

Washington State Conservation District Supervisor's Pocket Reference

June 2015

Preamble

You have been selected by local citizens or the Conservation Commission to serve in one of the 225 Conservation District Supervisor positions available in Washington State. An honor following a proud history of conservation work in Washington State that has been completed and will be completed because of the dedication of the women and men who serve as Conservation District Supervisors.

Please call on the Conservation Commission staff and members for assistance in carrying out your responsibilities.

Mark Clark
Executive Director

Table of Contents

	Table of Contents
2	Welcome
3	Function of a conservation district
	History of conservation districts
4	Relationship between WSCC &
	conservation districts
6	Basic principles of conservation districts
	Structure of conservation districts
7	Supervisor role & responsibilities
8	Time required
	Benefits of being a supervisor
9	Conservation district law
10	Conservation district & supervisor powers
	Powers and duties of supervisors
11	Corporate status & powers of district
19	Conservation district partners & assistance
20	Federal agencies
22	State agencies
26	County & local government
27	Conservation district associations
30	Contact information
	Websites
32	Common abbreviations & acronyms
41	Numbers and Hyperlinks
42	WSCC staff contact information
12	WACD staff contact information

Welcome

Welcome to your position as a Conservation District Supervisor. As a public official you have roles and responsibilities that may be different than other organizations you belong to.

As a district supervisor, you have a unique niche among entities managing Washington's natural resources. You serve as a grass roots representative of landowners and general public in your community, providing leadership and direction in natural resource conservation programs.

Upon assuming your duties, you agree to carry out the responsibilities of your position in accordance with the Washington Conservation District Law, RCW 89.08, and associated rules contained in WAC 135. This pocket reference has important information for your use. If you're viewing an electronic version of this handbook, additional references and website addresses and internet links are provided for more information.

Function of a Conservation District

To take available technical, financial and education resources, regardless of the source, and focus or coordinate them so that they meet the needs of the local land user for conservation of soil, water, and related resources. (Adapted from <u>Dr. Peter Nowak's</u> presentation "The Conservation District Official: Villain or Victim?")

History of Conservation Districts

During the 1930's, the <u>Dust Bowl</u> made the need to conserve natural resources, particularly soil, very clear. Agencies ranging from Land Grant Universities to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration researched and implemented conservation practices throughout the nation.

Eventually, through the work of people like <u>Hugh Hammond Bennett</u> the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), now the <u>Natural Resources Conservation Service</u> (NRCS), was created as a result of the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 to develop and implement soil erosion control programs.

Local leadership was needed to coordinate soil erosion control programs and tie them into local conditions and priorities. Because of this, USDA developed a model Conservation District law for consideration by state governments.

In 1939, the State Legislature passed RCW 89.08 which authorized the creation of conservation districts and the Conservation Commission (WSCC) in Washington. It defines conservation districts as able to direct programs protecting local renewable natural resources. Washington State now has forty-five conservation districts in thirty-nine counties.

Relationship between the WSCC and Districts

Since the establishment of the Conservation Commission in 1939, the state agency has provided direct services to assist conservation districts with their programs, including funding, invoicing, budgeting, fiscal operations, auditing, planning, reporting, policy development, administration,

accountability, training, capacity building, district operations, and state level public outreach. The Commission also appoints two supervisors to each district board.

Once every two years the agency compiles the biennial budget requests of all districts, combines them with the agency budget, and submits the <u>full budget proposal</u> to the Governor and legislature for funding consideration. Once the legislature passes a budget, the Commission allocates funding to the districts.

State law also directs the Commission to serve an important role in monitoring the accountability of districts, and working with them to help districts stay compliant with state and federal laws.

The Commission is an important partner with conservation districts, joining together for effective and efficient onthe-ground conservation in the state.

Basic Principles of Conservation Districts

- Conservation efforts should be led by local people.
- Conservation districts work where private land ownership and natural resources intersect.
- Final responsibility for conservation lies with the landowner.
- Landowners have legitimate operating goals.
- Conservation districts are responsible to landowners and the community as a whole.
- Every parcel of land located within a conservation district's boundaries is eligible to receive service from a conservation district.

Structure of Conservation Districts

Conservation districts are subdivisions of state government, much like school districts. Each conservation district is governed by a board of five supervisors. Supervisors are local residents who serve voluntarily without pay. Three are elected by local citizens and two are appointed by the Washington State Conservation Commission (WSCC).

