make corrections as needed.



AmeriCorps &
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
(formerly Soil Conservation Service)

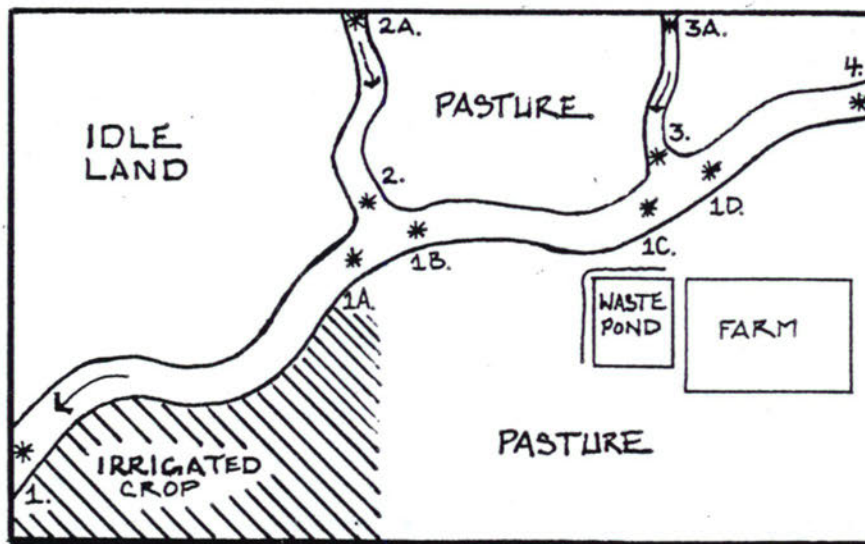
1301 Redwood Way, Ste 170
Petaluma, CA 94954
(707) 794-1242

For Water Quality information contact:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Regional Water Quality Control Board
California Department of Fish & Game
UC Cooperative Extension

6/95

WATER MONITORING EXAMPLES

- ▼ A high nutrient reading was found at monitoring stations #1 and #1A. All other stations were sampled with low readings.
 - Conclusion: Nutrient source most likely is runoff from irrigated crop.
- ▼ A High turbidity (suspended sediment) level is recorded entering the property at station #4. At station #1 leaving the property a low turbidity level is recorded.
 - Conclusion: Sediment is being deposited between Station #1 and #4 in the stream channel.
- ▼ Station #2A and #2 have high nutrient levels recorded. A moderate nutrient reading was recorded at station #1A. Station #1B has a low nutrient level.
 - Conclusion: Tributary #2 has a high nutrient level entering the creek. Reading at station #1A has been diluted but a problem has still been diagnosed.



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For Water Quality information contact:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Regional Water Quality Control Board
California Department of Fish & Game
UC Cooperative Extension

6/95

For more information, please contact:

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Petaluma Field Office
1301 Redwood Way, Suite 170
Petaluma, Ca 94954
(707) 794-1242

Southern Sonoma County Resource Conservation District
1301 Redwood Way, Suite 170
Petaluma, CA 94954
(707) 794-1242

Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District
874 Gravenstein Highway South, Suite 6
Sebastopol, CA 95472
(707) 823-7471

Marin County Resource Conservation District
PO Box 219/520 Mesa Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956
(415) 663-1231

Sotoyome-Santa Rosa Resource Conservation District
PO Box 11526
Santa Rosa, CA 95406
(707) 542-1841

Regional Water Quality Control Board
North Coast Region
c/o Dennis Salisbury, Environmental Specialist
5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 576-2220

Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
c/o Alan Friedman, Staff Engineer
2101 Webster Street, Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 286-1255

University of California Cooperative Extension
c/o Rick Bennett or Paul Olin
2604 Ventura Avenue, Rm. 100
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 527-2621

California Department of Fish and Game, Region 3
c/o Mike Rugg, Water Quality Biologist
PO Box 47
Yountville, CA 94599
(707) 944-5500

Sonoma-Marin Animal Waste Committee
c/o Judy James, Sonoma County Farm Bureau
970 Piner Road
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 544-5575

Thank You

The Natural Resources Conservation Service would like to say thank you to local farmers, landowners, contributing agencies, and AmeriCorps members for their participation in local water quality efforts.

◆ ◆

"The CHP doesn't accept the excuse that you didn't know how fast you were going. The water cops and the public won't accept any excuses either. A producers' best protection is full knowledge of their individual situation. Then action can be taken or not taken as needed - and most importantly on your own terms and schedule. Get busted, and someone else will be setting the rules. Testing is easy and cheap."

**Paul Martin, Dairy Farmer
Director, Southern Sonoma County
Resource Conservation District**

"We have worked hard on the water quality committee organizing and using the tools that are available to us. However, there are still improvements to be made if we are to stay in business as dairy farmers. With hard work hopefully we can improve conditions for the dairy farmers while improving water quality, and protecting fish and wildlife habitat."

**Joey Mendoza, Dairy Farmer
Marin-Sonoma Animal Waste Committee**

"Monitoring water quality provides very valuable feedback. Operating without it is like driving with one's eyes closed."

Rick Bennett, Environmental Science Advisor
University of California Cooperative Extension

"The continued survival of local fish and wildlife resources is dependent upon our success in limiting the release of deleterious constituents from animal wastes into local creeks and streams. Death of aquatic life takes just a few minutes, but the effects are long term. Everyone needs to do their part."

Mike Rugg, Water Quality Biologist
California Dept. of Fish & Game

"We prefer to implement effective water quality management in partnership with agricultural landowners through voluntary compliance with water quality laws. Implementation of a voluntary monitoring program will provide an assessment of water quality, help identify any problems, and will measure the success of implemented corrective actions.

The health and welfare of people and food producing animals is dependent on good water quality. Good water quality is also critical for the aquatic life, birds, and mammals that depend on our waterways for habitat and food. Please join us and help improve and protect water quality in your watershed. Your commitment to this partnership is appreciated."

Dennis Salisbury, Environmental Specialist
Regional Water Quality Control Board

PROPOSED ALLENSWORTH WATER REHABILITATION PROJECT

BENEFITS:

- 1) Install over 4 miles of new 6-inch water line (totally replacing water distribution system) to increase pressure and reliability
- 2) Install new water services from main to meter
- 3) Install 16 new fire hydrants approximately every 1000 feet
- 4) Install 29 gate valves on water mains
- 5) Install water meters on State Park to encourage water conservation and lower electricity bill
- 6) Rehabilitate booster pumps and controls to improve reliability
- 7) Drill a second water well to improve reliability of water system and increase supply.
- 8) Install 2,500 gallon pressure tank at well site

COST: \$675,900

POTENTIAL FINANCING:

RECD 75% Grant (\$506,900) and 25% Loan (\$169,000)

RECD 70% Grant (\$473,100) and 30% Loan (\$202,800)

RECD 50% Grant (\$337,950) and 50% Loan (\$337,950)

RECD 0% Grant (\$000,000) and 100% Loan (\$675,900)

ESTIMATED EFFECT ON USER RATE:

25% Loan:

First 1,000 cubic feet*, \$30.00 per month

Additional water at \$2.00 per 500 cubic feet

Average bill: \$35.00

30% Loan:

First 1,000 cubic feet*, \$31.50 per month

Additional water at \$2.00 per 500 cubic feet

Average bill: \$36.50

50% Loan:

First 1,000 cubic feet*, \$37.00 per month

Additional water at \$2.00 per 500 cubic feet

Average bill: \$42.00

100% Loan:

First 1,000 cubic feet*, \$52.00 per month

Additional water at \$3.00 per 500 cubic feet

Average bill: \$59.00

(*For comparison, average monthly water usage in Allensworth has been 2,300 cubic feet)

EL PROPUESTO PROYECTO DE REHABILITACIÓN DEL SISTEMA DE AGUA PARA ALLENSWORTH

BENEFICIOS:

- 1) Instalar más de 4 millas con una nueva línea de agua que mide 6 pulgadas de ancho (completamente reemplazando el sistema de distribución de agua) para incrementar la presión y seguridad
- 2) Instalar nuevos servicios de agua desde la línea central hasta el medidor
- 3) Instalar 16 nuevas bocas de agua para incendios localizadas aproximadamente cada 1000 pies
- 4) Instalar 29 válvulas abiertas y de cierre en las líneas centrales de agua
- 5) Instalar medidores de agua alrededor del Parque Estatal para asistir en la conservación de agua y reducir la cantidad del cobro de la luz
- 6) Rehabilitar las bombas que sube la presión y mejorar los reguladores para que funcionan más seguros
- 7) Taladar una segunda noria de agua para mejorar la seguridad del sistema de agua y para aumentar el abastecimiento de agua
- 8) Instalar un tanque de presión de 2,500 galones en el sitio de la noria

COSTO: \$675,900

POSIBLE FINANCIAMIENTO:

RECD 75% Subvención (\$506,900) y 25% Préstamo (\$169,000)

RECD 70% Subvención (\$473,100) y 30% Préstamo (\$202,800)

RECD 50% Subvención (\$337,950) y 50% Préstamo (\$337,950)

RECD 0% Subvención (\$000,000) y 100% Préstamo (\$675,900)

EFFECTO ESTIMADO EN LA TASA DEL CONSUMIDOR:

25% Préstamo:

Los primeros 1,000 pies cúbicos*, \$30.00 por mes

Agua adicional al \$2.00 por cada 500 pies cúbicos

Cantidad promedio del cobro: \$35.00

30% Préstamo:

Los primeros 1,000 pies cúbicos*, \$31.50 por mes

Agua adicional al \$2.00 por cada 500 pies cúbicos

Cantidad promedio del cobro: \$36.50

50% Préstamo:

Los primeros 1,000 pies cúbicos*, \$37.00 por mes

Agua adicional al \$2.00 por cada 500 pies cúbicos

Cantidad promedio del cobro: \$42.00

100% Préstamo:

Los primeros 1,000 pies cúbicos *, \$52.00 por mes

Agua adicional al \$3.00 por cada 500 pies cúbicos

Cantidad promedio del cobro: \$59.00

(*Para hacer comparaciones, el uso promedio de agua mensualmente en Allensworth ha sido 2,300 pies cúbicos)

ALLENSWORTH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
STAR ROUTE 1, BOX 64
ALLENSWORTH, CA 93219
(805) 849-3894

CHARLES W. ROBERTS, CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER, INC.
342-A NORTH SECOND STREET, P.O. BOX 908
PORTERVILLE, CA 93257
(209) 784-6326 FAX (209) 784-6339

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT
WATER SYSTEM REHABILITATION PROJECT
ALLENSWORTH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CARNELL L. MONTGOMERY, JR., PRESIDENT
DOROTHY WELLS, VICE PRESIDENT
BESSIE STRONG
R.V. RANKIN

STAFF

LISA GONZALEZ, SECRETARY/MANAGER
SAMUEL PIERRO, MAINTENANCE

DECEMBER, 1995

PRELIMINARY ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE
ALLENSWORTH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

TABLE 5.1
04 - Jan

CHARLES W. ROBERTS, CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER, Inc.

	UNIT PRICE	QUANTITY	EXTENSION
1 INSTALLATION OF 6-INCH CLASS 150 C-900 PVC WATER LINE INCLUDING EXCAVATION, COMPACTED BACKFILL AND TRENCH RESURFACING IN COUNTY RIGHT OF WAY	\$13 L.F.	20035	\$260,455
2 INSTALLATION OF 6-INCH CLASS 150 C-900 PVC WATER LINE INCLUDING EXCAVATION AND COMPACTED BACKFILL	\$10 L.F.	2495	\$24,950
3 INSTALLATION OF NEW WATER SERVICE AND CONNECTION TO EXISTING METER	\$350 EACH	81	\$28,350
4 INSTALLATION OF FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY, INCLUDING TEE, GATE VALVE RUN-OUT, AND THRUST BLOCK	\$2,500 EACH	16	\$40,000
5 INSTALLATION TO 4-INCH METER	\$500 EACH	2	\$1,000
6 INSTALLATION OF 4-INCH CHECK VALVE	\$800 EACH	2	\$1,600
7 INSTALLATION OF 6-INCH GATE VALVE	\$450 EACH	29	\$13,050
8 INSTALLATION OF 6-INCH CROSSES	\$550 EACH	7	\$3,850
9 REHABILITATION OF EXISTING BOOSTER PUMP FACILITY PROVIDING A DUPLEX CONTROLLER, REPLACE MOV WITH PRESSURE SUSTAINING TANK FILL VALVE WITH HIGH PRESSURE BYPASS	\$7,500 L.S.	1	\$7,500
10 REHABILITATION OF EXISTING WELL FACILITY PROVIDING 10 HORSEPOWER SUBMERSIBLE PUMP, NEW DUPLEX PRESSURE CONTROL SYSTEM	\$8,500 L.S.	1	\$8,500
11 PROVIDE NEW 2500 GALLON HYDROPNEUMATIC TANK COMPLETE WITH AN AIR VOLUME CONTROLLER, A CONCRETE BLOCK ENCLOSURE, AND TIE-IN TO EXISTING SYSTEM	\$10,000 L.S.	1	\$10,000
12 DRILL AND DEVELOPMENT NEW WELL AND PUMPING FACILITY INCLUDING A 10 HORSEPOWER SUBMERSIBLE PUMP, ALL NECESSARY CONTROLS FOR A COMPLETE AND OPERABLE SYSTEM, AND TIE-IN TO EXISTING SYSTEM	\$35,000 L.S.	1	\$35,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS			\$434,255
LEGAL COUNSEL			\$10,000
BOND COUNSEL			\$10,000
ADMINISTRATION			\$10,000
LAND AND EASEMENT ACQUISITION AND TITLE WORK			\$7,500
ENGINEERING COSTS			\$138,962
15% CONTINGENCY			\$65,138
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS			\$675,855

REVENUE PLAN (WITH 75% GRANT)
ALLENSTWORTH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

TABLE 6.2

01/04/96

ALLEN2 WK3

CHARLES W ROBERTS, CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER, Inc.

PRESENT ANNUAL COST TO PROVIDE SERVICE:

WAGES & BENEFITS	\$13,190
UTILITIES & TELEPHONE	\$8,874
REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	\$4,796
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$4,490
INSURANCE	\$1,033
OFFICE EXPENCE	\$1,576
OTHER	\$775
TOTAL	\$34,734 PER YEAR

SET ASIDE FOR FUTURE REPLACEMENT: \$2,500 PER YEAR

PROJECT COST: \$675,855
FROM COST ESTIMATE

PROJECT GRANT: \$506,891
BASED UPON 75.00%
PROJECT DEBT: \$168,964
INT RATE 4.50%
TERM 40 YEARS
CALCULATED ANNUAL PAYMENT \$9,182 PER YEAR
REQD. BOND GUARANTEE 10.00% \$918 PER YEAR

REDUCED OPERATING COST DUE TO PROJECT:
(\$3,209)PER YEAR

ADDITIONAL INSURANCE EXPENSE: \$1,500 PER YEAR

TOTAL OPERATING COST WITH PROJECT: \$45,625 PER YEAR

PROPOSED REVENUE:

81 RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FIRST 1000 CT - FI MO \$30.00 \$2,430
ADDITIONAL @ \$4.00 DIRECT FI
1200 DIRECT FESERVICE \$389

1 PUBLIC SCHOOL

FIRST 60,000 CT - FI MO \$400.00 \$400
ADDITIONAL @ \$4.00 DIRECT FI
0 DIRECT FESERVICE \$0

1 STATE PARK

FIRST 80,000 CT - FI MO \$600.00 \$600
ADDITIONAL @ \$4.00 DIRECT FI
0 DIRECT FESERVICE \$0

MONTHLY WATER REVENUE \$3,819

WHICH EQUALS

OTHER INCOME

TOTAL

\$45,826 PER YEAR

\$279

\$46,105 PER YEAR

\$45,625

TABLE 6.3

01/04/96

ALLEN2.WK3

REVENUE PLAN (WITH NO GRANT)
ALLENSTWORTH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

CHARLES W ROBERTS, CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER, Inc.

