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Rural Development - California

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USDA/AMERICORPS PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA

AmeriCorps is a program that engages diverse groups of Americans in performing critical service to meet human, environmental, public safety, and educational needs in return for vouchers for education, vocational training, or loan repayment.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is running three types of AmeriCorps teams, composed of approximately 1,200 members, at 42 urban and rural sites nationwide: an Anti-Hunger Team, a Public Lands and Environment Team, and a Rural Development.

In the Anti-Hunger Team, members are working to help thousands of low-income families and individuals improve their diets and move toward self-sufficiency.

In the Public Lands and Environment Team, members are helping communities reduce environmental hazards and are working on public lands to conserve, restore, and sustain natural habitats.

The Rural Development Team groups members in regional and state clusters of 20 paraprofessionals who are assisting rural communities in identifying needs and resources necessary for economic, human, and environmental well-being.

Natural Resources and Conservation Service (NRCS)

Number of AmeriCorps Members: 30

Flood-Related Project

In San Bernadino County, AmeriCorps members are working with tribal leaders at the Morongo Indian Reservation to address that community's flood-related damage. The reservation is experiencing severe eroision which is threatening homes. AmeriCorps members and their NRCS technical experts are surveying and documenting damage with the goal of designing solutions for preventing the mud flow into the homes.

In addition, NRCS is sponsoring Rural Development Teams in a number of counties in California.

The AmeriCorps members in **Apple Valley** have been working with local agencies and groups to streamline the permit process for soil scientist to be able to analyze the soil for mapping. They also have completed an update of the prime farmlands map for San Bernardino County to identify those aras that are considered to be either prime farmland, farmlands of statewide importance, or unique farmlands.

The AmeriCorps members in **Auburn** are working on a project to reduce the possibility of catastrophic wildfires.

The AmeriCorps members in **Lancaster** are working with residents of the 1993 Kinneloa fire area in Los Angeles County on mitigation plans to protect residents and their property along the rural/urban interface of the fire area.

In **Petuluma, Santa Rosa, and Ukiah**, the six AmeriCorps members are working on watershed projects such as assisting dairy farmers in learning to use test kits to test water quality.

(more)

(2)

Food and Nutrition Services
Los Angeles Anti-Hunger Team
Number of AmeriCorps Members: 40

Run in partnership with the Interfaith Hunger Coalition, the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, and USDA, this project will focus on nutrition education, food program outreach, earthquake relief, and community garden expansion. The project will hold promotional campaigns throughout Los Angeles public schools to increase School Breakfast and Summer Food Service Program participation by 10%. The project will also establish three farmers markets to provide healthy and inexpensive food to low-income residents on a regular basis.

Forest Service

San Bernadino National Forest Public Lands and Environment Team
Number of AmeriCorps Members: 80

Participants will provide environmental and ecosystem management education programs to school children throughout the Southern California community. Participants will also build children's outdoor environmental education center at the National Children's Forest, when children and families can visit to experience environmental education practices.

Six Rivers National Forest Public Lands and Environmental Team, Eureka, CA
Number of AmeriCorps Members: 20

Participants will maintain recreational facilities forest-wide which could include the following types of work; replace/repair picnic tables in campgrounds and day-use areas; reconstruct/install rail fences around campgrounds and day-use areas; install parking barriers at recreational sites; paint restrooms, recreational area site signs and reduce fire hazards in campgrounds and around other recreational facilities.

#

TO
File

TO: JOEL BERG
Director of National Services, USDA

FROM: CHRIS AULD
AmeriCorps Member
USDA-NRCS, Lakeport

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Christopher Aaron Auld
AmeriCorps
November 13, 1996...

Accomplishments:

Developed The Upper Putah Stewardship (UPS)

Selected as Project Coordinator by Supervisor Helen Whitney

Developed The Lake Pillsbury Coordinated Resource Mangement Plan (CRMP)

Voted in as Secretary to the Lake Pillsbury CRMP - Nominated by Lake County Supervisor Louise Talley

Coordinated and Completed:

Clean Up of St. Helena Creek - Use of 30 volunteers

Erosion Control Measure - Created 9 control structures

Willow Planting - Planted 125 ft. of willows to protect stream bank

Community Education Program-Effectted over 300 adults/students

Facilitation of Community Meetings - Coordination of both UPS & Lake Pillsbury CRMP

Landowners - Volunteered to help themselves

Agencies and Their Staff - Have assisted the landowners efforts as a liaison

Media Coverage - 6 local articles, 1 reginal

Creating Successes Local Level - Erosion control structured developed by community

Public Relations - Workshop, lectures, media, and presentations

Survey of Local Creeks - 1 mile of St. Helena Creek completed

Surveying Fish Habitat in Clear Lake - Helping Calif. Dept. Of Fish & Game

Judging Contests - Helping local schools & the East Lake Resource Conservation District

Consulting Landowners in Conservation Efforts - 5 private consultations on resource conservation

Total Number Effectted by Work:

250 people - Landowners/Agency Staff/Students

Present Work:

Coordinating Watershed Awareness Day - May 31, 1996

Will effect over 300 students

Agency and media staffs will be invovled

Assisting Local Clean Up Efforts

St. Helena Creek - June 1, 1996

Lake Pillsbury - August 28, 1996

Developing Restoration Projects

In cooperation with the Lake Pillsbury CRMP &

UPS restoration subcommittee

Continuing Supporting Local Efforts

Road Improvements

Fisheries

OHV Trail Improvements

Bald Eagle

AMERICORPS

CHRISTOPHER AULD

SPONSORED BY:

USDA - NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
EAST & WEST LAKE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
883 LAKEPORT BLVD.
LAKEPORT, CA 95453

(707) 263-4180

FAX: 263-0912

Lake Pillsbury - CRMP
Soda Creek Grocery Store
Monday, April 29, 1996

Minutes

Boundaries:

The greater Lake Pillsbury area down to the Cape Horn Dam Area (Van Arsdale)

Chairman:

Ken Thompson - Phone: 838-7878

Vice Chairwoman:

Miriam Mustain - Phone: 743-1063

Secretary:

Interim Chris Auld (AmeriCorps) - Phone: 263-4180

Lead Agency:

West Lake Resource Conservation District (WLRCD)
(Represents Western Lake County Area) - Phone: 263-4180

Project Coordinator:

Lake County Supervisor Louise Talley - Phone: 263-2367

Subcommittees:

Fisheries
Road Assistance
OHV Trails - Leader Ben Ellis
Lake Pillsbury Clean Up
Bald Eagle
Recreation

Representation - Homeowners:

Rice Fork Property Owners
Lake Pillsbury Ranch
US Forest Service Homesite
Westshore Campers
Eel River Property Owners Association

Representation - Businesses:

Soda Creek Grocery Store - Edith Uram
Lake Pillsbury Resort - Ed DeBoer

*** Next CRMP Meeting - June 3, 1:30 p.m., Soda Creek Store***

Representation - Agencies:

WLRCD	Dick Smith
PG&E	Steve Martinez
Louisiana Pacific	Steve Langager
Lake County Board of Supervisors	Louise Talley
California National Guard	Capt. Chris Godley
California Dept. of Fish & Game	Rick Macedo
UC Cooperative Extension	Greg Guisti
Lake County Career Center	Earl Brown
California Dept. of Water Resources	Frazier R. Sime
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Len Kashuba
AmeriCorps	Chris Auld
California Dept. of Forestry	
US Forest Service	
Lake County Public Works	
US Fish & Wildlife Service	

MAIN TOPIC - Panel Discussion

Dick Smith, president of West Lake Resource Conservation District (WLRCD)

(Represents Western Lake County Area)

West Lake Resource Conservation District will be acting as Lead Agency. WLRCD has a lot of political contact and clout. They are a good agency to work with in order to obtain grants. WLRCD can coordinated efforts between CRMPs in other areas.

PURPOSE:

WLRCD is to represent the community of Pillsbury by protecting resources and helping the landowners in the area.

According to Dick Smith, WLRCD will be cooperating with four other County Resource Conservation Districts including, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Trinity, in the Eel River Basin. As a group they would apply for grant money to be used to hire two people that would coordinate efforts in the Eel Basin. One would be used for administration and one for field.

Peter Capton, Ukiah District Manager for PG&E.

Potter Valley project was established by the Eel Power and Irrigation Co. In 1905. This includes the Cape Horn diversion dam, intake tunnels and power house. The project was completed in 1908 and changed over to Snow Mountain Water and Power Co. Scott Dam was successfully completed in 1921 which created Lake Pillsbury.

In 1922 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC, issued a 50 Year license for the Potter Valley Project. PG&E purchased the Project and took over operations

in 1927. The FERC license was renewed in 1983. PG&E property extends from Cape Horn Dam and around Lake Pillsbury.

Currently, PG&E is looking into selling property due to the changes in the California economy and from deregulation. Deregulation has caused the utilities in California to be uncompetitive but due to the 28 bills in Congress dealing with deregulation, PG&E has decided to wait six months before making a decision on the sale of their excess property. 3,500 acres are on surplus declaration and interested parties considering purchase, at fair market value, will be given a complete bidding package. Property and out of the FERC licensing boundaries may go up for sale. The complete Potter Valley Project (Hydro electric Project) could again go up for sale. PG&E has currently taken back some of the campgrounds from the US Forest Service.

Rick Macedo, Biologist for California Department of Fish & Game.

Fish counts for the area have been documented since 1833. Today 525 Chinook Salmon were counted and 1,600 Steelhead. Unfortunately, the majority of the fish surveyed had been planted. Rick Macedo did report on good news by stating that squawfish number did seem to decline this year.

Fishing on the Eel River is currently closed due to fragile survival of the salmon and steelhead. Rick had hoped that angling in the Eel River will be reopened by 1998. PG&E fish screen should help to improve the conditions of the Eel. Stock rescue Plan has been implemented in hopes of rearing, collecting juvenile eggs, and imprinting, keeping fish at release site for 7-10 days before releasing them to the water.

Jack Booth, California Department of Fish & Game.

Jack Booth reported that we have lost approx. 40% of the deer population over the drought years. Only the two year old, mature deer were able to survive during that time. These deer could endure the low feed of acorn food and were able to fight off others. The 1995 deer were strong and able to endure a late greenup.

Diseases include the deadly Adino that has caused a large number of respiratory deaths in the deer population. Blue Tongue is another deadly virus. However, many of the deaths believed to be caused by Blue Tongue are actually caused by Adino. There were questions regarding the shooting problem in the area and John Mullins of Fish & Game stated that it is not illegal to shoot your guns at night but it is illegal to be hunting.

Roger Dixon, Upper Eel Coalition

The Upper Eel Coalition is committed to the restoration of the Upper Eel ecosystem. The coalition believes in planning for the future management of the Potter Valley project which is currently the most critical element in their efforts. They also believe an Environmental Impact Statement is important and will support the option that has the greatest likelihood of protecting and enhancing the ecosystem. A

complete listing of all organization involved in the Coalition can be provided at a future date.

Kathy Mrowka, State Water Resources Control Board.

Kathy stated that she is responsible for reviewing all documents related to transfer or changes in water rights. She further stated that sale of the Potter Valley Project by PG&E would not change the existing water rights. The selling and transfer of property could not include the changing of the water flow or quantity without going through a relicensing process. There is also a federal mailing list that will announce all possible transfer and changes so the public will have time to address the issues. The reason PG&E or any buyer can not sell water directly is the current license is under non-consumptive use and is regulated by FERC. Kathy further stated that the Eel River does not apply to the Delta Outflow project which could open up water rights in the areas. The State Water Board is also attempting to take a more watershed approach to projects and if any water rights where to be changed, the impact to fisheries, outflows, responsibilities to meet outflows, and water quality must all be considered.

Denis Slota, Mendocino Water Agency.

Currently Mendocino Water Agency is attempting to form a joint powers agreement with Potter Valley, the City of Ukiah, and Russian River Flood Control District. The group is in the beginning stages and has begun to discuss the possibility of buying water rights from PG&E. The goal is to ensure the interest of the users in Mendocino County by maintaining the diversion at Potter Valley.

Mendocino did at one time attempt an Eel River pump project that would divert water from the Eel and transfer through Dos Rios to the Russian River. The project was proposed by a Mendocino Supervisor, but was agreed not to be pursued at this time by the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors.

Finally, the Water Agency and Russian River Flood Control District are working on a negative declaration on Sonoma County pursuance of water rights.

Steve Langager, Louisiana Pacific.

Steve gave a quick overview of what is happening with the logging road reconstruction. He informed the group that the USFS says the slide that damaged the road is still slipping and will not be opened to the public. Logging trucks will be using the road in a few days. He also commented that LP would love to chip seal the existing roads, however they do not have the funding and they do have an agreement with Forest Service that has Forest Service controlling the chip sealing. This year they will be logging for 2 months and 2 million board feet.

Next CRMP Meeting - June 3, 1:30 p.m., Soda Creek Store

LAKE PILLSBURY - CRMP

Soda Creek Store

Monday, March 25, 1996

1:30 PM- 3:30 PM

Brain Storm Notes

Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) Structure :

Project Coordinator :

Louise Talley / District 3 Supervisor

Lead Agency :

West Lake Resource Conservation District

Assisting :

Community of Lake Pillsbury

Possible Group Leaders:

Ken Thompson, Ed DeBoer, Edie Uram, any others?

AmeriCorps / Chris Auld

Lake County Flood & Lake Management Division

Director / Sue Arterburn

Water Resource Project Coordinator / Steve Why

Other Agencies Involved :

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Cal. Dept. Of Fish and Game

United States Forest Service

Lake County Career Center

Lake County Public Works / Road Department

Cal. Dept. Of Water Resources

PG&E

Cal. Dept. Of Forestry

Recommended Subcommittees :

Fisheries

Road Assistance

Lake Pillsbury Clean Up

OHV Trail Access

Lake Pillsbury CRMP * Next-April 29th 1:30PM Soda Creek Store

ISSUES:

Fishery:

Dept. of Fish and Game Upper Eel Management Plan
Fish and Game can provide study to people ASAP
Decrease in Salmon and Trout populations

Stocking Lake Pillsbury:

Continuance of last year

Squawfish:

Eradicate from Lake Pillsbury & Upper Eel
Possible fishing derby

Fishing Regulations

Closing of Eel River
Protect Fish
Loss of money
Chinook endangered
Steelhead endangered
Had 1710 monitored 90% of which was hatchery
May be open for catch & release Jan 98
Stock rescue for 8 years

Things to do :

Desire to bring catch & release back to Upper Eel
Coordinate efforts between Dept. of Fish and Game, US Forest
Service, PG&E, and landowner to improve lake and river
condition for the enhancement of wildlife and recreation uses
Write letter to Dept. Of Fish and Game supporting plan.

Roads:

Maintenance:

Department of Public Works needs to continue and improve
maintenance
Publicize criteria for prioritization of maintenance

Problems:

Grading
Winter access
Summer over use with low maintenance

Within Area :

Pillsbury Ranch to Sunset road need maintenance

Things to do :

Traffic study

Cooperative work with US-Forest Service, Lake County Public Works, landowners, and the Cal. National Guard to maintain roads year round

Set one road for consistent maintenance

Prevent Road Erosion

***** Maintain Primitive aspect of area. No new roads*****

Soda Creek Station Community Center :

To be Developed

Possible site; Forest Service Station

Information Center - all agencies can distribute information

Will keep residents of area informed about important issues

Soda Creek possible temporary site for information

Trails :

Forest service can develop a management plan

Possible development of a subcommittee to maintain, open and improve trails for mountain biking, hiking, and OVH.(see sign-up sheet) Pro's and Con's

High Quality access needed

Environmental impacts

Other issues :

Soil Erosion

Cost share for landowners -restoration, improve land-use

Boat access

General County Participation Increase

e.g. - Fire, Law enforcement, Garbage, Health, DPW
Timber sales
Lake levels
Noise problems
Hunting in basin
Dangers
Closure
Shooting Range
Deer herd
Mountain lions count w/Department of Fish and Game
Poaching
Bald eagles
Clean up of Lake Pillsbury the weekend after Memorial Day
PG & E activity
Water Rights
Scott Dam Retrofit
Airport
Campgrounds

The Bigger Picture :

Watershed Issues
Coordination with other counties
Water Rights
Improving Conditions of the Eel River

Restoration Work :

Contact Job Training Restoration Crew
Earl Brown at Lake County Career Center
262-3406

Meetings :

Bald Eagle Meeting *** April 12th at 1PM Oak Flats
Eel/Russian River Committee Meeting*** April 5th at 8AM Nice
Lake Pillsbury CRMP *** April 29th 1:30PM Soda Creek Store

**For any Question please call Chris Auld at the West Lake
Resource Conservation District (707) 263-4180.**

LAKE PILLSBURY - CRMP

AGENCIES :

CHAIRMAN

Ken Thompson
137 Vine Crest Circle
Windsor, CA 95492
(707) 838-7878 Windsor
(707) 743-1884 Lake Pillsbury

VICE CHAIRWOMAN

* Mariam Mustain
PO Box 85
Potter Valley, CA 95469
(707) 743-1063

BOARD OF SUPERVISOR

District Three Supervisor
* Project Coordinator / Louise Talley
255 N Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263-2367

WEST LAKE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Lead Agency
* President / Richard H. Smith
P.O. Box 506
Kelseyville, Ca 95451
(707) 279-4791

AMERICORPS

*Interm Secretary / Chris Auld
883 Lakeport Blvd.
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263-4180

* In Attendace on 4/29/96

LAKE COUNTY FLOOD AND LAKE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

* Director / Sue Arterburn
Water Resources Coordinator / Steve Why
255 North Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263-2343

US-FOREST SERVICE

Mendocino NF Upper Lake Range District
Gerald Mohl & Blaine Baker
10025 Elk Mountain Rd.
Upper Lake, CA 95485
(707) 275-2361

PG&E

* Ukiah - Peter Caton
2641 N. State St.
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 468-3710

* Lake County - Stephen Martinez
325 N. Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
(263-3939)

LOUISIANA PACIFIC

* Steve Langager
PO Box 340
Calpella, CA 95418
(707) 485-6747

* Theron Brown
PO Box 315
Navarro, CA 95463
(707) 895-2730

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD

* Capt. Chris Godley
1960 Camino Del Prado
Santa Rosa, CA 95413
(707) 323-4744

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Bruce Halstead, Randy Brown
1125 16th St. Room 209
Arcada, CA 95521
(707) 822-7201

* In Attendace on 4/29/96

REDBUD ENGINEERING

* Roger Bakke
PO Box 986
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263-5868

AUDUBON SOCIETY

Roberta Lyons
5407 Lake Blvd.
Lower Lake, CA 95457

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

* Fraser Sime
2440 Main St.
Red Bluff, CA 96080
(707) 529-7374

LAKE COUNTY CAREER CENTER

Earl Brown
341 North Main St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 262-3406

**LAKE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ROAD DEPARTMENT**

Supt. - James Wright / Larry Henry
255 North Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263-2341

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

* Biologist / Rick Macedo	* Jack Booth & * John Mullins
P.O. Box 1338	PO Box 47
Cobb, CA 95426	Yountville, CA 94599
(707) 928-4369	

LAKE PILLSBURY RESORT

* Ed DeBoer
PO Box 37
Potter Valley, CA 95469
(707) 743-1581

SODA CREEK GROCERY STORE

* Edith J. Uram
19 Miles NE
Potter Valley, CA 95469
(707) 743-2148

WESTSHORE CAMPERS

* Nick Steele
P.O. Box 1206
Willits, CA 95490
(707) 459-5069

RICE FORK

* Richard Simpson
1150 Helen Ave.
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 468-5789

UPPER EEL COALITION

* Roger Dixon
PO Box 225
Potter Valley, CA 95469
(707) 743-1294

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

* Kathy Mrowka & Melanie Collins
901 P St.
Sacramento, CA 95812
(916) 657-1951

MENDOCINO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

* Dennis Slota
Courthouse Building
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 463-4589

* In Attendace on 4/29/96

EEL RIVER PROPERTY OWNERS

* Warren Ware
11500 Oat Gap Rd.
Potter Valley, CA 95469
(707) 743-1525

VOLUNTEERS :

* Bill & Judy Wisler
826 Sutro Ave.
Novato, CA 94947
(415) 897-0145

* Bob & Sharon Geimer
1880 Clover Valley Rd.
Upper Lake, CA 95485
(707) 743-1595
(707) 275-2750

