

WaterTalk

Alaska Idaho Oregon Washington

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 Bulletin - EPA 910/9-92-043

July 2005

EPA NEWS

Salem Students Get Award from President for Endangered Species Project

Thirty students from Grant Community Middle School in Salem, Oregon, earned recognition from President George W. Bush and EPA for their efforts to protect the endangered Fender's blue butterfly. After learning about the butterfly's unique habitat needs, the class transformed part of a local park into a budding example of a native prairie. The project was one of 10 national winners in the EPA-sponsored **President's Environmental Youth Award** program. Two of the students and their teacher, Daniel Jamsa, received the award at a White House ceremony in Washington, D.C., in April.



Students Ali Foster and Amber Urban (left to right) received an award from President Bush.

The students selected the Fender's blue butterfly after studying local endangered species in sixth grade. After extensive research, they created a native prairie habitat with the threatened Kincaid lupine plant, an element critical to the butterfly's survival. After two years of work, the student plot became an example of the prairie once common in the Willamette Valley. In their 8th grade year, the students brought their knowledge and the plight of the Fender's blue butterfly to 600 elementary school children at their "Celebrating the Prairie Festival."

The President's Environmental Youth Awards program is celebrating 34 years of recognizing student excellence and achievement. Youth of any age - from kindergarten through high school - can enter as individuals, or as a group. Young people from around the country are invited to participate in the annual awards program. The program is aimed at encouraging individuals, school classes, summer camps, public interest groups, and youth organizations to promote environmental awareness and positive community involvement.

The next due date for applications is July 31, 2005. For more information, contact **Sally Hanft**, EPA, at 206-553-1207 or 800-424-4372, or by e-mail at hanft.sally@epa.gov.

In This Issue...



EPA News to update you on agency activities, pages 1 & 2.



Tools to clue you in on resources, publications, opportunities, and services, pages 3 - 7.



Spotlight to showcase success stories and environmental stars, page 8.

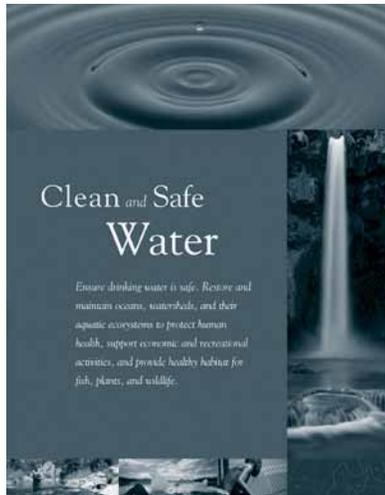


WaterWords to share stories from communities around the Greater Northwest, page 9.



Ecosystem to provide news that goes beyond water topics, page 10.

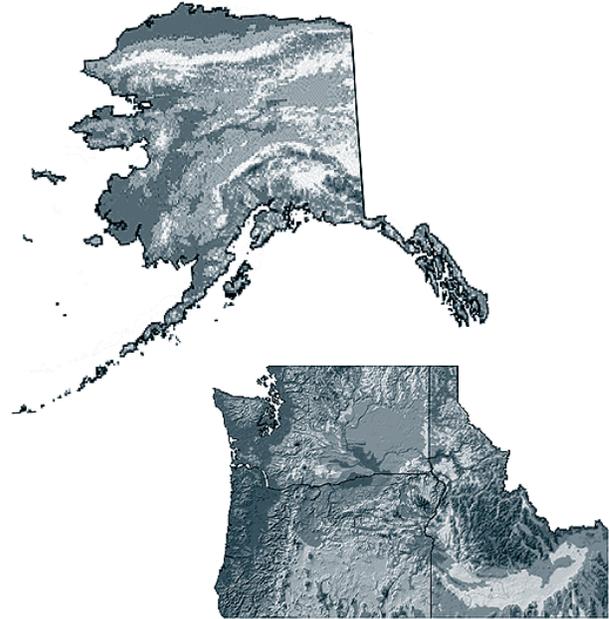
National Water Program Guidance Now on Web



The National Water Program Guidance for Fiscal Year 2006 is now available on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/water/waterplan. The Guidance describes EPA's strategies for accomplishing key environmental and public health goals. The document's Executive Summary outlines the year's top priorities. EPA regional offices will

be working with States and Tribes to develop "commitments" under these measures. These final commitments are to be included in State/EPA grant agreements, performance partnership agreements, and other documents.

Region 10 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) covers the states of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.