PRESENT ANNUAL COST TO PROVIDE SERVICE:

WAGES & BENEFITS	\$13,190
UTILITIES & TELEPHONE	\$8,874
REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	\$4,796
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$4,490
INSURANCE	\$1,033
OFFICE EXPENCE	\$1,576
OTHER	\$775
TOTAL	\$34,734 PER YEAR

SET ASIDE FOR FUTURE REPLACEMENT: \$2,500 PER YEAR

PROJECT COST: \$675,855
FROM COST ESTIMATE

PROJECT GRANT: \$0
BASED UPON 0.00%
PROJECT DEBT: \$675,855
INT RATE 4.50%
TERM 40 YEARS
CALCULATED ANNUAL PAYMENT \$36,728 PER YEAR
REQD BOND GUARANTEE 10.00% \$3,673 PER YEAR

REDUCED OPERATING COST DUE TO PROJECT: (\$3,209) PER YEAR

ADDITIONAL INSURANCE EXPENSE: \$1,500 PER YEAR

TOTAL OPERATING COST WITH PROJECT: \$75,926 PER YEAR

PROPOSED REVENUE:

81 RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
FIRST 1000 CU-FE MO \$52.00 \$4,212
ADDITIONAL @ \$6.00 1000 CU-FE
1200 1000 CU-FE SERVICE \$583

1 PUBLIC SCHOOL
FIRST 50,000 CU-FE MO \$600.00 \$600
ADDITIONAL @ \$6.00 1000 CU-FE
0 1000 CU-FE SERVICE \$0

1 STATE PARK
FIRST 30,000 CU-FE MO \$900.00 \$900
ADDITIONAL @ \$6.00 1000 CU-FE
0 1000 CU-FE SERVICE \$0
MONTHLY WATER REVENUE \$6,295
WHICH EQUALS \$75,542 PER YEAR
OTHER INCOME \$279
TOTAL \$75,821 PER YEAR

SHEET F - BREAKDOWN OF ALL AMERICORPS AND USDA FUNDS FOR FOREST SERVICE AMERICORPS PROJECTS

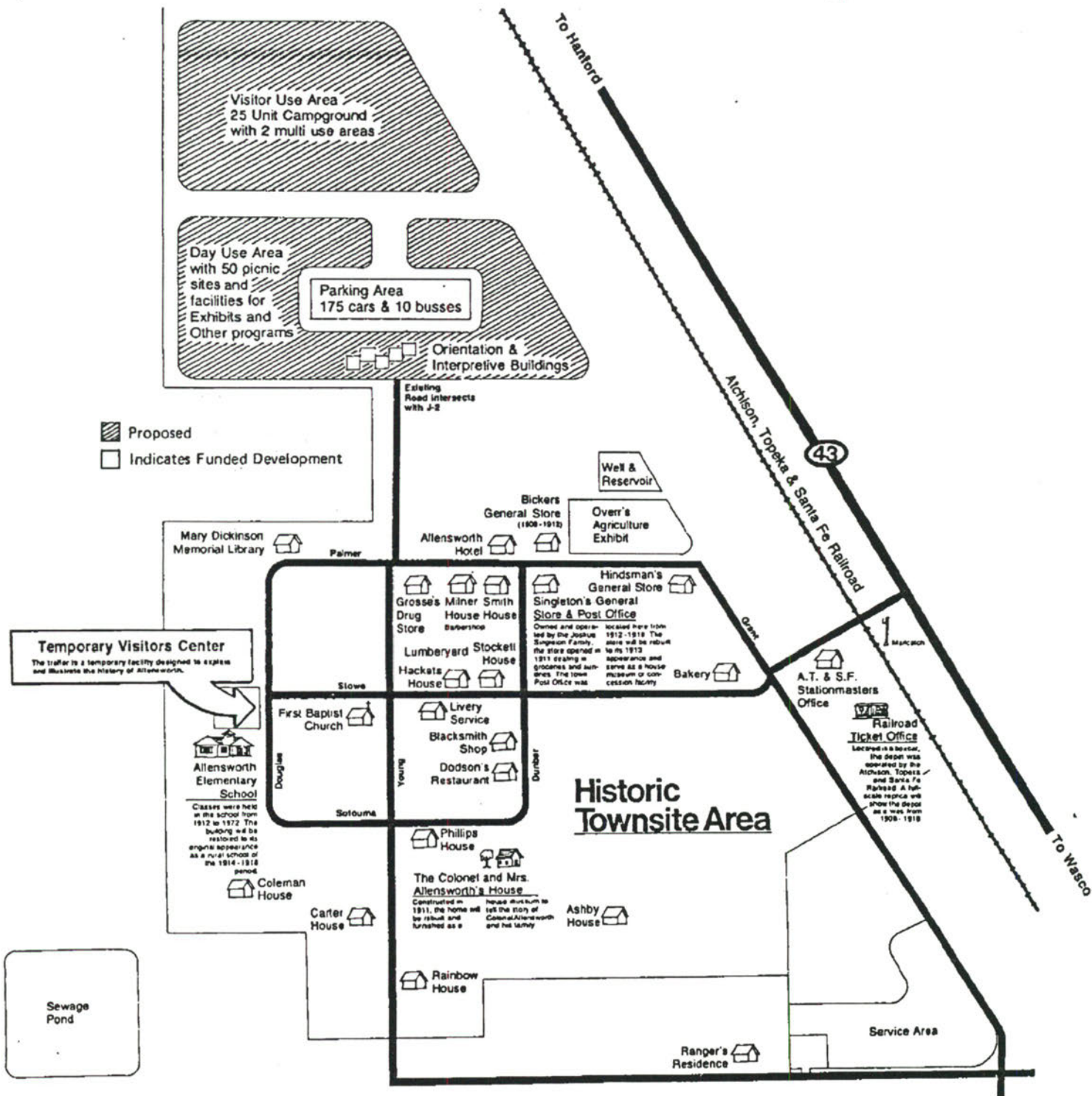
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ORIGINAL FOREST SERVICE PROPOSAL

CURRENT FOREST SERVICE PROPOSAL

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO PROPOSALS

	FULL TIME MEMBERS	PART TIME MEMBERS	CASH	IN-KIND	FULL TIME MEMBERS	PART TIME MEMBERS	CASH	IN-KIND	FULL TIME MEMBERS	PART TIME MEMBERS	CASH
YELLOWSTONE	12	80	\$902,753		0	60	\$618,000		-12	-20	(\$284,753)
ARIZONA	40		\$658,900		0	20	\$266,000		0	0	\$0
INTERMOUNTAIN	10	10	\$266,808	\$26,295	0	10	\$180,000	\$26,295	-40	20	(\$592,900)
SAN BERNARDINO	116		\$1,863,800		0	105	\$1,108,000		0	0	\$0
SIX RIVERS	37		\$638,773	\$12,000	0	27	\$320,000	\$12,000	-10	0	(\$86,808)
SEQUOIA	18		\$279,980	\$11,700	0	20	\$280,000	\$11,700	0	0	\$0
OLYMPIC	35		\$772,115		0		\$0		-37	27	(\$318,773)
ROGUE RIVER	35		\$756,800		0	22	\$250,000		0	0	\$0
TWO MOUNTAIN	110		\$370,788		34		\$371,000		-18	20	\$20
CHATTahooCHEE	25		\$540,600		0	11	\$227,100		0	0	\$0
DANIEL BOONE	20		\$365,981	\$13,300	0	8	\$153,700	\$13,300	-35	0	(\$772,115)
NORTH CAROLINA	30		\$573,905	\$110,240	0	13	\$265,400	\$110,240	0	0	\$0
GREATER JACKSON	20		\$381,427		0	8	\$160,200		-35	22	(\$506,800)
WHITE MOUNTAIN		36	\$427,700	\$7,000	0	36	\$427,200	\$7,000	0	0	\$0
VERMONT	20		\$369,179	\$57,000	0	35	\$390,000	\$57,000	-76	0	\$212
FOUR CORNERS	8		\$90,000	\$116,950	5	2	\$60,000	\$116,950	0	0	\$0
DELTA/APPAALACHIA	17		\$270,250	\$172,725	0	7	\$110,900	\$172,725	-25	11	(\$313,500)
WEST VA	4		\$57,300	\$80,184	4		\$56,700	\$80,184	0	0	\$0
MINNESOTA	7		\$98,775	\$93,311	7		\$99,200	\$93,311	-20	8	(\$212,281)
WASHINGTON OFFICE ADMIN									0	0	\$0
TOTAL:	564	126	\$9,905,844	\$702,705	50	384	\$5,361,400	\$702,705	-30	13	(\$308,505)
PL&E TOTAL	526	126	\$9,389,519	\$239,535	34	375	\$5,014,600	\$239,535	-20	8	(\$221,227)
Rural Devel. TOTAL:	36	0	\$516,325	\$483,170	16	9	\$346,800	\$463,170	0	0	\$0



A combination of factors — diversion, demands of extensive irrigation, and deep-well pumping in surrounding areas, contributed to limiting the water supply available in Allensworth; the scarcity of water stymied the agricultural and ranching enterprises and fire protection could not be provided.

After 1925, Allensworth residents found it increasingly difficult to further develop its agricultural and ranching industry without water and to assume the place in the San Joaquin Valley's economy that the California Colony and Home Promotion Association had envisioned.

During the 1920s and 1930s many residents began to leave to take work in other industry; the personal needs of World War II called many more who were left. The remaining citizens tried new methods of farming and other businesses; some drilled their own wells. But in 1966, dangerous quantities of arsenic were found in the source of drinking water.

With the prosperity of the town diminishing, the hope of community lessened.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ALLENSWORTH

In its economic and social context, Allensworth represents the realization of the American dream, a prosperous community encouraged by a democratic government. Only forty years before its founding, Blacks were excluded from homestead lands by law; even though California had joined the Union as a "free state," Blacks were allowed few civil rights — schools and other public facilities were segregated, voting and militia rights were denied, nor could they testify against Whites.

Allensworth, however, offered its inhabitants the chance to participate fully in a community, to practice high ideals and principles, to make and enforce their own laws, to own property, and to seek and reach their individual and collective goals. It represented dignity and equality. Even though many of the pioneer residents have moved away, their interest in the chronicle of Allensworth continues and they hold steadfast to the dream and the belief that it can be realized. Other Californians now have joined forces with them.

On May 14, 1976, the State Park and Recreation Commission approved plans to develop Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park.

THE TOWN REBORN — A STATE HISTORIC PARK

(Hope Rekindled for the Life of the Town)

In 1969, Cornelius Ed Pope, a Black man employed as a draftsman with the Department of Parks and Recreation, realized that the Department could, through preservation and interpretation of state-owned historic sites, bring about public awareness of California's Afro-American experience and contributions.

Pope, as a child, had lived in Allensworth — in the very house of its founder, Colonel Allensworth. He revisited Rev. James A. Lark in Allensworth and discussed his ideas about the town and the mission of the Department. Rev. Lark cautioned that plans were being made to plow it under for agricultural development.

Pope conferred with the administration of the Department of Parks and Recreation and State legislators, who authorized a study to determine if the project was of statewide significance. The study indicated the project worthy of State Park status.

Members of the East Bay Historical Society, the Afro-American Historical Society, Our Authors Study Club, and many other citizens with information about contributions of Black people to the State were contacted, and Ruth Hackett Lasartemay organized an informal group of concerned citizens to provide impetus and direction for the project.

With the help of this original group — Dr. Kenneth Goode, Dr. Edward France, Marcella Ford, Elena Albert, and Eugene P. Lasartemay — the Legislature concurred that Allensworth should be preserved, and authorized a citizens' committee to advise the Department of Parks and Recreation on its preservation. In addition to members of the original group, this committee included Dr. James Holloway, Hattie Crawford, Cecil Berkley, Earl Fletcher, Ernest Hartzog, Rev. E.J. Trotter, Grandvel Jackson, Motty L. Jenkins, Leamon King, Cecil B. Murrell, C. J. Patterson, Ben S. Perry, Jefferson Pierro, George Pope, Willie Pope, Josephine Blodgett Smith, Dr. Robert Thornton, and Vassie D. Wright. Dr. Goode served as the chairman of the advisory committee until February 1976, when he was succeeded by Al Green.



department of parks & recreation
State of California - the Resources Agency
P.O. Box 2390 • Sacramento, 95811

THE TOWN IS BORN

Allensworth, established in 1908, fulfilled the dream of a number of men and women — the dream of a community where Black people could live and work in dignity, without day-to-day confrontation with racial prejudice. Two men figured prominently in its realization — Allen Allensworth and William A. Payne.

Allensworth retired from the United States Army on April 7, 1906 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the first chaplain to receive this rank. After retiring, he travelled throughout the midwestern and eastern states lecturing on the need for Afro-American self-help programs as a vehicle to economic, social, and political self-sufficiency. He selected Los Angeles as a place to settle with his wife and two daughters.

Born in West Virginia in 1865, William Payne spent his youth in Ohio, where his father worked as a coal miner. After retiring from the mines in 1905, his father, Robert Frank Payne, moved his family to California; Payne and his wife followed, moving to Pasadena in 1906. He had been Assistant Principal for seven years, at the Rentsville school, and Professor at the West Virginia Colored Institute for two years; in California he hoped to be a teacher of teachers.

These two men, both educators with a strong sense of social consciousness, combined their experiences, talents, and educational achievements, to establish a Race Colony to put their ideas into practice, as was being done in other places throughout the nation. So it was that they joined with Dr. Peck, an African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) minister; Mr. Palmer, a Nevada miner; and Mr. Mitchel, a Los Angeles realtor, to form the California Colonization and Home Promotion Association.

The location selected for their new colony, Allensworth, was a depot on the main Santa Fe Railroad Line connecting Los Angeles and San Francisco. Solito, as it was named in 1908, was a major transfer point for grain and cattle shipments. The soil was fertile, surface water was abundant, groundwater tables were high, and the cost of land was reasonable. The promotion of the town was successful; enterprising black men and women — craftsmen, artisans, businessmen, cattlemen, farmers, ranchers, men with military backgrounds moved their families to the newly purchased land.

The affairs of the new town were administered by a council form of government known as the Allensworth Progressive Association, which directed the community through its formative and critical early years. It nominated elective officers and held town meetings to encourage residents to contribute to the political process.

The Association petitioned the County Board of Supervisors for four administrative services. In 1912, Allensworth was made a voting precinct and a school district covering 33 square miles. The Allensworth School District employed two teachers and provided elementary, intermediate and high school education in the same building. The three-member school board was chaired by Mrs. Josephine Allensworth.

Both men and women held responsible positions. In 1914 the County Board of Supervisors declared the Allensworth precinct a judicial district, and in the August primary, Oscar Overr and William H. Dotson, the first Black men in the State to hold the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable, respectively, were elected. A county branch library with Ethel Hall Norton as one of the custodians, was established and maintained in the old school building donated by Mrs. Allensworth. A post office, the one federal service, was located in the general store owned and operated by Joshua Singleton — the first postmistress was Mary Jane Bickers.

Allensworth's basic economy depended on various agricultural enterprises — the cultivation of alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, cotton, raising dairy cattle, chickens, turkeys, and Belgian hares. The town's business district boasted several stores, a bakery, a drug store, a livery stable, a barber shop, and a machine shop; the two most impressive buildings, the school and library, were located near the Allensworth Hotel.

TIMES OF CRISIS

Allensworth grew rapidly in its first few years, but irrigation water, a vital necessity in the San Joaquin Valley, was never provided in adequate supply. The acreage on which the town was built had been purchased from a Los Angeles land development syndicate, Pacific Farming Company (Caucasian owned) which, according to the grant deed, was to provide a water system equal to the needs of the community; the town engaged in a long, expensive, and ultimately unsuccessful legal battle to effect compliance.

END OF ROLL

END OF ROLL

END OF ROLL

END OF ROLL

END OF



COLONEL ALLENSWORTH STATE HISTORIC PARK

ALLENSWORTH STATE HISTORIC PARK IS OPEN YEAR-ROUND EXCEPT FOR THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS. FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR CAMPING, MOTOR HOMES & PICNICKING. TOURS ARE PROVIDED ON ALL SPECIAL EVENTS. ON OCCASIONS SPECIAL TOURS CAN BE PROVIDED BY CALLING (213) 291-7294. MODERN HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS ARE LOCATED IN DELANO (JUST 9 MILES FROM PARK) SPECIAL EVENTS INCLUDE DEMONSTRATIONS, TOURS, HAYRIDES, OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO PIONEERS, SPECIAL MUSIC AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT.

1995 SPECIAL EVENTS

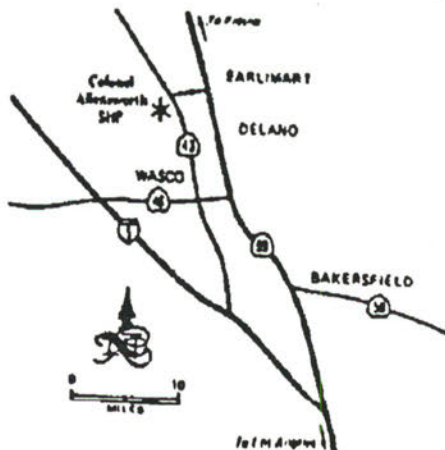
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CELEBRATION
AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY CELEBRATION
MAY JUBILEE
JUNETEENTH CELEBRATION
FOUNDERS DAY
REDEDICATION CELEBRATION

FEBRUARY 11, 1995
FEBRUARY 25, 1995
MAY 13, 1995
JUNE 17, 1995
AUGUST 12, 1995
OCTOBER 13-15, 1995

Easy Directions

Take 405 North to I-5 North to Hwy 99
Past Bakersfield to Delano. Exit at
Cecil Avenue. (you will be on Fremont)
make left and go to light which will be
Cecil. Make left (west) and go about 4
miles to dead-end (will be Hwy 43),
make right (North), go 6 miles you will
see Palmer Avenue Colonel Allensworth
State Historic Park Only 2.5 Hours
From Los Angeles.



FOR CHARTERED TRANSPORTATION CALL 1 800-54-ALLEN

Sponsored By The Friends Of Allensworth & The California Department Of Parks & Recreation
PRINTING COURTESY OF ANGELA SPIKES -- L.A. CHAPTER



Mexican Dancing

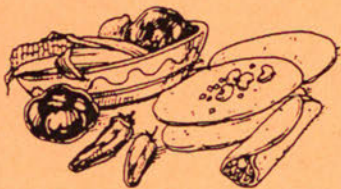
Mexican Music

Authentic Mexican Food

and Fellowship!!!

10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.

Please RSVP



Nette Morrison
3605 Young Road
Allensworth, Ca. 93219
(805) 849-3998

Application



Allensworth Community Services, Inc.

3605 Young Road, Allensworth, CA 93219
(805) 849-3998

March 1, 1996

Lori Lewis, Environmental Justice Coordinator
USEPA Region 9 (E-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

RE: 1996 Environmental Justice Grant Pre-Application for Allensworth, CA

Dear Ms. Lewis:

Enclosed, please find one original and one copy of the 1996 Environmental Justice Grant Pre-Application for Allensworth, CA.

Please call me at (510) 371-6574 if you have any questions or require more information.