Supervisors may come from many different occupations, but by law, three of the five supervisors must be landowners or farm operators.

Supervisor Role & Responsibilities

- Identify local conservation needs, oversee implementation, and evaluate programs and services to meet those needs.
- Educate and inform landowners, and citizens within the district as well as local, state and federal legislators on conservation issues and programs.
- Supervise paid staff and other volunteers working with the district; coordinate with any cooperating agency personnel.
- Administer the district by delegating tasks through a structure of board officers, members, committees, manager and staff.
- Manage and seek revenue to implement conservation needs and report on activities to the community within the conservation district boundaries.
- Coordinate assistance and funding from federal, state, and local

- government; district associations; and private groups.
- Set policy for staff to implement

Time Required

Your term of office is three years. You are expected to attend the 12 regularly scheduled board meetings as well as committee and other special meetings. An minimum time commitment is approximately 20 days/year.

Benefits of Being a Supervisor

- Satisfaction in seeing natural resources conservation practices applied in the community.
- Interaction with others interested in natural resource conservation.
- Direct input into local, state, and federal conservation programs.
- Training through
 - Washington State Conservation Commission
 - Washington Association of Conservation Districts (WACD)
 - Washington Association of <u>District Employees (WADE)</u>; and
 - Your risk insurer, <u>Enduris</u>.

Conservation District Law

Conservation District Law - Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 89.08 describes the powers and authorities of conservation districts including, but not limited to:

- Conduct investigations and research relating to conservation of natural resources:
- Conduct educations and demonstration projects;
- Carry out improvements to conserve natural resources
- Cooperate or enter into agreements with others, including other districts
- Acquire property, donations, gifts and contributions:
- Make available to land occupiers equipment and materials to assist them in conserving natural resources;
- Prepare and keep current a longrange conservation plan and an annual work plan;
- Administer any conservation project or program within the district boundaries:
- Sue and be sued; and

 Hold public hearings, annual meetings, and perform other actions to keep citizens and agencies informed

Conservation District & Supervisor Powers

For the entire Conservation District Law go to website link http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.as

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.as px?cite=89.08&full=true

RCW 89.08.210 - Powers and duties of supervisors

District supervisors may employ a secretary, treasurer, technical experts, and such other officers, agents, and employees, permanent and temporary, as they may require, and determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. It may call upon the attorney general for legal services, or may employ its own counsel and legal staff. The supervisors may delegate to their chairman, to one or more supervisors, or to one or more agents or employees such powers and duties as it deems proper. The supervisors shall furnish to the commission, upon request, copies of such internal rules, regulations, orders, contracts, forms, and other documents as they shall adopt or employ, and such other information concerning their activities as the commission may require in the performance of its duties under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. The

supervisors shall provide for the execution of surety bonds for officers and all employees who shall be entrusted with funds or property.

The supervisors shall provide for the keeping of a full and accurate record of all proceedings, resolutions, regulations, and orders issued or adopted. The supervisors shall provide for an annual audit of the accounts of receipts and disbursements in accordance with procedures prescribed by regulations of the commission.

The board may invite the legislative body of any municipality or county near or within the district, to designate a representative to advise and consult with it on all questions of program and policy which may affect the property, water supply, or other interests of such municipality or county. The governing body of a district shall appoint such advisory committees as may be needed to assure the availability of appropriate channels of communication to the board of supervisors, to persons affected by district operations, and to local, regional, state and interstate special-purpose districts and agencies responsible for community planning, zoning, or other resource development activities. The district shall keep such committees informed of its work, and such advisory committees shall submit recommendations from time to time to the board of supervisors.

RCW 89.08.220 - Corporate status and powers of district

A conservation district organized under the provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.

shall constitute a governmental subdivision of this state, and a public body corporate and politic exercising public powers, but shall not levy taxes or issue bonds and such district, and the supervisors thereof, shall have the following powers, in addition to others granted in other sections of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.:

- (1) To conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to the conservation of renewable natural resources and the preventive and control measures and works of improvement needed, to publish the results of such surveys, investigations, or research, and to disseminate information concerning such preventive and control measures and works of improvement: PROVIDED, That in order to avoid duplication of research activities, no district shall initiate any research program except in cooperation with the government of this state or any of its agencies, or with the United States or any of its agencies;
- (2) To conduct educational and demonstrational projects on any lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the occupier of such lands and such necessary rights or interests in such lands as may be required in order to demonstrate by example the means, methods, measures, and works of improvement by which the conservation of renewable natural resources may be carried out;
- (3) To carry out preventative and control measures and works of improvement for the conservation of renewable natural resources, within the district including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation,

the growing of vegetation, changes in use of lands, and the measures listed in RCW 89.08.010, on any lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the occupier of such lands and such necessary rights or interests in such lands as may be required;

- (4) To cooperate or enter into agreements with, and within the limits of appropriations duly made available to it by law, to furnish financial or other aid to any agency, governmental or otherwise, or any occupier of lands within the district in the carrying on of preventive and control measures and works of improvement for the conservation of renewable natural resources within the district, subject to such conditions as the supervisors may deem necessary to advance the purposes of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. For purposes of this subsection only, land occupiers who are also district supervisors are not subject to the provisions of RCW 42.23.030:
- (5) To obtain options upon and to acquire in any manner, except by condemnation, by purchase, exchange, lease, gift, bequest, devise, or otherwise, any property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein; to maintain, administer, and improve any properties acquired, to receive income from such properties and to expend such income in carrying out the purposes and provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.; and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of its property or interests therein in furtherance of the purposes and the provisions of chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.;

- (6) To make available, on such terms, as it shall prescribe, to land occupiers within the district, agricultural and engineering machinery and equipment, fertilizer, seeds, seedlings, and such other equipment and material as will assist them to carry on operations upon their lands for the conservation of renewable natural resources;
- (7) To prepare and keep current a comprehensive long-range program recommending the conservation of all the renewable natural resources of the district. Such programs shall be directed toward the best use of renewable natural resources and in a manner that will best meet the needs of the district and the state, taking into consideration, where appropriate, such uses as farming, grazing, timber supply, forest, parks, outdoor recreation, potable water supplies for urban and rural areas, water for agriculture, minimal flow, and industrial uses, watershed stabilization, control of soil erosion, retardation of water run-off, flood prevention and control, reservoirs and other water storage, restriction of developments of flood plains, protection of open space and scenery, preservation of natural beauty, protection of fish and wildlife, preservation of wilderness areas and wild rivers, the prevention or reduction of sedimentation and other pollution in rivers and other waters, and such location of highways, schools, housing developments, industries, airports and other facilities and structures as will fit the needs of the state and be consistent with the best uses of the renewable natural resources of the state. The program shall include an inventory of all renewable natural resources in the district, a

compilation of current resource needs, projections of future resource requirements, priorities for various resource activities, projected timetables, descriptions of available alternatives, and provisions for coordination with other resource programs.

The district shall also prepare an annual work plan, which shall describe the action programs, services, facilities, materials, working arrangements and estimated funds needed to carry out the parts of the long-range programs that are of the highest priorities.

The districts shall hold public hearings at appropriate times in connection with the preparation of programs and plans, shall give careful consideration to the views expressed and problems revealed in hearings, and shall keep the public informed concerning their programs, plans, and activities. Occupiers of land shall be invited to submit proposals for consideration to such hearings. The districts may supplement such hearings with meetings, referenda and other suitable means to determine the wishes of interested parties and the general public in regard to current and proposed plans and programs of a district. They shall confer with public and private agencies, individually and in groups, to give and obtain information and understanding of the impact of district operations upon agriculture, forestry, water supply and quality, flood control, particular industries, commercial concerns and other public and private interests, both rural and urban.

Each district shall submit to the commission its proposed long-range program and annual work plans for review and comment. The long-range renewable natural resource program, together with the supplemental annual work plans, developed by each district under the foregoing procedures shall have official status as the authorized program of the district, and it shall be published by the districts as its "renewable resources program". Copies shall be made available by the districts to the appropriate counties, municipalities, special purpose districts and state agencies, and shall be made available in convenient places for examination by public land occupier or private interest concerned. Summaries of the program and selected material there from shall be distributed as widely as feasible for public information;

- (8) To administer any project or program concerned with the conservation of renewable natural resources located within its boundaries undertaken by any federal, state, or other public agency by entering into a contract or other appropriate administrative arrangement with any agency administering such project or program;
- (9) Cooperate with other districts organized under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. in the exercise of any of its powers;
- (10) To accept donations, gifts, and contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise, from the United States or any of its agencies, from this state or any of its agencies, or from any other source, and to use or expend such moneys, services, materials, or any contributions in

carrying out the purposes of chapter 184, Laws 1973 1st ex. sess:

- (11) To sue and be sued in the name of the district; to have a seal which shall be judicially noticed; have perpetual succession unless terminated as hereinafter provided; to make and execute contracts and other instruments, necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers; to borrow money and to pledge, mortgage and assign the income of the district and its real or personal property therefore; and to make, amend rules and regulations not inconsistent with chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess. and to carry into effect its purposes;
- (12) Any two or more districts may engage in joint activities by agreement between or among them in planning, financing, constructing, operating, maintaining, and administering any program or project concerned with the conservation of renewable natural resources. The districts concerned may make available for purposes of the agreement any funds, property, personnel, equipment, or services available to them under chapter 184, Laws of 1973 1st ex. sess.:

Any district may enter into such agreements with a district or districts in adjoining states to carry out such purposes if the law in such other states permits the districts in such states to enter into such agreements. The commission shall have authority to propose, guide, and facilitate the establishment and carrying out of any such agreement;

- (13) Every district shall, through public hearings, annual meetings, publications, or other means, keep the general public, agencies and occupiers of land within the district, informed of the works and activities planned and administered by the district, of the purposes these will serve, of the income and expenditures of the district, of the funds borrowed by the district and the purposes for which such funds are expended, and of the results achieved annually by the district; and
- (14) The supervisors of conservation districts may designate an area, state, and national association of conservation districts as a coordinating agency in the execution of the duties imposed by this chapter, and to make gifts in the form of dues, quotas, or otherwise to such associations for costs of services rendered, and may support and attend such meetings as may be required to promote and perfect the organization and to affect its purposes.

Conservation District Partners & Assistance

Conservation districts establish priorities and direct action on local natural resource concerns by developing long range and annual plans. Districts often work together on multi-district conservation activities, such as watershed projects.

Conservation Districts are only as successful as their partnerships. Districts rely on cooperative assistance and funding from federal, state, and local governments; district associations; and private organizations and businesses. Many agencies and organizations have a strong interest in the same natural resources you are working with. It is important to involve them in your planning and implementation activities.

Assistance is set up formally through a Cooperative Agreement, or a Memorandum of Understanding, Districts can also involve groups more informally by appointing their representatives as associate supervisors, advisors, or committee members.

Federal Agencies

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

Website: www.fsa.usda.gov

Phone: 509.323.3000

The FSA administers cost-sharing programs to farmers implementing conservation. It also provides aerial photos for conservation work; assistance for land treatment and development, and natural disaster relief.

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)

Website: www.bpa.gov Phone: 800.282.3713

The BPA markets hydroelectric power in the Pacific Northwest and funds a large part of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's fish and wildlife plan.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Website: www.fws.gov Phone: 800.344.WILD(9453)

USFWS is responsible for wild birds, mammals (except certain marine mammals), and inland sport fisheries.
The USFWS conducts research activities.

conducts environmental impact assessments, and manages wildlife refuges. In some cases, USFWS provides funding for habitat restoration projects.

Forest Service (USFS)

Website: www.fs.fed.us Phone: 800.832.1355

USFS has federal responsibility for forestry. The USFS sponsors cooperative programs through state forestry agencies, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and conservation districts to control fires, stabilize gullies, improve forest growth, plant trees, and control forest pests.

National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries

Website: www.noaa.gov

NOAA Fisheries is responsible for providing programs to try to save the marine endangered species of the United States. Their actions affect the Columbia River and Snake River watersheds of the Northwest.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Website: www.wa.nrcs.usda.gov

Phone: 509.323.2900

NRCS has a long and extensive tradition of work with conservation districts. The NRCS may provide personnel, equipment, office space, and counsel to districts. It also provides free technical assistance with soils, conservation practices, and planning to land users and others.

State Agencies

Washington State Conservation Commission (WSCC)

Website: http://www.scc.wa.gov/

Phone: 360.407.6200

The Washington State Conservation Commission has ten members. The Commission and its staff provide administrative and program assistance and guidance to districts, disseminate information on statewide conservation activities, collect and share natural resource conservation data, and seek sources of funding to aid in conservation district projects, programs and operations.