Keith Ramsey
Lake Pillsbury Resort
Potter Valley, CA 95469
(707) 743-1581

Dan Zahn
19 Miles North East
Potter Valley, CA 95469
(707) 743-2148

* Barbara & Ron Chandler
31087 Salmon Creek
Potter Valley, CA 95469
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* Lee Hunter
2973 Kings Canyon Dr.
Potter Valley, CA 95469
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* Ben Ellis
10320 Beavdon Dr.
Cupertino, CA 95014
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Russ & Dixie
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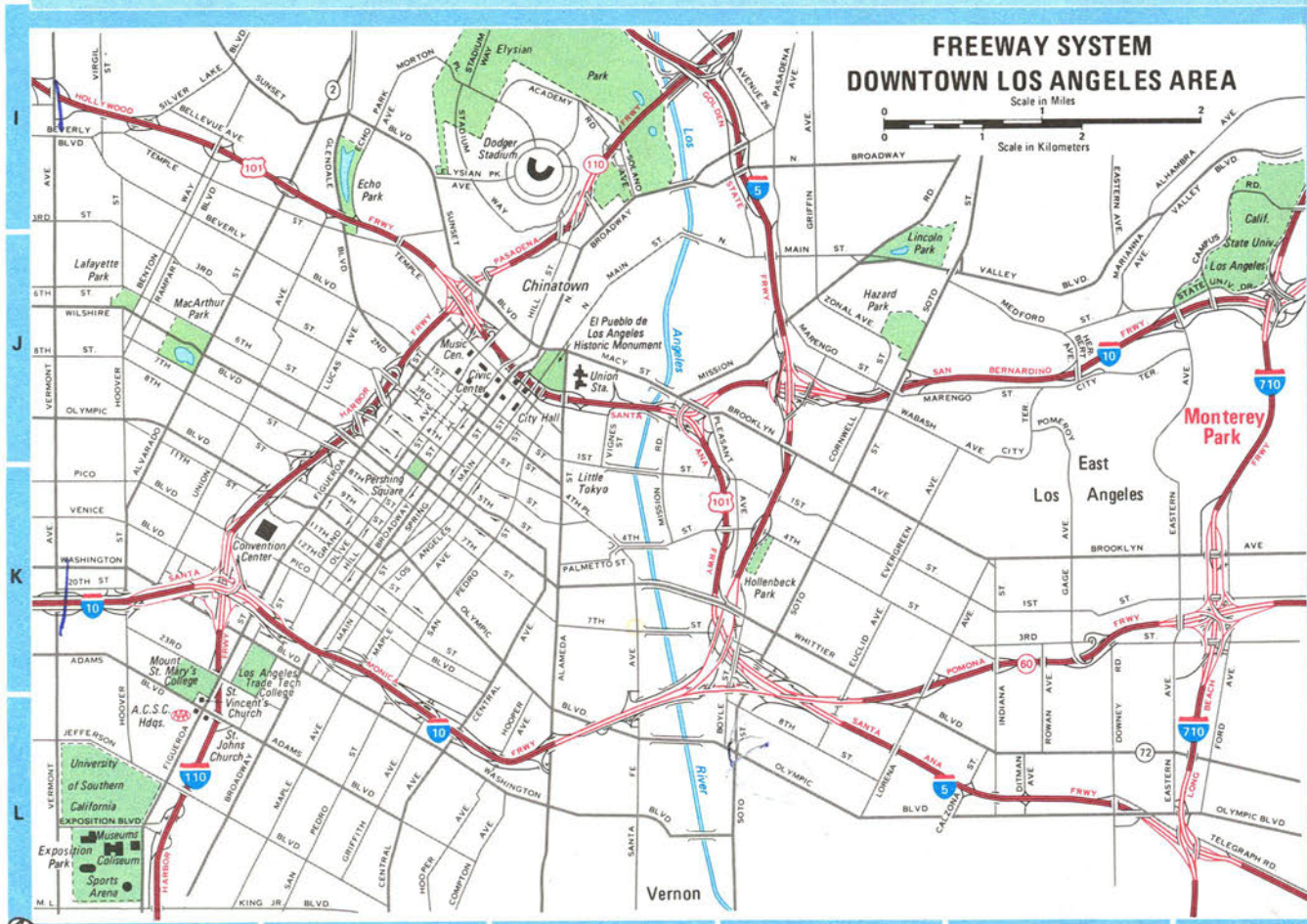
* Craig B Barnette
315 Walnut Dr.
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263-3432

* Michael & Maryann Ahearn
Gatehouse - Lake Pillsbury Ranch
Potter Valley, CA 95469
(707) 743-1625
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Mike Williams Sr.
Soda Creek

Ronnie Williams
1050 Government St. #11
Upper Lake, CA 95485
Mr. & Mrs. DeZisle
Lake Pillsbury Ranch
Potter Valley, CA 95469

* In Attendace on 4/29/96





PALM SPRINGS AREA

Scale in Miles
Scale in Kilometers

NEVADA SEE PAGES 72-73

Southern CALIFORNIA

Scale in Miles
Scale in Kilometers
ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 25 MILES OR 40.1 KILOMETERS

KILOMETERS IN MEXICO
KILOMETERS x 0.6 = MILES

MEXICO SEE PAGES 142-143

ARIZONA SEE PAGES 10-11

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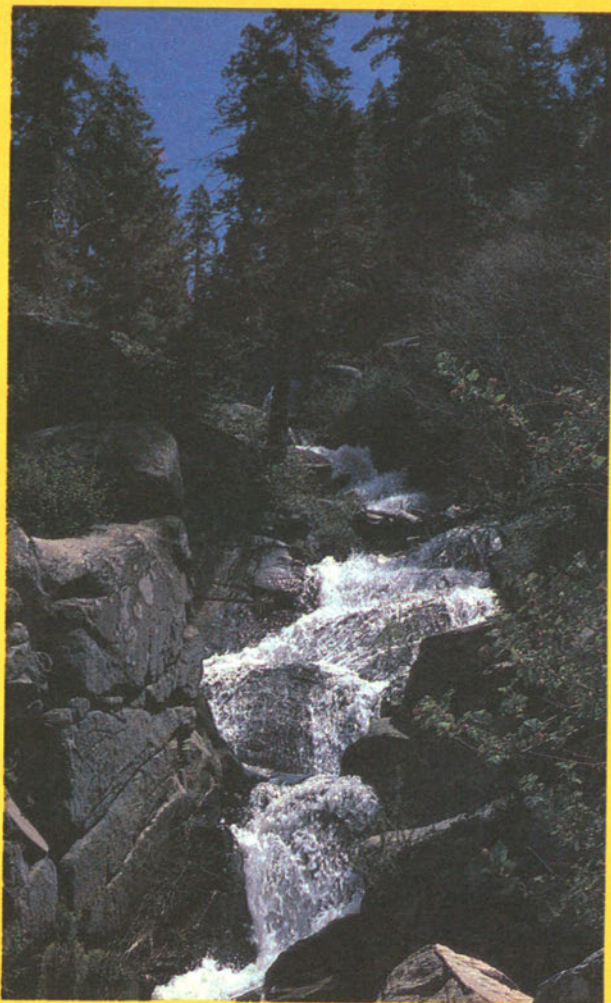
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Sequoia National Forest Map

Sequoia

National Forest



America's Great Outdoors

Forest  Service

United States Department of Agriculture

United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development

USDA-Rural Development, formally Farmers Home Administration, is one of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's six primary mission areas. Rural Development provides direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants to businesses, local governments, and low-income families for infrastructure improvements, business development, housing development and rehabilitation.

In fiscal year 1995, the California Rural Development expended approximately \$240 million in grants, direct loans and guaranteed loans in support of rural development activities.

These funds helped provide housing for more than 2,700 rural households (70% of funding); establish safe and sanitary water and sewer service to more than 21,000 rural households (19% of funding); and create or stabilize more than 1,100 rural jobs (11% of funding).

California Rural Development fully utilized 1995 allocations for each program, and for many programs Rural Development exceeded that allocation by taking advantage of pooled national funding and special moneys allocated under Presidential initiatives.

Enterprise Community and Empowerment Zone (EZ/EC)

The EZ/EC Initiative, enacted in 1993, is a key element in President Clinton's community revitalization strategy. There are 72 urban and 33 rural communities designated as an EC or EZ. The Housing and Urban Development Department administers the urban program and Rural Development administers the rural program.

Competition for designation was fierce with over 500 communities applying. Designation was determined by evaluation of each applicant's comprehensive 10-year strategic plan which was required to be developed through extensive community input.

Designated communities receive a direct award of almost \$3 million, technical assistance from participating federal agencies, and preferential treatment when applying for federal programs including extra points and special EZ/EC set asides. In FY 96 \$66.7 million has been set aside in Rural Development programs exclusively for EZ/EC communities.

This past February, President Clinton announced his intention of requesting **another round of EZ/EC designations** in the 1996 Budget negotiations.

In California, there are two rural ECs -- the City of Wastonville and the County of Imperial.

Due to the steep competition for EZ/EC designation many worthy projects could not be designated. At the USDA, Secretary Glickman directed Rural Development staff to also provide special technical assistance to the non-designated applicants, known as Champion Communities.

There are seven Champion Communities in California:

- The City of Shafter, Kern County.
- The County of Kings.
- The Town of Planada, Merced County.
- The County of Riverside.
- The City of Hollister, San Benito County.
- The County of Humboldt.
- The I-5 Business Development Corridor, Western Fresno County.

California AmeriCorps Members

AmeriCorps is President Clinton's national service program that engages 20,000 Americans of diverse backgrounds in performing services that meet critical community needs in return for an education award.

The education award can be used to pay for college, job training, graduate school, or to pay back student loans.

The 1,200 USDA AmeriCorps Members are organized under three teams: An Anti-Hunger Team, a Public Lands and Environment Team, and a Rural Development Team.

USDA-Rural Development administers the Rural Development Team Program. Unlike the other two teams Rural Development Team Members must have a four-year college degree in order to participate in the Program.

In April, Secretary Glickman announced the creation of a special three-month "**Summer of Gleaning**" program to assist local communities start and/or expand gleaning and food rescue programs.

This summer AmeriCorps Gleaning Programs will be serving the poor in Kings, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties.

In California, there are seven AmeriCorps sites.

- RECDS El Centro Office.
- Imperial County (EC Community).
- Watsonville (EC Community).
- Hollister (Champion Community).
- Shafter (Champion Community).
- I-5 Business Corridor (Champion Community).
- Kings County (Champion Community).

Each AmeriCorps site chooses a one-year service project from its comprehensive strategic plan for its AmeriCorps Member. Below are several examples of 1996 AmeriCorps projects.

- **Home-Based Business:** Working through the I-5 Business Development Corridor's Career Development Center, the AmeriCorps Member assists unemployed and underemployed people develop and expand home-based employment opportunities.
- **Housing Rehabilitation.** Several AmeriCorps Members are working on housing rehabilitation projects.
- **Child & Family Service Centers.** The Imperial County AmeriCorps Member works with low income families which have children participating in a local Healthy Start Program. Her work includes organizing outreach meetings and developing individual social service case management plans.
- **At-Risk Youth Program:** The Watsonville AmeriCorps Member will be working with 200 high risk youth in a theater arts program sponsored by the City's Parks and Recreation Department. The program will end with a performance which is developed and staged by the youth.
- **Rehabilitation of a Youth Center:** The Hollister AmeriCorps Member is rehabilitating a vacant, dilapidated downtown building into a teen youth Center. Work will primarily be done by community volunteers.

The Pacific Northwest Timber Initiative:

President Clinton's Pacific Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative was implemented in 1993 to mitigate the economic impacts of reduced timber harvests in Northern Spotted Owl habitat. Nine Northern California counties have been designated

under the Initiative -- Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity.

In fiscal year 1995, California RECD awarded 29 loans and grants (not including housing programs) in Timber Initiative Areas for a total of \$32.7 million. In the first year of the Timber Initiative (FY 94) 16 loans and grants were awarded totaling \$15.4 million. The FY 95 funding levels demonstrate a 112 percent increase over FY94.

In FY 1996, \$142.6 million will be available to Timber Initiative Counties in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California, \$29.7 million of which is currently allocated to California impacted counties.

Water 2000 and Water 2000 Colonias

The goal of President Clinton's Water 2000 Initiative is to have clean, safe, affordable drinking water in all rural homes by the year 2000.

There is a special set aside program within the Water 2000 Initiative for the Colonias located in isolated rural areas near the Mexican Boarder in need of water system improvements to remove hazardous conditions.

In fiscal year 1995, 13 of the 20 water system projects funded were funded under the Water 2000 Initiative totaling \$11.5 million in loans and \$9.9 million in grants. In FY 1995 over 5000 households were assisted under the Water 2000 Initiative. FY 96 funding for all Water and Waste Loans is \$458 million nationally and \$13.9 million for California.

The 1996 Farm Bill

On April 4, 1996, President Clinton signed the Farm Bill. Apart from the changes that the 1996 Farm Bill makes in commodity contracts and funding for conservation programs, the bill:

- **Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP):** Establishes RCAP which brings 11 existing programs into three funding streams -- infrastructure, housing, and business development.

Each Rural Development State Director has the flexibility to shift funding between funding streams to reflect the priorities in the state. As an example, business moneys could be used to augment rural infrastructure efforts.

- **New Fund for Rural America** Establishes the Fund for Rural America and allocates \$100 million per year for three years, beginning in January of 1997, for the purpose of assisting rural communities in creating new economic opportunities.



UNITED
STATES
DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

Corporation
For
National
Service

18484 Hwy 18 ste 195
Apple Valley CA 92307
Phone: (619) 242-2906
FAX: (619) 242-0203

April 11, 1996

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE CHEMEHUEVI AGRICULTURE PROJECT

The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service appreciates your interest in Organic farming as a means of soil conservation and ecologically sustainable use of the land.

Organic Farmers realize that the soil is a living entity and that organic practices feed the soil which in turn feed the plant. Organic farming is a management intensive, not materials intensive, technology; materials are a supplementary tool in a balanced farm management program. Organic farmers attempt to understand and work in harmony with the natural biological systems on the farm, not to override them with chemicals (even naturally derived ones). They strive to develop cultural and biological means of crop nutrition and protection that are balanced, sustainable, and resilient. The following are some basic concepts and practices, provided by California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF)¹, that are fundamental to organic production and should be the backbone of a certified grower's farming system:

- * Rotations and diversification are key principles in an ecological farming system.
- * In an annual cropping system:
 - Legumes are used as green manures, cover crops or permanent understory to improve fertility;
 - Allelopathic crops that exude toxins from their roots can suppress weeds and insect pests;
 - Diversity of crops in both time and space prevents insect and disease buildup and provides a hedge against poor market conditions for any one crop.
- * In a perennial or permaculture system:
 - Cover crops are used to hold the soil, improve fertility and provide habitat for beneficial insects;
 - A diversity of plants including polycultures, hedgerows and windbreaks help ensure that no one factor such as a pest or a weed can throw the system off balance.
- * Pest-free and weed-free fields are neither always possible nor economically and ecologically desirable. Learning the thresholds for tolerable levels of weeds, insects, birds and rodents takes time and experience and is an on-going process.
- * Varietal selection should look beyond maximum potential yield and consider insect and disease resistance, nutritional quality, flavor and positive response to lower inputs of nutrients and water.
- * Pest problems can be minimized by proper timing of plantings and the use of trap crops to attract pests and beneficials alike.
- * Materials are not used as the primary management strategy, but rather as an aid to resolving a specific problem until the farm system can be brought back into balance.

¹ California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF)

(408) 423-2263

NITROGEN: Green manures and leguminous cover crops; composted animal manures; bacterial inoculates for soil, legumes and compost; soy, cottonseed and vegetable meal; blood, fish or feather meal; and foliar sprays in conjunction with a soil building program.

PHOSPHORUS: Composted manures high in phosphorus (poultry, guano); colloidal, soft and hard rock phosphate; mycorrhizae to activate rock phosphate.

POTASSIUM: Cover crops that activate potassium; mined granite, greensand, basalt, feldspar, langbeinite and potassium sulfate.

SECONDARY MINERALS (Calcium Magnesium and Sulfur): Kelp and seaweed extracts and powders; dolomite, gypsum, keiserite, langbeinite, limestone, potassium sulfate and rock phosphate from mined sources; oyster, clam, lobster and crab shells; composts made from a variety of material.

MICRONUTRIENTS: (Boron, Copper, Iron, Maganese, Molybdenum, Zinc): Liquid or powdered seaweed extract, kelp meal, rock powders, chelates made with natural chelating agents.

POST-HARVEST HANDLING: Good sanitation, refrigeration, pheromone trapping.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT: Resistant varieties; sanitation; cultural practices that favor the crop, hinder the pathogen, and create an environment unfavorable for disease development; biological control agents; and least toxic chemicals derived from natural sources.

Following is an outline of the feasibility of an organic system for the Chemehuevi Land.

Soil preparation

Farming in the desert is a challenge to any farming system. An organic system will help to improve soil moisture capacity and help reduce wind erosion, two of the more common challenges desert farmers are faced with. To improve the quality of the soil, composted organic materials may be applied to the soil. Compost is an excellent soil builder which will improve moisture retention and add valuable nutrients for plant uptake in future seasons. Guideline application is recommended at 8-10 tons/acre prior to the first year of cover cropping, and 4-5 tons/acre to be applied each spring before planting the seasons market crop.

Compost is not recommended as a sole fertilization input as it contains complex carbon molecules which are difficult for micro organisms to break down. Nitrogen may be immobilized rendering it unavailable for immediate crop use. However, compost is necessary in the improvement of soil quality in the long term. Enclosed with this study is a copy of the NRCS conservation practice standard for an in house compost facility.

Cover cropping with the use of bell beans, vetch, and barley/rye is an effective green manure fertilization technique. According to the NRCS Technical Guide, these cover crop varieties should work well on the Chemehuevi land with proper irrigation. Drill seeding at a 1-1/2 to 2" depth may begin in the fall (Sept, Oct), irrigated to ensure establishment, maintenance irrigated at an 8-20 inch per year rate, then incorporated in the spring (at 50% bloom) two weeks before planting the crop. The waiting time between incorporation and planting can be shortened by using a soil inoculant,² which would add additional microbes to the soil to speed decomposition, or by harvesting the top growth of the cover crop for the compost pile and

²Peaceful Valley Farm Supply

working just the roots into the soil. The cover crop should first be fine flail chopped then disked in. Additional moisture may be required after disking to ensure decomposition.

Suggested plow-down mix for field crops to be seeded at 85 lbs/acre:

Variety	% By Weight in Mix
"Lana" Woolypod Vetch	25
Purple Vetch	15
Common Vetch	10
Bell Bean	20
"Magnus" Field Pea	20
Barley/Rye	10

Source: U.C. Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program

Most legume cover crops require an inoculate to increase nitrogen fixation. Enclosed with this study are instructions, information, and costs of legume inoculates.

During the soil building phase, you *may* choose to cover crop one or more areas intensively for a time, planting several annual mixes in succession. However, simply growing a single cover will significantly improve your soil quality. Please contact our office if you need assistance in planting a summer cover crop.

There are different schools of thought on which cover crop method best suits a perennial system, such as a grape vineyard or orchard, depending on the needs on the soil. According to Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (SAREP)³, on less fertile soils, the above green manure (plowdown) cover crop is recommended with a 5% increase in the grasses (15% Oats, rye, or barley) and 5% less in the vetch. Once the soil has become more vigorous, a perennial cover crop consisting of 60% perennial grasses (California or Meadow Barley, Blando brome, Idaho Fescue), 10% burr medic, and 40% annual clovers (rose, crimson, strawberry, and subterranean) is used. In utilizing these cover crop mixes for a few seasons, individual annual varieties can be considered alone or in combination which may be better suited for the Chemehuevi microregion.

To prepare the soil for a perennial cover crop, a compost application of two tons per acre, disked twice and leveled is recommended (SAREP). During the first disking, at a six inch depth, a drag implement will help level the field and fill in the furrows created by the disk. The second disking should be more shallow to prevent the soil from fluffing up too much, and followed by a ring roller to pack the seed bed before planting. In the fall, seed should be drilled at a rate of 15-25 pounds per acre at 1/4 - 1/2" depth, and irrigated until the cover crop becomes established. The cover crop is mowed 8 inches once at the beginning of the frost season to minimize danger to trees and vines and allow maximum biomass growth of the cover crop. In the spring the crop should be fine mowed then stake toothed in. Care must be taken during maintenance to allow cover crops to set seed and minimize impacts on wildlife.

Monitoring the nutritional status of the vines is recommended as cover crops are capable of adding or removing nitrogen from the soil. The amount of legumes can be adjusted in the mix to balance excessive vine growth with competition with the vines. Zach Berkowitz of Domain Chandon Vineyards notes that if possible, growers should hold off on cover cropping until about the second fall after planting the vines in order to avoid stressing them.

The cost of the annual cover crop blend is near \$.50/lb plus freight. At 85 lbs/acre the cost is approximately \$43/acre plus freight charge.⁴ The cost of a perennial cover crop blend could range from \$3-\$6 per pound depending on mix and how much native grass is included. Native

³Sustainable Agriculture Research/Education Program (SAREP) (916)752-7756

⁴Lohse Mill Seed Co.

(916)934-2157

species may be more drought tolerant than their exotic relatives and help to preserve the local ecology. However, the ecological benefits are offset by the costs; Blando brome, a non-California native species costs approximately \$2/lb whereas native grasses could cost near \$10/lb. At 20 lbs/acre the seed cost for a perennial cover crop could range from \$60/acre to \$140/acre which would include delivery.⁵ In either the annual or perennial cover crop the inclusion of Barley is recommended due to its tolerance to drought, salts, and alkaline soils. Poultry manure is available at approximately \$34/ton delivered.⁶ Poultry manure should be ordered before September or October due to limited quantities during that time. Compost is available for approximately \$35/ton, based on a 25 ton delivery from Tulare, CA.² According to our conversations, the tribe has access to cotton gin waste which would be available for free or at most, a minimal charge such as transportation costs. Eventually the farm will be able to recycle and compost its own wastes which will cut the cost of bringing material in. Please be aware that the process of improving soil quality will inevitably take a few seasons before the benefits of cover cropping become apparent.

Equipment

Flail chopper, disk, seeder, manure spreader, compost turner, Truax drill

Weed management

In grape vineyards, cover crops between rows of vines are mowed and workers are hired to hoe or pull weeds from among the vines. Stephen Pavich & Sons, organic grape growers in Arizona, found this method to be more economical than their previous method using the French plow. A reportedly inexpensive weed control technique utilized in vineyards and orchards is flaming, which uses 5 gallons of propane per acre. In a corn-bean-squash intercrop system the large leaves of squash are used to shade weed seedlings. In other cropping systems tillage, rotations with competitive cover crops, timely mowing or cultivation, mulching with organic materials, living mulches, careful sanitation to prevent introduction of weed seeds, and the use of black plastic mulch to prevent weeds from receiving sunlight are effective weed management tools. New research has shown that night tillage in cornfields reduces weeds by maintaining the weed seed dormancy, postponing emergence and making the weed seed more likely to fall victim to an attack by soil microbes. This method of weed control can reduce weed seed germination more than 50%.⁷

Pest Management

With the isolation of the fields from other farming systems and the early implementation of an Integrated Pest Management such as cover crop, borders for the housing of beneficial insects, and the establishment of raptor poles to allow birds to prey on rodents, it is possible for pests to be present but at a managed level. Planting Cholla Cactus will invite the desert wren whose diet consists of 85% insects. A cover crop can reduce the buildups of mites, which thrive in dust. Beneficials, such as ladybird beetles, lacewings, predatory mites, and six-spotted thrips thrive in cover crops. Other preventative management may include the use of resistant varieties, timing to avoid cycles of pest emergence, intercropping, rotations, balanced plant nutrition, herbal sprays, parasitic nematodes, and dormant oils. We should not overlook the potential of an irrigated agriculture field to become a food oasis for rabbits, deer, burros, or whomever may wish to feed. Fencing around crops is recommended for the protection of the crops.

⁵S&S Seeds *Bruce Berlin*

(805)684-0436

⁶Bull Enterprise, *Gary Forney*

(909)275-1340

⁷For more information: *Douglas Buhler*

(515)294-5502

Irrigation Cleaning

Mineral accumulation will occur on drip systems. The organic alternative to chemical cleansing is vinegar with limited amounts of chlorine.