Sincerely,

Denise Kadara

DENISE KADARA
Program Coordinator

"Serving our community"

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. form	re: EIN # [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	03/01/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
AmeriCorps
General Files
OA/Box Number: 24233

FOLDER TITLE:

Proposals: Allensworth St. Park

2013-0661-F
rc3106

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

OMB Approval No. 0348-0043

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application ☐ Construction ☐ Preapplication ☐ Non-Construction ☒ Non-Construction		2. DATE SUBMITTED 3/1/96	Applicant Identifier _____																					
		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE _____	State Application Identifier _____																					
		4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY _____	Federal Identifier _____																					
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION																								
Legal Name: Allensworth Community Services Inc.		Organizational Unit: Non-Profit Corporation																						
Address (give city, county, state, and zip code): 3605 Young Rd. Allensworth, CA 93219 C0031		Name and telephone number of the person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code): Denise Kadara 510/371-6574																						
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): (b)(6)		7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) N <table style="width:100%; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <td>A. State</td> <td>H. Independent School Dist.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. County</td> <td>I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Municipal</td> <td>J. Private University</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Township</td> <td>K. Indian Tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Interstate</td> <td>L. Individual</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Intermunicipal</td> <td>M. Profit Organization</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Special District</td> <td>N. Other (Specify): <u>Non-profit</u></td> </tr> </table>		A. State	H. Independent School Dist.	B. County	I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning	C. Municipal	J. Private University	D. Township	K. Indian Tribe	E. Interstate	L. Individual	F. Intermunicipal	M. Profit Organization	G. Special District	N. Other (Specify): <u>Non-profit</u>							
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8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: ☒ New ☐ Continuation ☐ Revision If revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in boxes: ☐ ☐ A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration D. Decrease Duration Other (specify): _____		9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY: EPA																						
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: 6 6 6 0 4 Title: Environmental Justice Small Grants Program		11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT: Obtain leadership training for community residents and thus provide them the tools to organize a town council and an environmental monitoring group. In addition, this grant will underwrite the development and implementation of a septic tank assessment and maintenance program.																						
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (cities, counties, states, etc.): Allensworth, CA																								
13. PROPOSED PROJECT: <table style="width:100%; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Start Date</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Ending Date</td> <td style="width: 40%;">a. Applicant</td> <td style="width: 20%;">b. Project</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9/1/96</td> <td>8/31/97</td> <td>20th District Calvin Dooley</td> <td>20th</td> </tr> </table>		Start Date	Ending Date	a. Applicant	b. Project	9/1/96	8/31/97	20th District Calvin Dooley	20th	14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: _____														
Start Date	Ending Date	a. Applicant	b. Project																					
9/1/96	8/31/97	20th District Calvin Dooley	20th																					
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING: <table style="width:100%; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">a. Federal</td> <td style="width: 20%;">\$ 20,000</td> <td style="width: 10%;">.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Applicant</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. State</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Local</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Other</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Program Income</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. TOTAL</td> <td>\$ 20,000</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> </table>		a. Federal	\$ 20,000	.00	b. Applicant	\$ 0	.00	c. State	\$ 0	.00	d. Local	\$ 0	.00	e. Other	\$ 0	.00	f. Program Income	\$ 0	.00	g. TOTAL	\$ 20,000	.00	16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? a. YES. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON: _____ DATE _____ b. NO. ☐ PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372 ☐ OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW	
a. Federal	\$ 20,000	.00																						
b. Applicant	\$ 0	.00																						
c. State	\$ 0	.00																						
d. Local	\$ 0	.00																						
e. Other	\$ 0	.00																						
f. Program Income	\$ 0	.00																						
g. TOTAL	\$ 20,000	.00																						
		17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? ☐ Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation. ☒ No																						
18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN ONLY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED																								
a. Typed Name of Authorized Representative Denise Kadara		b. Title Program Coordinator	c. Telephone number (510) 371-6574																					
d. Signature of Authorized Representative _____		e. Date Signed _____																						

Previous Editions Not Usable

Standard Form 424 (REV 4-88)
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**ALLENSWORTH, CA ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE GRANT PREAPPLICATION-FY 1996
WORK PLAN**

I - INTRODUCTION:

NATURE OF ORGANIZATION: The Citizens Coalition for Allensworth (CCA) is composed of residents, volunteers, and various public, private and non profit agencies from across California. These spirited groups are a positive force helping to improve the Town of Allensworth and State Historic Park (ASHP). The CCA evolved when Allensworth Community Services (ACS), Inc. began facilitating and coordinating the numerous supportive resources available to Allensworth (donations, technical and volunteer assistance). In the past 18 months, ACS identified agencies willing to actively participate and help Allensworth rebuild. Hundreds of volunteers and over 30+ organizations are now committed supporters and the list continues to grow (see appendix). CCA exist specifically to assist in providing professional and community support needed to revitalize this historic town (see appendix).

PAST SUCCESSES: July 1994, ACS, a Tulare County Board of Supervisor, and other community-based groups began working closely with residents and Allensworth leaders at public meetings. Residents expressed the most critical needs in Allensworth as water, sewer, and community services. Several meetings were held to receive input from community and to outline a course of action. May 1995, ACS, Allensworth Christian Church (ACC) and Self Help Enterprises conducted a community needs assessment survey and received a 79% response rate. August 1995, residents, volunteers, ACS, ACC, ASHP, public, private, and non profit agencies participated in a month long community clean up project. November 1995, an Allensworth town meeting was held to discuss an Ameri-Corp project proposed by USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). December 1995, residents and CCA representatives spoke at the Tulare County Board of Supervisors meeting regarding Allensworth's community needs and requested 1996 Community Development Block Grant funding. January 1996, CCA coordinated the first Martin Luther King, Jr. celebration held at ASHP. February 1996, CCA organized a community improvement project involving students, residents, volunteers, public, private and non profit agencies. This town event included a meeting with county officials to discuss water, sewer and housing problems; developer answering questions about sludge treatment facility proposed for Allensworth; and students constructing a greenhouse and community school garden on site as part of the Allensworth Elementary School 4-H Agriculture Program.

PROJECT PURPOSE: The project purpose is part of a comprehensive approach to empower residents to have skills to resolve their community problems. This will be achieved by providing Specialized Leadership Training, Instruction in Environmental Monitoring, and implementation of a Septic Tank Assessment and Maintenance Program. These projects are designed to assist with individual and community skill building, and to ensure direct delivery of funds to community low income households.

METHOD: Trainers and facilitators from the surrounding area will be tapped to direct the leadership seminars. County, state and federal agencies will be asked to assist with training of environmental monitoring techniques. The combined resources of the County Health and Planning Departments in conjunction with a local septic tank company will determine baseline standards, assess the condition of household septic systems, and work with ACSD to prioritize and implement individual system repairs.

PROJECT COMPLETION PLAN: The work plan calls for completion of project in September 1997.

TARGET AUDIENCE: Residents of the Allensworth community.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Residents will develop leadership skills necessary to form and operate a representative town council. Residents will have the knowledge and skills to effectively form citizens environmental monitoring groups. Through the leadership of the Allensworth Community Services District, all household septic systems will be assessed and a number of them will be repaired.

II - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND. The Town of Allensworth was founded in 1908 by Colonel Allen Allensworth, a black man dedicated to the vision of creating a free and self-sustaining community. Within 6 years, Allensworth was a viable and thriving community with all of the necessary amenities. Later, a water shortage as well as high arsenic levels in the groundwater created a major problem in the life of this town and remains the critical issue today. Today, Allensworth is a predominately low income minority community of African-Americans and Mexican-Americans. The town is struggling to enter the 20th century before the onset of the 21st. Lacking any formal town governance, local leadership has been lacking. Many of the residents lack the experience and confidence to initiate and carry out needed improvements. Recently there has been a change. Residents are interested in taking control of their lives and their community, but lack the skills to do so. The primary intent of this grant request is to provide a mechanism for residents to receive the tools they need in order to assume more responsibility and to use those tools to resolve real problems that cross race, ethnic and class lines.

ALLENSWORTH ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROJECT. There are three programs within this grant request. In the first program, ACS will provide leadership and community development training for individual residents and for the existing community organizations. Secondly, a group of Allensworth residents will receive training on how to form a community environmental monitoring group to watchdog proposed waste sites within a seven mile radius of Allensworth which might impact the quality of life in the town or park. And thirdly, a septic tank assessment and maintenance program under the direction of the ACSD will survey residents on the current condition of household systems and select which systems to repair. A workshop will also be held to instruct residents on how to perform on-going septic tank maintenance.

RISK REDUCTION AND POLLUTION PREVENTION. The major focus of this project is to address the serious water and health issues that result from improper maintenance of antiquated septic systems. Since it is highly unlikely that all such systems can be replaced in the near future, it becomes imperative to identify the more serious problems and fix them. Future risk will be reduced by training members of ACS as the "community experts" and by offering a troubleshooting/maintenance workshop for individual town residents. The effective monitoring of proposed waste management activity near Allensworth will help in the effort to keep the town from becoming even more marginalized as a victim of environmental racism.

COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION. Allensworth is on the edge of a rebirth. Citizens have been working within one or more of the seven community organizations on specialized projects. Recently the challenge of bringing the combined energies of these groups under the umbrella of the Coalition (CCA) has resulted in the identification of common problems and the need to work together. As a result, several departments within the county governance have become involved (e.g. planning, health and building inspection), several local offices of the USDA (e.g. Extension, RECD and NRCS) and several community-based organizations (e.g. CHALLENGE, Self-Help Enterprises and AIM). The Allensworth Progression Association has accepted the responsibility of

writing and distributing a monthly newsletter as a means of tracking the wide variety of activities.

MOTIVATE THE PUBLIC. The community has struggled coming together on any single issue. However, recently there has been an attempt to locate a sludge operation on property adjacent to the town. At the most recent of the monthly town meetings approximately 25% of the town showed up to raise their objections. The moment of opportunity is now. Residents have a focus and are beginning to understand the need for local leadership. The awarding of this grant will help to fuel that fire.

MODEL. The potential for modeling this project is excellent. This project gives local residents the opportunity to learn the skills they need to take on the resolution of their issues through the leadership seminars. It allows them to use the focus of the proposed waste management / sludge dumping rallying issue as a springboard for an ongoing environmental monitoring group. And most importantly it offers direct program benefit to community residents by repairing /restoring their septic systems.

PROJECT TIMELINESS: It is proposed that this project began once grant is awarded. Leadership/workshops, environmental monitoring/assessment, and septic tank maintenance repair project proposed schedule of tasks is outlined below so that completion of this project occurs in a timely manner:

- * March-June 1996
More community consensus building
- * June-August 1996
Residents identify critical community issues and continue to build on existing resources seeking commitment to support this project.
- * September 1996
Set up work session to occur
- * October 1996
Leadership development training
- * November 1996
Environmental monitoring workshop (Part I)
- * December 1996-January 1997
Septic tank survey begins
- * February 1997
Self-governing leadership training
- * March 1997
Environmental monitoring workshop (Part II)
- * April-August 1997
Septic tanks repaired
- * August-September 1997
Program evaluation

PROJECT EVALUATION: This grant will enable Allensworth residents and community-based groups to receive the leadership development and training needed so that can establish a formalized town council. This governing board will become the voice of Allensworth where all pertinent community will be presented and addressed. Approximately 84 (100% housing units) septic tanks will be assessed, and as many septic tanks as possible will be repaired with available funding. Follow up evaluations will be done for those residents who get septic systems repaired. ACSD, through appropriate training, will do on going maintenance of septic tanks once repaired to ensure they continue to operate properly.

Coordinator Resumes

Denise Kadara, Tulare County

Denise Kadara has worked in city government since 1978 for the Southern California cities of West Covina, Norwalk, Fontana and currently Hesperia in such positions as planning intern, project coordinator, administrative analyst, senior planner, and consultant, her present position. She has been responsible for administering federal, state and county grants for housing, developing housing plans and programs using redevelopment monies (20% set aside), and developing and implementing economic development strategies and programs for Hesperia and Marin City, and is currently volunteering professional services to the Town of Allensworth. Ms. Kadara received her education in urban regional planning from California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, CA and public administration from the University of LaVerne in LaVerne, CA.

Curtis Tarver, Tulare County

Curtis Tarver is the District Conservationist for the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service covering Tulare County, California. As the DC, Curtis is the head of the office in Visalia and is responsible for managing NRCS programs in his service area and supervising four staff positions and three volunteers. Curtis is a graduate of Southern University in Baton Rouge, LA with a bachelor's degree in Agricultural Economics. His career with NRCS began in 1988 as a Soil Conservationist and since that time he has held positions in Eureka, Los Banos, and Fresno. As a soil conservationist and district conservationist he has expertise in soil and water conservation, farm and ranch planning, soil suitability determinations, flood control and other areas related to resource conservation.

Dorothy Wells, Tulare County

Dorothy Wells is a resident of the community of Allensworth in Tulare County. Ms. Wells is the chairperson of Allensworth Community Services District. The ACSD is responsible for overseeing all activities related to the water district. Ms. Wells has held this elected position as chair since November of 1995 after having completed a term as vice chair. Dorothy Wells has been a strong advocate for Allensworth. She has coordinated health seminars, community development workshops and food giveaways. Ms. Wells has a background in social work.

8445 W. Elowin Court, P.O. Box 351, Visalia, CA 93279-0351
209/651-1000, FAX 209/651-3634

February 28, 1996

Ms. Lori Lewis
USEPA Region 9 (E-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Ms. Lewis:

Self-Help Enterprises (SHE) is a nonprofit organization committed to assisting low-income families of the San Joaquin Valley in improving their living conditions. SHE organizes its assistance efforts under the major categories of 1) New Home Construction, 2) Housing Rehabilitation and 3) Community Development. Over the past 30 years, we have aided with the development of over 4,000 owner built homes, the rehabilitation of 3,800 homes, the weatherization of 31,000 housing units and the provision of new water and wastewater facilities for approximately 17,000 households.

Our involvement with the Community of Allensworth has spanned more than 20 years. Recently this involvement has primarily centered on providing technical assistance to the Allensworth Community Services District Board of Directors in regards to the development of improvements to the community water system. Through these efforts the District has contracted with an engineering firm to prepare a Preliminary Engineering Report. The completed report and a formal loan/grant request to renovate the water system have been submitted to the USDA Rural Economic and Community Development (RECD) Service. As a result of this effort, we are familiar with the needs of the community and are willing at this time to support the projects proposed to the Office of Environmental Justice by serving as the fiscal agent.

SHE is willing to receive the funds from the USEPA on behalf of the community of Allensworth, provide financial record keeping including disbursement of funds for approved project costs and meet USEPA fiscal reporting requirements. We plan to meet with the three coordinators to decide on a process to identify and facilitate the request and payment process. If there are any other specific fiscal responsibilities that EPA as the funding source needs for our organization to satisfy, please advise us accordingly.

The Community of Allensworth is accepting the challenge of working together to address their needs. Self-Help Enterprises supports their efforts and hopes that the Office of Environmental Justice will do the same.

Sincerely,



Peter N. Carey
Executive Director



Allensworth Community Services, Inc.

3605 Young Road, Allensworth, CA 93219
(805) 849-3998

March 1, 1996

Lori Lewis, Environmental Justice Coordinator
USEPA Region 9 (E-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

RE: 1996 Environmental Justice Grant Pre-Application for Allensworth, CA

Dear Ms. Lewis:

The Environmental Justice Grant is very important to Allensworth at this time. In addition to the resources, it provides an opportunity for the Coalition to continue assisting Allensworth residents in addressing three critical community issues.

There have times in past years that developers wanted to locate projects in Allensworth because they felt residents were not knowledgeable about the issues and did not care. Well, the community is fighting another sludge treatment facility who wants to locate adjacent to our town. The Coalition is also supporting this effort.

Part of the success in Allensworth today is because of the support and commitment of Coalition members as active participants in the town's rebirth. This grant will continue this momentum and bring about positive changes that will significantly improve environmental conditions in Allensworth.

Please consider this application for funding.

Sincerely,

Denise Kadara
SN

DENISE KADARA
Program Coordinator

"Serving our community"

ALLENSWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Telephone (805) 849-2401

Fax (805) 849-6634

STAR RT. 1 BOX 136
ALLENSWORTH, CA 93219

March 2, 1996

Lori Lewis
U.S.E.P.A. Region 9 (E-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Ms. Lewis:

Yes! We do support the Environmental Justice Grant Application request. We are a part of the ACitizen Coalition of Allensworth and as part of the that coalition we offer technical, professional, and financial support. We believe that finding of this grant will improve the quality of life in Allensworth.

Sincerely,

Candy Jones

Candy Jones

CJ

COUNTY OF TULARE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

MEL RICHMOND, SUPERVISOR
DISTRICT TWO



March 1, 1996

SUPPORT FOR ALLENSWORTH COMMUNITY

Lori Lewis, Representative
USEPA Regional 9 (E-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Dear Ms. Lewis:

As Chairman of the Tulare County Board of Supervisors, I am pleased to take this opportunity to restate the County's continuing commitment to participate in the coalition to improve the community of Allensworth.

Because I represent the residents of Allensworth on the Board of Supervisors, I pledge to maintain my efforts to provide technical support and community development services which the County can offer to assist the residents in restoring their community.

The people of Allensworth and their family, friends, and supporters around the state are to be congratulated for their leadership and hard work in taking the initiative to save this historic community.

I am glad to be a part of this very worthy project!

Sincerely,

Mel Richmond

Mel Richmond, Chairman
Tulare County Board of Supervisors

MR/BT



Allensworth Community Services District

3336 Road 84
Star Route 1, Box 64
Allensworth, California 93219
(805) 849-3894

March 2, 1996

Lori Lewis

U.S.E.P.A.

Region 9 (E-1)

75 Hawthorne Street

San Francisco, Ca 94105

Dear Ms. Lewis:

The Allensworth Community Services District supports and will participate in the Septic Tank Assessment and Maintenance Program as a project with the Environmental Justice Grant Application.

We believe this is important to improve the quality of life in Allensworth.

Sincerely,

R.V. Rankin
Director, Allensworth Community Services District

Richard Gomez
Director, Allensworth Community Services District

CHALLENGE

Children and Adults Living, Learning,
Nurturing, and Growing
through Experience

March 1, 1996

Lori Lewis
Environmental Justice Coordinator
USEPA, Region 9 (E-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

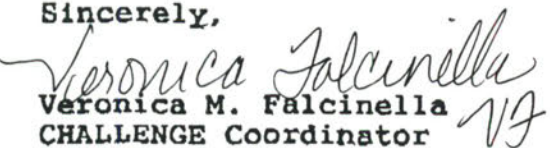
Dear Ms Lewis,

The CHALLENGE program, a Learn and Serve America program under the Corporation for National Service, supports the EPA Environmental Justice Proposal from Allensworth. This traditionally impoverished community is constantly faced with the lack of basic services. CHALLENGE commits to continue supporting the school and community in leadership development, visioning, consensus building, and planning. Our special emphasis is on helping teachers and students work with the Citizens Coalition for Allensworth to address pressing local environmental issues.