Department of Agriculture (WSDA)

Website: http://agr.wa.gov

Phone: 360.902.1887

Washington State Department of Agriculture administers state laws protecting agricultural producers from diseases, insects, predators, and weeds. The WSDA regulates fruit, seed and other agricultural product grading. The WSDA also issues and approves licenses for nursery dealers, pesticide operators, and applicators; and issues labeling permits for products used by agricultural producers such as seed, fertilizer, pesticide, etc... The WSDA is also involved in water resources. transportation, farm labor, and other matters related to the production, distribution and sale of agricultural commodities.

Department of Ecology (ECOLOGY)

Website: www.ecy.wa.gov

Phone: 360.407.6000

Ecology programs address air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, hazardous

waste, noise pollution, litter and resource recovery, water resources, and shoreline and coastal zone management.

Ecology is both an administrative and a regulatory agency with authority to enforce the state's environmental laws. Ecology monitors all major waterways, administers grants for wastewater treatment facilities, and issues permits for all waste dischargers. Ecology also issues grants to reduce non-point water pollution.

Office of Financial Management (OFM)

Website: www.ofm.wa.gov
The OFM provides oversight of WSCC and all financial activities including oversight of the funds allocated by WSCC to the conservation districts. OFM provides budget planning and fiscal administration for state agencies. OFM also monitors agency spending, maintains the statewide accounting system, and forecasts state population.

Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

Website: http://wdfw.wa.gov

Phone: 360.902.2200

WDFW enforces state fish and game laws; classifies and monitors wildlife species, numbers, and habitat; improves hunting and fishing access; and advises individuals and groups on ways to minimize man-made impacts to wildlife.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Website: www.dnr.wa.gov

Phone: 360.902.1000

DNR manages and protects stateowned lands. DNR foresters also assist private landowners with the Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP) and the Forestry Incentive Program (FIP) and provide other limited free technical forestry assistance. DNR administers the Forest Practices Act, a Washington state law regulating practices such as timber harvest.

Washington State University Cooperative Extension (WSU)

Website: http://ext.wsu.edu

Phone: 509.335.3564

Assistance from WSU is commonly found through the WSU Cooperative Extension. Extension agents ("county agents") and specialists are available to counsel, educate and train conservation districts in economics. engineering, agronomy and soils, animal sciences, entomology, food science and technology, forestry and range management, home economics, horticulture, plant pathology, sociology, veterinary science, and many other areas. Most counties have an Extension office which serves as the local contact for conservation districts to request Extension assistance.

County & Local Government

Nearly all conservation districts in Washington are along county lines, and while there is no legal relationship between the two, counties can be helpful in several ways. Counties can provide: office space; funding; cosponsorship for watershed projects and responsibility for operation and maintenance; bridge and culvert replacement; use of county earthmoving equipment; cooperation

on county parks and other county owned land; funds for soil survey. County contacts include: commissioners, council, auditor, treasurer, recorder, engineer, assessor, highway superintendent, health officer, planning commission, parks and recreation department, weed district and others. Similar assistance can be available for city & municipal governments.

Conservation District Associations

Washington Association of Conservation Districts (WACD)

Website: www.wadistricts.org Phone: 360.754.3588 x125

WACD is a non-profit, nongovernmental organization of the 47 conservation districts in Washington State. WACD is made up of six area associations of conservation districts and serves as a state voice for conservation districts on state policy, legislation,

communication, and funding for conservation activities. WACD also provides forums to inform, train, and educate supervisors and recognize outstanding district individuals and programs. WACD has a committee structure that allows for additional opportunities for participation. Policy is made through a grass roots resolution process originating in locally led conservation districts.

National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD)

Website: www.nacdnet.org Phone: 202.547.NACD (6223)

NACD is a non-profit, nongovernmental organization representing over three thousand conservation districts and their state associations in the fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. NACD lobbies for federal conservation legislation and funding in Congress. It also provides brochures, reports, conservation films, training, and education.

Washington Association of District Employees (WADE)

Website:

https://sites.google.com/site/wadistrictemployees/

WADE was formed in 1986 to develop conservation district employees' abilities through continuing education, recognition and a network of professional support. WADE provides training and support for district employees to increase their ability to deliver quality conservation assistance to local land occupiers.

National Conservation District Employees Association (NCDEA)

Website: http://ncdea.org Phone: 202.547.6223 x230

The NCDEA was formed in 1992 to strengthen conservation district programs, provide assistance, information and support to conservation district boards and their employees. The association also promotes the professional development of conservation district employees and will assist any agency, association, organization, municipality, group, or individual who supports conservation districts in the spirit of cooperation, sound conservation practices, and proper land use.