Market

We are currently in the process of investigating specific markets for Chemehuevi crops. We presented the idea of a farmers market to English Village, Lake Havasu City who are favoring the idea. We have included recent articles regarding today's status of organic agriculture for inspiration.

Crop variety

Steve Pavich has advised that growing grapes for wine in the Colorado River area may not be the best idea. According to Steve, this region, a zone 5 or 6, is too hot for the production of grapes for wine. The heat extreme during the summer months will induce a sugar:acid ratio that would not be characteristic of a fine wine grape. However, he did mention that the Zinfandel variety may stand the best chance as a successful crop if harvested early. Also, the use of a cover crop will help moderate summer temperatures. Early harvested Zinfandel grapes, with a maximum 20% sugar content, are processed into White Zinfandel.

Grape varieties for use in the Chemehuevi region, as recommended by Western Gardeners, are European varieties with high heat requirements including Thompson Seedless, Muscat, Flame, Cardinal, and Black Monukka. Cadiz Land Co., a local grape grower located approximately 60 miles west of Chemehuevi Valley, has been quite successful with the Thompson Seedless, Royal, and Flame varieties.

Other crops that do well, according to the UC Division of Agricultural Sciences, are cantaloupes, carrots, watermelons, head lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. Native Seeds Search Co., as you know, can supply some of the indigenous corn and other native strain crops. The genetic resources contained in the strains of seeds grown in the Southwest may contain valuable genetic material that can help sustain a crop through desert induced limitations. An intercrop system of corn-beans-squash* may especially benefit with the use of native strains of these seeds. Some salt tolerant crops that will work well with the specific soil at the 100 acre ag site, according to the Chemehuevi Soil Survey, are alfalfa, cotton, climatically adapted varieties of grapefruit, dates (also a Boron tolerant crop-up to 4mg/l), pecans, apricots, pomegranates, pistachios, grapes, and jojoba. Trial plantings are recommended.

This study was conducted in order to determine the feasibility of implementing sustainable methods of agriculture on the Chemehuevi farm. The guidelines were compiled from the NRCS Technical Guide and supported by recent research publications, and current on-going research. The purpose of the recommendations is to introduce sustainable agricultural practices to the Chemehuevi farm, which the farm manager will be able to adopt, fine tune and customize as seen fit to the farms needs. Once again, results will not be apparent overnight. However, if managed properly, the soil will be able to produce the most nutritious crops in an ecologically sustainable way.

* corn-bean-squash intercrop is used in traditional agriculture systems throughout Latin America. Studies have shown that corn yields in this intercrop system has exceeded yields in monocrop systems. The beans fix NO₃-N from the air to fertilize the corn while the squash leaves shade the weed sprouts. Squash are also harvested as a bonus crop. Seeding recipe has been 5corn-4bean-3squash.

Enclosed with this study are product information materials, additional information, an SARE grant application, and a CCOF handbook which provides valuable information including manufacturers that serve organic farmers. Below is a list of contacts that may be of assistance if you have further questions.

David M Faulkner
Percy H Pellerin
USDA/AmeriCorps

Enclosures

cc: Bruce Geddie, Chemehuevi Farm Technician
Rick Aguayo, DC, NRCS, Apple Valley
Matthew Leivas, Chairman, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Additional Technical Assistance and Resources:

UC extension agent, Blythe, <i>Robert Kallenback</i>	(909)387-2262
Community Alliance of Family Farmers(CAFF)	(916)756-0475
S&S Seed Co. Cover crop seeds	(805)684-0436
New Era Compost and Fertilizer Co.	(209)686-3833
USDA/Americorps <i>David Faulkner, Percy Pellerin</i>	(619)242-2906

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INFORMATION / EDUCATION SCHOOL CONTEST 1996

EAST LAKE R.C.D. CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES: To inform, encourage, develop, sponsor and publicize conservation through an innovative conservation education information project for all the schools in our East Lake Resource Conservation District.

EAST LAKE R.C.D. GOAL: Encourage participation in RCD-sponsored resource conservation contests open to all students and all schools by category and grades in the East Lake Resource Conservation District.

The purpose of the contest is to help students gain knowledge of our natural resources; including each student's dependence on natural resources, and their responsibility as caretakers to help develop organizational skills.

THEME: MAINTAINING A WATERSHED -- A WAY OF LIFE

WHAT IS A WATERSHED ?

1. You are always in a watershed.
2. All land is part of a watershed.
3. All life depends on the soil, the water falling on that soil and the air above and within the soil.
4. Watershed functions:
 - A. Capturing water
 - B. Storing water
 - C. Releasing it safely
5. Watershed is a big word. Maintaining a watershed talks about a big job. The job is to care for and protect our watersheds as we provide for our daily uses and our future needs.

MAINTAINING A WATERSHED A WAY OF LIFE

WHAT IS A WATERSHED ?

ACTIVITY	GRADES
Art work	1st - 2nd - 3rd
Essay	4th - 5th
Poster	6th - 7th - 8th
Speak-off	9th - 10th - 11th - 12th

Sponsor: East Lake Resource Conservation District, Lake County

Chairman: Frank Wm. Meisenbach RCD
5233 Harbor Rd. Lower Lake, CA 95457
707-994-6098

Members: President Phil Garner RCD, Greg Conley RCD, Russell Rustici RCD, Frank Wm. Meisenbach RCD, Len Kashuba NRCS

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what is a watershed

program a.d



What is a Watershed?



**FRANK W. MEISENBACH, R.C.D.
EAST LAKE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
5233 HARBOR ROAD
LOWER LAKE, CALIFORNIA 95457**

INFORMATION/EDUCATION KINDERGARTEN CONTEST 1996

EAST LAKE R.C.D. CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES: To inform, encourage, develop, sponsor and publicize conservation through an innovative conservation education information project for all the schools in our East Lake Resource Conservation District.

EAST LAKE R.C.D. GOAL: Encourage participation in RCD-sponsored resource conservation contests open to all kindergarten students in the East Lake Resource Conservation District.

The purpose of the contest is to help students gain knowledge of our natural resources; including each student's dependence on natural resources, and their responsibility as caretakers to help develop organizational skills.

THEME:

MAINTAINING A WATERSHED -- A WAY OF LIFE

COLOR ME A WATERSHED

1. You are always in a watershed.
2. All land is part of a watershed.
3. All life depends on the soil, the water falling on that soil and the air above and within the soil.
4. Watershed function:
 - A. Capturing water
 - B. Storing water
 - C. Releasing it safely
5. Watershed is a big word. Maintaining a watershed talks about a big job. The job is to care for and protect our watersheds as we provide for our daily uses and our future needs.

Deadline: May 6, 1996. Contest must be completed and judged by teacher. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place winners only from each kindergarten class. Art work will be picked up May 6-7, 1996

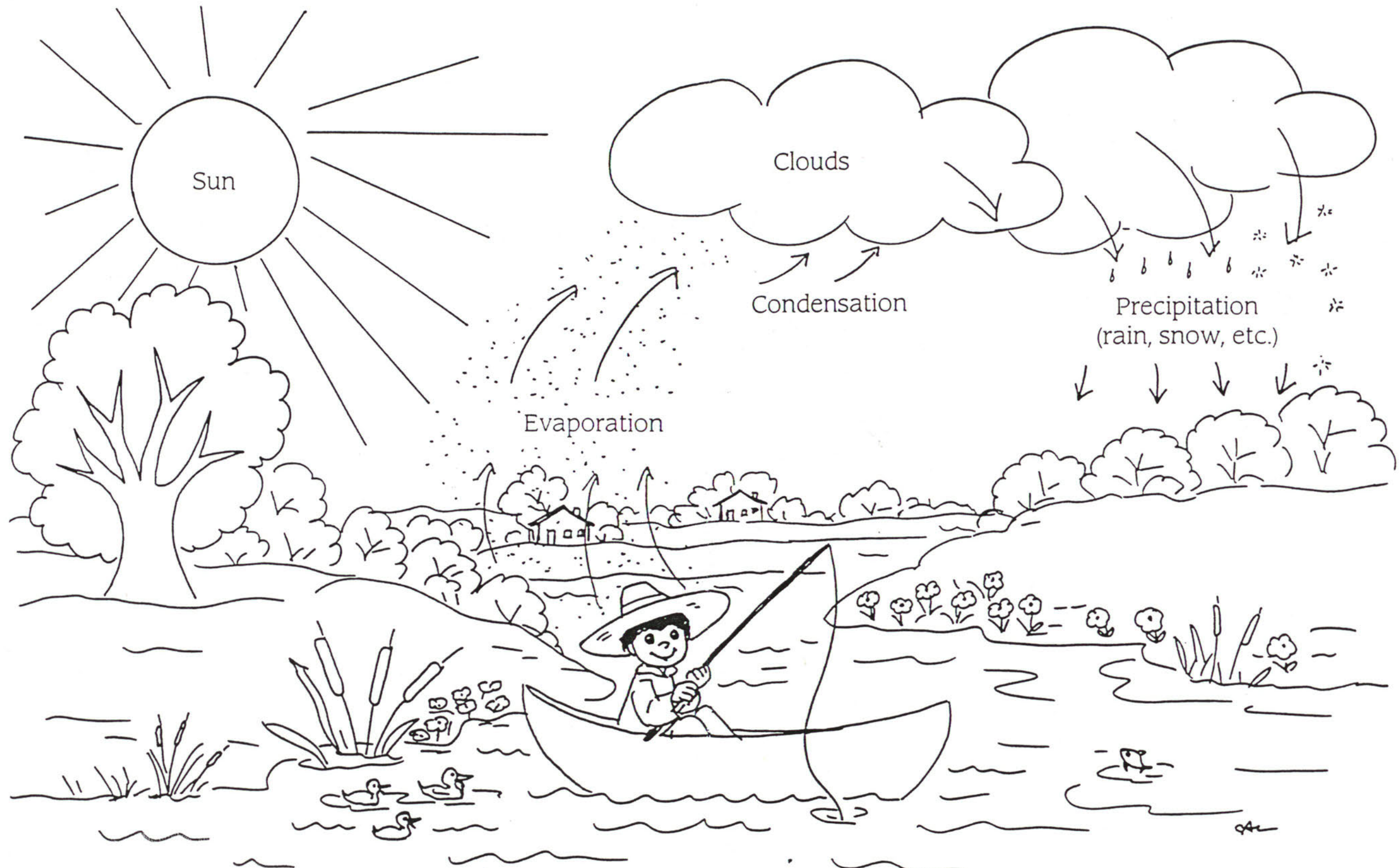
Rules: Only one 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place winners from each teacher will be accepted. Submit 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place winners from each class. Please submit a list of all students, school and teacher's name that participate in this contest.

Judging: Preliminary judging by each teacher at each school for their choice of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place winners from (their class). The R.C.D. will then collect these entries from each school and present them for final judging by a panel of four judges, Supervisor Helen Whitney, Lake County Supervisor for District 1, Olga Clymire, Lake County Environmental Education Consultant, Chris Auld, Americorps Lake County Conservation Manager, Mike Delbar, Executive Director Lake County Farm Bureau. Judges will pick the final final 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th place money winners for the East Lake Resource Conservation District Kindergarten Color Me Contest.

EASTLAKE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION CONTEST

Color Me A WATERSHED



STUDENT NAME _____

SCHOOL _____

TEACHER NAME _____

Awards: 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place winners at each class will receive a winners certificate. These winners will then be judged by judges chosen by the R.C.D.
All students in the Color Me Contest will receive a certificate of participation.

Finalist Awards:

1st place winner will receive \$20.00.
2nd place winner will receive \$15.00.
3rd place winner will receive \$10.00.
4th place winner will receive a framed runner up certificate.

Display: Local papers, TV, Public buildings, business places, City and County Offices. All Property will be returned to the students.

Sponsor: East Lake Resource Conservation District, Lake County.

Chairman: Frank Wm. Meisenbach RCD
5233 Harbor Rd. Lower Lake, CA 95457
707-994-6098

Members: President Phil Garner RCD, Greg Conley RCD, Russell Rustici RCD, Frank Wm. Meisenbach RCD, Len Kashuba NRCS

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EASTLAKE RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TEACHER'S AID

FACT SHEET

What is a Watershed ?

We can think of a watershed - using the simplest description - as the land on which water falls from the atmosphere, is stored within the soil, and, over a period of time, is released downslope to other locations. All land is part of a watershed.

We can also visualize each watershed as a catchment area divided from the next watershed by topographic features like ridgetops. The water that falls within a watershed or catchment, but isn't used by existing vegetation, will seek the lowest points ultimately, it should appear in streams and rivers draining the system.

All life depends on the soil, the water falling on that soil, and the air above and within the soil. Entire societies have disappeared because they didn't properly understand and care for their soil resource.

No other resource comes close to the soil's importance. Without healthy productive soil, plants and animals - and people - probably couldn't exist.

We don't directly manage soil, for the most part. We manage the vegetation that grows in the soil. We directly manage domestic grazing animals; we indirectly manage grazing wildlife. We also alter the soil surface on forest and rangelands by building roads and by mining; both activities directly affect the water cycle.

with respect to watersheds, the water cycle refers to those processes in which water falls in either liquid or solid form and:

- is captured so it has an opportunity to move into the soil,
- stays and is retained in the soil, or
- moves through the soil by gravity into springs, streams, rivers, lakes, and ultimately the sea.

From that liquid form, it can then return to the atmosphere by evaporation and start the cycle again.

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Storm water pollution

pamphlet

STORMWATER POLLUTION

WHAT
EVERYONE
SHOULD
KNOW



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NPS Pollution Pamphlet

NPS

Pollution

*What You Should
Know*



AGRICULTURAL
NONPOINT SOURCE
POLLUTION

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Los Angeles Poverty Department
pamphlet

LOS ANGELES
POVERTY
DEPARTMENT



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AmeriCorps and Southern California
Interfaith Hunger Coalition
pamphlet



UNITED
STATES
DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

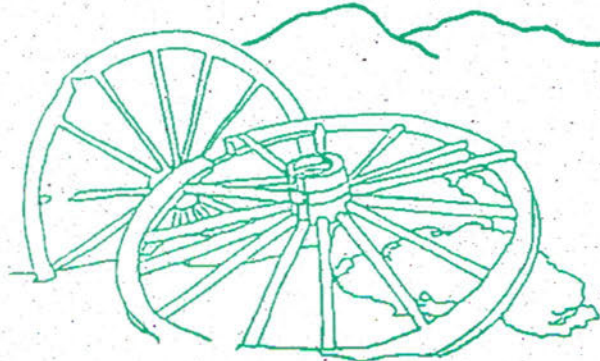
AmeriCorps
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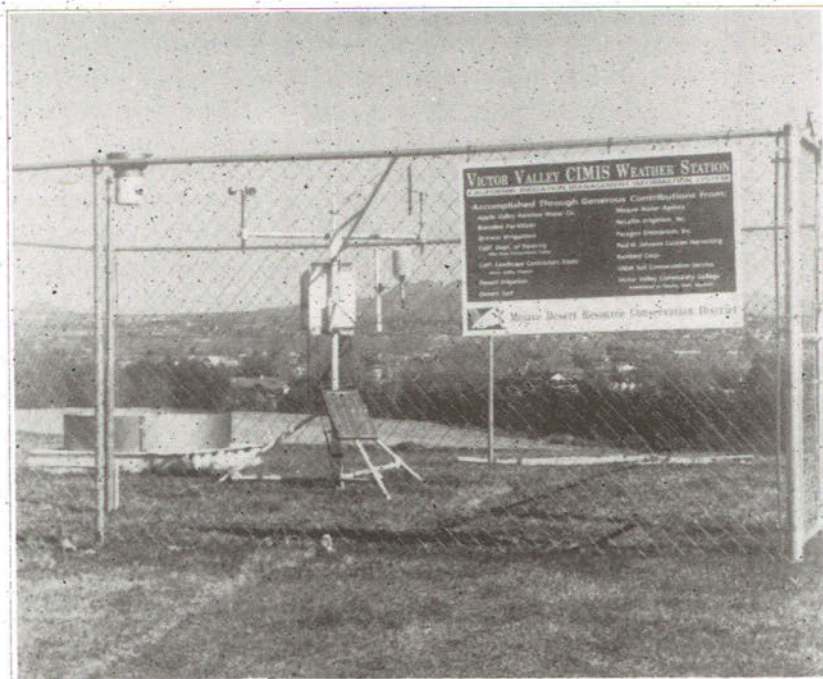


MOJAVE RIVER REVIEW

A Service of the Mojave Desert Resource Conservation District

Introducing CIMIS

the California Irrigation Management Information System



The Victor Valley CIMIS Weather Station collects comprehensive weather data and transmits it nightly by telephone to a central computer in Sacramento.

What is CIMIS?

The California Irrigation Management System (CIMIS) is a network of more than 80 computerized weather stations located at important agricultural and municipal sites throughout California. The CIMIS program was developed by the California Department of Water Resources and the University of California to help meet the needs of agricultural growers and landscape managers, and to improve irrigation efficiency. Comprehensive, timely weather data is collected from every station and transmitted each day to a central computer located in Sacramento. The CIMIS computer uses this information to estimate the amount of water evaporated from the soil and the amount actually used by irrigated pasture grass at a selected weather station site.

Why use CIMIS?

Water is the determining factor between the success or failure of irrigated projects. Using water resources efficiently is very important in semi-arid California, where water is a limited and precious resource. Improvements in agriculture and landscape irrigation efficiency can mean the difference between profit and loss for many businesses. These improvements can also mean savings in water, energy and capital outlay costs for water purveyors. In many cases the application of irrigation water is sometimes difficult for growers and landscape managers to calculate. The CIMIS information system is a free service which can improve irrigation efficiency by helping develop water budgets to determine when to irrigate and how much water to apply.

Summer 1995

Water Conservation Issue

Inside:

Windbreaks and
shelterbelts

Using CIMIS to
water your lawn

Good advice for
desert
landscaping

Basin irrigation:
How much
water are you
applying?

Alfalfa Irrigation
Scheduling



story continued on page 2

— THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO —

Pesticide Safety

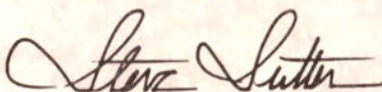


Phau Ntawv Qhia Txog
Kev Siv Tshuaj
Pesticides

Worker's Edition

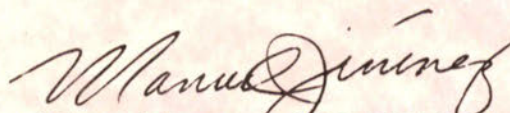
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROJECT
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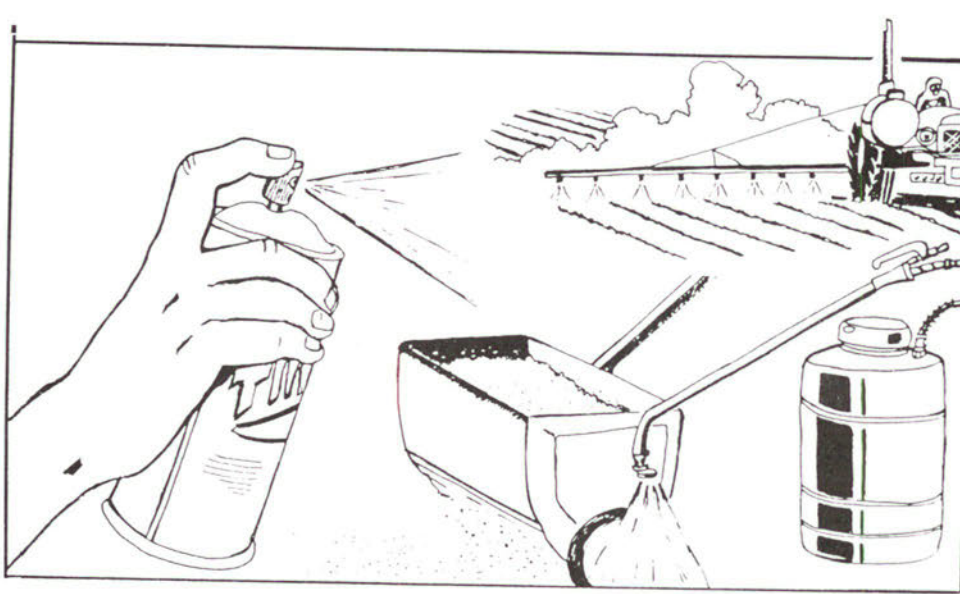
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Cov tshuaj siv los tua txhua yam tsis zoo tej no hu ua (pesticides). Muaj cov siv los tua kab, tua tej noob nroj thiab tua rau kom tej qoobloo zoo. Muaj ntau ntau yam tshuaj los siv tua txhua yam phem uas yuav los txov yus tej qoobloo.



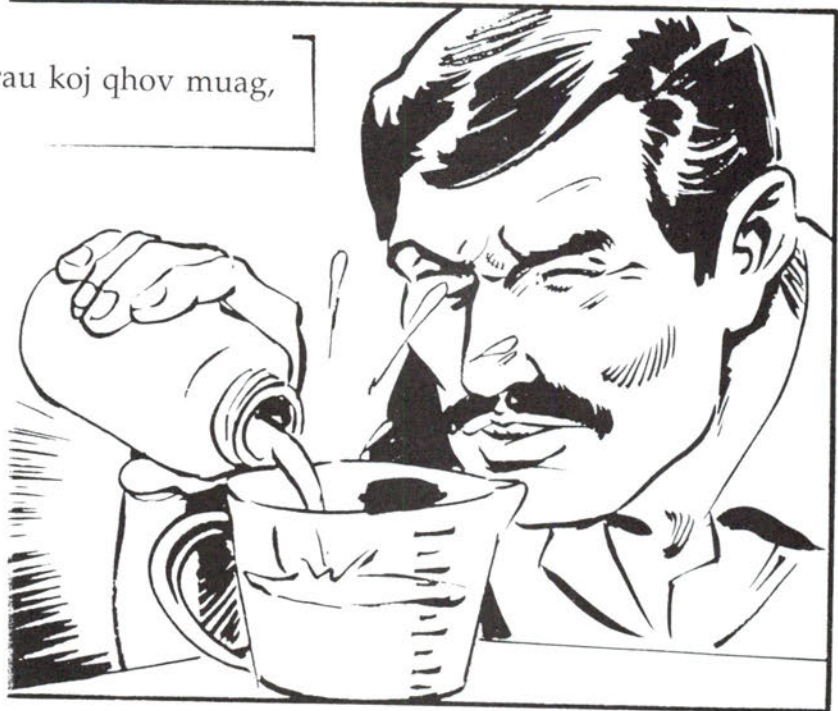
Cov tshuaj no yuav tau ua tib zoo siv kom tsis txhob muaj teebmeem. Nco qab ntsoov tias cov tshuaj no yog siv los tua txhua yam tsis zoo uas txov yus tej qoobloo xwb. Yog tias koj tsis xyuam xim mas cov tshuaj no yuav lom koj thiab nws kuj ua rau koj raug mob loj. Yog tias koj siv cov tshuaj no, tus tswv saib xyuas koj yuav tsum tau los qhia koj tias yuav siv li cas rau li cas kom koj paub siv. Phauntawv no yuav pab qhia koj kom paub siv tej tshuaj no thiaj tsis muaj teeb meem rau koj.