The funding from the EPA grant is vital in bringing in more training resources to assess the septic system and planning how to approach any related environmental problems. This grant will also help improve the quality of life in Allensworth immeasurably as individual home systems are brought up to code.

It is my sincere hope that the need of this community is recognized and the collaborative efforts of its citizens honored by awarding this grant to the community of Allensworth.

Sincerely,


Veronica M. Falcinella
CHALLENGE Coordinator

COMPLETE ONLY NON-SHADED AREAS

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(e) TOTAL
9.	\$	\$	\$	\$
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS (sum of lines 9 - 11)	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	Totals for First Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
13. Federal	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
14. NonFederal					
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (Years)			
	(b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
16.	\$	\$	\$	\$
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTALS (sum of lines 16 - 19)	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION

(Attach Additional Sheets if Necessary)

21. Direct Charges:	22. Indirect Charges:
---------------------	-----------------------

23. Remarks:

INDIRECT CHARGES ARE FROM SELF-HELP FOR FISCAL SERVICES.

BUDGET INFORMATION - Non-Construction Programs

SECTION A - BUDGET SUMMARY						
Grant Program Function or Activity	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal	Non-Federal	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
1.		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2.						
3.						
4.						
H. TOTALS		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION B - BUDGET CATEGORIES					
6. Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY				Total (5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
a Personnel	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
b Fringe Benefits					
c Travel	\$ 500.00				
d Equipment	—				
e Supplies	\$ 1,500.00				
f Contractual	\$ 17,000.00				
g Construction	XXXXXXXX				XXXXXXXX
h Other					
i Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a - 6h)					
j Indirect Charges	\$ 1,000				
k TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
7. Program Income	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

ASSURANCES — NON-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Note: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the awarding agency. Further, certain Federal awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, and if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the award; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
4. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
5. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the nineteen statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
6. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§ 1681-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§ 523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. 290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to non-discrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
7. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal or federally assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
8. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§ 276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. § 276c and 18 U.S.C. §§ 874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§ 327-333), regarding labor standards for federally assisted construction subagreements.

10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clear Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clear Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, (P.L. 93-523); and (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, (P.L. 93-205).
12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 469a-1 et seq.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984.
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations and policies governing this program.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL <i>Denise Kadara</i> SW	TITLE PROGRAM Co-ORDINATOR
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION AULESWORTH COMMUNITY SERVICES INC	DATE SUBMITTED MARCH 1, 1996

APPENDIX

THE TOWN IS BORN

Allensworth, established in 1908, fulfilled the dream of a number of men and women — the dream of a community where Black people could live and work in dignity, without day-to-day confrontation with racial prejudice. Two men figured prominently in its realization — Allen Allensworth and William A. Payne.

Allensworth retired from the United States Army on April 7, 1906 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the first chaplain to receive this rank. After retiring, he travelled throughout the midwestern and eastern states lecturing on the need for Afro-American self-help programs as a vehicle to economic, social, and political self-sufficiency. He selected Los Angeles as a place to settle with his wife and two daughters.

Born in West Virginia in 1865, William Payne spent his youth in Ohio, where his father worked as a coal miner. After retiring from the mines in 1905, his father, Robert Frank Payne, moved his family to California; Payne and his wife followed, moving to Pasadena in 1906. He had been Assistant Principal for seven years, at the Rentsville school, and Professor at the West Virginia Colored Institute for two years; in California he hoped to be a teacher of teachers.

These two men, both educators with a strong sense of social consciousness, combined their experiences, talents, and educational achievements, to establish a Race Colony to put their ideas into practice, as was being done in other places throughout the nation. So it was that they joined with Dr. Peck, an African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) minister; Mr. Palmer, a Nevada miner; and Mr. Mitchel, a Los Angeles realtor, to form the California Colonization and Home Promotion Association.

The location selected for their new colony, Allensworth, was a depot on the main Santa Fe Railroad Line connecting Los Angeles and San Francisco. Solito, as it was named in 1908, was a major transfer point for grain and cattle shipments. The soil was fertile, surface water was abundant, groundwater tables were high, and the cost of land was reasonable. The promotion of the town was successful; enterprising black men and women — craftsmen, artisans, businessmen, cattlemen, farmers, ranchers, men with military backgrounds moved their families to the newly purchased land.

The affairs of the new town were administered by a council form of government known as the Allensworth Progressive Association, which directed the community through its formative and critical early years. It nominated elective officers and held town meetings to encourage residents to contribute to the political process.

The Association petitioned the County Board of Supervisors for four administrative services. In 1912, Allensworth was made a voting precinct and a school district covering 33 square miles. The Allensworth School District employed two teachers and provided elementary, intermediate and high school education in the same building. The three-member school board was chaired by Mrs. Josephine Allensworth.

Both men and women held responsible positions. In 1914 the County Board of Supervisors declared the Allensworth precinct a judicial district, and in the August primary, Oscar Overr and William H. Dotson, the first Black men in the State to hold the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable, respectively, were elected. A county branch library with Ethel Hall Norton as one of the custodians, was established and maintained in the old school building donated by Mrs. Allensworth. A post office, the one federal service, was located in the general store owned and operated by Joshua Singleton — the first postmistress was Mary Jane Bickers.

Allensworth's basic economy depended on various agricultural enterprises — the cultivation of alfalfa, grain, sugar beets, cotton, raising dairy cattle, chickens, turkeys, and Belgian hares. The town's business district boasted several stores, a bakery, a drug store, a livery stable, a barber shop, and a machine shop; the two most impressive buildings, the school and library, were located near the Allensworth Hotel.

TIMES OF CRISIS

Allensworth grew rapidly in its first few years, but irrigation water, a vital necessity in the San Joaquin Valley, was never provided in adequate supply. The acreage on which the town was built had been purchased from a Los Angeles land development syndicate, Pacific Farming Company (Caucasian owned) which, according to the grant deed, was to provide a water system equal to the needs of the community; the town engaged in a long, expensive, and ultimately unsuccessful legal battle to effect compliance.

A combination of fact - diversion, demands of extensive irrigation, and deep-well pumping in surrounding areas, contributed to limiting the water supply available in Allensworth; the scarcity of water stymied the agricultural and ranching enterprises and fire protection could not be provided.

After 1925, Allensworth residents found it increasingly difficult to further develop its agricultural and ranching industry without water and to assume the place in the San Joaquin Valley's economy that the California Colony and Home Promotion Association had envisioned.

During the 1920s and 1930s many residents began to leave to take work in other industry; the personal needs of World War II called many more who were left. The remaining citizens tried new methods of farming and other businesses; some drilled their own wells. But in 1966, dangerous quantities of arsenic were found in the source of drinking water.

With the prosperity of the town diminishing, the hope of community lessened.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ALLENSWORTH

In its economic and social context, Allensworth represents the realization of the American dream, a prosperous community encouraged by a democratic government. Only forty years before its founding, Blacks were excluded from homestead lands by law; even though California had joined the Union as a "free state," Blacks were allowed few civil rights.— schools and other public facilities were segregated, voting and militia rights were denied, nor could they testify against Whites.

Allensworth, however, offered its inhabitants the chance to participate fully in a community, to practice high ideals and principles, to make and enforce their own laws, to own property, and to seek and reach their individual and collective goals. It represented dignity and equality. Even though many of the pioneer residents have moved away, their interest in the chronicle of Allensworth continues and they hold steadfast to the dream and the belief that it can be realized. Other Californians now have joined forces with them.

On May 14, 1976, the State Park and Recreation Commission approved plans to develop Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park.

THE TOWN REBORN — A STATE HISTORIC PARK

(Hope Rekindled for the Life of the Town)

In 1969, Cornelius Ed Pope, a Black man employed as a draftsman with the Department of Parks and Recreation, realized that the Department could, through preservation and interpretation of state-owned historic sites, bring about public awareness of California's Afro-American experience and contributions.

Pope, as a child, had lived in Allensworth — in the very house of its founder, Colonel Allensworth. He revisited Rev. James A. Lark in Allensworth and discussed his ideas about the town and the mission of the Department. Rev. Lark cautioned that plans were being made to plow it under for agricultural development.

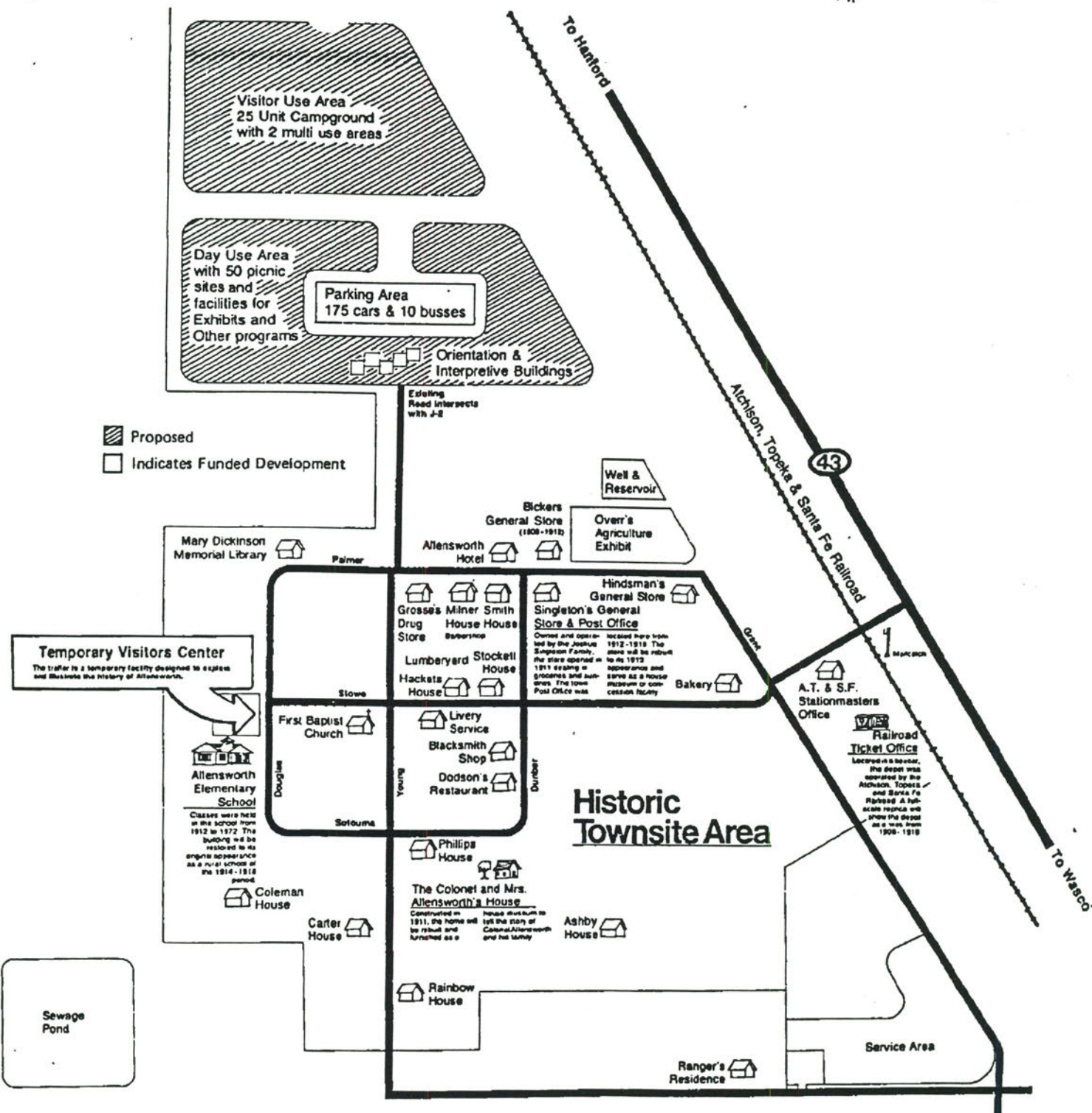
Pope conferred with the administration of the Department of Parks and Recreation and State legislators, who authorized a study to determine if the project was of statewide significance. The study indicated the project worthy of State Park status.

Members of the East Bay Historical Society, the Afro-American Historical Society, Our Authors Study Club, and many other citizens with information about contributions of Black people to the State were contacted, and Ruth Hackett Lasartemay organized an informal group of concerned citizens to provide impetus and direction for the project.

With the help of this original group — Dr. Kenneth Goode, Dr. Edward France, Marcella Ford, Elena Albert, and Eugene P. Lasartemay — the Legislature concurred that Allensworth should be preserved, and authorized a citizens' committee to advise the Department of Parks and Recreation on its preservation. In addition to members of the original group, this committee included Dr. James Holloway, Hattie Crawford, Cecil Berkley, Earl Fletcher, Ernest Hartzog, Rev. E.J. Trotter, Grandvel Jackson, Motty L. Jenkins, Leamon King, Cecil B. Murrell, C. J. Patterson, Ben S. Perry, Jefferson Pierro, George Pope, Willie Pope, Josephine Blodgett Smith, Dr. Robert Thornton, and Vassie D. Wright. Dr. Goode served as the chairman of the advisory committee until February 1976, when he was succeeded by Al Green.



department of parks & recreation
State of California—the Resources Agency
P.O. Box 2390 • Sacramento, 95811



CITIZENS COALITION FOR ALLENSWORTH LIST
FEBRUARY 1996

1. Congressman Calvin Dooley, 20th District
U.S. House of Representative
224 West Lacey Blvd.
Hanford, CA 93230
2. Dr. Juanita Alexander
Tulare County African American Women Alliance
3049 East Douglas
Visalia, CA 93292
3. Lt. Mizner
Tulare County Correctional Facility
36000 Road 112
Visalia, CA 93291
4. Dennis Link, Supervisor
CALTRANS - Wasco Office
P.O. Box 125
Wasco, CA 93280
5. Brad Albert, Youth Coordinator
Community Services and Employment Training
246 East Inyo
Tulare, CA 93274
6. Sargent John Robinson
California Army National Guard
649 East Cross Avenue
Tulare, CA 93274-2806
7. Ron Thompson
Morningstar West Dairy Company
1901 Via Burton
Fullerton, CA 92631
8. Gary Gilman
Dairyman's Milk Products
400 South "M" Street
Tulare, CA 93274-5405
9. Mr. Doc Wright, General Manager
Homebase
3844 South Mooney Blvd.
Visalia, CA 93277
10. Luigi Allegro, Administrative Officer
Price/Costco
3750 South Mooney Avenue
Visalia, CA 93277

23. Ms. Patricia Don
3469 West 63rd Street
Los Angeles, CA 90043
24. Ms. Edith Darden
582 West Terrabella
Pixley, CA 93296
25. Mr. & Mrs. Joe Holmes
559 Oriole Avenue
Livermore, CA 94550
26. Ms. Candy Jones, Principal
Allensworth Unified School District
27. Supervisor Mel Richmond, 2nd District
Tulare County Board of Supervisors
28. Assemblyman Cruz Bustamante, 31st District
2550 Mariposa Mall, Room 5006
Fresno, CA 93721
29. Carla Souza, Coordinator
4-H Agriculture Program
Tulare County
30. Lorraina Johnson, Executive Director
Tulare County Farmer's Bureau
31. Allensworth Community Services District
32. Allensworth Progressive Association
33. Allensworth Christian Church
34. Friends of Allensworth
Los Angeles, CA
35. Paul Boyer, Coordinator
Self Help Enterprises

11. Phillip Hill, Park Ranger
Allensworth State Historic Park
Star Route 1, Box 148
Allensworth, CA 93219
12. Dr. Sharon Nance, Rural Sociologist
USDA National Resource Conservation Service
497 East Clinton, Suite 114
Fresno, CA 93727
13. Curtis Tarver, District Conservationist
USDA National Resource Conservation Service
3135 South Mooney Blvd., Suite C
Visalia, CA 93277
14. Kenneth Grimes, Soil Conservationist
USDA National Resource Conservation Service
4294 West Jennifer, Suite 125
Fresno, CA 93722
15. Richard Gress, Manager
Tule Trash
P.O. Box 288
Pixley, CA 93296
16. Robert Rixx
California Forestry Service (Fire Department)
Alpaugh Station #29
3939 Avenue 54
Alpaugh, CA 93201
17. Fred and Judith Thomas
3819 West Slauson, #D
Los Angeles, CA 90043
18. Ms. Luella Hendry
618 Xenia
Delano, CA 93215
19. Smart & Final
1804 Girard
Delano, CA 93215
20. Von's Grocery Company
820 Main
Delano, CA 93215
21. Anna Castillo
Foodlink
8000 West Doe Avenue
Visalia, CA 93291
22. Gregory Lantay, General Manager
Visalia Auto Recyclers, Inc.
8461 Avenue 304
Visalia, CA 93227

11. Phillip Hill, Park Ranger
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8461 Avenue 304
Visalia, CA 93227

ALLENSWORTH COMMUNITY WATERSHED PROJECTS

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND.

The Town of Allensworth was founded in 1908 by Colonel Allen Allensworth, a black man dedicated to the vision of creating a free and self-sustaining community. Within 6 years, Allensworth was a viable and thriving community with all of the necessary amenities. Later, a water shortage as well as high arsenic levels in the groundwater created a major problem in the life of this town and remains the critical issue today. Today, Allensworth is a predominately low income minority community of African-Americans and Mexican-Americans. The town is struggling to enter the 20th century before the onset of the 21st. Lacking any formal town governance, local leadership has been lacking. Many of the residents lack the experience and confidence to initiate and carry out needed improvements. Recently, there has been a change. Residents are interested in taking control of their lives and their community, but lack the resources to do so. The primary intent of this grant request is to provide a mechanism for residents to receive the tools they need to resolve real problems that cross race, ethnic and class lines.