Contact Information

Consult the Conservation District Directory for additional contact information for conservation districts, partner agencies and organizations. The web link is http://www.wadistricts.org/partnership-directory.html

Websites

Important websites for additional information on important topics; Annual & long range planning http://scc.wa.gov/plans-reports/

Audits & Auditing http://scc.wa.gov/grants-and-finance/bars/

Elections & Appointment Procedures http://scc.wa.gov/elections/

Personnel Management http://mrsc.org/getdoc/0cbd8b88-8894-4c4e-b232-c69fe4ee7e37/Personnel.aspx

Open Public Meetings http://mrsc.org/Home/Explore-Topics/Legal/Open-Government/Open-Public-Meetings-Act.aspx

Executive Sessions (closed session)

http://mrsc.org/getmedia/be451768-7eb7-4da4-886b-

27d61c28ed21/opma_executive%20session_chec klist.aspx

Public Records

http://mrsc.org/Home/Explore-Topics/Legal/Open-Government/Public-Records-Act.aspx

Local Conservation District Funding

http://scc.wa.gov/wp-

content/uploads/2014/01/DO-Brief-10-2014-Rates-

and-Charges-2.docx and

http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=135

Common Abbreviations and Acronyms

AC - NRCS Area Conservationist (oversees DC)

ACEP – Agricultural Conservation Easement Program

ACR - Acreage Conservation Reserve

ACS- Alternative Conservation System

A-G - Attorney General (Washington State)

AFO - Animal feeding operation

AFW - Aq, Fish & Water

AGR - Department of Agriculture

APW or APOW - Annual Plan of Work

ARS - Agricultural Research Service (USDA)

AWEP - Agriculture Water Enhancement Program

BARS - Budgeting Accounting and Reporting System

BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs

BLM - Bureau of Land Management

BMP - Best Management Practices

BOR or USBR - Bureau of Reclamation

BPA - Bonneville Power Administration **CAFO** - Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

CAO - Critical areas ordinance

CBFWA - Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife Authority

CCRP – Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (NRCS)

CCWF - Centennial Clean Water Fund

CD - Conservation District

CE - Cooperative Extension

CED - County Executive Director (FSA)

CMT - Conservation Management Tool

CIG - Conservation Innovation Grants (NRCS)

CMS - Conservation Management System

CNMP - Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

Commission - Washington State Conservation Commission

Cooperator Agreement - Agreement between landowner and conservation district that allows staff access to the landowner's property

Corps (or COE) – Army Corps of Engineers

CPDS - Conservation Practice Data System

CREP - Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

CRITFC - Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

CRM - Coordinated Resource Management

CRMP - Coordinated Resource Management Planning

CRP - Conservation Reserve Program

CRS - Cultural Resource Specialist

CSP - Conservation Stewardship Program

CTA - Conservation Technical Assistance

CWA - Clean Water Act or Cooperative Working Agreement

CWPP - Community Wildfire Protection Plan

CZM - Coastal Zone Management

DAHP - WA Department of Historic Preservation

DC - District Conservationist (NRCS)

DIST - Conservation District

DNR - Department of Natural Resources,

Washington State

DOH - Department of Health

DOE- Department of Energy (US) or Department of Ecology

DOT - Department of Transportation, Washington State

DU - Ducks Unlimited

EA - Extension Agent-or-Environmental Assessment

EBI - Environmental Benefits Index

ECOLOGY - Washington State Department of Ecology

EDA - Economic Development Administration

EE - Environmental Education

EFOTG - Electronic Field Office Technical Guide

EI - Erodibility Index

EIS - Environmental Impact Statement

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

EQIP - Environmental Quality Incentives Program

ESA - Endangered Species Act

ESAC - Ecosystem Advisory Committee

ESCS - Economic Statistics & Cooperative Service

ESHB - Engrossed Substitute House Bill

ESL- English as a Second Language

EWP (or EWPP) - Emergency Watershed Protection Program

FA - Financial Assistance

FAC - Food and Agriculture Committee

FCIC - Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMAT - Forest Ecosystem Management

Assessment Team

FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide &

Rodenticide Act

FFA - Future Farmers of America

FFFPP – Family Farm Forestry Partnership Program

FIP - Forestry Incentives Program

FLSA - Fair Labor Standards Act (29USC201)

FmHA- Farmers Home Administration

FONSI - Finding of No Significant Impact

FOTG - Field Office Technical Guide

FPA - Forest Practices Act

FPP - Farmland Protection Program

FRPP - Farm and Ranchland Protection Program

FQPA - Food Quality Protection Act

FRMC - Forms and Records Management Council

FSA - Farm Service Agency (USDA)

FSA - Food Security Act

FSL - Field Support Leader

FTE - Full Time Equivalent (Employee)

FW - Firewise

GAO - General Accounting Office (U.S.)