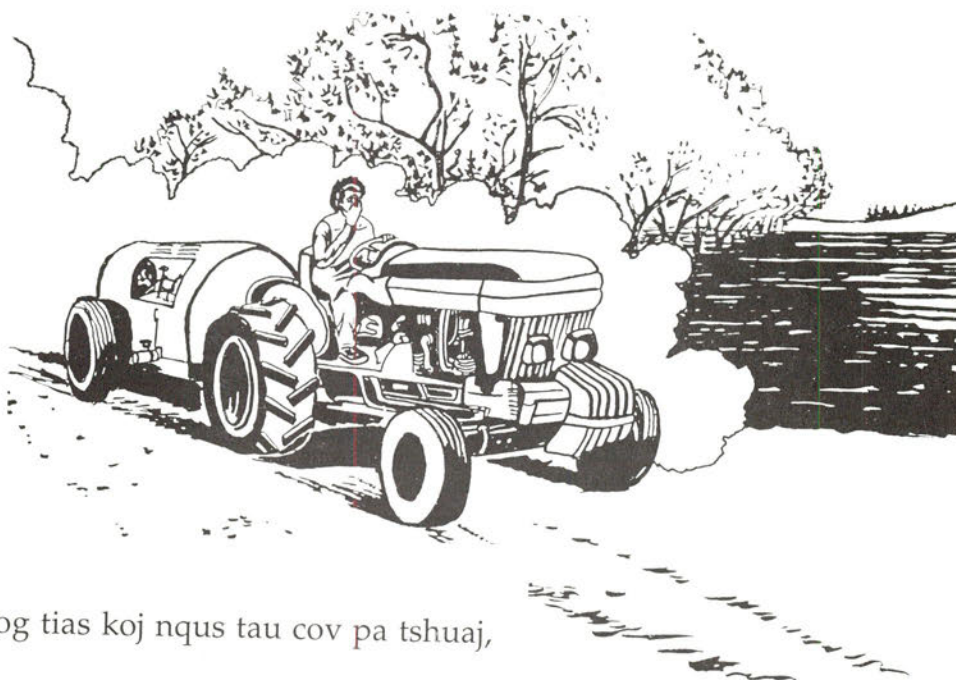




Thaum koj tau cov tshuaj (Pesticides) no rau hauv koj lub cev lawm ces koj yuav mob. Yog tias koj haus tau cov tshuaj no cov tshuaj yuav lom koj xwb.

‘Yog tias cov tshuaj no txeej rau koj qhov muag,





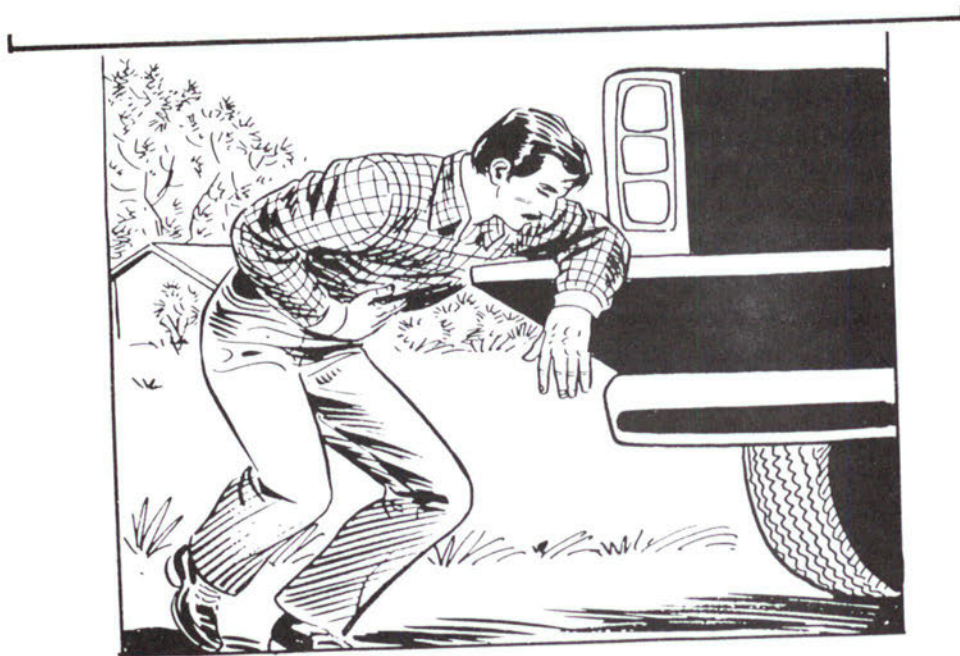
Yog tias koj nqus tau cov pa tshuaj,



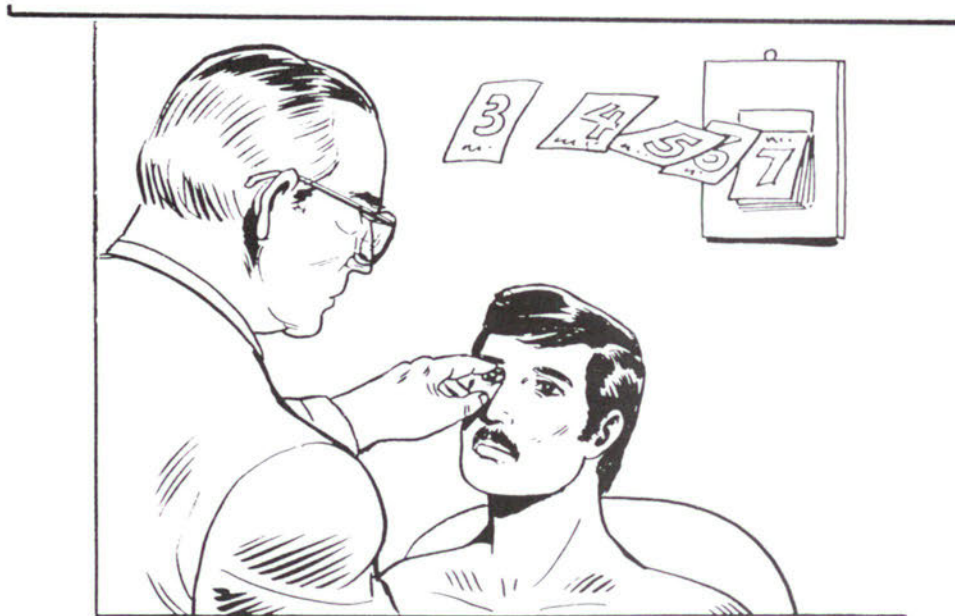
Cov tshuaj (Pesticides) no txeej rau koj tej tawv nqaij lawm ces yuav ua koj muaj mob loj thiab nws yog ib yam teebmeem uas cov neeg ua liaj ua teb pheej raug.



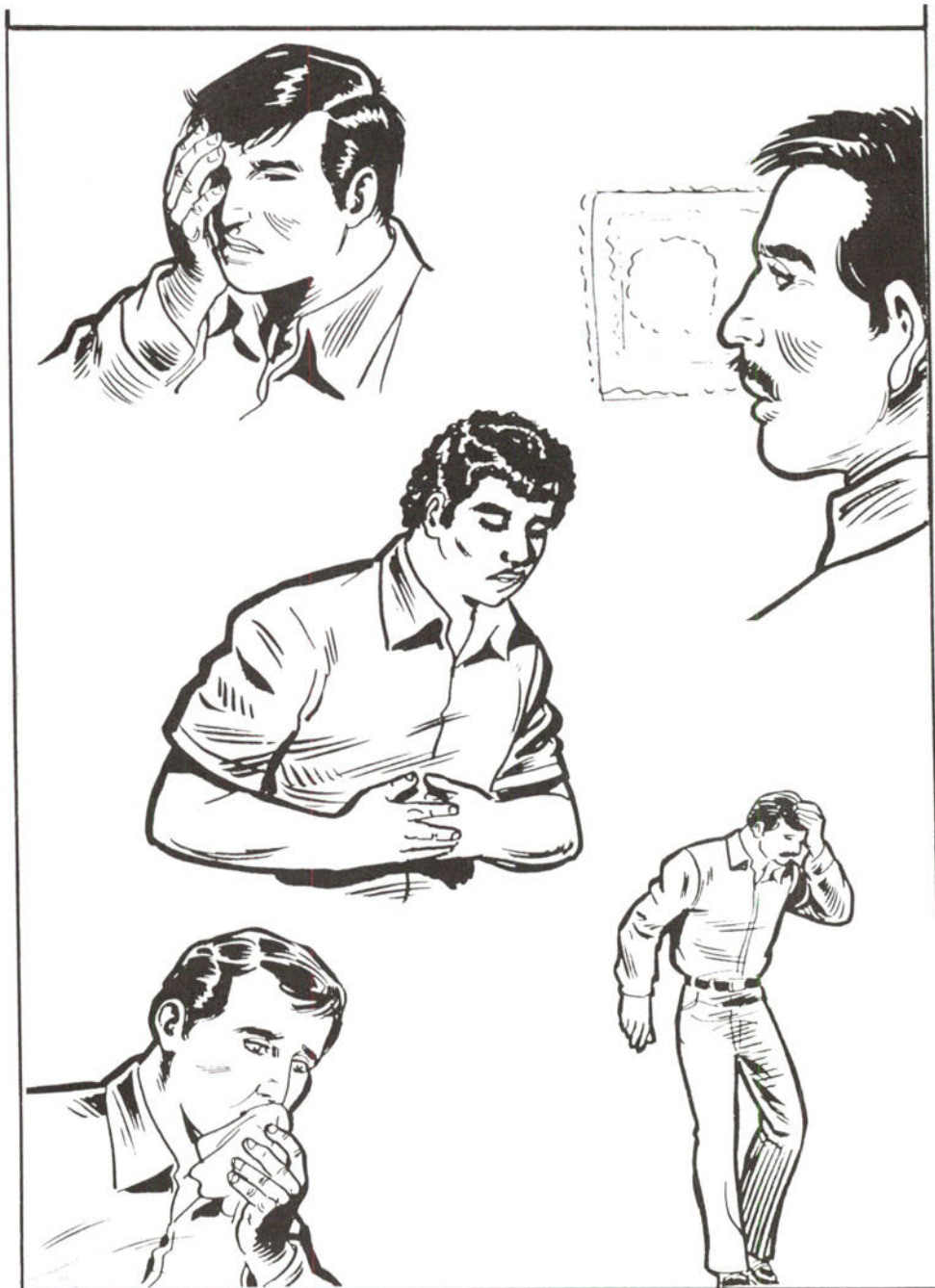
Yog koj tau cov tshuaj tua kab (Pesticides) no rau hauv koj lub cev lawm ces nws ua rau koj muaj mob tamsim ntawv.



Los yog muaj tejzaum kuj ntev niaj ntau hli, thiab ntau xyoo mus nws mam ua rau koj xeeb mob tuaj.



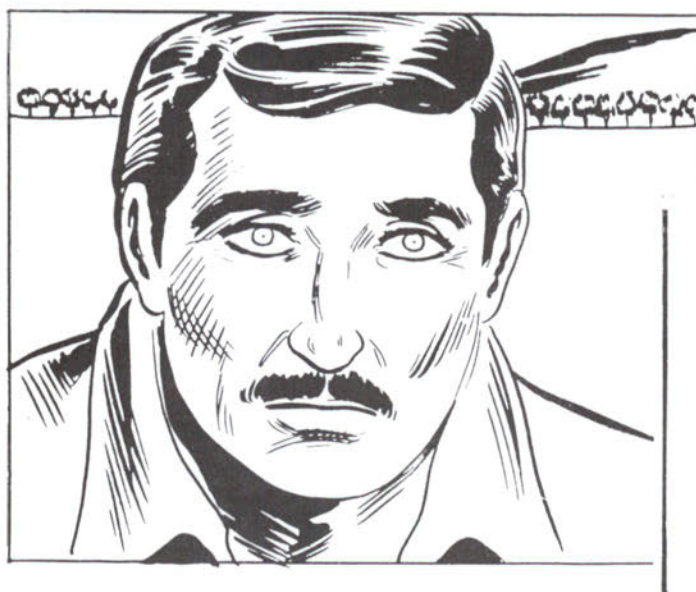
Yog thaum koj tau tej pa tshuaj tua kab lawm mas yuav ua rau koj sab, nkees, dias taub hau, kiv taub hau, tsis pomkev, xeev siab, ntuav tawm thiab ua rau koj raws plab tuaj.

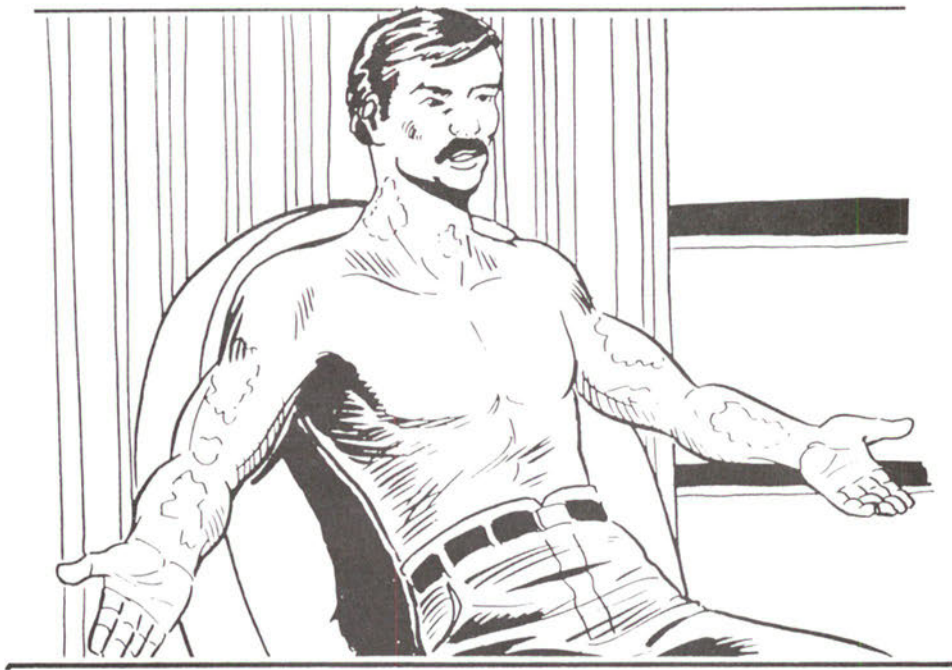




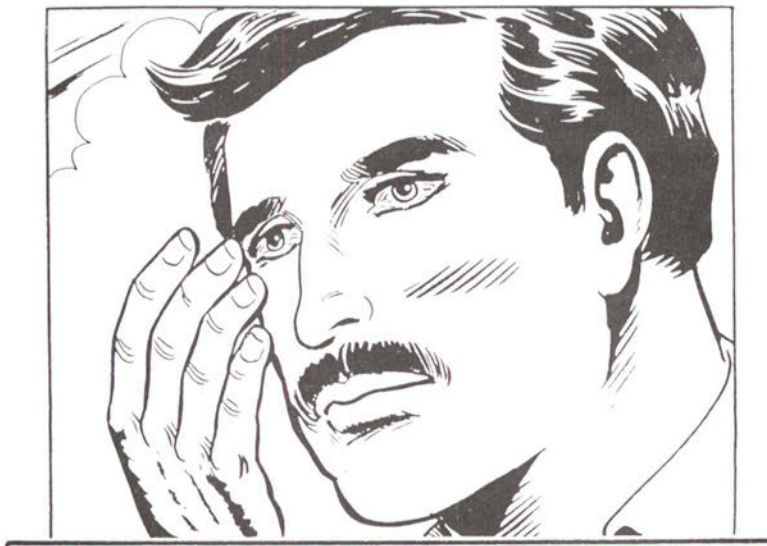
yog ib yam tshuaj lo yus xwb, tabsis kuj ua rau yus raug mob hnav tshaj plaws, nws ua rau yus tawm hws heev, los qaub ncaug, tsis zoo ua pa, tej leeg txhav tag thiab kuj ua rau yus tsis nco qab.

Yog thaum cov tshuaj (Pesticides) lom yus lawm kuj ua rau yus lub ntsiab muag me me heev tuaj lawm.





Kuj muaj tej yam nroj los yog tej tsob ntoo kuj tom yus ib yam li tej tshuaj tua kab thiab.

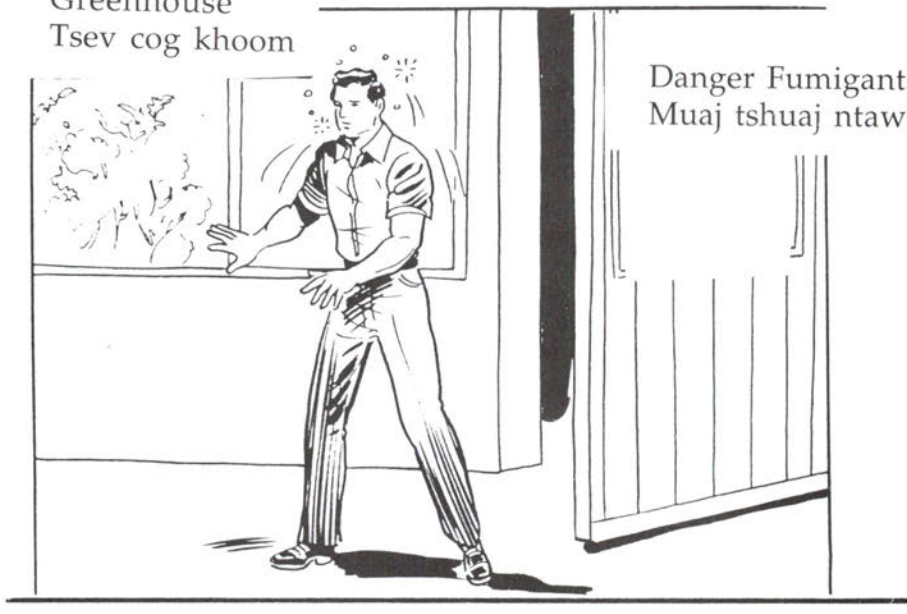


Los yog ntshawb ntshawb yus lub qhov muag heev ces yus lub qhov muag kuj puas thiab.

Cov pa tshuaj (Methyl Bromide) thiab cov (Aluminum Phosphide) Yuav txov yus yog tias yus nqus tau nws, los yog thaum nws nkag rau yus tej tawv nqaij lawm. Thaum no yuav ua rau yus tej siabntsws, yus lub cev yuav puas mus.



Greenhouse
Tsev cog khoom



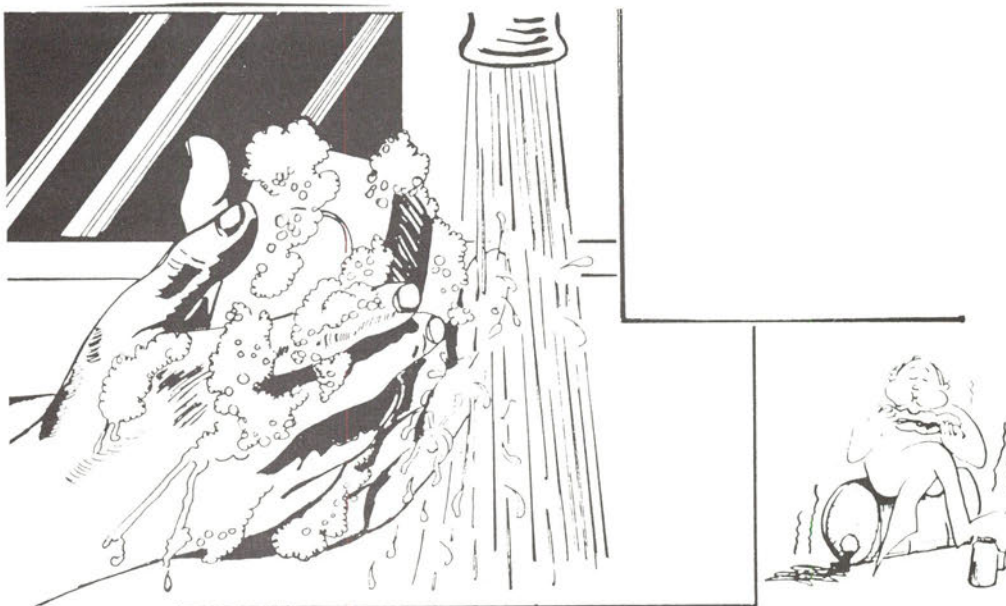
Danger Fumigation in progress
Muaj tshuaj ntawmno txav deb

Tus neeg raug pa tshuaj lom nws hais lus thiab mus kev zoo li tus neeg qaug dej qaug cawv.