Allensworth is on the edge of a re-birth. Citizens have been working within one or more of the seven community organizations on specialized projects. Recently, the challenge of bringing the combined energies of these groups under the umbrella of the Coalition (CCA) has resulted in the identification of common problems and the need to work together. As a result, several departments within the Tulare County governance have become involved (e.g. planning, health and building inspection), several local offices of the USDA (e.g. Extension, RECD and NRCS) and several community-based organizations (e.g. CHALLENGE, Self-Help Enterprises and AIM). The Allensworth Progression Association (one of the local groups) has accepted the responsibility of writing and distributing a monthly newsletter as a means of reporting community activities and projects.

PROJECTS

There are four projects that make-up this Watershed proposal. These projects will seek to provide corrective action with respect to Allensworth's water /sewage deficiencies, excessive soil salinity, barren landscapes and flood-prone roads.

1) Water & Sewage. Allensworth has struggled with the availability of usable water. The community has an antiquated system that fails to provide ample water. The one well is located approximately three miles east of the community, other local wells have been compromised by arsenic. Due to numerous leaks in the system, the local school has had to close on several occasions this fall because of a lack of water. There are a number of residents who use the hose at the school to obtain water and carry it in buckets for residential use. The current plastic pipe system was constructed by volunteers in the early 1960's and often ruptures because of the shallowness of pipeline cover. These ruptures create a significant potential health hazard because they often occur in proximity to residential septic tank systems (which are also in very poor condition). Recently, a \$676,000 proposal has been submitted to RECD to upgrade the system. To do so a extensive engineering study has been completed. The grant/loan notification by RECD will be sometime this fall. The community of Allensworth is in need of a

comprehensive overhauling of its water system. It also needs to establish a coordinated system to respond to its sewage needs.

2 & 3) Soil Salinity & Landscaping. The soils in Allensworth are strongly salin-sodic and have clay loam and clay subsoils. The soils formed in alluvium from granite rock sources. The origin of the salt in the soils is attributed to the high salt content in the sediment derived from the eroding hills to the east. A complete soil survey of the park lands immediately (1/2 mile) adjacent to the town was conducted by NRCS. The survey identifies the capabilities of the soils and the best management and treatment methods. During a series of town meetings, residents identified as one of their top three priorities a desire to re-develop the town's agricultural base. In order to do so, substantive improvements must be made to the soil. With respect to the landscape, there is virtually no cover to the land in or around the community. This matter is also addressed in the NRCS report. The town is in need of the resources to implement the plan.

4) Road Construction & Ditch Maintenance. The roads throughout the community are in extreme disrepair. Many times during the winter months, the water completely covers the road and makes them impassable. Since the community is unincorporated and currently lack an economic base, they do not have the means to make the necessary repairs. The basic engineering work to support this effort could be conducted by the local field office engineer. The County of Tulare has expressed a commitment to be of assistance. If additional engineering guidance is required, the County serves as another resource.

Each of these projects supports the re-establishment of the community's physical infrastructure. There are also efforts to re-establish the community's leadership infrastructure. Community residents are involved in community management seminars with the goal of establishing a system of town governance. A formal system of local governance will be of critical importance in order to support and maintain redevelopment projects.

A project designed to assist with the re-establishment of the town's economic infrastructure is the Allensworth School garden. All of the children attending the Allensworth School have recently become members of 4-H. All of the teachers and teacher's aides are registered as advisors. The school has taken on the leadership of developing a garden on 2 acres of land behind the school. A NRCS team has lent every available technical assistance (engineering, soil sampling, and garden design). Using materials donated by area agribusiness, the NRCS team, community volunteers and the school children have constructed a greenhouse and have built planter boxes.

The agency has a strong positive working history with the residents of Allensworth. Allensworth is ready to move and with resource support it can be an excellent model for other small rural communities.

◆ Allensworth Elementary School ◆

Volume 1 Issue 8

March 1996

Upcoming Events - End of Year Coming Quickly

Some of the Upcoming Events for the rest of the school year are:

- March 23 Bike-a-thon sign-up for St. Jude's
- 26 Delano FFA @ Allensworth
- 27 Students perform at Richgrove
- 28 College of Sequoias here to plan and plant
- 29 Easter Egg Hunt
- Lip Synch Contest Finals @ Convention Center,
bus leaves at 5:00 p.m. - will be back by 11:00 p.m.
- 30 EASTER VACATION BEGINS
- April 1 Work Day for Staff
- 9 BACK TO SCHOOL FOR STUDENTS - Report Cards
- 10 3-8 grades go to COS for a Work Day (Planting and BBQ)
- 15 FNL Kids Assembly - Kids Kaper
- 22 Earth Day
- 25 Kern County Farm Show
- 27 FNL Round Up, Elderwood - Bus departs at 9:00 a.m.
- 28 Horse Achievement Day - Brelen Stables - Hwy. 65 Ducor



1st Grade Coyotes
Getting Ready to
"Travel On" to LGS

Volunteers

Mrs. White has offered to teach 4-H photography. Carolyn Lowe, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Wilson are helping students work on quilting. Nettie Morrison volunteers parts of each day to help students read. LaTresha Williams teaches choreography. Sam Pierro teaches Art. Terri Burnett helps in the office and classroom.

April 29 - May 10 Hispanic Cultural Education

- May 3 4-H Fair - Tulare - 8:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
- 10 Concluding Hispanic Cultural Celebration
- 13-15 CAT Testing
- 19 State Park Celebration
- 23 Magic Mountain - All School
- 24 No School - End of Year Barbecue and Sports Activities
- 27 Memorial Day
- 31 Camp Out @
State Park
Kindergarten
Graduation
- June 1 Rodeo?
- 6 8th grade swim
- 7 8th Grade Grad
Dance
- 8-9 8th Grade Trip
- 10 Teacher Day

Inside This Issue

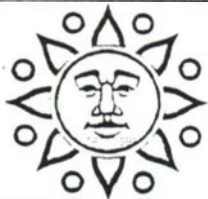
End of Year Calendar

Volunteers Needed

Graduation almost here!

Community Happenings

Hispanic Celebration



ALLENSWORTH

Issue Six, Volume 1

March 1996

Free Senior Clinic Opening • A Big Success •

We wish to thank everyone who came out to help kick-off the first Allensworth Senior Clinic. Special thanks to Mrs. Grace Andrews for providing a very delicious lunch, and to Staff from County Health Department

Next Senior Medical Clinic:

2nd Friday • 9am - 1pm
Call • The Center @ 849-2178

Black History Month

We would like to thank everyone in Allensworth who help to make the month long *community* celebration a success. *Valley Newspapers covered our events very well. One stated: "The pride is back".*

The Allensworth Clothes Closet Wishes to extend sincere thanks, to Merle, Sophia & Doris Castro of Goshen, CA for their donations to the community. *They learned about the community from reading the Times Delta. "God touched our heart".*

Clothes Closet • Wednesdays

9am to 1pm

*Allensworth Residents only
Thank You All.*

Wanted

Water Maintenance Person.

Pick up applications at Allensworth Community Service District office.

...

**The Heap Program: will be starting SHORTLY!
ABOUT TWO WEEKS!**

3-25...

Free food is available at the community center the first Tuesday each month 11:00am to 2:00pm

3-16 - 11:AM
Sign up for a computer class - IBM - beginner level At the Community Center. Call the center 849-2178

Free • Well Baby Clinic • Free

?? BABY ? SHOTS ? SHOTS ??
6 YRS OF AGE & UNDER
call to: SIGN UP 849-2178

**Two months to 18 yrs Health Services second Thursday.
3 - 21 - 96**

Classified Ads

- Home Professional Services
Need a professional look to get better results? Have it typed. Will type—low fees!

Resumes/job applications, cover letters, letters, certificates, forms, flyers, brochures... anything where you need typesetting. Please call Lisa Gonzalez - 849-3894. 8:00 am-12:00 pm weekdays (leave message): 8289 Ave. 32. Thanks.

• **FREE. PUPPIES. MALES & FEMALES. CALL Dorothy 849-2178**

• Services: Rock, Gravel, Sand & Decomposed Granite or road base, etc. For info. Call Dave (209) 534-2406

• Jafra Cosmetics International, Inc. Founded in 1956. For a complete line of skin, body, color, and nail care products, plus career development and personal growth opportunities. Call Lisa Gonzalez - 849-3894.

• If you have old junk cars or appliances you would like to have hauled away, please call the community center at 849-2178. Leave message.

• Want your hair cut... shaped... groomed? Call 849-2341

Hello Allensworth neighbors. This is our news letter. Thank you for your cooperation and participation, this newsletter will be another form of community communication. You can support the newsletter by providing news & information. Please call the center at 849-2178. Leave your name and phone number. We will return your call.

NEEDS1 COMMUNITY NEEDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE	.00	1	1.6	1.6	1.6
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	1.00	7	11.5	11.5	13.1
JOB OPPORTUNITES	2.00	13	21.3	21.3	34.4
HOME REPAIRS	3.00	5	8.2	8.2	42.6
SEWER	4.00	7	11.5	11.5	54.1
CLEAN-UP	8.00	11	18.0	18.0	72.1
ROAD REPAIR	9.00	5	8.2	8.2	80.3
H2O PRESSURE/WATER	12.00	8	13.1	13.1	93.4
HEALTH CARE	13.00	1	1.6	1.6	95.1
NATURAL GAS	14.00	3	4.9	4.9	100.0
Total		61	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 61 Missing cases 0

NEEDS2 COMMUNITY NEEDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE	.00	8	13.1	13.1	13.1
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	1.00	8	13.1	13.1	26.2
JOB OPPORTUNITES	2.00	4	6.6	6.6	32.8
HOME REPAIRS	3.00	12	19.7	19.7	52.5
SEWER	4.00	4	6.6	6.6	59.0
COMMUNITY SERVICES	5.00	1	1.6	1.6	60.7
TRANSPORTATION	7.00	2	3.3	3.3	63.9
CLEAN-UP	8.00	7	11.5	11.5	75.4
ROAD REPAIR	9.00	8	13.1	13.1	88.5
STORES/BUSINESSES	10.00	1	1.6	1.6	90.2
GARBAGE SERVICE	11.00	1	1.6	1.6	91.8
H2O PRESSURE	12.00	2	3.3	3.3	95.1
HEALTH CARE	13.00	1	1.6	1.6	96.7
NATURAL GAS	14.00	2	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total		61	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 61 Missing cases 0

NEEDS3 COMMUNITY NEEDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE	.00	16	26.2	26.2	26.2
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	1.00	3	4.9	4.9	31.1
JOB OPPORTUNITES	2.00	4	6.6	6.6	37.7
HOME REPAIRS	3.00	4	6.6	6.6	44.3
SEWER	4.00	7	11.5	11.5	55.7
COMMUNITY SERVICES	5.00	2	3.3	3.3	59.0
DAY CARE	6.00	1	1.6	1.6	60.7
CLEAN-UP	8.00	7	11.5	11.5	72.1
ROAD REPAIR	9.00	11	18.0	18.0	90.2
STORES/BUSINESSES	10.00	1	1.6	1.6	91.8
H2O PRESSURE	12.00	3	4.9	4.9	96.7
HEALTH CARE	13.00	2	3.3	3.3	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
Total		61	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 61 Missing cases 0

NEEDS4 COMMUNITY NEEDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE	.00	19	31.1	31.1	31.1
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	1.00	8	13.1	13.1	44.3
JOB OPPORTUNITES	2.00	9	14.8	14.8	59.0
HOME REPAIRS	3.00	4	6.6	6.6	65.6
SEWER	4.00	5	8.2	8.2	73.8
COMMUNITY SERVICES	5.00	1	1.6	1.6	75.4
DAY CARE	6.00	2	3.3	3.3	78.7
CLEAN-UP	8.00	3	4.9	4.9	83.6
ROAD REPAIR	9.00	8	13.1	13.1	96.7
HEALTH CARE	13.00	2	3.3	3.3	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
Total		61	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 61 Missing cases 0

Project Alternatives Based upon Proposal Criteria

Proposal Criteria

1. NRCS Technical Assistance
2. AmeriCorps
3. Sustainability

Project Alternatives

1. Grant Writing
2. Planning
3. Survey Assistance
4. Community Management
5. Surface Water Source....Irrigation
6. Agricultural Project
7. Address Salt Problem
8. Develop Water System (Surface & Groundwater)
9. Flood Control Structure....Drainage System

12/7/95
USDA/NRCS

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!

YOU ARE INVITED TO A COMMUNITY MEETING WITH AN AGENCY
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO DISCUSS SOME
PROJECTS FOR THE COMMUNITY OF ALLENSWORTH OFFERED
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH PRESIDENT CLINTON'S
AMERICORP PROGRAM.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1995
6:30P.M.

COMMUNITY BUILDING
TRANSPORTATION WILL BE PROVIDED- PLEASE CALL 849-2401

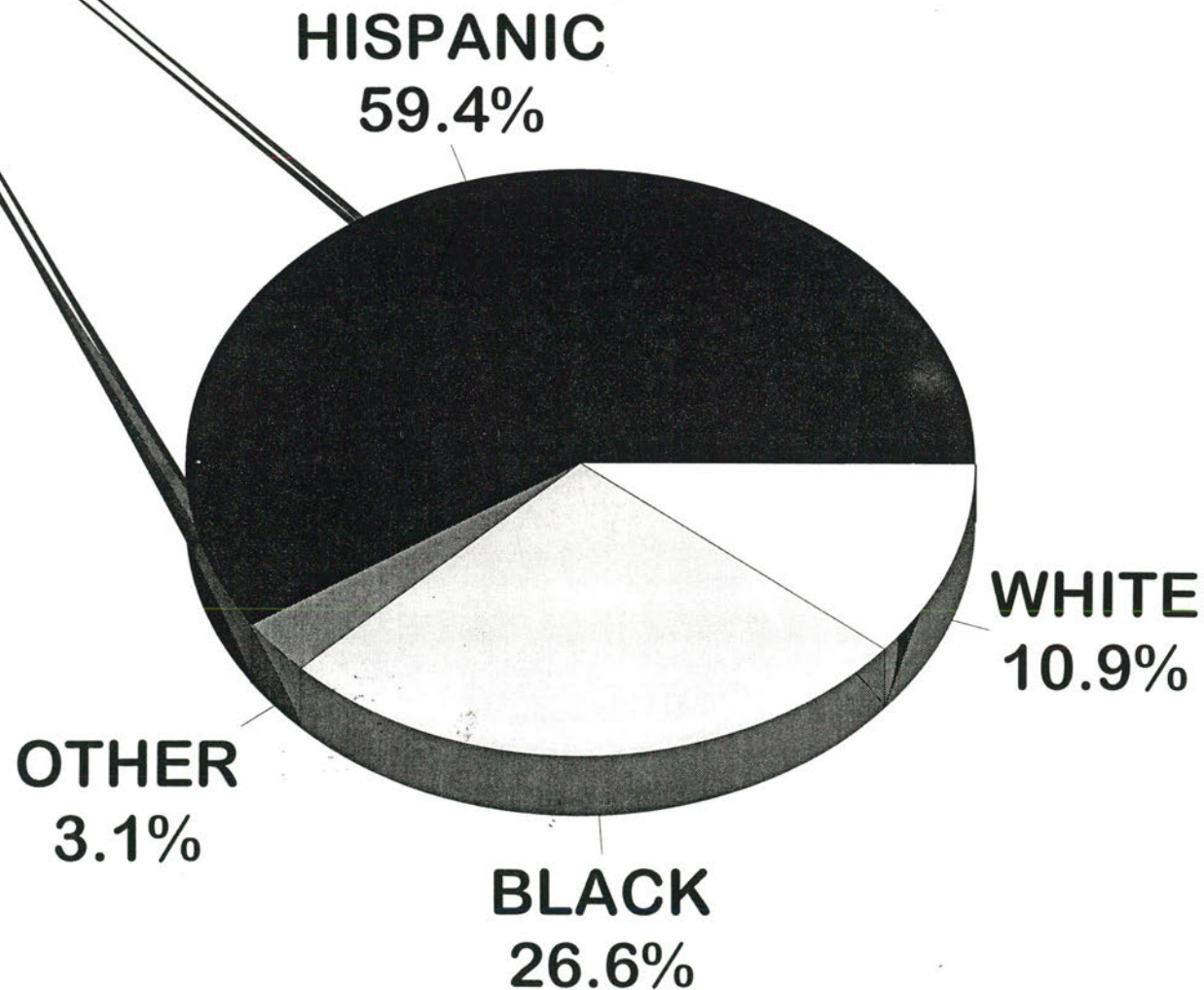
IMPORTANTE! IMPORTANTE! IMPORTANTE!
ESTAN INVITADOS A UNA JUNTA DE LA COMUNIDAD CON UNA
AGENCIA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE AGRICULTURA PARA HABLAR
SOBRE UNOS PROYECTOS PARA LA COMUNIDAD DE ALLENSWORTH
LE OFRECEN EN ASOCIACION CON EL PROGRAMA AMERICORP
DEL PRESIDENTE CLINTON.

MARTES, NOVIEMBRE 21, 1995
6:30P.M.