GIS- Geographic Information Systems

GLCI - Grazing Land Conservation Initiative

GMA - Growth Management Act

GPA - Geographic Priority Area

GPS - Global Positioning System

GRP - Grassland Reserve Program

GSA - General Services Administration

GWMA - Groundwater Management Area

HCP - Habitat Conservation Plan

HEL - Highly Erodible Land

HFRP - Healthy Forest Reserve Program

HPA - Hydraulic Project Application

IAREC - Irrigated Agriculture Research & Extension Center

IFM - Integrated Farm Management

IMPACT - International Marketing Program for

Agricultural Commodities and Trade

ILA - Interlocal Agreement

IPA - Interagency Personnel Agreement

IPM - Integrated Pest Management

IRC - Intergovernmental Resource Center

IWM - Irrigation Water Management

JARPA – Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application

JLARC - Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee

JNRC - Joint Natural Resources Cabinet (Governor's)

LCSCI - Lower Columbia Steelhead Conservation Initiative

LID - Low Impact Development

L&I or LnI - Washington State Department of Labor and Industries

LTA - Long-Term Agreement

LWG - Local Work Group

MOA - Memorandum of Agreement

MOU- Memorandum of Understanding

MRC - Marine Resources Council

NACD - National Association of Conservation Districts

NCDEA - National Conservation District Employees Association

NAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement

NASCA - National Association of State

Conservation Agencies

NCA - Normal Crop Acres

NEAP - Northwest Emergency Assistance Plan

NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act

NIPFIC - Nonindustrial Private Forestry Interagency Committee

NMFS - National Marine Fisheries Service

NMP - Nutrient management plan

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPDES - National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

N-P-K - Nitrogen Phosphorus Potassium

NPS - Nonpoint Source

NPSP - Non-point source pollution

NRCS - Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service)

NRDC - Natural Resources Defense Council

NRI - Natural Resources Inventory

NRYC - Natural Resources Youth Camp

NSF - National Science Foundation

NTC - National Technical Center (NRCS)

NTU - Neophelometric Turbidity Unit

NWCAA - Northwest Clean Air Agency

NWIFC - Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission

NWSC - Northwest Straits Commission

OCS - Outer Continental Shelf

OFM - Office of Financial Management

OFP - Office of Farmland Preservation

OMB - U.S. Office of Management and Budget

OPMA - Open Public Meetings Act

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Act (29USC15)

PAC - Policy Advisory Committee

PAM - Polyacrylamide

PARKS - Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

PBNERR - Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve

PE - Professional Engineer

PIE - Public Information and Education

PIP - Practice Incentive Payment

PL - Public Law

PLT - Project Learning Tree

PMC - WACD Lynn Brown Plant Materials Center

PPL - Pacific Power and Light

PRA - Public Records Act

ProTracts - Program Contract System (NRCS)

PSI - Pounds per square inch

PSP - Puget Sound Partnership

PUD - Public Utility District

QA/QC - Quality Assurance/Quality Control

QAPP - Quality assurance project plan

RCA - Resources Conservation Act

RCAT - Rural Community Assistance Team

RC&D - Resources Conservation and Development

RCO - Recreation and Conservation Office

RCPP – Regional Conservation Partnership Program

RCW - Revised Code of Washington

RCWP - Rural Clean Water Program

RD - Rural Development

Ref. - Referendum

RFP - Request for Proposals

RIF - Reduction in Force

RM - Regional Manager - WSCC

RMS - Resource Management System

RMZ - Riparian Management Zone

RNRIA - Rural Natural Resources Impact Area

ROA - Report of Accomplishments

RUSLE - Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation

SAO - State Auditor's Office

SARE - Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education

SCC - State Conservation Commission

SEA - Science & Education Administration

SEA/AR - Science & Education Administration, Agricultural Research

SEA - FR - Science & Education - Federal Research

SEPA - State Environmental Policy Act

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer (DAHP)