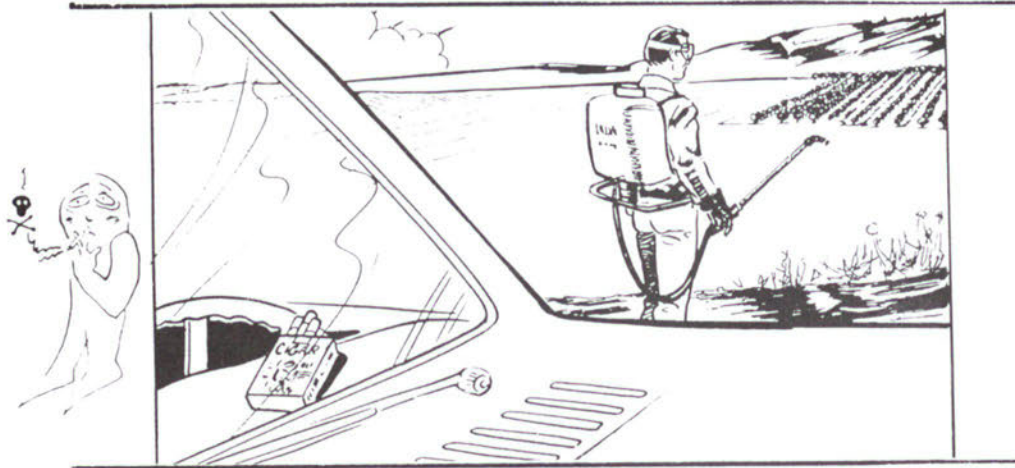
Yog tias koj xyuam xim thaum koj siv tshuaj tua kab los yog koj ua hauj lwmm ze rau tej thaj chaw luag tua tshuaj tag lawm koj yuav tsis raug tshuaj ntau.



Ua li no, yog tias koj tau siv tshuaj tua kab los yog koj ua haujlwm ze tej chaw tua tshuaj, koj yuav tsum muab xabnpus thiab tej dej huv los ntxuav tes kom huv huv tso mam noj khoom, haus luamyeeb, mam pleev tshuaj tsw qab thiab mam siv chaw tawm rooj. Tsis txhob noj khoom ntawm thaj chaw tua tshuaj los yog chaw tov tshuaj.



Pa tshuaj kuj nkag tau rau koj tej luamyeeb haus tibi, koj tsi txhob nqa luamyeeb mus tom qhov chaw tua tshuaj, yuav tsum muab luamyeeb cia tej chaw cov pa tshuaj los nkag tsis tau rau. Koj yuav tau mus nyob tej qhov chaw kom deb mam haus luamyeeb.



Yog koj yeej tsis tau tua tshuaj kiag li es koj mus ze rau tej qho chaw luag tua tshuaj tag rau lawm ces koj cov ris tsho yuav lo tej tshuaj ntawv mas koj yuav tsum hloov ris tsho txhua hnuv thiab muab ntshua tso mam li hnav.



Tsis txhob pub leejtwg kov koj cov ris tsho koj hnav ua teb li.



Da dej kom huv, ces mam hnav dua lwm cev ris tsho tshiab thaum koj ua haujlwm los.



Tsis txhob noj tej khoom nyob hauv tej teb, yuav tau noog tus tswv teb los yog tus saib xyuas koj tso mam noj tsam ho muaj tshuaj lo ntawm tej khoom ntawv ces ho ua rau koj muaj mob tuaj.



Tsis txhob nqa tej khoom noj tom teb los tsev, yog tias koj yeej paub tseeb noj tau thiab es yeej tsis muaj tshuaj lawm no ces mam nqa los tsev.



Thaum koj tua tshuaj tag lawm koj yuav tau tos kom ntev hnuv tso mam li mus tau rau hauv qhov chaw ntawv. Yog tias koj pom muaj ib daim phiaj qhia tias tsis pub nkag mus, es yog tias koj tseem nkag mus thiab ces koj kawg mob xwb. Tej zaum mas lawv kuj tsis muaj daim phiaj qhia thiab tabsis ua ntej koj yuav nkag mus ntawv koj yuav tsum tau noog tus saib xyuas koj tso mam mus hauv daim teb.

Yog tias koj los yog leejtwg tau mob thaum ua teb ntawv, koj yuav tau qhia tus saib xyuas koj tam sim ntawv. Tus tswv saib xyuas koj ntawv nws thiaj paub tias puas yog koj qaug tshuaj. Tus tswvteb yuav tsum muab ib daim ntawv qhia kws tshuaj xov tooj, chaw nyob uas ze thaj chaw koj ua num ntawv. Yuav tau kawm, xyuas saib daim ntawv qhia no nyob rau qhovtwg thiab xyaum siv thiaj yuav paub.



Yog hais tias cov tshuaj tua kab no txeej mus ntub leejtwg cov khaub ncaws lawm. Yuav tau muab hle tawm thiab muab xabnpus los ntxuav thiab muab dej los ntxuav ib ce huvsi. Yuav hle kom sai thiaj yuav tsis ua mob rau tus neeg ntawv.

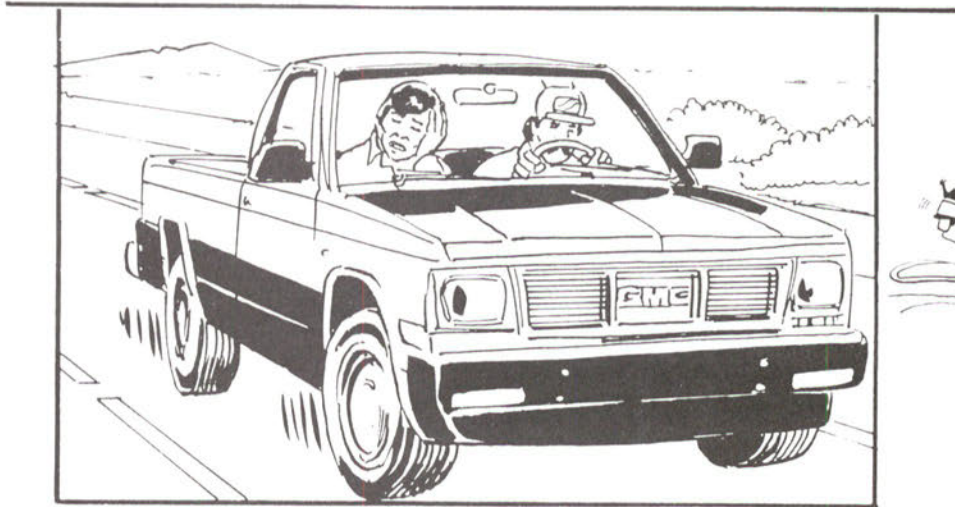


Yog tias tshuaj nkag rau hauv leejtwg qhov muag lawm no yuav tau muab dej txias txias los ntxuav li 15 (minutes) nathi.



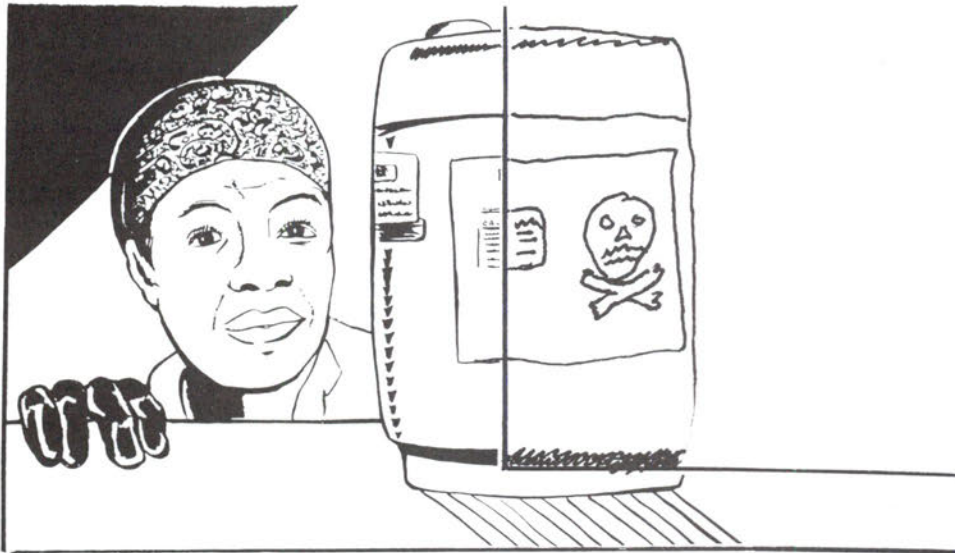
Yog tias nqos tau tshuaj (Pesticides) lawm no yuav tau muab lub phlaub tshuaj ntawv nyeem saib puas muaj qhov qhia tias yuav pab cawm li cas rau li cas thiaj pab tau.

Yog leejtwg nqos tau cov tshuaj no lawm thiab yog tshuaj nkag leejtwg qhov muag los yog, thiab ntub nws lawm los yog, yuav tau koj nws mus cuag kws tshuaj sai sai. Tus neeg raug ntawv tsis txhob mus tus kheej es cia lwm tus neeg mam tsav tsheb koj nws mus. Cov tshuaj (Pesticides) no yog leejtwg raug ces cia li ua mob tamsim ntawv lawm.



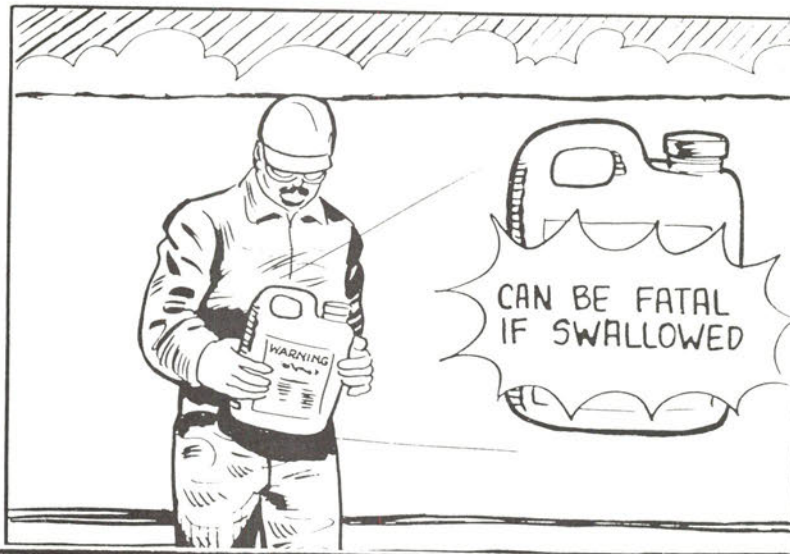
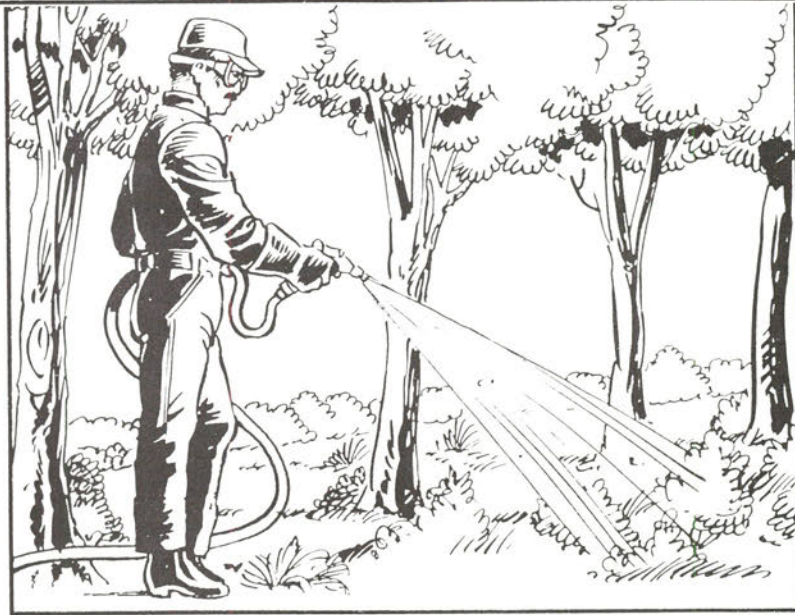
Yuav tau nqa lub phlaub tshuaj ntawv mus rau kws tshuaj xyuas los yog saib koj puas paub lub npe cov tshuaj ntawv. Tus kws tshuaj thiaj li paub tias tus neeg raug tshuaj lom no yog yam tshuaj twg tiag thiaj pab cawm tau.

Yog tias koj tov tshuaj, ntim tshuaj los yog tua tshuaj, muab tej twj tua tshuaj kho los yog muab ntxuav mas yuav tau kawm saib daim ntawv qhia hais li cas, yuav tau ua kom raws li daim ntawv qhia nov. (1) Tej twj siv los pab tiv thaiv yus. (2) Kom tsis txhob pub muaj teebmeem los raug yus. (3) Yam yuav xub pab tau rau yus thaum yus ntsib teebmeem.



Cov tau hais los saum no thiab cov ntsiab lus nej pom los no nyob muaj txhua daim ntawv qhia txog tshuaj yog daim (Label). Qhov no qhia hais tias yuav muaj xwm txheej yog tias nej tsis xyuam xim mas nej yuav raug, yuav tsum ceevfaj.

Lub ntsiab lus tias (Caution) los qhia tias cov tshuaj no yuav tau ceevfaj, yog koj tsis xyuam xim tiag cov tshuaj ntawv tseem txov tau koj mob sai kawg thiab.



Lub ntsiab lus tias (Warning) no Qhia tias cov tshuaj ntawv muaj zog heev yog koj nqos tau li ibntsis diav xwb ces nws yuav txov tau koj txoj sia.

Lo lus tias (Danger) thiab lo hais tias (poison) cov tshuaj tua kab no yuav muaj teebmeem rau koj yog tias koj tsis txawj siv, nws yuav ua koj qaug tshuaj thiab cov tshuaj no nrog ob peb tee rau yus xwb los tej zaum nws kuj txov tau yus txoj sia thiab ua rau yus sab kawg li lawm.



Muaj ntau ntau yam tshuaj tua kabmob los siv, yog thaum koj pom daim ntawv lo ntawm lub hnab tshuaj hais tias (Danger) no, koj yuav tsum siv thiab ua kom raws li luag daim ntawv qhia koj siv cov tshuaj. Yog tias koj tua cov tshuaj no, koj tus saib xyuas koj yuav tau kom lwm leej lwm tus hu koj hais lus sib noog li ntawm txhua txhua 2 xuajmoo txwmnkaus. Yuav tau hu xovtooj los nrog koj tham kiag kom thiaj paub meej tias koj tsis muaj teebmeem koj yeej O.K, mas yog tias hmo ntuj no yuav tau los hu kiag koj thiab tham nrog koj txhua txhua xuajmoo.



Yog thaum muaj los lus hais tias (Danger) no nyob ntawm lub thoob rau tshuaj lawm koj yuav muab txoj hlua hliv tshuaj ntsaws kom zoo zoo mam li tso tshuaj los rau hauv lub thoob ntim tshuaj. Tsam cov tshuaj txeej ces koj ho tau pa tshuaj. Yog tias koj muab lub thoob tshuaj loj heev los mus hliv rau lub me me li (1 gallon) xwb los koj yuav tau xyuam xim kom zoo.



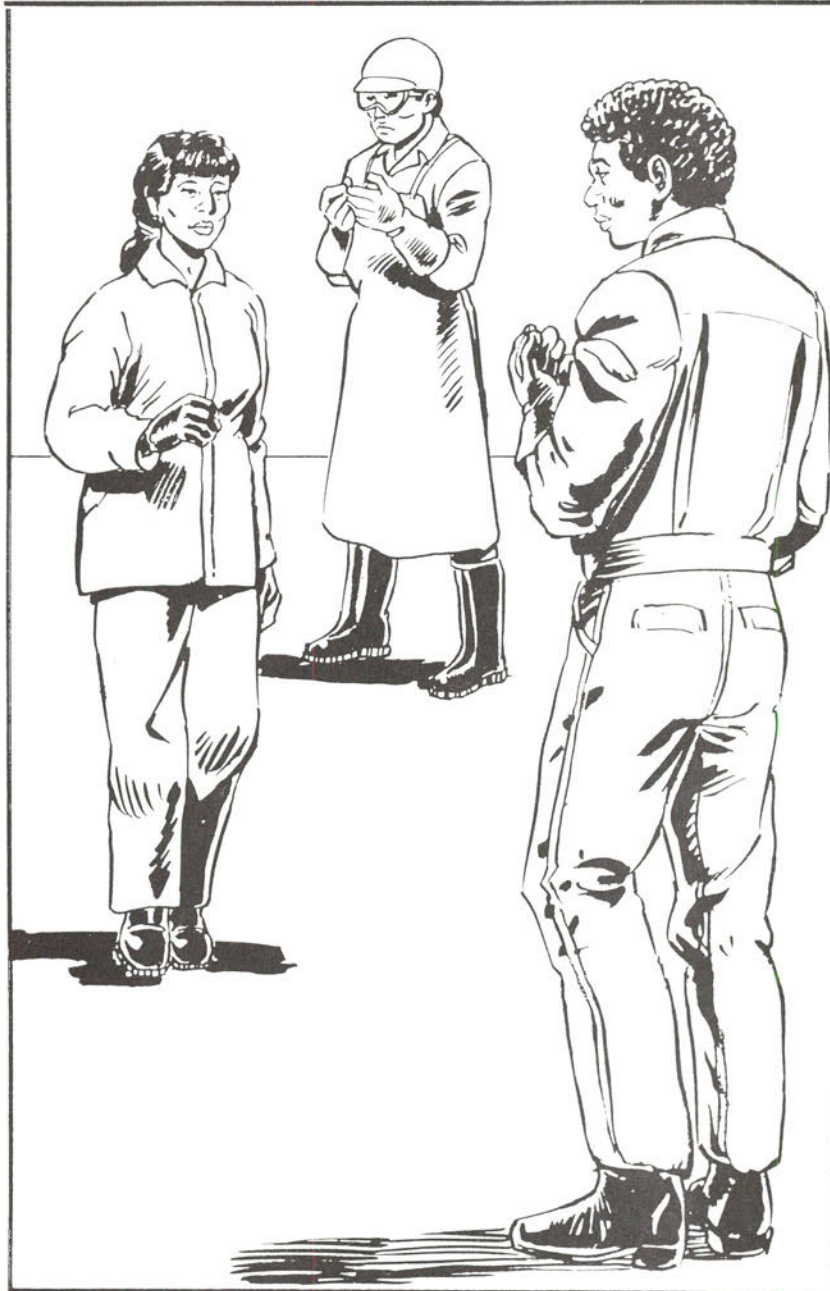
Tsis pub cov neeg hnub nyoog qi dua 18 xyoo tua cov tshuaj no li, vim yog txoj cai tsis pub siv, cov khoom siv li lub looj ntsejmuag ua pa, lub looj qhov ncauj qhov ntswg thiab looj kom tas yus lub cev tej no txwv tsis pub lawv siv.

Nco qab ntsoov tias tshuaj tua kab (Pesticides) yuav ua rau koj mob yog tias nws lo koj thiab thaum koj ua pa es nqus tau. Tus saib xyua koj yuav tsum muab ris tsho hnav tiv thaiv koj tus kheej rau koj, thiab tej twj siv rau koj raws li koj txoj haujlwm koj ua ntawv xwb.



Kev tiv thaiv tshuaj (Chemical) yog yus siv hnab loojtes thiab rau tsom iav qhovmuag. Yuav siv txhua txhua yam khoom tiv thaiv los pab tiv thaiv thaum koj siv tshuaj. Tab txawm luag tsis hais los yus yuav tsum tau siv los pab yus, muaj tejzaum luag yeej tsis qhia kom yus siv khoom tiv thaiv los pab es yog yus siv los pab los hajyam zoo xwb.

Cov khoom los tiv thaiv tshuaj (Chemical) yog ntaub yas, tsho yas, daim khiab yus xubntiag los yog tej zaum kuj tag nrho ib ces ris tsho, tej khau looj (boot) hnab looj tes thiab tej tsom iav qhov muag ua haujlwm.

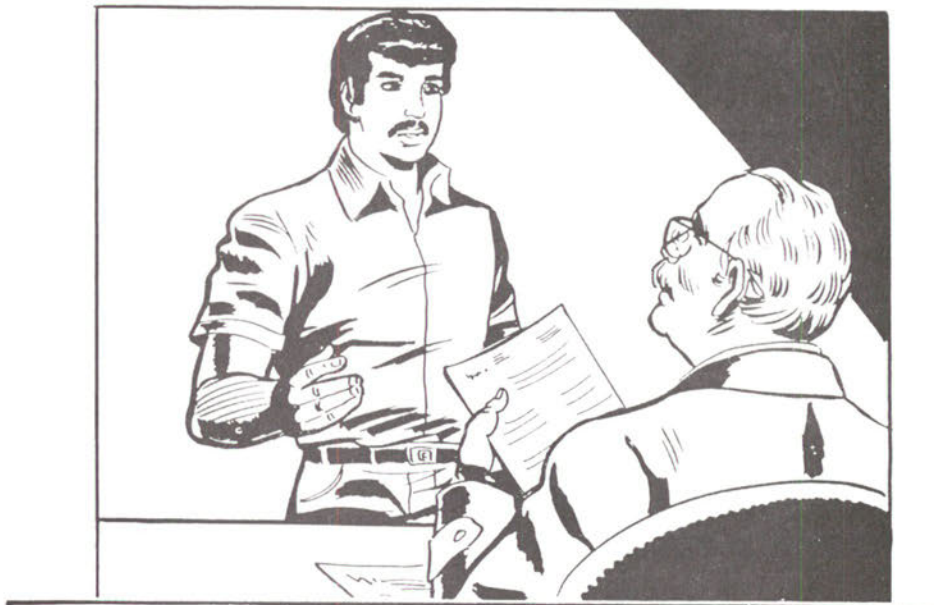
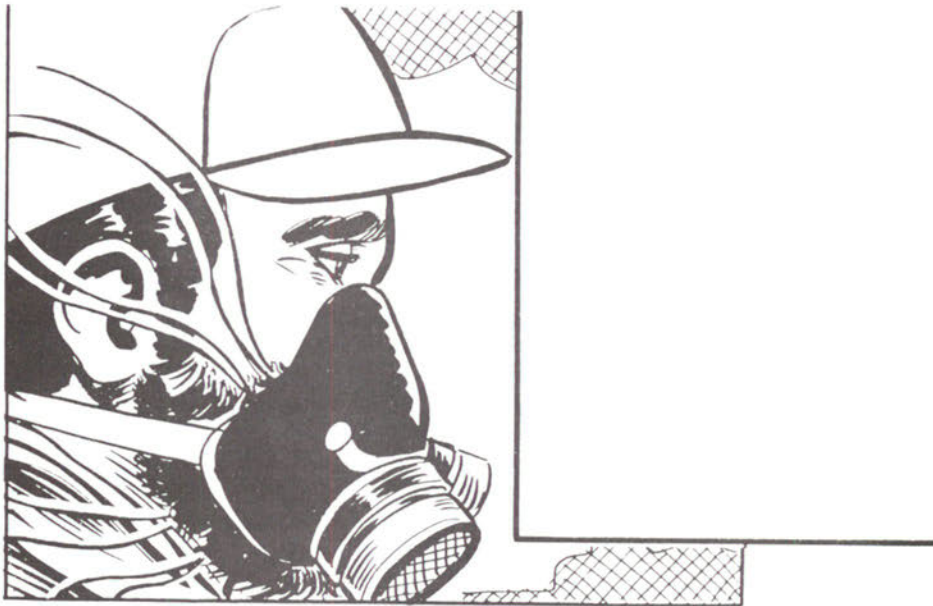


Cov khoom los tiv thaiv thaum yus tua tshuaj mas muaj xws li lub tsom iav looj qhovmuag, lub khwb ntsejmuag thiab lub looj qhov ncauj qhov ntswg kom yus thiaj nqus tsis tau pa tshuaj thaum yus tua tshuaj.