CENTRO DE LA COMUNIDAD
OFRECEMOS TRANSPORTACION SI LO NECESITAN
FAVOR DE LLAMAR 849-2401

RACE / ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

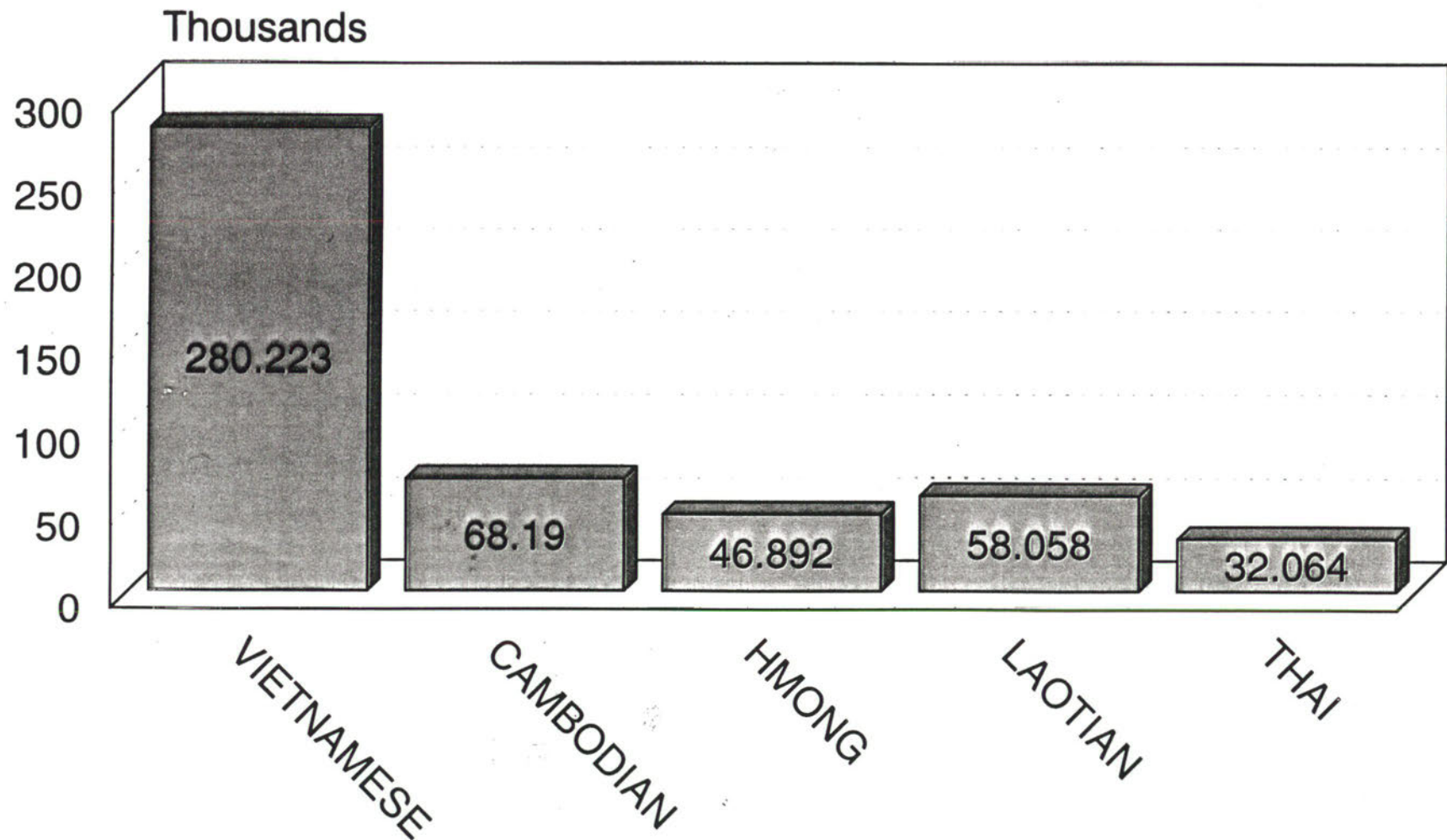
ALLENSWORTH



N = 64

SOUTHEAST ASIANS

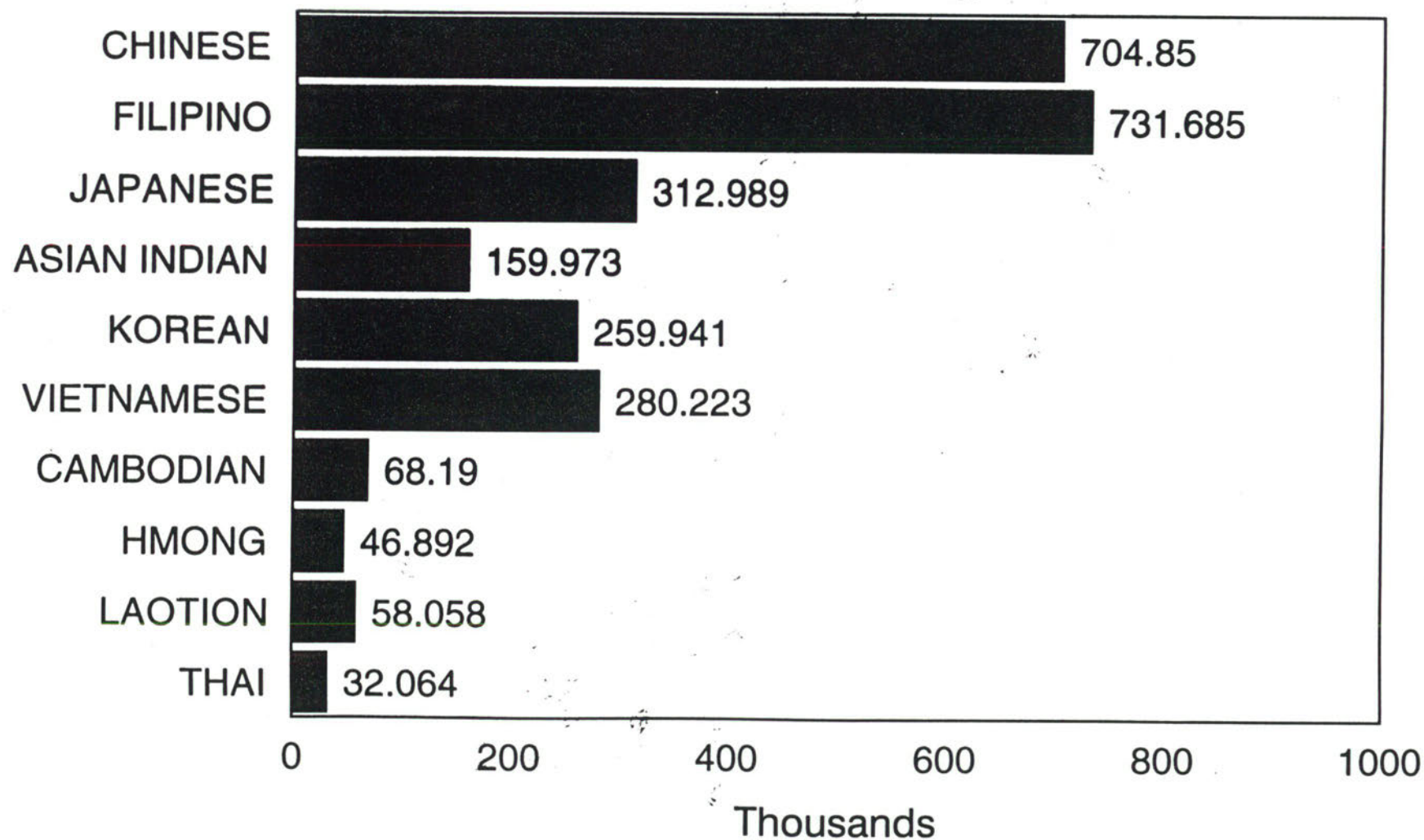
CALIFORNIA



1990 POPULATION CENSUS

ASIAN POPULATION

CALIFORNIA



1990 POPULATION CENSUS

LAOS FACTS

Land area: 91,430 square miles, 10 percent larger than Minnesota. The Mekong River, mountains, jungles and plateaus are defining features.

Religion:

Most Laotians are Buddhists. Others, including many Hmong, practice animism, the belief in the existence of spirits, demons, etc.



Official language: Lao, a language with Sino-Tibetan roots that is similar to Thai.

Weather: Tropical monsoon climate with a dry season from November to April.



Population: 4.4 million people. Laos' 68 known ethnic groups are classified into three major categories: Lao Lum (ethnic lowland Lao, the dominant group),

Lao Theung (midland Lao), and Lao Sung (highland Lao, including the Hmong).

Economy: Most people farm on a subsistence level.



Key events in recent Laotian history

Laos began as a monarchy in 1353 under King Fa Ngum. The French began a half-century of colonial rule in 1893. In 1975, the communist Lao People's Revolutionary Party emerged victorious from decades of war, and it rules today.

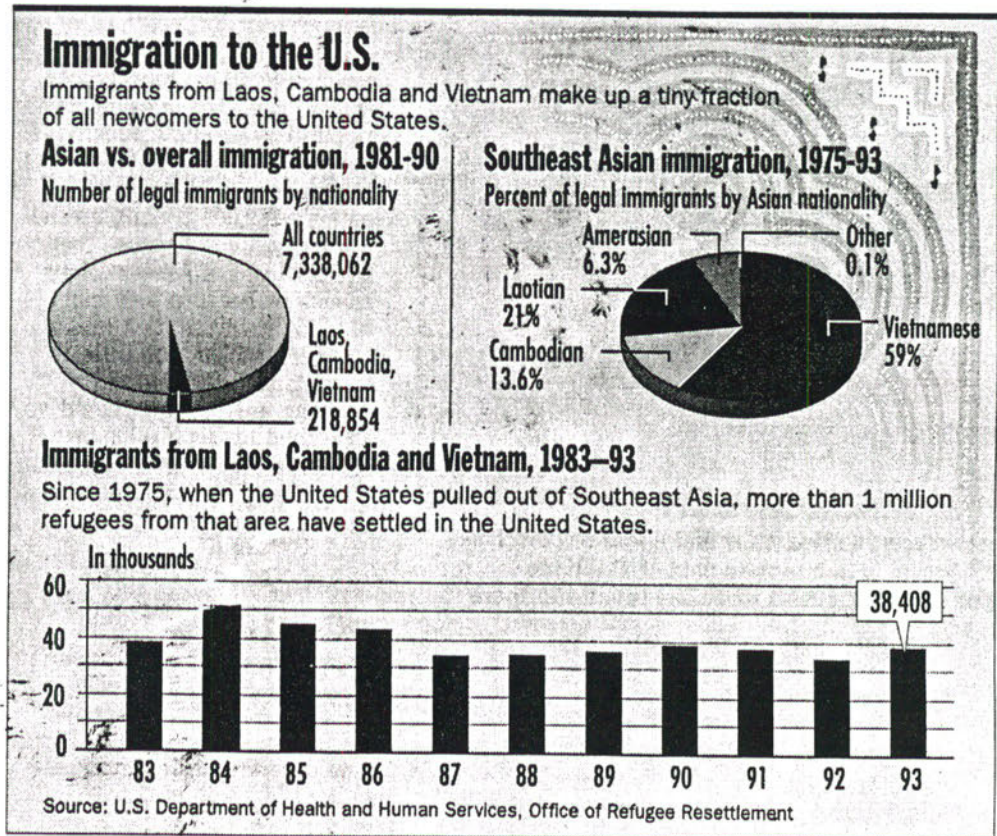
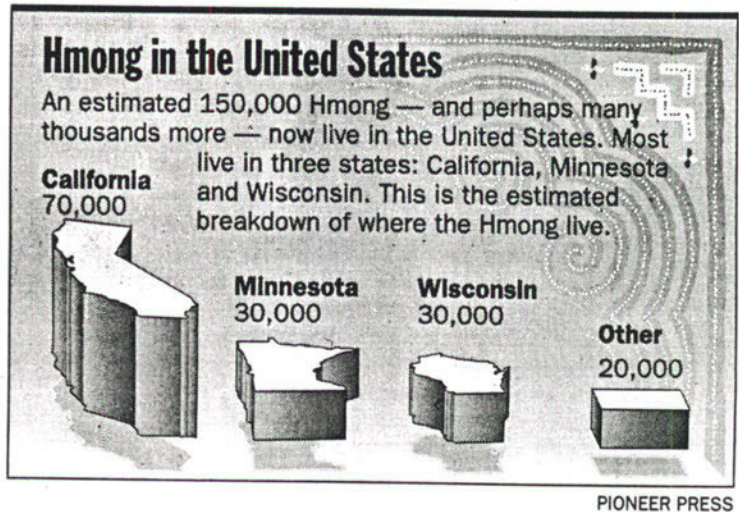
1986 The Lao People's Democratic Republic adopts the New Economic Mechanism, marking a shift from a state-planned to an open-market economy.

1992 The National Assembly, an 87-member legislative body, is popularly elected, but power still rests with the communist Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

1989 The Foreign Investment Management Committee is created to license and regulate foreign investment.

1994 To stimulate tourism, Laos eases restrictions on foreigners. The government lets them travel everywhere in Laos except areas considered restricted and dangerous.

1991 A national constitution is ratified.



Plight of the Hmong in Laos

1 — Ho Chi Minh's Vietnamese communist forces invade Hmong homelands in northern Laos.

1954 — Communist forces defeat French in Vietnamese city of Dien Bien Phu. Geneva Conference establishes Laos as a neutral and sovereign state, ending six decades of French rule.



FILE PHOTO

French and Vietnamese POWs, under guard by Communist Viet Minh troops, march away from the fallen Dien Bien Phu.

1959 — The United States begins covert anti-communist operations in Laos to create and train royal Lao Army.

1960 — President Eisenhower tells newly elected President Kennedy that Laos is the first "domino" in the Cold War battleground of Southeast Asia.

1961 — U.S. Central Intelligence Agency begins building a Hmong guerilla force under Gen. Vang Pao. U.S. infantrymen are replaced by 400 clandestine U.S. special-forces personnel.

1962 — Geneva Conference reaffirms Laos' neutrality and prohibits foreign bases and troops. The United States

and North Vietnam deny they have troops in Laos and do not withdraw them.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Gen. Vang Pao, leader of the Hmong guerillas.

1965 — U.S. air base headquarters is established in Udorn, Thailand, for the air war in Laos. The first night bombing mission is flown over the Ho Chi Minh Trail in eastern Laos, the key North Vietnamese supply route.

1970 — President Nixon acknowledges U.S. involvement in Laos.

1973 — Peace agreement signed in Paris provides for a



ASSOCIATED PRESS

American F-102s at Udorn Air Base in Thailand.

month after communists violate cease-fire agreements.

1974 — New coalition government is formed in Laos. U.S. military, which devastated the nation with 2 million tons of bombs, leaves.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

The signing of the peace agreement.

1975 — The communist governments consolidate power in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. Laos becomes the Lao People's Democratic Republic and abolishes the monarchy. Harsh reprisals trigger an exodus of more than 300,000 Laotians — 10 percent of the population — in the coming decade. At least that many Laotians are believed to have been killed during the war, although reliable statistics do not exist.

TIMELINE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Imprisoned Laotians in a Thai jail await their journey to refugee camps in Thailand's northeast provinces.

1977 — Lao government forces beset by Hmong resistance in Phu Bia, but cannot penetrate it. They resort to aerial bombing with napalm. Reports of chemical-weapon use are disputed.

1980 — Congress passes The Refugee Act, setting the standard for determining who is granted political asylum in the United States. The key test is a well-founded fear of persecution. The act is prompted by an outpouring of refugees from Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, which eventually reaches 1.5 million people.

1985 — Hmong refugees report practice of Thai government soldiers violently forcing them back into Laos during the last decade.

1989 — An international agreement establishes a plan for resettling or repatriating Southeast Asian refugees by the end of 1995. Under a stringent screening process controlled by the Thai government, Laotian refugees are no longer automatically considered

political refugees.

1991 — The Soviet Union collapses and aid to Laos ends.

1993 — In September, Hmong leader Vue Mai disappears in Laos after voluntarily returning, leaving Hmong refugees in Thailand wary of repatriation.

1994 — A U.S. House subcommittee hears allegations, denied by the State Department, that Hmong refugees are forced back to Laos. In April and May, 822 Hmong return to Laos. In July, Thailand and Laos agree to repatriate by early 1995 more than 10,000 Hmong and other Lao living in Ban Napho, Thailand, and expel others living illegally there.

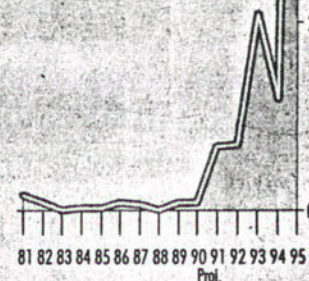
Sources: *Tragic Mountains* by Jane Hamilton-Merritt, *The Ravens* by Christopher Robbins, *The Guarded Gate* by Norman L. Zucker and Naomi Flink Zucker, and St. Paul Pioneer Press interviews.



SCOTT TAKUSHI/PIONEER PRESS

A Hmong woman walks through the back lanes of Ban Vinal Refugee Camp in northern Thailand in March 1987.

HMONG REPATRIATION TO LAOS



Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

February 2, 1996

To: Larry Carmean
From: Sharon Nance
Re: Strawberry Project

Target Group

Hmong Strawberry Growers of Fresno County

Task

To provide information to growers on pests and pathogens related to strawberry production

Timeframe

February to June

Background

- Fresno County has the largest Hmong Community in the United States
- Within the Hmong culture there is a strong community value of participating in agricultural production
- Because of resources and experience, the majority of growers have elected to produce vegetable and fruits that are labor intensive
- Their major marketing outlets are with local packing sheds and frozen food outlets that underwrite production including the use of field advisors
- Their experience with the assigned field advisors has not resulted in timely assistance
- As a result of a recent focus group, growers identified a need to better understand, identify and rectify problems in their fields without dependence on company assigned advisors

Proposed Project

Using the combined resources of Carmean Consulting and the Fresno Area NRCS provide 2 one hour workshops and workbook materials for local Hmong Strawberry growers. The process will include field visits, material preparation, instructional workshops and evaluation.