Community Water Systems Mostly Meet Drinking Water Standards



Across the country, about 272 million people are served by 53,000 community water systems. About ninety percent of those people received water that met health-based drinking water standards in fiscal year 2004. EPA is working to meet its goal of having 95 percent of the population by 2008 served by community water systems in compliance with health-based drinking water standards. EPA is working toward this goal through effective treatment, source water protection, and state and federal cooperation. Water systems meeting the standards do not exceed the maximum allowable levels for contaminants such as nitrate. They also meet treatment technique requirements that ensure protection against microbial pathogens such as Giardia and viruses. Each year EPA releases a Summary of Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics. The statistics in the summary are based on data from the Safe Drinking Water Information System. That system is EPA's official record of data for public water systems. The yearly Summaries of Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics are available at: www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html.

EPA Launches Water Webpage for Kids



EPA has launched a new **Kids Page** featuring a character called "Thirstin." This site contains games, activities, and animated classroom experiments. Some of the new activities include an animated water cycle; word scramble; word search; water trivia and "Thirstin's Wacky Water Adventure." Teachers and students can work on-line or download some of the information for classroom use. Find the new pages at www.epa.gov/safewater/kids/index.html.

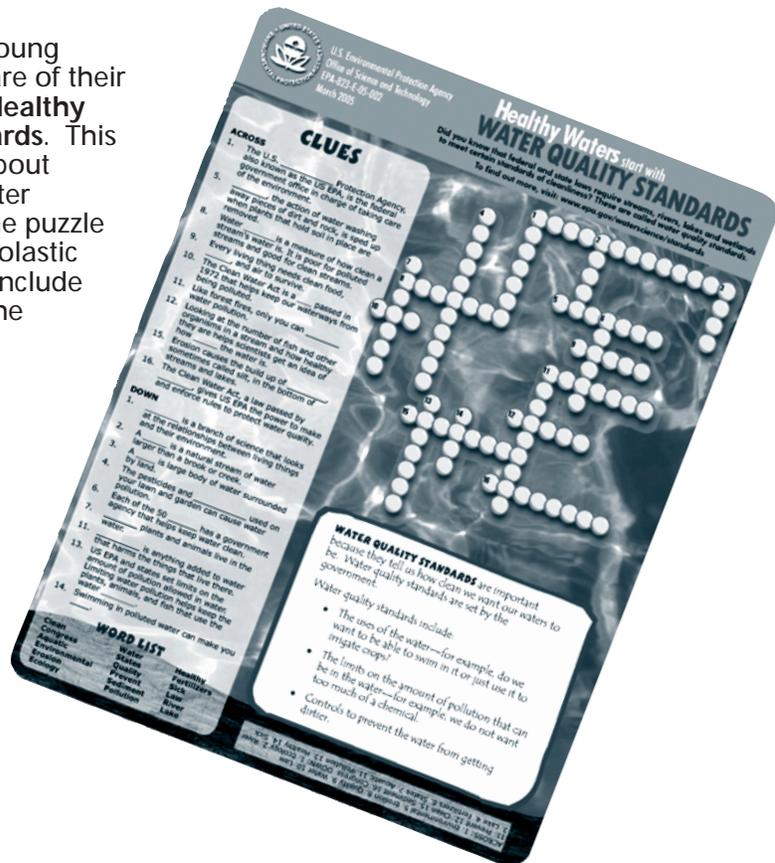
Linking Girls to the Land

For many years, EPA has partnered with other federal agencies to encourage hands-on conservation activities for Girl Scouts. A Resource Guide is now available, providing step-by-step guides for doing environmental projects, and describing some of the environmental programs offered by the partners. For more information, visit the **Linking Girls to the Land** website at www.epa.gov/linkinggirls.



Crossword Puzzle Teaches about Watersheds

Here's a new educational tool to help young environmentalists learn about taking care of their watersheds: a crossword puzzle titled **Healthy Waters Start with Water Quality Standards**. This EPA crossword puzzle teaches people about healthy streams and rivers and how water quality standards help protect them. The puzzle may be familiar to some students – Scholastic News selected the crossword puzzle to include in their recent Earth Day publication. The colorful puzzle is available online at www.epa.gov/waterscience/KidsStuff/.





New Septic Systems Products Offered

The National Environmental Services Center (NESC) helps small communities by providing wastewater, drinking water, and solid waste information, and referral services. Here are some resources on septic systems.

“When Is a Septic System Regulated As a Class V Well?” (Item WWFSRG70).

A septic system is required to meet Underground Injection Control Program requirements and is considered a Class V well if the system receives any industrial or commercial wastewater or the system receives solely sanitary waste from multiple-family residences or a non-residential establishment and has the capacity to serve 20 or more persons per day. This fact sheet discusses federal requirements for Class V wells and other requirements that apply when a system receives motor vehicle waste.