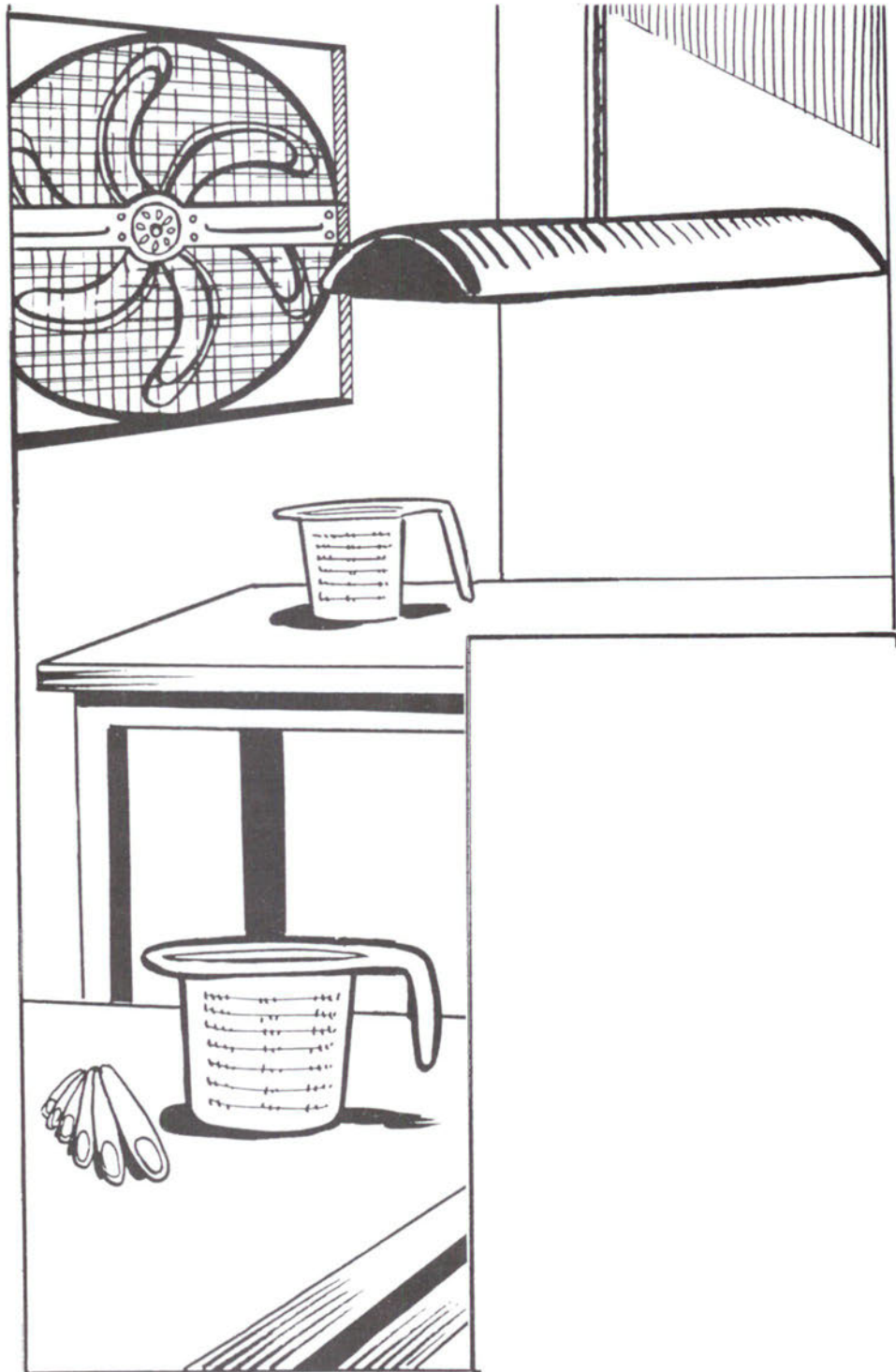
Lub looj qhov ncauj qhov ntswg ntawd muaj ib lub lim (filter) los lim tej pa tshuaj kom pas los tsis tau hauv yus qhov ncauj. Lub (filter) lim no tsuas kav li 8 xuajmoo xwb. Mas yuav tau hloov lub ntawv txhua txhua txhia 8 xuajmoo los yog hloov ua ntej, es yog thaum koj hnov tsw tshuaj lawm ces tsis zoo lawm. Yog koj muab siv li ib pliag kiag xwb los ib pliag ntawm ib hnub ntawv koj yuav tau muab hloov lub lim (filter) ntawv txhua hnub koj muab siv.

Cov khwb qhov ncauj qhov ntswg no feem ntau yeej haum koj ntsej muag. Yog tias koj muaj fwjtxwv, koj ho paig txig los yog muaj caws pliaj mas yuav tsis haum koj. Tus saib xyuas koj yuav tau qhia siv lub khwb qhov ncauj qhov ntswg kom ua haujlwm zoo rau koj siv.



Yog tias koj ua haujlwm es yuav tsum siv lub looj qhov ncauj qhov ntswg ntawv no ces tus saib xyuas koj yuav kom koj mus sau koj lub npe cia hais tias koj yeej looj tau thiab siv tau yam tiv thaiv koj ntawv, koj tsi txhob rau lub no yog tias koj tsis zoo ua pa lawm. Yog koj paub tias koj muaj teebmeem txog kev ua pa no ces yuav tsum tau mus nrog koj tus kws tshuaj tham tso mam los sau npe ntawm daim ntawv siv tshuaj.

Siv khoom tiv thaiv yus mas kawg muaj ib qhov xwb thiaj tsis muaj teebmeem rau yus thaum yus siv tshuaj. Koj yuav tsum paub thiaj tsis muaj teebmeem. Tshuaj yog ib yam uas ua kom yus qaug thiab lom yus xwb. Yuav tau muab ntsuas kom zoo ntawm tej qhov chaw pomkev thiab muaj cua zoo los yog mus ntsuas nraum zoov. Yuav tsum muaj teeb ci pomkev Lamlug thiab yuav tsum muaj chaw dim pa tawm.



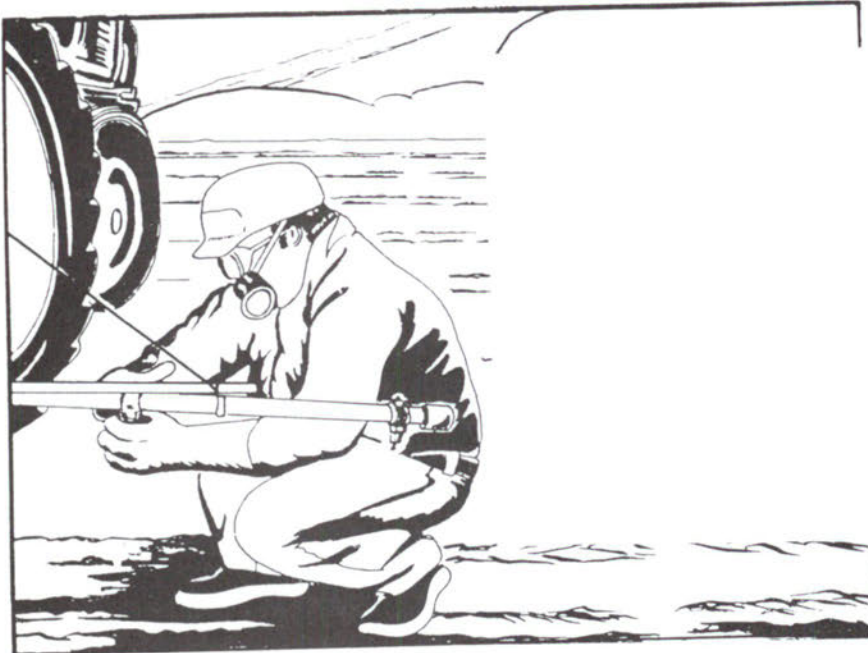
Khaws ib rab txiab los yog ib rab riam cia rau hauv qhov chaw cia tshuaj cia tho tshuaj yog tias koj tsis xuas riam los yog txiab los txiav es yog koj xuas tes dua ces cov pa tshuaj yuav ya tuaj lo koj lub cev thiab yuav nkag qhov ncauj qhov ntswg, yuav nkag rau yus tej siab tej ntsws.



Thaum koj tho tau lawm ces muab lub tais luj los ntsuas txawb kom zoo mam hliv tshuaj rau. Luj tshuaj li no mas tshuaj thiaj tsis txeej ntub koj. Tsis txhob muab tais luj txawb siab los yog txawb txij li koj qhovmuag.



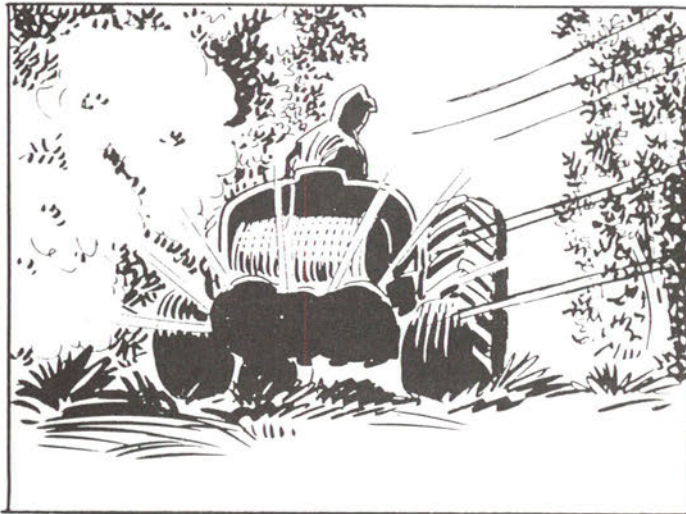
Tsis txhob nqa tej thoob tshuaj hnyav uas koj yuav hwj tsis taus koj yuav tsum hais kom lwm tus neeg los mus pab koj.



Muab tshawb xyuas saib koj cov khoom ntim tshuaj puas sib dhos thiaj paub tias tseem zoo siv, kom tej khoom siv ntawv tseem ua haujlwm zoo. Tej khoom kuj txawj plam yog tias plam lawm ces koj yuav lo tej tshuaj tua kab (Pesticides) ntawv. Koj yuav tau kho kom zoo muab sim kaw thiab qhib saib puas kaw tau qhib tau zoo heev lawm mam coj mus siv.

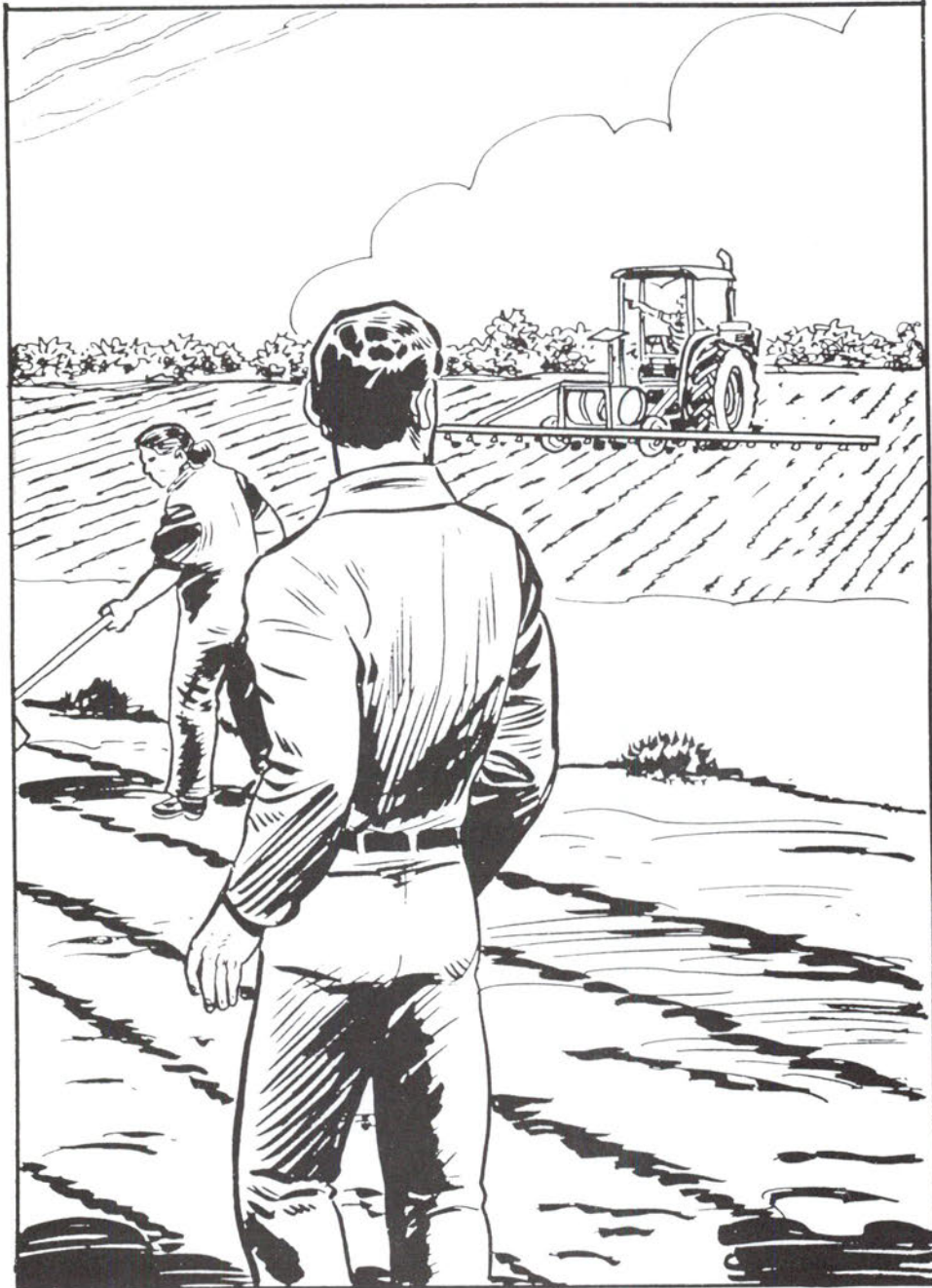


Siv pas dig hniav los yog lwm yam tog pas me los dig lub qhov txuas tshuaj es yog koj xuas pas ntse dig ces yuav ua rau lub no puas. Tsis txhob muab hle yuav xuas qhov ncauj tshuab yuav tsis zoo rau koj tus kheej. Yog koj siv tus pas dig hniav los dig lub qhov txuas tshuaj no tas lawm no thov muab pov tseg tsis txhob muab dig hniav lawm.

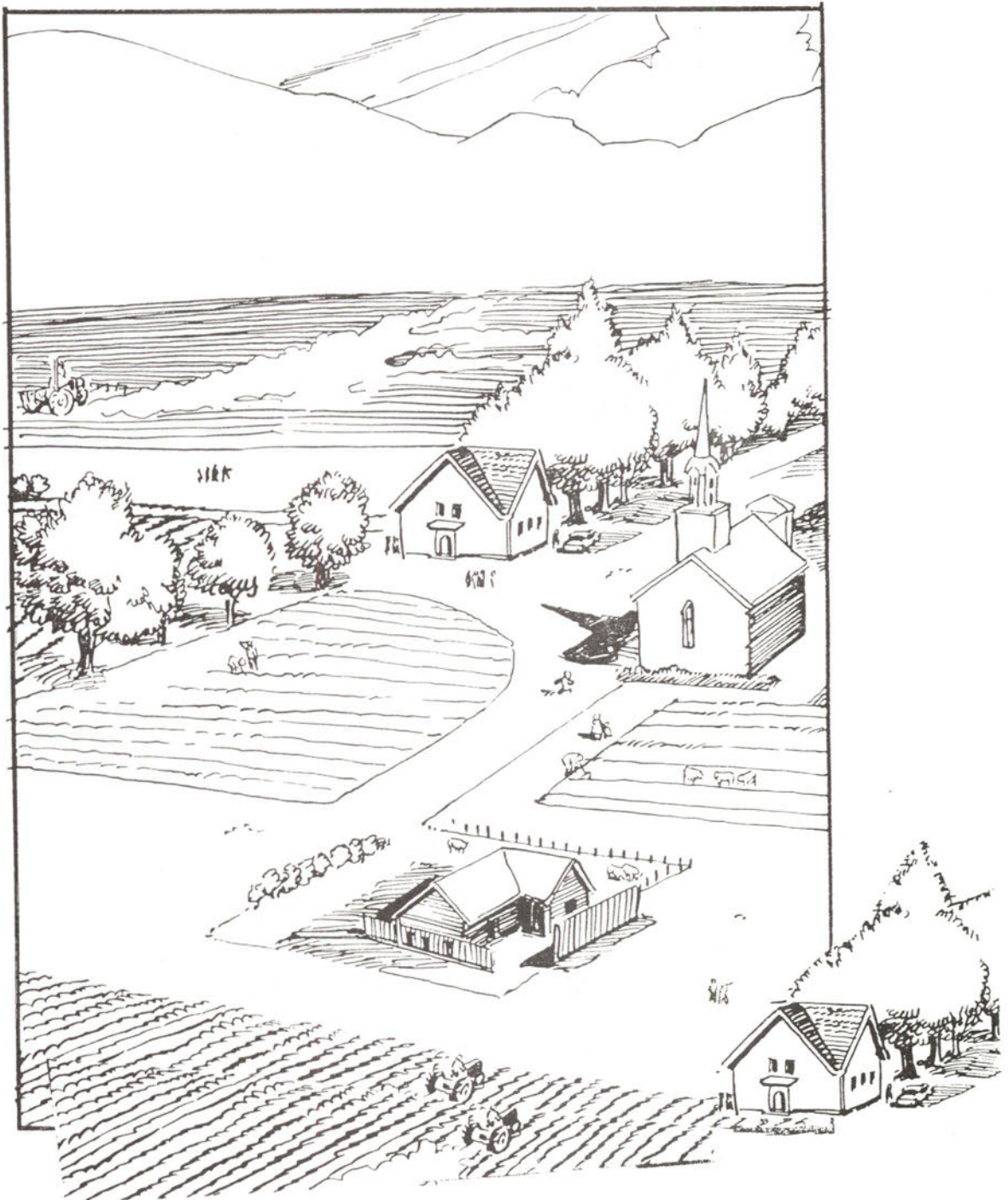


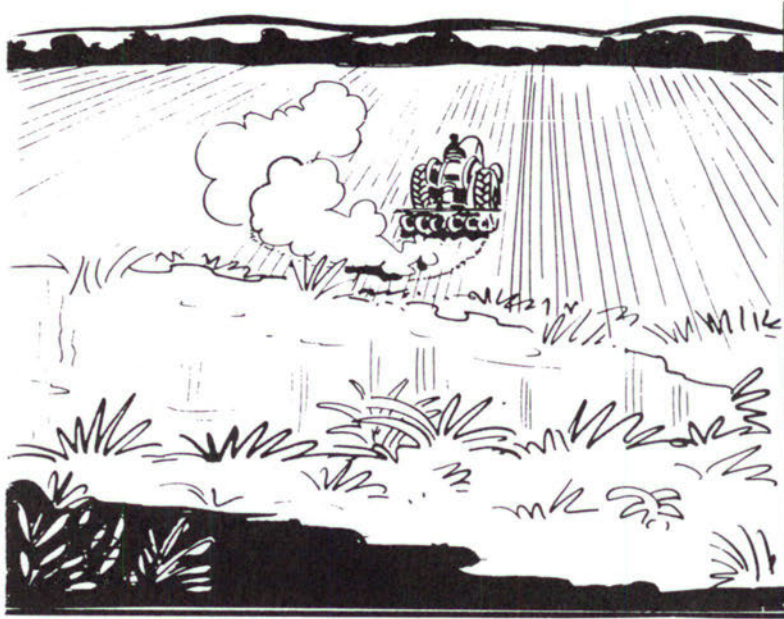
Tsis txhob tua tshuaj thaum cua hlob. Nws yuav ua teebmeem thiab tsis raws li txoj cai tua tshuaj lawm. Yog tias cua tuaj twb tsis hlob los yeej tsis zoo tua tshuaj vim rau qhov tias cov tshuaj (Pesticides) no yua ya mus ces yuav ua teebmeem thiab yuav txhaum luag txoj cai.

Thaum twg koj npaj tau yuav tua tshuaj koj yuav tsum paub meej tias tsis muaj neeg nyob ntawm thaj chaw uas koj yuav tua tshuaj ntawv. Tsis txhob tso tej hnab tshuaj rau ntawm tej uas koj tsis nyob lawm.