Carmean Consulting

Field Visits - 2 Visits at 2 hours each therefore 4 hours total

- Observe current practices

- Meet potential workshop participants

Prepare Materials - 5 hours

Consult with NRCS

- On materials for reproduction & formulation of instructional plan - 2 hours for each workshop therefore 4 hours total

Present Workshops - 2 hours

NRCS

Field Visits

- Identify and coordinate visits

- Provide translation

- Provide transportation

- Take pictures of fields, plants and problems

Preparation

- Consult of process and presentation

- Copy & Compile materials

- Promotion of workshop - mailers, circulars and field visits

Workshop

- Use of facility

- Translator

Evaluation

- Development, administration and compilation of an evaluation process



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Mites & Diseases

of

Strawberries

in the San Joaquin Valley

It is important to know what is going on in your fields. Not much research has been done in the San Joaquin Valley on the problems of strawberry production. Most of the strawberry research has been done on the coast - Salinas area. So there is still much to be learned and tested in this area. Regularly scheduled (routine) monitoring of insects and diseases helps keep plants healthy and improve crop yields.

The purposes of this booklet are to help growers understand how to check plants (sampling methods), how to identify mites and diseases and how to control them. The following are brief descriptions and suggestions for controlling these problems.

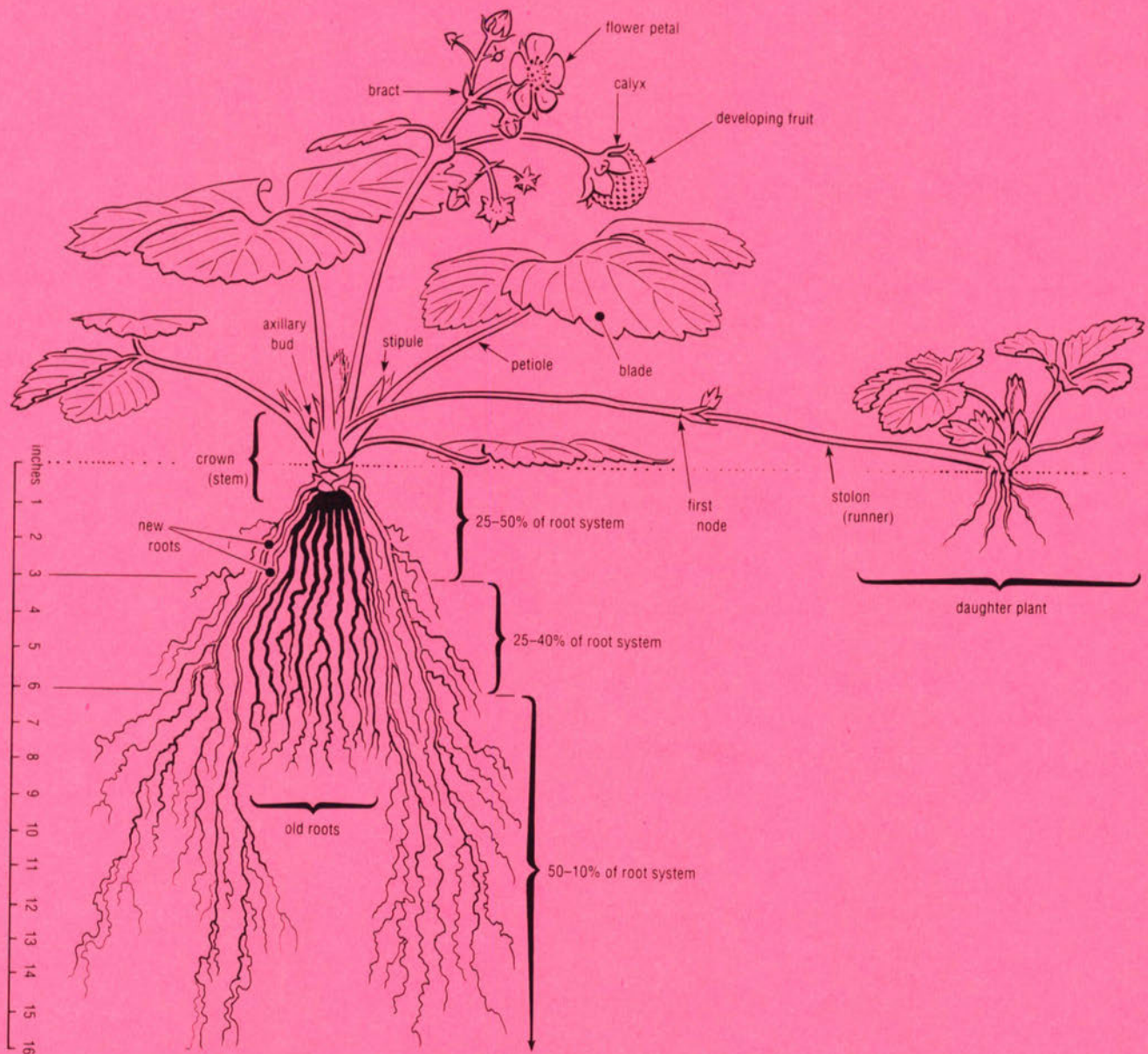
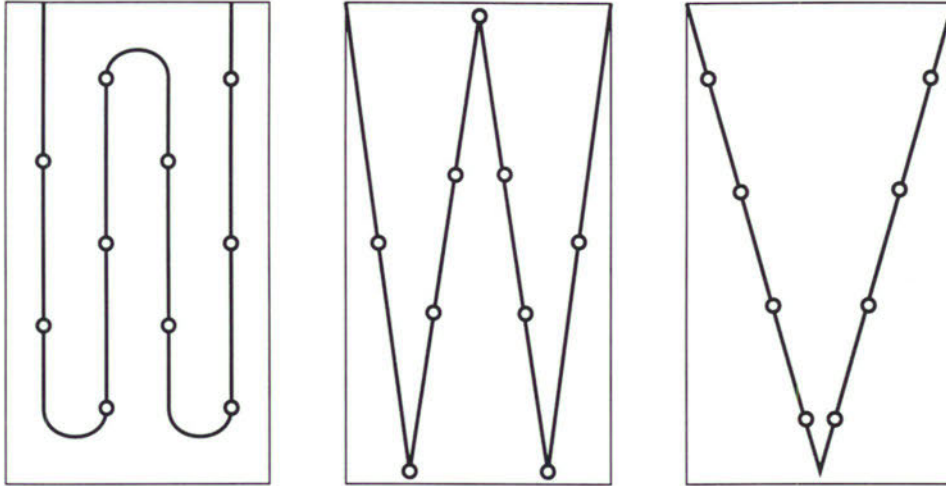


Figure 2. Structures of the developing strawberry plant.

MONITORING:

To check for mites follow a different walking pattern of your field each week. As you walk, take leaf samples from the lower part of the plant and with the hand lens check both sides of the leaf for mites. Mites are usually found on the underside of the leaf. 50 to 100 leaf samples should be taken throughout the field. If 5 to 10 mites are found per leaf some control action should be taken. At this time you should notify your field checker or pest control advisor (PCA).



MONTHLY DO LIST:

August/September

Monitor for twospotted spider mite weekly.

January

Monitor for twospotted spider mites weekly.

February

Monitor for twospotted spider mites weekly. Monitor bloom.

March

Monitor for twospotted spider mite weekly. If 5+ mites per leaf contact your PCA.
Monitor bloom for disease. If signs of Botrytis contact PCA.

April

Monitor for twospotted spider mite weekly.
Monitor for fruit diseases (Botrytis, Crown Rot).

April/May

Harvest.

Two Spotted Mite

Description:

The Spider mite has two dark spots on either side of its body and red eyes. It is very small! A hand lens is needed to see it. Their eggs are round and clear.



Damage:

The most serious damage caused is to fruit size and yield. Mites stunt plants, cause yellow spots (stippling) and brown dead edges on plant leaves. Visible damage occurs when mites are present in very high numbers. For that reason, it is important to learn how to recognize them before they cause damage.

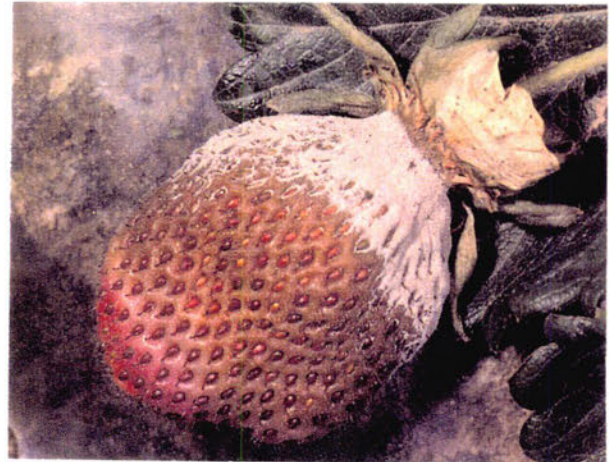


Diseases

A. Botrytis Rot (Gray Mold)

Description:

Lesions first appear near the stem end or on the fruit touching the soil. Botrytis affects both green and ripe fruit, however the ripe fruit will rot faster.



Damage:

Botrytis attacks blossoms and turns them brown. The stem may also turn brown. This disease usually occurs in temperatures of 60 - 70 degrees or when cool, moist and rainy conditions are present.

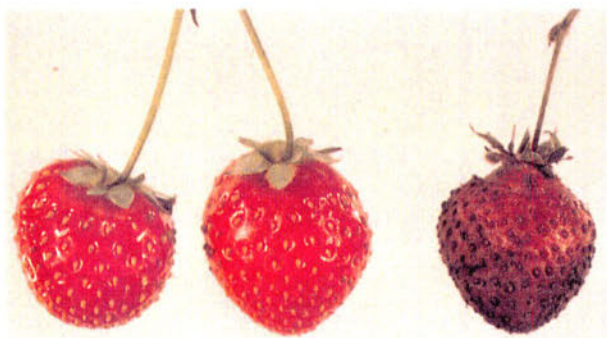


Diseases

B. Phytophthora (Crown Rot)

Description:

The youngest leaves on the plant may begin to wilt and turn a greenish-blue. Diseased plants may appear smaller (stunted) than healthy plants and brown lesions will be seen on green fruit.



Strawberry fruit infected with *Phytophthora* (strawberry to right in photo) develop tough, leathery lesions that may be brown, purplish, or light pink. The fruit on the left are healthy.

Damage:

Phytophthora is a fungus that eats and destroys the crown and roots of the plant. It lives in the soil and is more difficult to control than other fungi.



CONTROLS

In addition to the chemical controls provided in the Strawberry Pest Management Guidelines, the following are additional biological and cultural controls for Twospotted Spider Mites, the diseases Botrytis and Phytophthora.

TWO SPOTTED SPIDER MITES:

Biological controls include the use of predatory (good) mites. They can be purchased from insectaries and placed out in the field. Other natural enemies such as green and brown lacewing, small black lady beetle, big-eyed bugs and six spotted thrips are usually found naturally in the field.

Cultural controls are ways of managing your crop and the area around it. Some of the ways you can do this are: 1. keep plants healthy (fertilize, soil preparation), 2. keep the dust down, and 3. maintain soil moisture. Mites like warm, dry, dusty conditions and stressed (sick) plants.

BOTRYTIS:

Apply fungicide during the bloom period before rain or if wet weather is predicted. Remove all rotten fruit and diseased plant parts from the field. Laying plastic and the use of drip irrigation also lowers the chance of disease occurrence. Because of resistance to the chemicals used to control Botrytis, it is suggested that the use of these chemicals be alternated from application to application. Resistance is the diseases way of fighting off the affect of the chemical. When symptoms appear contact your PCA for information on proper control.

PHYTHOPHTHORA:

Fumigate the soil before planting with Methyl Bromide / Chloropicrin. Other methods used to control this disease include the use of raised beds, drip irrigation and resistant cultivars. The use of fungicide sprays has not been very effective against this disease.

Twospotted spider mite (12/95)

TREATMENT:

Pesticide	Amount/Acre	P.H.I.+
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Note: Wait 4 days after applying a miticide before releasing predaceous mites.

A. PROPARGITE

(Omite) 30WP	3-10 lb	3
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COMMENTS: Propargite is usually applied at 5 lb/acre on Central Coast plantations in mid-winter and at 3 to 5 lb/acre on southern California plantations in late fall. Propargite provides prophylactic and residual control of twospotted mites when applied during cool, late-fall/winter conditions. Phytotoxicity occurs when application is followed by warm temperatures. Avoid applying between initial bloom and end of spring fruiting cycle (southern California-January through early-May; Central Coast-March 10 through June 1). Applications can also be applied to Central Coast plantations during the summer months when plant phytotoxicity becomes less of a concern. Propargite is a dermal irritant. All personnel handling plants after propargite application are required to wear long sleeve shirts and rubber gloves.

B. ABAMECTIN*

(Agri-mek) 0.15EC	16 fl oz	3
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COMMENTS: Abamectin works poorly under cold weather conditions. Make 2 applications 7 to 10 days apart when mites reach detectable levels under warmer temperatures in late-winter/spring. Repeat this sequence of applications if necessary to maintain twospotted mite control. Do not exceed 16 fluid oz/application or 64 fl oz (4 applications)/acre in a growing season. Do not apply in less than 100 gal water/acre. Do not repeat treatment within 21 days of second application. Abamectin is not registered for strawberry nurseries.

C. DICOFOL

(Kelthane) 35WP	2-3 lb	2
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COMMENTS: Pest resistance to dicofol has been widely reported in many twospotted mite populations. Recent observations indicate that dicofol can be effective at controlling twospotted mites for 1 or 2 applications following an extended period of no use in controlling a given population. Because this material is one of the few remaining acaricides registered for use on and effective against cyclamen mite, it is best to not apply dicofol for twospotted mites and to use it sparingly for cyclamen mite control. Dicofol is toxic to predaceous mites but is relatively nontoxic to generalist beneficial insects.

D. FENBUTATIN-OXIDE

(Vendex) 50WP	1.5 to 2 lb	1
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COMMENTS: Pest resistance to fenbutatin-oxide has been widely reported and persists within a population. Two applications of 1 to 2 lb/acre can be effective at suppressing twospotted mites following an extended period of no use in controlling a given population, but resistance will again become prevalent in the surviving twospotted mite population. Fenbutatin-oxide is more effective in warm weather conditions.

E. STYLET OIL

(JMS Stylet oil)	72 fl oz in 75 gal	0
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COMMENTS: There is a danger of phytotoxicity when oils are applied incorrectly. Use of Albuz ATR lilac ceramic nozzles is recommended by the manufacturer. Applications should be made at 75 gal/acre in a 3/4% solution at a minimum pressure of 400 PSI. Lower pressures lead to larger droplet sizes, increasing the potential for phytotoxicity.

+ Preharvest interval. Do not apply within this many days of harvest.

* Permit required from county agricultural commissioner for purchase or use.

STRAWBERRY Pest Management Guidelines

Botrytis (Gray Mold)

TREATMENT:

Pesticide
(commercial name)

Amount/Acre**

P.H.I.+
(days)

- | | | |
|--|-------------|---|
| A. BENOMYL
(Benlate)
...PLUS...
CAPTAN 50WP
COMMENTS: Reentry interval: 4 days. Do not apply in combination with, immediately before, or closely following oil sprays. | 1 lb | |
| B. VINCLOZOLIN
(Ronilan) DF
COMMENTS: Do not apply more than 4 times/season to reduce the likelihood of resistance development. | 1.5 lb | |
| C. IPRODIONE
(Rovral)
COMMENTS: Do not apply more than 4 times/season to reduce the likelihood of resistance development. | 1.5 lb | |
| D. CAPTAN 50WP
COMMENTS: Reentry interval: 4 days. Do not apply in combination with, immediately before, or closely following oil sprays. | 4 lb | |
| E. THIRAM | Label rates | |
| F. THIOPHANATE-METHYL
(TOPSIN-M)
COMMENTS: Tank mix with fungicide of different chemistry (captan, thiram) to reduce resistance problems. | 0.75-1.0 lb | 1 |

** Apply all materials in 200 gal water/acre to ensure adequate coverage
+ Preharvest interval. Do not apply within this many days of harvest.

Phytophthora (Crown Rot)

TREATMENT:

Pesticide
(commercial name)

Amount/Acre**

P.H.I.+
(days)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| A. METHYL BROMIDE*/
CHLOROPICRIN* | 300-400 lb | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|

** Apply all materials in 200 gal water/acre to ensure adequate coverage.
* Permit required from county agricultural commissioner for purchase or use.
+ Preharvest interval. Do not apply within this many days of harvest.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Strand, Larry L. (1994) Integrated Best Management for Strawberries, Davis, CA: University of California, Publication Number 3351.

University of California, Davis (1995) Strawberry Pest Management Guidelines, IPM Education and Publications, Publication Number 22.