Cost: Free

“Antibacterial Products in Septic Systems” (Item WWFSPE86).

For proper treatment, a septic system depends on millions of naturally occurring bacteria throughout the system. The use of antibacterial products, such as bleach and hand soaps, can upset the bacterial balance if used in excess. This fact sheet discusses types of bacteria and their function as well as tips on proper cleansers to improve system performance.

Cost: \$0.60

“Septic Tank and Drainfield Operation and Maintenance” (Item WWFSOM53).

This fact sheet covers the operation and maintenance of a conventional gravity-flow septic system. Tips for using a septic system are also provided. It also gives answers to frequently asked questions about when to pump the tank, why systems fail, and if additives are right for your septic system.

Cost: Free

“Septic Tank Inspection and Trouble-Shooting” (Item WWFSOM54).

Evaluating a septic system prior to sale or purchase of property protects both the buyer and seller. A properly functioning system can also be a good selling point and enhance the value of the house. This fact sheet discusses what is involved with an evaluation, why a system can fail, and information on when to pump the tank. Troubleshooting problems is also discussed.

Cost: Free

Shipping charges apply. To learn more, visit NESC's Web site: www.nesc.wvu.edu/nsfc. To place an order, call 800-624-8301. Orders may be sent via e-mail to nsfc_orders@mail.nesc.wvu.edu. NESC is an EPA grant-funded, nonprofit organization (formerly the National Small Flows Clearinghouse). For details, call 800-624-8301 and request a free information packet or visit the website above.

Stormwater Trainings to Provide Innovative Tools

Training will soon be available on reducing water quality impacts from polluted runoff in urban areas within the Pacific Northwest. An entire week of stormwater training is planned in Boise, Idaho during September 2005.

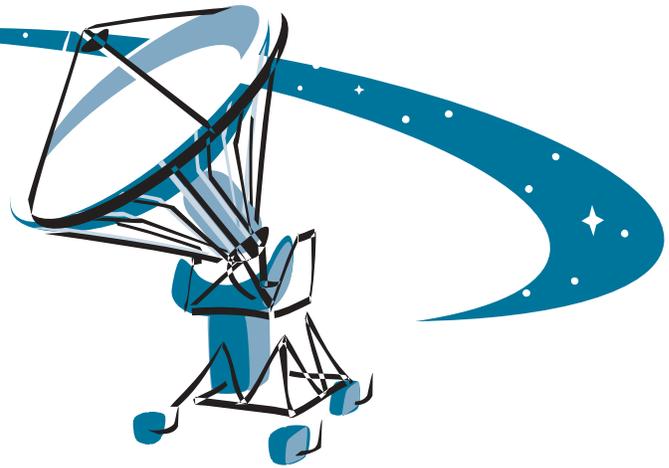
Getting in Step with Phase II, A Workshop for Municipal Stormwater Program Managers will be held in Boise, Idaho at Boise State University on September 14-15, 2005. This two-day training is for state and local stormwater program managers. It gives innovative tools and real-world examples that can be used to address the six minimum control measures called for by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program Phase II requirements. The workshop includes lively group exercises and discussion. Contact **Jeanne O'Dell**, EPA, at **206-553-6919**, **800-424-4372**, or odell.jeanne@epa.gov for more information. This training is co-sponsored by EPA Region 10, USDA Extension State Water Quality Coordinators, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, and Idaho Small Business Development Center.

Boise City and The Partners for Clean Water are hosting two training courses on stormwater treatment practices and their relationship to design criteria and performance. Dr. Gary Minton, P.E., author of *“Stormwater Treatment: Biological, Chemical, and Engineering Principles,”* will present **Stormwater Treatment: How does it work (or does it?)** on September 12 and 13, 2005, and **New Technologies in Urban Stormwater** on September 15 and 16, 2005. Registration information will be online at www.partnersforcleanwater.org after August 15. For details about Dr. Gary Minton's courses, visit www.stormwaterbook.com.

National Satellite Broadcast Focuses on Stormwater Management

A national satellite broadcast on **Stormwater Management from a Watershed Perspective** will soon take place. This will be the 4th in the Watershed Issues Series of Satellite Conferences. The program will be broadcast to Extension and other agency offices across the nation on October 11, 2005 from 9:00 am – 11:30 am (PDT). See www.pnwwaterweb.com or call 509-574-1584 for more information.