SIP - Stewardship Incentive Program

SL - Soil Loss

SPA - WA Shoreline Protection Act

SPD - Shellfish Protection District

SRF - State Revolving Fund

SRFB - Salmon Recovery Fund Board

SRSC - Skagit River System Cooperative

STAC - State Technical Advisor Committee (NRCS)

STEEP- Solutions to Economic and Environmental Problems

Superfund - Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act

SWAPA - Soil, Water, Air, Plants, Animals

SWCD - Soil And Water Conservation District

SWCS - Soil & Water Conservation Society

SWIS - State Wetlands Integration Strategy

T - Soil Loss Tolerance (USDA's)

T&E - Threatened and Endangered Species

TA - Technical assistance

TFW - Timber, Fish and Wildlife

TMDL - Total Maximum Daily Load

TNC - The Nature Conservancy

TSP - Technical Services Provider

TSS - Total Suspended Solids

USACE - US Army Corps of Engineers

USBR or BOR - US Bureau of Reclamation

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

USFS - United States Forest Service

USFWS - United States Fish & Wildlife Service

USGS - US Geological Service

USIT - Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

USLE - Universal Soil Loss Equation

UTC - Utilities and Transportation Commission

UW - University of Washington

WAC - Washington Administrative Code

WACD - Washington Association of Conservation Districts

WADE - Washington Association of District Employees

WashDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

WATCAC- Washington State Tribal Advisory Committee (NRCS)

WCC - Washington Conservation Corps

WEC - Washington Environmental Council

WDFW - Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife

WEQ - Wind Erosion Equation

WFFA - Washington Farm Forestry Association

WHIP - Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program

WID - Watershed Improvement District

WIF - Washington Irrigation Forecaster

WMS - Washington Management Service

WQ - Water Quality **WQA** - Water Quality Act

WQC - Water Quality Committee

WQFAC - Water Quality Financial Advisory Committee

WQIP - Water Quality Incentive Program

WQM - Water Quality Management

WQMA - Water Quality Management Area

WQMP - Water Quality Management Plan

WRC - Washington Rangeland Committee **WRDA** - Water Resources Development Act

WRIA - Water Resource Inventory Area

WRP - Wetlands Reserve Program

WSCC - Washington Conservation Commission

WSDA - Washington State Department of Agriculture

WSE - Washington State Envirothon

WSU - Washington State University

WSU Extension – Washington State University

Cooperative Extension & Research

WUTC – Washington Utilities & Transportation Commission

WWF - World Wildlife Fund

YACC - Young Adult Conservation Corps

YIN - Yakama Indian Nation

Numbers and Hyperlinks

All Washington Laws and Agency Rules; including:

- > State Constitution
 - (http://leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/Pages/constitution.aspx)
- <u>Revised Code of Washington RCW</u> (<u>http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/</u>)
- Washington Administrative Code WAC (http://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/)

RCW 89.08 Conservation Districts Law

(http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=8 9.08)

WAC 135 - Conservation Commission Regulations (http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=1 35)

RCW 42.23 - Municipal Code of Ethics

(http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4 2.23)

RCW 42.30 - Open Public Meetings Act

(http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4 2.30)

RCW 42.56 - Public Records Act

(http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4 2.56)

RCW 49.60 - WA Freedom from Discrimination Act (http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4 9.60)

RCW 42.52 - Ethics in Public Service (State)
(http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4
2.52)

RCW 49.17 - State Industrial Safety and Health (http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4 9.17)

RCW 42.17 - State Public Disclosure Act (http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4 2.17A)

HR 2642 - Farm Bill (Agricultural Act of 2014)

2514 - ESHB 2514 - Watershed Planning Act (1998)

<u>2496 - ESHB 2496</u> - Salmon Recovery Act (1998)

319 - Section 319 of Clean Water Act addressing Nonpoint Source Pollution

305(b) – Section 305(b) of Clean Water Act requiring states to submit a report every other year describing the water quality of the waters within its borders for the preceding year

303(d) – Section 303(d) of Clean Water Act creating list of states' impaired waters and TMDL

WSCC Staff

Main Phone Number is 360. 407.6200; Staff contact at: http://scc.wa.gov/contacts/commission-staff/

WACD Staff

Current contact information, as well as information on WACD policies and operations at: www.wadistricts.org.