Prepared by:

Carolyn Watson, Pest Control Advisor, Carmean Consulting

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Dr. Sharon Nance, Rural Sociologist, USDA/NRCS

Rudy Perez, Public Affairs Specialist, USDA/NRCS

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NOTES

lname,fname,address1,address2,adr	s3,city,state,zip
Bouasavanh, Xayamountry,2307 S. .	ell #102,,,Fresno,CA,93706
Bounhong, Sommay,3407 E. Clay Ave. #D,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Bounpaseuth, Pheng,3279 S. tupman,,,	Fresno,CA,93706
Bousavath, Phokham,31 E. Saginaw #202,,,	Fresno,CA,93704
CHA, Ying Ka,174 S. Lind,,,	Fresno,CA,93727
Chamlongphet, Kham,1538 N. Brook #1,,,	Fresno,CA,93727
Champagne, Robert,3233 N Cornelia,,,	Fresno,CA,93722
Chang, Blong,647 N.4th Street,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Chang, Ma,531 N. Clark Street,,,	Fresno,CA,93701
Chang, Pang Eng,4303 S West,,,	Fresno,CA,93706
Chang, Va Long,1363 N. Rowell,,,	Fresno,CA,93703
Chanthalangsy, Kenny,4725 E. Terrance Ave,,,	Fresno,CA,93703
Chantharath, Phan,2877 S. Bardell,,,	Fresno,CA,93706
Chanthaseng, Seng,2283 S. Bardell #102,,,	Fresno,CA,93706
Chanthavisay, Leung,530 N. 3rd Street # B,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Chanthavong, Bounema,2335 S. Calara,,,	Fresno,CA,93706
Chata, Kuldip S.,10822 S. Chestnut,,,	Fresno,CA,93725
Chomthanath, Joevy,379 N. Fresno St,,,	Fresno,CA,93701
Chouanmasay, Ae,3427 E. Mckinley Ave,,,	Fresno,CA,93703
Daoheuang, David,707 N. Park #B,,,	Fresno,CA,93728
Doah, Trung minh & Mai,2905 N. Fruit,,,	Fresno,CA,93705
Dorlybounxou, Lloyd,2713 S. Fruit Ave,,,	Fresno,CA,93706
Douangmala, Kong & Vong,P.O.BOX 2040,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Douangphouxay, Khamkhay,8579 E. Ashlan Ave,,,	Clovis,CA,93612
Fang, Thai,7386 N. San Pablo,,,	Pinedale,CA,93650
Fang, The,1843 W. Brown Ave,,,	Fresno,CA,93705
Fang, Xai,6530 W. Shields,,,	Fresno,CA,93722
Hang, Q. Nhan,1050 W. Griffith Way #112,,,	Fresno,CA,93705
Hang, Sou,2480 S. Bardeal,,,	Fresno,CA,93706
Heu, Nga Ly,1620 S. Chance #122,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Heu, Paul,1620 S. Chance #201,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Heu, Seng,1620 S. Chance #120,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Heu, Thierry,2942 E. Iowa #101,,,	Fresno,CA,93725
Hau, Huu,3934 N. Fruit #D,,,	Fresno,CA,93705
Lee, Cha,814 N Van Ness,,,	Fresno,CA,93728
Lee, Doua,1620 S. Chance #103,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Lee, Edwin S.,2219 N. Grantland,,,	Fresno,CA,93722
Lee, Ga Neng,2075 S. Hayston #213,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Lee, Helen Cole,44444 Dunlap Rd,,,	Miramonte,CA,93641
Lee, Kao,4677 E. Tulare,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Lee, Lue,4948 E. Iowa,,,	Fresno,CA,93727
Lee, Roland,2798 E. Silaxo,,,	Clovis,CA,93611
Lee, Xay Sue,773 W. Herndon,,,	Clovis,CA,93612
Lee, Yer,8207 N. Thompson,,,	Clovis,CA,93611
Lo, Chao,10426 E. Tulare,,,	Sanger,CA,93657
Lo, Denise M.,2343 S. Meridian,,,	Fresno,CA,93725
Lohkam, Bounthone,2252 S. Brawley,,,	Fresno,CA,93657
Lor, Dia,1744 E. Fremont,,,	Fresno,CA,93710
Lor, Ge,1126 E. Martin Luther king,,,	Fresno,CA,93724
Lor, Robert,4330 E. Dayton #5,,,	Fresno,CA,93726
Ly, Cherta Farm,p.o.Box 1111,,,	Fresno,CA,93714
Ly, Soua,4727 E. Alta,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Ly, Vang Sana,3272 E. Olive # 203,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Ly, Yia,5610 N. 6th Street #206,,,	Fresno,CA,93710
Malathong, Phomma,634 N. Fisher,,,	Fresno,CA,93702
Moua, Bee,5455 E. Belmont #137,,,	Fresno,CA,93727
Moua, Bee,6746 N. Maple,,,	Fresno,CA,93710
Moua, Boua Koua,4942 E. Nevada,,,	Fresno,CA,93727

Moua, Cha,2944 E. Huntington,,,Fresno,CA,93721
Moua, Chia Thai,42 E. Ashlan,,,Fresno,CA,93704
Moua, Chong,4120 E. Woodward,,,Fresno,CA,93702
Moua, Chu,1106 W. Mckinley,,,Fresno,CA,93728
Moua, Chu Kee,2528 E. Thomas,,,Fresno,CA,93701
Moua, Ge,4742 E Burns,,,Fresno,CA,93725
Moua, Ge,4742 E. Burns,,,Fresno,CA,93725
Moua, Geu,198 W. Nortwick,,,Clovis,CA,93612
Moua, Ker,2556 S. Peach Ave,,,Fresno,CA,93725
Moua, Lia,2411 E. tyler Avenue,,,Fresno,CA,93701
Moua, Mee Xiong,355 N. Durant,,,Fresno,CA,93706
Moua, Neng,4556 E. Simpson,,,Fresno,CA,93703
Moua, Nhia Chue,2830 E. Clinton Ave,,,Fresno,CA,93703
Moua, Nhia Her,135 W. Fir,,,Pinedale,CA,93650
Moua, Pang Cher,7028 N. Farris,,,Pinedale,CA,93650
Moua, Pao,2944 E. Huntington,,,Fresno,CA,93702
Moua, Pao,3017 E. Platt Ave # E,,,Fresno,CA,93721
Moua, Ser,7112 N. College,,,Pinedale,CA,93650
Moua, Steve C.,4610 E. Kaviland,,,Fresno,CA,93725
Moua, Vang,2944 E. Huntington,,,Fresno,CA,93702
Moua, Vanh,4481 W. kearney,,,Fresno,CA,93706
Moua, Wang Seng,2526 E. Thomas,,,Fresno,CA,93701
Moua, Yer Vang,231 S. peach,,,Fresno,CA,93700-2
Moua, You Houa,4808 E. san Gabriel,,,Fresno,CA,93726
Mouavangsou, Pai,1318 E. San Ramon # G,,,Fresno,CA,93710
Nguyen, The Van,1485 N. Vagedes,,,Fresno,CA,93728
Nguyen, Tho,2245 N. Highland,,,Fresno,CA,93727
Nguyen, Truc Ba,1504 E. Yale # A,,,Fresno,CA,93704
Nhaseng, Khamhome,443 N. Diana # A,,,Fresno,CA,93701
Nyuyen, Song Vanh,6186 W. Clinton,,,Fresno,CA,93722
Pathammavong, Pat,5330 N. 6th Street #D,,,Fresno,CA,93710
Phan, Nu,10286 E. annadale,,,Sanger,CA,93657
Phangrath, Viengxay,2289 S. Bardell #102,,,Fresno,CA,93706
Phanthadeth, Phousangkhy,216 W. Roy,,,Fresno,CA,93706
Phaysamone, Thavone & Jim,992d E. Commerce Ave,,,Fresno,CA,93706
Phichit, Monkhoneh,1234 N. cedar,,,Fresno,CA,93727
Phith, Neth,5695 E. Huntington #109,,,Fresno,CA,93727
Phothiyanee, Vilaiphone,1152 E. Lorena,,,Fresno,CA,93706
Roubssouay, Somphong,946 N. Safford,,,Fresno,CA,93728
Saechao, Cheng Chow,9695 E. Belmont Ave,,,Sanger,CA,93657
Saechao, Lohin,10640 E. Belmont Ave,,,Sanger,CA,93657
Saechao, Vern Fow,5055 Madison Ave,,,Fresno,CA,93727
Saefong, Koy Kuan,461 Harrison Ave,,,Sanger,CA,93657
Saelee, E Ta,363 N. Glenn Ave #1,,,Fresno,CA,93701
Saelee, Koy Hin,4601 S. Academy Ave,,,Sanger,CA,93657
Saelee, Yaotzong,4996 E. Laurel Ave,,,Fresno,CA,93727
Saengchanh, Phant,615 N. Chestnut,,,Fresno,CA,93702
Saephan, Choy Foo,4601 S. Academy,,,Sanger,CA,93657
Saeteurn, Choi Nam,9695 E. Belmont,,,Sanger,CA,93657
Saeteurn, Meng Chiew,3032 E. Alluvial,,,Clovis,CA,93611
Sayaphomma, Soukthavixay,1481 N. Peach,,,Fresno,CA,93727
Sayaseng, Mike,5637 S. Dewolf,,,Fowler,CA,93625
Sihaket, Khamphou,3293 E. Clay #202,,,Fresno,CA,93702
Sihanat, Rath,5314 E. Clay Ave,,,Fresno,CA,93727
Siharath, Soubanh,2481 N. Sunnyside,,,Fresno,CA,93727
Simmavong, Phat,3038 E. Floradora,,,Fresno,CA,93703
Sinpraseuth, Khamsay,1357 N. 9th Street #206,,,Fresno,CA,93703
Sinpraseuth, Tien,1357 N. 9th Street #206,,,Fresno,CA,93703
Sourinphoumy, Thongdam,6226 E. Harvey,,,Fresno,CA,93727

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Suprapichart, Sk produce, 226 S. is Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93727
Sysack, Thong, 1619 E. Webster Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93728
Sysourath, Somxeng, 2317 S. Bardell # 102, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Tcha, Teng, 3292 E. Olive #202, , , Fresno, CA, 93702
Tchieng, Fong, 1214 Harvard #B, , , Clovis, CA, 93612
Tchieng, Yeu, 1214 Harvard # K, , , Clovis, CA, 93612
Thao, C & yang M, 1517 N. Eighth, , , Fresno, CA, 93703
Thao, Cher Xeng, 4826 E. Huntington, , , Fresno, CA, 93727
Thao, Cherpao, 7626 W. Angus Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93702
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Thao, Pao, 1715 W. Clinton #114, , , Fresno, CA, 93705
Thao, Toua, 4730 North villa, , , Fresno, CA, 93705
Thao, Touteng, 4490 S. Elm, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Thao, Vang Chong, 427 W. Locust # 1, , , Pinedale, CA, 93650
Thao, Youlee, 271 W. Beachwood, , , Pinedale, CA, 93650
Thaopraseuth, Saysavath & Yase, 4839 E. Jensen, , , Fresno, CA, 93725
Thaoxaochay, Touxia, 3681 N. Locan, , , Fresno, CA, 93727
Thevanh, Sombat, 812 W. Atchison Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Tran, Thinh Ngoc, 1760 W. Jensen, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Truong, Xinh Van, 5025 E. Pitt Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93725
Vang, Bentley N., 1530 Gibson, , , Clovis, CA, 93611
Vang, Dang, 1715 W. Clinton Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93705
Vang, Fue, 3110 N. Maple #113, , , Fresno, CA, 93703
Vang, Fue Ricky, 2510 N. Del Rey, , , Sanger, CA, 93657
Vang, Ge, 2720 Lind Apt. A, , , Clovis, CA, 93612
Vang, Hue, P.O. BOX 7649, , , Fresno, CA, 93747
Vang, Kou, 10499 E. Herndon, , , Fresno, CA, 93612
Vang, Kou, 804 N. Van Ness, , , Fresno, CA, 93728
Vang, Kouayyeun, 1144 E. Lorena # 101, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Vang, Lia, 4661 E. Clay #102, , , Fresno, CA, 93702
Vang, Long (Peter), 4947 E. McKinley #916, , , Fresno, CA, 93727
Vang, Lue, 2705 S. Martin Luther King, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Vang, Mao, 3324 N. Miami, , , Fresno, CA, 93727
Vang, Neng Yee, 1715 W. Clinton #119, , , Fresno, CA, 93705
Vang, Pao, 33 E. Lemon, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Vang, Shong Lue, 3286 E. Floradora, , , Fresno, CA, 93703
Vang, Shong Sheng, 3509 N. Fordham, , , Fresno, CA, 93727
Vang, Teng, 3931 E. Madison, , , Fresno, CA, 93702
Vang, Tong, 4069 E. Heaton # 104D, , , Fresno, CA, 93702
Vang, Tongpao, 4567 E. Church, , , Fresno, CA, 93725
Vang, Tria, 5970 E. Fedora, , , Fresno, CA, 93727
Vang, Wangyee, 645 E. Rock Creek LN, , , Fresno, CA, 93720
Vang, Washoua, 4830 E. Simpson, , , Fresno, CA, 93703
Vang, Woua, 1433 S. Whitney Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93702
Vang, Xeng, 4527 S. Academy, , , Sanger, CA, 93657
Vang, Ya, 2351 N. Del Rey, , , Sanger, CA, 93657
Vong, Kim Qu, 1635 W. Jensen, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Vong, Lam, 224 S. Brawley, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Vongdaothong, Khantry, 386 N. Popla Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93701
Vongnakhone, Sone, 1620 B. Street #101, , , Fresno, CA, 93706
Vu, Tchuneng, 9184 E. Jensen, , , Sanger, CA, 93657
Vu, Tou, 1113 W. Birch Ave, , , Pinedale, CA, 93650
Vue, Chay, 13132 California Ave, , , Sanger, CA, 93657
Vue, Kaoyoua, 364 S. Lind Ave, , , Fresno, CA, 93727
Vue, Kha, 2430 Lind Ave, , , Clovis, CA, 93612
Vue, Soua, 75 W. 10th Street #104, , , Clovis, CA, 93612
Vue, Tong Va, 2006 W. Dudley #104, , , Fresno, CA, 93728
Vue, Zong Vang, 10340 E. Butler Ave, , , Sanger, CA, 93657

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Xiong, Chia Leng, 642 W. Gettysburg,,, Clovis, CA, 93612
Xiong, Chong Kong, 4822 E. Washington,,, Fresno, CA, 93727
Xiong, Chong Neng, 257 W. Fir Street,,, Pinedale, CA, 93650
Xiong, Dar, 2255 E. Shaw,,, Fresno, CA, 93710
Xiong, Doua, 4926 E. Balch #103,,, Fresno, CA, 93727
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California Agriculture



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Volume 47 Number 2

*Small is bountiful:
A special report
on small farms*



Above, Farm Advisor Pedro Ilic discusses cultural techniques with Fresno farmer Chan Eagle, a Laotian immigrant who raises Oriental specialty crops.

Left, Ilic consults with Fresno County packer and wholesaler Leng C. Lee (*middle*), who is general manager of Cherta Farms. **At right** is helper Ge Vang. Lee works predominantly with Southeast Asian growers.

Southeast Asian refugees learn modern farming methods

Looking up from a newly picked row of Japanese eggplant, Chan Eagle greeted Pedro Ilic in English difficult to understand but with gestures expressing gratitude at the sight of the Fresno County farm advisor.

"She came into my office several years ago in tears," Ilic explained. "She'd never farmed before and was trying unsuccessfully to grow on this clay soil on the west side of town."

Twenty years ago she had met and married a soldier who moved her from her native Laos to Arkansas. When she moved to Fresno and suffered a failure in farming, Ilic advised her to start over on a different patch of Fresno County with vegetable production techniques he had developed for other small-scale growers, enabling them to raise their crops more efficiently and profitably. Those techniques included fumigation, drip irrigation and use of plastic row covers.

His advice paid off. Last summer, when some of her neighbors were harvesting 10 boxes of eggplant per acre, Chan Eagle was producing 100. Furthermore, she is considered a shrewd negotiator by local produce buyers of the eggplant — and Oriental herbs — she raises by herself.

Traditionally, Fresno County's small-scale farmers were Japanese, Filipino,

Hindu and Sikh, as well as African-American and Anglo, and they produced cherry tomatoes, strawberries, cucurbits, Chinese long beans, eggplant, luffa and sugar peas. Then, in the early 1980s, 50,000 Southeast Asian refugees — Hmong, Thai, Laotians, Vietnamese and Cambodians — settled in the San Joaquin Valley (and in other parts of California). On small parcels scattered around Fresno, these immigrants — alone or with several families — began growing lemongrass, mokua, opo, bitter melon and bok choy for Asian immigrant and Asian-American markets. Of Fresno County's small farm population, Ilic estimates 800 refugees farm 3,000 acres.

These small farmers have contributed more than just new specialty vegetables to California. Southeast Asian farmers have improved the local economy, Ilic observes, by purchasing fertilizers, seeds, plastic, pesticides, backpack sprayers, tractors, rototillers, drip irrigation line, shovels, hoes, fittings and other farm equipment.

But the newcomers face formidable language and cultural barriers, limited access to good quality land and an agriculture vastly different from Southeast Asia's. Ilic occasionally enlists the aid of translators, when funds are available, to help these farmers thread through the maze of modern production techniques, marketing sys-

tems and regulatory restrictions. He finds some refugees reluctant to trust anyone from the government who offers help.

Ilic understands the difficulties of adapting to a new country. A student of agronomy in his native Chile, he came to California in the late 1960s on a Farm Bureau-sponsored scholarship to learn production techniques. He labored in San Joaquin Valley vineyards and orchards for a time, but he had other plans. "I came to stay in the United States because career opportunities in Chile were limited to people with connections," he says. Subsequently, Ilic earned degrees at Fresno State in plant science and agricultural economics, with an emphasis on vegetable production.

"In this country opportunities abound," he says, and the tools for success, technology and information, are today available to the many Southeast Asians who desire it. The challenge for Ilic — and for others working with them — is to penetrate the cultural and language barriers.

After working nearly 20 years in the Fresno area, Ilic believes Southeast Asians and other small-scale vegetable growers can be reached through a "Master Farmer" program, consisting of workshops, tours of successful farms and lectures from university experts. Its purpose is to teach trellis spacing, fertilizer management, crop selection, strip fumigation, pest control, cultural practices, marketing strategies and other scale-specific information growers need for success.

Ilic began this 1-year program in September 1992. Between 25 and 30 enrollees are expected to successfully complete the first course of 10 workshops.

— J. Stumbos

PROJECT. RECOMMENDATIONS
ALLENSWORTH COMMUNITY MEETING
11/21/95

Grant Writing
Post Office - Mail Drop
Planning
Surveying Assistance e.g. property lines
Job Development Station
Gas Station
Medical Services
Community Management
Airport

Rezoning
Surface Water Source / Irrigation
Widen & Repair Roads
Improve Lighting
Agricultural Project
Organize a Chamber of Commerce
Sewer System
Natural Gas
Research Historic Ownership...Develop Tours with Markers

General Store
Address Salt Problem
Develop Water System (Surface & Groundwater)
Housing / Home Repair
Flood Control Structures...Drainage System
Community Based Credit Union

12/7/95
USDA/NRCS