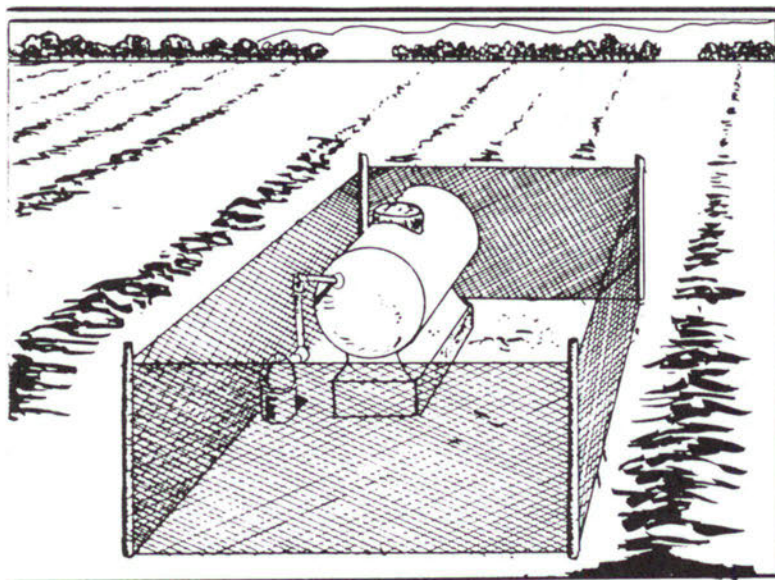


Koj yuav tsum paub meej tsis pub tej tib neeg, tej tsiaj txhu, thiab tej thaj
chaw neeg nyob raug tshuaj thaum koj tua tshuaj.





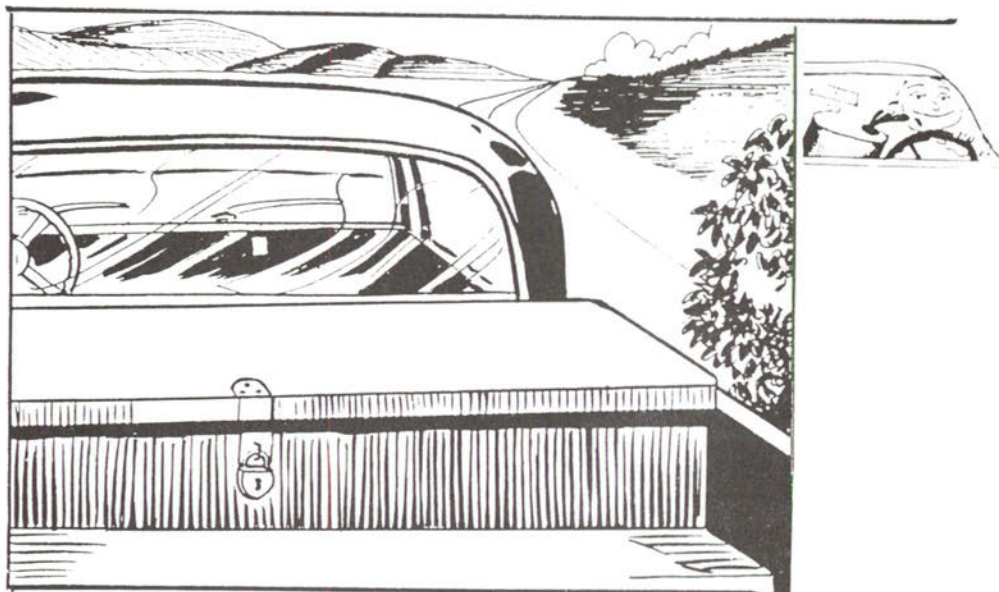
Tsis txhob pub tshuaj tua kab txeej rau tej lub qhov dej haus thiab tsis txhob lam tov tshuaj rau ntawm tej kwjdeg tsam tshuaj ntwms mus rau tej pasdej, tej dej ntwms thiab thov tsis pub tov tshuaj ntim tshuaj los yog ntxuav tej twj rau tshuaj ze tej qhov dej. Cov (Pesticides) no yuav txeej tau rau tej dej hauv qhov av ces thaum no nws xyaw nrog tej dej lawm.



Lub tsev cia tshuaj mas yuav tau muab ntsuas phoo los xauv nraim xwb thiab yuav tau lo ib daim phiaj qhia hais tias lub tsev no yog qhov chawcia tshuaj xwb kom txhua leej txhua tus thiaj paub tias tshuaj nyob rau hauv tiag.



Tsis txhob muab tshuaj tua kab txawb ze ntawm yus qhov chaw tsav tsheb ib sab, yuav tau muab txawb kom ruaj thiab khov rau ib qho chaw nraim thiaj tsis ntub rau leej twg yog hais tias nws nchuav los, los yog txaws tuaj.



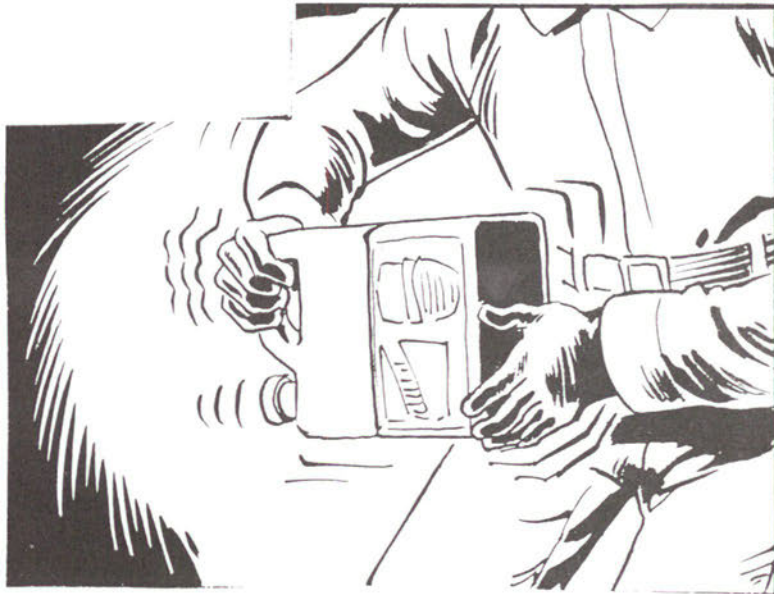


Thaum koj siv tas lawm cov thoob rau tshuaj koj yuav tau muab cia rau tej qhov chaw kom zoo. Tus saib xyuas koj yuav tau qhia rau koj tias yuav ua li cas rau li cas. Tabsis kuj muaj ntau ntau yam kev qhia cia tshuaj mas txhua leej txhua tus yuav tau xyaum ua kom raws li qhov luag tau qhia cia.

Cov thoob rau tshuaj tua kab thaum koj siv tas lawm yuav tau muab ntxuav li peb zaug dej yaug lub thoob ntawv thiab muab dej ntim rau li (5 gallon) los yog li ib nta thoob tseg.



Muab lub hau kaw kom ceev ces muab co kom cov dej thiaj yaug tas lub thoob rau tshuaj ntawv.



Muab dej ntim rau hauv lub thawv tshuag tshuaj kom txij li ib nta ces muab lub thawv dov mus dov los ces mam tso dej tawm, mas ua li no ob peb zaug thiaj huv. Vim yog lub thawv rau tshuaj ntawv loj thiab hnav heev.



Cov phlaub tshuaj no txawm muab ncho ob peb zaug los lub phlaub yeej tseem lo tshuaj mas tsis txhob lam muab coj los siv ntim lwm yam khoom. Kawg yuav muab khaws cia rau ib kem es muab xauv cia xwb. Yog cov phlaub ntawv ces muab hlawv xwb tabsis nco ntsoov tias cov pa ntawv yog ib yam uas tsis zoo nws kuj txov tau yus thiab mas ceevfaj.



Yog hais tias muaj tshuaj nchuav ntawm qhov chaw koj ua haujlwm. Koj yuav tsum kom lwm tus neeg ua haujlwm nrog koj ntawv mus hais qhia rau tus saib xyuas koj los xyuas. Tsis txhob khiav tawm ntawm thaj chaw ntawv tabsis yuav tau txav kom deb mentsis tsam koj ho nqus tau cov pa tshuaj ntawv. Yog tias muaj cua hlob koj yuav tau sawv ntawm sab cua tuaj xwb koj thiaj tsis raug pa tshuaj. Yog koj tsis muaj khoom los tiv thaiv koj ces tsis txhob mus muab cheb thiab tsis txhob muab dej txuag rau vim yog cov tshuaj no yuav mus ntub rau tom tej ces yuav paug ntau yam tuaj.



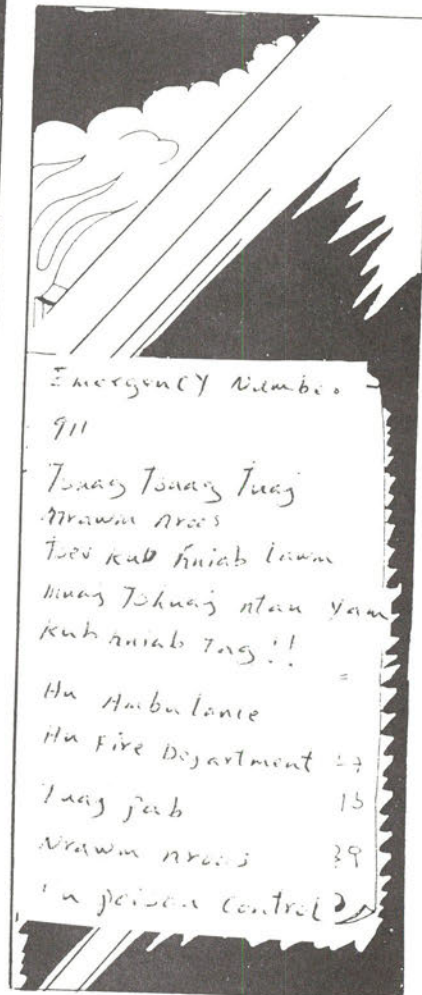
Muab hmoov ntoo los nphoo tom tej ntug tuaj kom cov kua tshuaj thiaj tsis ntwis mus deb ces mam nphoo zui zus los rau hauv plauv kom tas. Cov hmoov ntoo thiaj nqus tau cov kua tshuaj ntawv.



Thaum no koj mam muab cheb tawm ces ntim cia rau hauv lub hnab yas zawm ncauj. Vim tias cov tshuaj tua ka no yog hom uas muaj zog heev, yog thaum nchua ntau lawm mas yuav tau hu cov neeg txawj tu tuaj cheb thaj chaw ntawv.



Thaum hluavtaws kub mas yog ib qho xwm loj kawg kiag thiab vim cov pa tshuaj yuav tsw tuaj. Yuav tau hu cov tub ceev xwm tua hluav taws tuaj tua hluavtaws lawv thiaj muaj khoom tiv thaiv zoo.



Emergency Number

911

Tuag Tuag Tuag

Mrawn nroos

Tuag kub hniab lawm

huag tshuaj ntawm yam

kub hniab tag!!

Ha Ambulance

Ha Fire Department 27

Tuag jax 15

Mrawn nroos 39

Ha poison control 27

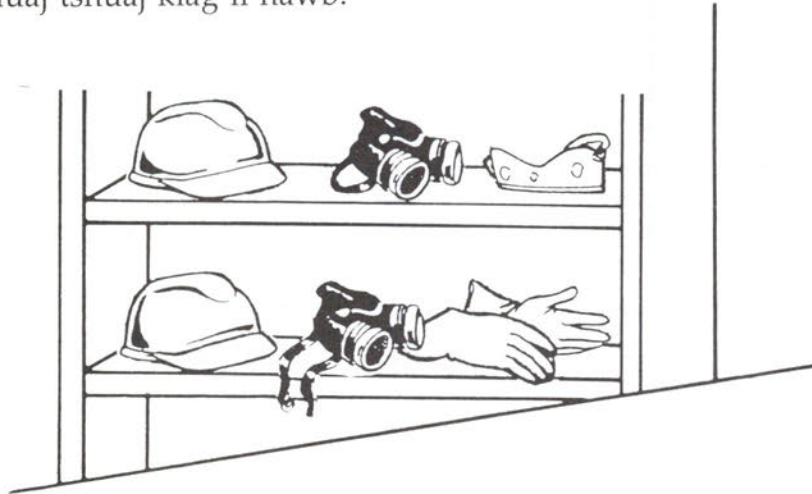
Thaum koj siv tas koj tej cuavyeej tiv thaiv koj lawm, koj yuav tau muab xabnpus thiab dej los ntxuav. Txhua zaum koj siv tej hnab loojtes los yog tej khoom koj siv tiv thaiv koj ntawv tas lawm koj yuav tau muab tu husi cia tseg. Muab koj tej hnab loojtes ntxuav sab hauv thiab sab nrauv kom huv huv ces khaws muab cia rau qhov chaw kom tsis txhob muaj tej tshuaj nyob ze. Txhob muab koj tej cuab yeej uas yog yas los ziaab tshavntuj tsam tshav kub ces ua rau yam khoom ntawv tsis zoo.



Khaws Koj cov khoom cia rau tej qhov chaw zoo. Muab tshawb xyuas saib koj lub hnab loojtes puas muaj to qhov. Xyuas koj tej twj looj qhov ncauj qhov ntswg thiab lub kauj kaw cua puas tseem zoo, saib puas muaj tej yam puas, thiab saib koj lub khwb ntsej muag puas tseem zoo lawm thiab. Yog muaj tej yam tsis zoo koj yuav tau muab hloov los yog qhia rau tus saib xyuas koj. Tsis txhob lam looj tej cuabyeej tsis zoo mus ua haujlwm tsam muaj teebmeem rau koj tus kheej.



Muab koj tej cuabyeej tiv thaiv tshuaj khaws cia rau ib qho chaw kom zoo tsis pub muaj tshuaj kiag li nawb.



Hloov koj cov ris tsho thaum koj ua haujlwm tiav lawm. Koj cev ris tsho tiv thaiv koj ntawv yuav tsum muab rau tus tswv saib xyuas koj koj mus ntshua es koj yuav tsum hnav cev tshiab txhua txhua hnuv koj mus ua haujlwm. Tejzaum tus tswv saib xyuas koj ntawv kuj muaj tej ris tsho uas twb tsis zoo lawm rau koj uas nws zoo muab pov tseg lawm xwb, yog thaum lo tshuaj ces tsis zoo yuav tsum muab pov tseg.

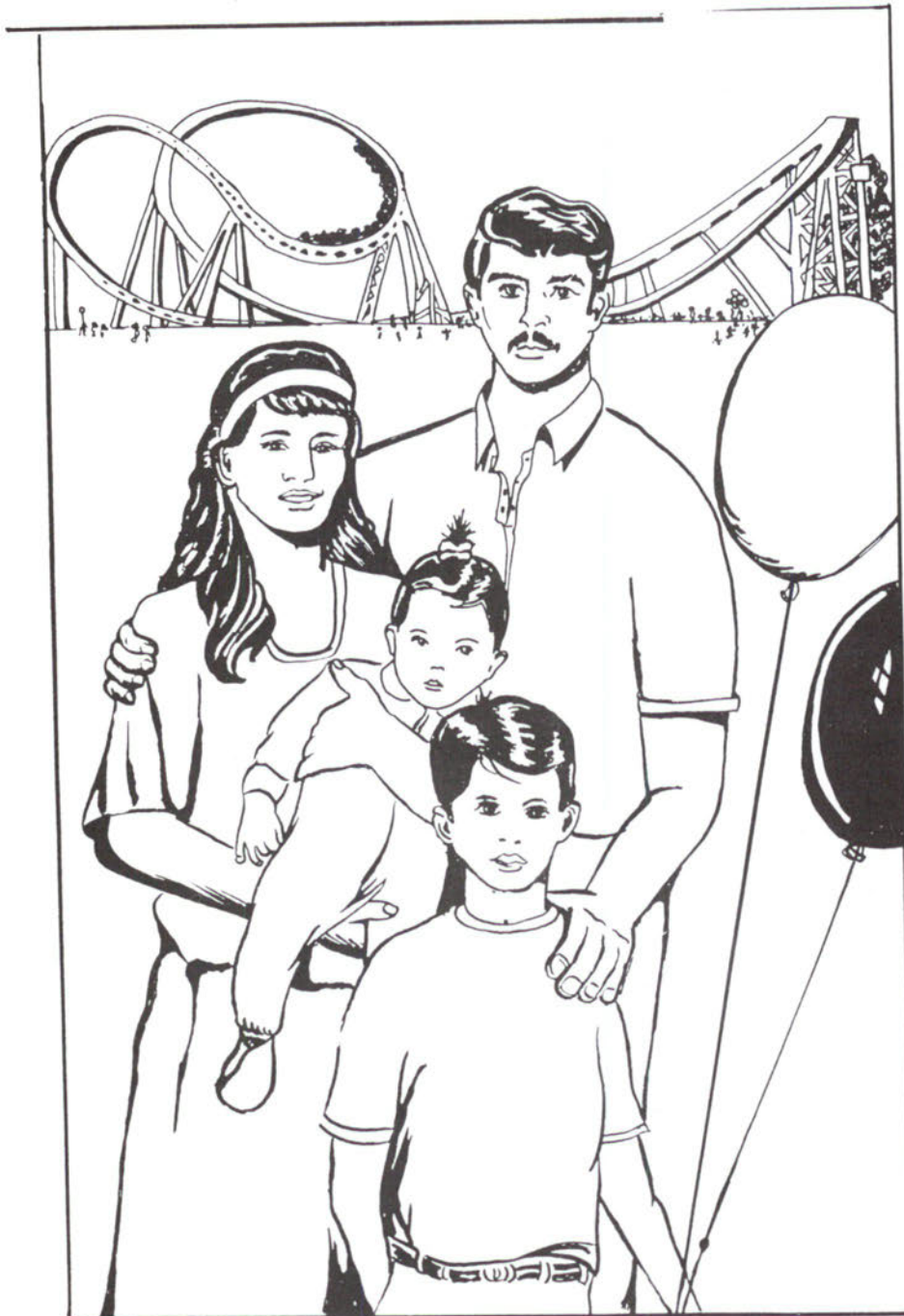
Yuav tsum da dej zawv plaub hau sai raws li sai tau thaum ua haujlwm tag.



Thaum koj ua haujlwm es siv tej yam tshuaj tua kab tag koj tus tswv saib xyuas koj ntawv yuav tau xa koj mus sim ntshav. Tsam koj ho tau tshuaj nyob rau hauv koj lub cev ces ho ua rau koj muaj mob mus. Yuav tau sim koj tej roj ntsha li no es thiaj paub meej tias koj yeej tsis kis tshuaj ntawm txoj haujlwm koj ua ntawv.



Tshuaj tua kab (Pesticides) yog ib yam haujlwm rau koj, uas koj kawm thiab xyaum txog kev siv tshuaj kom tsis pub muaj raug koj. Koj yuav zoo siab thiab nco ntsoov tias koj twb kawm tiav lawm.



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Curtis Kidd

He was a small black man curled over in a chair, ~~drunken~~ tobacco juice stains on his shirt, big work boots, jeans too big so he had to keep pulling them up when he walked, a clank in his back pocket wrapped in cellophane. Officer Rich pointed him out, said he needed some help, couldn't get to the window fast enough to get there before the worker would disappear. He was incoherent, drunk, couldn't stand! He got to the window, the worker was gone, then slid down the wall to curl over again. ~~wasn't there~~ ~~wasn't there~~ He'd been robbed when he cashed his checks. He was a small man - 66 years old, soon to be 67 - defenseless. This had been going on for years Officer Rich told me. And the drunkenness. His worker said to me "If you really want to help this man it goes beyond this place." ~~He~~ ^{This} is where I started to break & what could I do, this system was supposed to help ~~men~~ people like him. How could she leave it at that. How many times has he come in with that same story and no one does anything, tell him what is available to him, namely SSI. And who are the vultures out there that would prey on him like that? Officer Rich called them his "friends," his drinking "buddies." What could I do to stop this pattern? I pushed, asked questions, got angry, got involved wholeheartedly ~~for~~ I decided I wasn't leaving until something happened. I wanted to hold him. I felt ~~me~~

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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Change Exchange
pamphlet

The Nation's Hottest Performance Group from Skid Row

**LOS ANGELES POVERTY DEPARTMENT
OFFERS**

CHANGE EXCHANGE

**AN INTENSIVE WORKSHOP IN
IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY
BASED ARTS PROGRAMS**

JUNE 3-21, 1996

- **Participate in daily performance workshops**
- **Engage with and activate a neighborhood**
- **Apply LAPD's techniques to your own projects.**

"LAPD is an imperfect act of faith. Its subject is not homelessness, but its causes, deep in the human and communal psyche. They reach their audiences at a place where our fears meet, even though our lives may be drastically different."

Lucy R. Lippard, Z Magazine



Special Thanks



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Trader Joe's
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Winchell's Donuts



Supporting Organizations

All of our guest speakers and, All Peoples Christian Community Center, Bread For The World, Building Up L.A., Catholic Worker, Child and Family Services, Common Ground, Department of Education and Child Nutrition, Dome Village, Earth Save, El Rescate, Emergency Food and Shelter Program, Food From The Hood, Food For All, Food Not Bombs, Homeless Organizing Committee, Homeless Writers Coalition, Info Line, Justiceville, Los Angeles Conservation Corps, Los Angeles Coalition to End Homelessness, Los Angeles Free Clinic, Los Angeles Regional Food Bank, Los Angeles Poverty Department, Los Angeles Youth Network, Oxfam, Peace Corps, Shining Stone Foundation, United American Indian Involvement Inc.

AmeriCorps Team

Harry Adams, Alex Arias, Laura Cardona, George Carmona, Schrolette Celestine, LaCresha Collins, Shannan Corral, Janeth Costte, Richard Davis, Robert Dedeaux, Janon Ephraim, Jose Funes, Kimberly Gaines, William Glenn, Susie Hart, Reginald Hawkins, Tia Hawthorne, Pamela Henderson, Herbert Hernandez, Sarah Jackson, Barbara Knox, Tamiko Love, Tina Magana, Maribel Diaz, Lisa May, Lidia Mencos, Luis Palacios, Cesar Peniche, Fernando Reynosa, Shron Thompson, Peter Valverde, Jennifer Whitcomb, LaFarah Williams, Latrell Wilson, Andre Winn.

Organizing Team

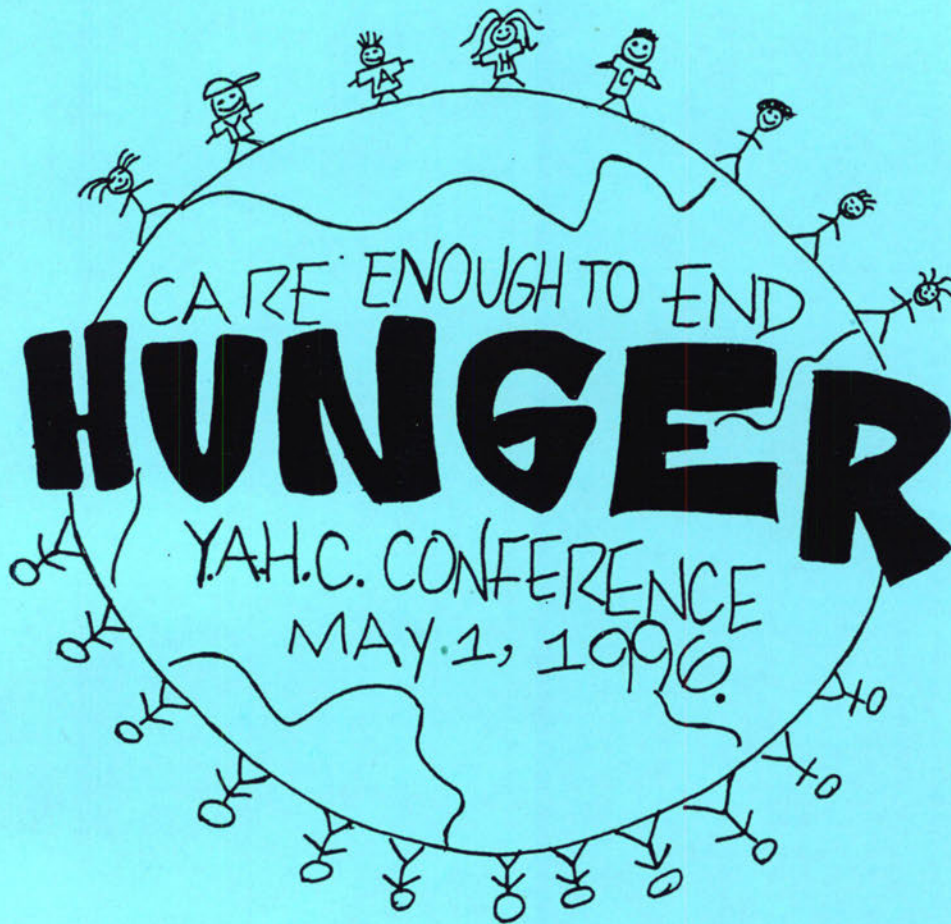
Nelson Lemus
Demetra Arbouet
Karina Constantini
Vontese Crawford
Janon Ephraim
Miguel Sanchez

AmeriCorps Staff

Rod Sprott
Dionne Kyle
Tina LaRoche

Interfaith Hunger Coalition Staff

Elizabeth Riley
Carolyn Olney
Frank Tamborello
Chris Braswell
Jose Rivera
Arthur Lottie
Cynthia Lottie
Christy Porter
Magaly Sevillano
Dale Lowery
Carlos Rodriguez
Ernest Verdell

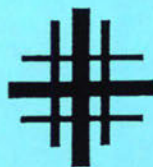


YOUTH ANTI-HUNGER CONFERENCE

INTERFAITH HUNGER COALITION
USDA AMERICORPS PROJECT



TRADER JOE'S



Wilshire United
Methodist Church



BEN & JERRY'S
ICE CREAM
OF CALIFORNIA INC.

CIRCUIT CITY



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Food · Supplies · Business · Home

Soup Exchange



react
recordings



Berg is responsible for planning and managing the largest single component of the AmeriCorps national service program run by a federal agency, overseeing 1,350 AmeriCorps Members serving in USDA anti-hunger, environmental, and rural development projects in 45 states. He played a significant role in the development of demonstration project provisions of the National and Community Service Act of 1990, a forerunner to President Clinton's national service bill.

To provide a visible backdrop for the problems of hunger and homelessness, artist **Walter Lab** displayed three large panels, part of "Poorhouse: an exhibition of paintings and blue prints".

The Conference planning team included AmeriCorps Members **Demetra Arbouet**, **Karina Constantini**, **Vontese Crawford**, and **Janon Ephraim**. Staff members for the project include **Rod Sprott**, Program Manager; **Dionne Kyle**, Project Coordinator; and **Tina LaRoche**, who is serving the Coalition as an AmeriCorps Leader. **Ernest Verdell** also provided assistance to the conference. The Coalition's overall operation is led by **Elizabeth Riley**, Executive Director.

For over twenty years, Interfaith Hunger Coalition has worked to prevent and alleviate hunger with projects focusing on education, training, and support. As one of five USDA-sponsored anti-hunger projects, Interfaith Hunger Coalition's AmeriCorps members provide services to the homeless, expand child nutrition and food safety programs, offer nutrition education training, and develop gardens and micro-enterprise projects in low-income Los Angeles. In July 1995, the IHC AmeriCorps project received an award from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the most outstanding AmeriCorps anti-hunger project sponsored by the Department.

AmeriCorps, President Clinton's national service program passed with bipartisan support by Congress, engages 25,000 Americans of diverse backgrounds in performing service that meets critical community needs in return for an award which may be used for college, job training, or to pay back student loans. The majority of AmeriCorps Members are working in partnerships with states, local governments, and non-profit organizations.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is running three types of AmeriCorps teams in 50 states and the territories, composed of approximately 1,350 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 are designed to get things done, while boosting community, opportunity, and responsibility.

#



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Rural Economic
and Community
Development
Services

194 W. Main Street, Suite F
Woodland, California 95695-2915
(916) 668-2000
(916) 668-2005 (TDD)
(916) 668-2055 (FAX)

Office Hours 7:30 - 4:30

MEMORANDUM

May 3, 1996

TO: Joel Berg, Director of National Service
US Department of Agriculture

FROM: Toni Symonds, AmeriCorps Coordinator
USDA - Rural Development

TS

RE: Your Central California Trip

The following materials are being faxed to you:

- The "Central California Itinerary" for the trip. (Two Page)
- A list of addresses for each of the events on the "Central California Itinerary". (One Page)
- A copy of the Central California Press Advisory. (Two Pages)
- Background on California USDA-Rural Development. (Two Pages)

If you have not received any one of the documents in this list please call me at home at (916) 446-3729.

Central California Itinerary

Sunday, May 5

- 12:30 p.m.** Arrive at Sequoia National Forest Ranger Station to meet with Patty Bates. (805) 871-2223.
- 3:00 p.m.** Arrive Delano Coffee Shop to meet NRCS people and drive to Allensworth.
- 6:00 p.m.** Toni arrives at Hanford Best Western. If you want to meet for Dinner leave a message. (209) 583-7300.

Monday, May 6

- 8:30 a.m.** Meet Toni in lobby of the Hanford Best Western to drive to the Salvation Army.
- 9:00 a.m.** Arrive at Salvation Army Food Bank. Meet with:
- Juanita Gonzalas, Kings County Community Action Agency (lead partner).
 - Envoy-In-Charge Lyle Morris, Salvation Army.
 - Sal Gonzalas, Fresno Food Resources.
 - Valerie Castles, Congressman Cal Dooley's Office.
- 10:00 a.m.** **Press Conference** - "Summer of Gleaning."
- 11:00 a.m.** Lunch and/or coffee with Valerie Castles, Congressman Dooley's staff.
- 6:00 p.m.** Check-in Deadline at the Fresno Hilton (209)485-9000.

Tuesday, May 7

- 8:15 a.m.** Meet in the lobby of the Fresno Hilton to go to Kerman.
- 9:00 a.m.** Arrive at Kerman Community Center for meeting of I-5 Business Corridor. (209) 846-9383. **Press** may attend meeting. Groups in attendance:
- Cities of Firebaugh, Mendota, Kerman, Tranquillity, San Joaquin.
 - County of Fresno.
 - Ken Price, Feinstein's Office.
 - Tom Bohigian, Boxer's Office.
 - Chris Sundstrom, Dooley's Office.
- 10:30 a.m.** Signing of the Articles of Incorporation for I-5 Business Corridor.

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Howard

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10:45 a.m. **Press Conference** - "MOU Signing and Announce AmeriCorps Programs of "Summer of Gleaning" and "Home Based Business Workshop."

11:30 a.m. Lunch with I-5 Business Corridor and Congressional staff.

2:00 p.m. Leave for Vagabond Hotel in Salinas. (408)758-4693.

Wednesday, May 8

8:00 a.m. Meet in the lobby of the Vagabond Hotel to drive to down town Hollister.

9:00 a.m. AmeriCorps Site visit at Proposed Youth Center (**Press Availability**). People attending:

- Bryan Briggs, AmeriCorps Member.
- Barry Johnson, City Manager for Hollister.
- Dennis Lalor, South County Housing.
- San Benito Youth Services (Nonprofit organization).
- Donna Blitzer, Congressman Farr's Office.

10:00 a.m. Drive to Watsonville.

11:00 a.m. Lunch in Watsonville with EC staff and Board (youth services oriented), Donna Blixer, and Manuel Montes (AmeriCorps Member).

Noon Drive to New School in Watsonville. There will be time before the class starts to talk to the School Principal. Media are welcome to join us at this event.

12:30 p.m. Manuel's Theater Class. (**Press Availability**)

1:00 p.m. Leave for Second Harvest Food Bank in Watsonville. (408)722-7110.

1:30 p.m. **Press Conference** "Summer of Gleaning" at Second Harvest. Groups attending:

- Carlos Placious, City of Watsonville (Enterprise Community).
- Willie McGray, Second Harvest.
- Leslie Sunny, Food Crops.
- Donna Blitzer, Congressman Farr's Office.

2:30 p.m. Summer Gleaning orientation and recruitment strategy session at Second Harvest.

4:00 p.m. Everybody leaves. Thanks for coming and have a nice drive to Ukiah.

Central California Itinerary by Location

Sunday, May 5

- 12:30 p.m. **Green Horn Ranger District - Sequoia National Forest**
From Highway 99 take state highway 178 east. About 15 minutes later you come to Rio Bravo Airport. Three miles past Rio Bravo Airport is the Ranger Station in the middle of an orange grove. The Green Horn Ranger Station Sign can be seen from State Highway 178. The Office is closed on Sunday, but ring the bell and Patty will come down and open the door. (805) 871-2224
- 3:00 p.m. **Delano**
NRCS Event
- 6:00 p.m. **Hanford Best Western**
755 Cadillac Lane. (209) 583-7300

Monday, May 6

- 9:00 a.m. **Salvation Army Food Bank,**
380 East Ivy, Hanford. (209) 582-4434
- 6:00 p.m. **Fresno Hilton**
1055 Van Ness, Fresno. From Highway 99 take the Ventura exit. Go RT on Ventura and make a LFT on Van Ness. (209)485-9000

Tuesday, May 7

- 9:00 a.m. **Kerman Community Center**
850 South Madera Avenue, Kerman. (209) 846-9383
- 6:00 p.m. **Vagabond Hotel**
Vagabond Hotel 131 Kern Street, Salinas. (408)758-4693

Wednesday, May 8

- 9:00 a.m. **Proposed Youth Center**
339-5th Street, Hollister. Telephone is located across the street. (408) 636-4316
- 11:00 a.m. **Lunch**
Watsonville
- 12:30 p.m. **New School**
Pajaro Unified School District, 521 Main Street, Suite W, in Watsonville.
(408)761-6140
- 1:30 p.m. **Second Harvest Food Bank**
15 Errington Road, Watsonville. (408)722-7110

NEWS

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Rural Development
194 W. Main Street, Suite F
Woodland, California 95695-2915

Press Advisory

May 2, 1996

Contact: Toni Symonds 916.668.2025 or 798.9295

ATTENTION ASSIGNMENT EDITOR

USDA AMERICORPS ADMINISTRATOR IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Woodland, CA - Joel Berg, Director of National Service for the United States Department of Agriculture from Washington, D.C., will be visiting the Central Valley and the Central Coast the week of May 6, 1996. Mr. Berg will announce recruitment of volunteers for "Summer of Gleaning" in Hanford and Watsonville. He will also be visiting on-going AmeriCorps projects and meeting with AmeriCorps staff and Congressional staff. While in Kerman he will participate in the formal signing of the I-5 Business Corridor Incorporation among the Cities of; Firebaugh, Mendota, Kerman, San Joaquin and Tranquillity.

The following is a preliminary schedule for press conferences and visits. The schedule is subject to change please be on the look out for updates and press releases.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA SCHEDULE

*Monday May 6, Hanford	9:00-10:00am	Visit Salvation Army Food Bank
	10:00-10:30	Press Conference-"Summer of Gleaning"
	11:00-12:00pm	Lunch Meeting with Congressman Dooley's Staff

Location is; Salvation Army, 380 East Ivy in Hanford

*Tuesday May 7, Kerman	9:00-10:30am	I-5 Business Development Corridor Meeting
	10:30-10:45	Signing of Articles of Incorporation I-5 BDC
	10:45-11:30	Press Conference-Announce AmeriCorps Projects "Home Business Workshops & Summer of Gleaning"
	11:30-12:30pm	Meeting with Congressperson Boxer/Feinstein Staff

Location is; Kerman Community Center, 850 South Madera Avenue in Kerman

*Wednesday May 8, Hollister *Watsonville	9:00-10:00am	AmeriCorps Site Visit & Staff Greeting
	11:00-12:00pm	Enterprise Community Luncheon
	12:00-12:30	Meeting with Congressman Farr's Staff
	12:30-1:00	"New School Theater"-AmeriCorps Project
	1:30-2:30	Press Conference-"Summer of Gleaning" Second Harvest Food Bank

Location is; Future Youth Center, 339 5th Street in Hollister

Location is; Second Harvest Food Bank, 15 Errington Road in Watsonville

(more)

AmeriCorps is President Clinton's national service program--passed with bi-partisan support from Congress--that allows Americans of all backgrounds who serve their communities in exchange for educational awards that can be used to pay for college, graduate school, job training, or to pay back existing student loans.

The summer gleaning AmeriCorps projects will provide each member with a \$2,242 living allowance, as well as a \$1,000 educational award.

Any citizen or permanent resident of the United States age 17 or older can apply for this program. For information or an application, call **1-800-880-4183**.

Rural Development, formerly known as Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), is a U.S. Department of Agriculture lending agency that provides community development funding for rural areas. Rural Development provides financing for single and multi-family housing, business and industry loan guarantees along with infrastructure and various community facility loans.

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United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development

USDA-Rural Development, formally Farmers Home Administration, is one of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's six primary mission areas. Rural Development provides direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants to businesses, local governments, and low-income families for infrastructure improvements, business development, housing development and rehabilitation.

In fiscal year 1995, the California Rural Development expended approximately \$240 million in grants, direct loans and guaranteed loans in support of rural development activities.

These funds helped provide housing for more than 2,700 rural households (70% of funding); establish safe and sanitary water and sewer service to more than 21,000 rural households (19% of funding); and create or stabilize more than 1,100 rural jobs (11% of funding).

California Rural Development fully utilized 1995 allocations for each program, and for many programs Rural Development exceeded that allocation by taking advantage of pooled national funding and special moneys allocated under Presidential initiatives.

Enterprise Community and Empowerment Zone (EZ/EC)

The EZ/EC Initiative, enacted in 1993, is a key element in President Clinton's community revitalization strategy. There are 72 urban and 33 rural communities designated as an EC or EZ. The Housing and Urban Development Department administers the urban program and Rural Development administers the rural program.

Competition for designation was fierce with over 500 communities applying. Designation was determined by evaluation of each applicant's comprehensive 10-year strategic plan which was required to be developed through extensive community input.

Designated communities receive a direct award of almost \$3 million, technical assistance from participating federal agencies, and preferential treatment when applying for federal programs including extra points and special EZ/EC set asides. In FY 96 \$66.7 million has been set aside in Rural Development programs exclusively for EZ/EC communities.

This past February, President Clinton announced his intention of requesting **another round of EZ/EC designations** in the 1996 Budget negotiations.

In California, there are two rural ECs -- the City of Wastonville and the County of Imperial.

Due to the steep competition for EZ/EC designation many worthy projects could not be designated. At the USDA, Secretary Glickman directed Rural Development staff to also provide special technical assistance to the non-designated applicants, known as Champion Communities.

There are seven Champion Communities in California:

- The City of Shafter, Kern County.
- The County of Kings.
- The Town of Planada, Merced County.
- The County of Riverside.
- The City of Hollister, San Benito County.
- The County of Humboldt.
- The I-5 Business Development Corridor, Western Fresno County.

California AmeriCorps Members

AmeriCorps is President Clinton's national service program that engages 20,000 Americans of diverse backgrounds in performing services that meet critical community needs in return for an education award.

The education award can be used to pay for college, job training, graduate school, or to pay back student loans.

The 1,200 USDA AmeriCorps Members are organized under three teams: An Anti-Hunger Team, a Public Lands and Environment Team, and a Rural Development Team.

USDA-Rural Development administers the Rural Development Team Program. Unlike the other two teams Rural Development Team Members must have a four-year college degree in order to participate in the Program.

In April, Secretary Glickman announced the creation of a special three-month **"Summer of Gleaning"** program to assist local communities start and/or expand gleaning and food rescue programs.

This summer AmeriCorps Gleaning Programs will be serving the poor in Kings, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties.

In California, there are seven AmeriCorps sites.

- RECDS El Centro Office.
- Imperial County (EC Community).
- Wastonville (EC Community).
- Hollister (Champion Community).
- Shafter (Champion Community).
- I-5 Business Corridor (Champion Community).
- Kings County (Champion Community).

Each AmeriCorps site chooses a one-year service project from its comprehensive strategic plan for its AmeriCorps Member. Below are several examples of 1996 AmeriCorps projects.

- **Home-Based Business:** Working through the I-5 Business Development Corridor's Career Development Center, the AmeriCorps Member assists unemployed and underemployed people develop and expand home-based employment opportunities.
- **Housing Rehabilitation.** Several AmeriCorps Members are working on housing rehabilitation projects.
- **Child & Family Service Centers.** The Imperial County AmeriCorps Member works with low income families which have children participating in a local Healthy Start Program. Her work includes organizing outreach meetings and developing individual social service case management plans.
- **At-Risk Youth Program:** The Watsonville AmeriCorps Member will be working with 200 high risk youth in a theater arts program sponsored by the City's Parks and Recreation Department. The program will end with a performance which is developed and staged by the youth.
- **Rehabilitation of a Youth Center:** The Hollister AmeriCorps Member is rehabilitating a vacant, dilapidated downtown building into a teen youth Center. Work will primarily be done by community volunteers.

The Pacific Northwest Timber Initiative:

President Clinton's Pacific Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative was implemented in 1993 to mitigate the economic impacts of reduced timber harvests in Northern Spotted Owl habitat. Nine Northern California counties have been designated

under the Initiative -- Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity.

In fiscal year 1995, California RECD awarded 29 loans and grants (not including housing programs) in Timber Initiative Areas for a total of \$32.7 million. In the first year of the Timber Initiative (FY 94) 16 loans and grants were awarded totaling \$15.4 million. The FY 95 funding levels demonstrate a 112 percent increase over FY94.

In FY 1996, \$142.6 million will be available to Timber Initiative Counties in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California, \$29.7 million of which is currently allocated to California impacted counties.

Water 2000 and Water 2000 Colonias

The goal of President Clinton's Water 2000 Initiative is to have clean, safe, affordable drinking water in all rural homes by the year 2000.

There is a special set aside program within the Water 2000 Initiative for the Colonias located in isolated rural areas near the Mexican Boarder in need of water system improvements to remove hazardous conditions.

In fiscal year 1995, 13 of the 20 water system projects funded were funded under the Water 2000 Initiative totaling \$11.5 million in loans and \$9.9 million in grants. In FY 1995 over 5000 households were assisted under the Water 2000 Initiative. FY 96 funding for all Water and Waste Loans is \$458 million nationally and \$13.9 million for California.

The 1996 Farm Bill

On April 4, 1996, President Clinton signed the Farm Bill. Apart from the changes that the 1996 Farm Bill makes in commodity contracts and funding for conservation programs, the bill:

- **Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP):** Establishes RCAP which brings 11 existing programs into three funding streams -- infrastructure, housing, and business development.

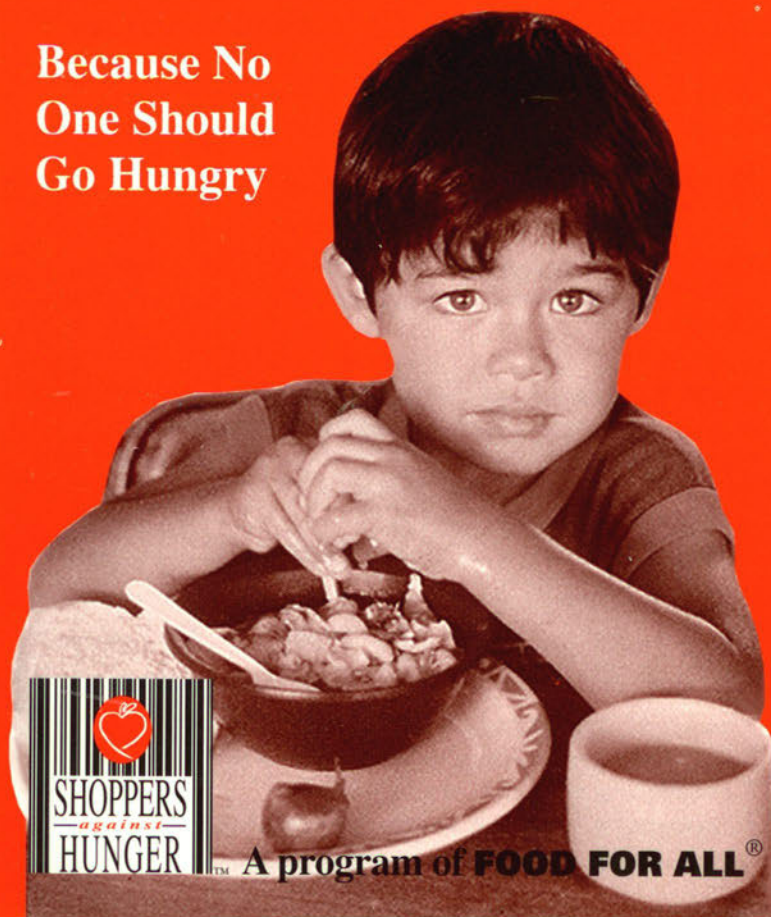
Each Rural Development State Director has the flexibility to shift funding between funding streams to reflect the priorities in the state. As an example, business moneys could be used to augment rural infrastructure efforts.

- **New Fund for Rural America** Establishes the Fund for Rural America and allocates \$100 million per year for three years, beginning in January of 1997, for the purpose of assisting rural communities in creating new economic opportunities.

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