Innovative projects in Boone, NC, Willoughby, OH, and Portland, OR will be featured. Interactive discussions follow each featured project. The videostream program is made possible by an USDA-CSREES Section 406 water quality grant. This year EPA is a co-sponsor of the broadcast. Call your local County Extension office and request to reserve the satellite facilities for October 11, 2005. Or set up your own satellite discussion group at a facility (many schools and agencies) with satellite downlink capabilities. Details are available at



<http://wawater.wsu.edu> or by calling 509-574-1584. Previous broadcasts in the Watershed Series are available via videostream at <http://caheinfo.wsu.edu/video/other.html> or in DVD format by contacting Jan Seago, Washington State University at seagoj@cahe.ad.wsu.edu.

Low Impact Development Design Manual on Web



The **Low Impact Development Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound** by Dr. Curtis Hinman, Washington State University faculty, is now available on the web at www.psat.wa.gov/Publications/LID_tech_manual05/lid_index.htm. The manual provides research-based information to developers and managers who must meet stormwater regulations. The manual is the result of several years of research on methods for reducing and retaining stormwater on site. While the 256-page manual is specific to Puget Sound, there is a wealth of information which might be adapted to other areas. Topics include Puget Sound hydrology, site assessment, site planning and layout, vegetation protection, reforestation and maintenance, clearing and grading, integrated management practices, Washington Ecology's Low Impact Design and Flow Modeling Guidance, and hydrologic analysis. Appendices include a street tree list, bioretention design examples, bioretention research, phytoremediation, permeable paving research, permeable hot-mix asphalt sample specifications, and vegetated roof design specification examples, plus a glossary and references.

Computer Model Helps Design Storm Drainage Systems

Civil and environmental engineers now have an improved software tool: the **Storm Water Management Model (SWMM)**. The SWMM can help plan, analyze, and design urban storm water drainage and sewer systems. This latest version includes several improvements. These include a modern graphical user interface, a more intuitive modeling approach, and improved speed. SWMM continues to be open source and its numerical engine can easily be integrated into third-party interfaces.



SWMM is a dynamic rainfall runoff computer model. The model simulates single event or continuous storm water runoff quantity and quality, primarily for urban areas. The tool has been used in thousands of sewer and storm water studies throughout the world. It has played a significant role in combined and sanitary sewer overflow abatement programs and in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting. The free program, including tutorials, is available on EPA's Wet Weather Flow Research website at: www.epa.gov/ednrmrl/swmm.

Measures Published to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Forestry

EPA recently published new **National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Forestry**. This technical guidance and reference document is for use by state and authorized Tribal managers, as well as the public. The measures help guide nonpoint source (NPS) pollution management programs in forest settings. The new guidance contains information on the best available, economically achievable means of reducing nonpoint source pollution that can result from forestry activities. For details about the guidance or to download the document, visit EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/owow/nps/forestrygmt/. Or, get a free copy by contacting the **National Service Center for Environmental Publications** by phone at 1-800-490-9198 or by Web at www.epa.gov/ncepihom. Request publication # EPA 841-B-05-001.

Growth and Water Resources Training Now Online

EPA now offers an online, distance-learning training module called **Making the Connection: Smart Growth and Water Resource Protection**. This training is offered as part of EPA's **Watershed Academy Web**. Changes in land use are linked to impacts on water resources. This module shows how trends in growth patterns and activities on land have become the main challenge for preserving water quality and meeting water resource goals. This module focuses on the connections between smart growth approaches and Clean Water Act programs. It includes tools, resources, and case studies showing how land-use decisions can help protect water resources by using innovative approaches that meet economic, environmental, and social goals. For more, visit www.epa.gov/watertrain/smartgrowth.

New Wetlands Fact Sheets Published

The image shows two fact sheets from EPA. The left sheet is titled 'Constructed Treatment Wetlands' and discusses how these wetlands are built, why they are used, and how they are constructed. It includes a diagram of a wetland cross-section showing layers like the water layer, emergent zone, and submersed zone. The right sheet is titled 'Wetlands & West Nile Virus' and discusses the connection between wetlands and the disease, how it is transmitted, and ways to protect public health. It includes a diagram of a mosquito and a map of the United States showing the distribution of the disease.

EPA has released two new fact sheets on wetlands issues. **Constructed Treatment Wetlands** looks at how treatment wetlands work, the benefits of building them, and how they are constructed. **Wetlands & West Nile Virus** examines the possible connection between wetlands and West Nile, how the disease is transmitted, and ways to protect your home and community. Both fact sheets, along with several other EPA wetlands fact sheets, can be found at: www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/facts/contents.html.

EPA Funding Directory Updated

EPA has updated its 52-page funding opportunities directory. This directory is designed to help readers locate financial and technical assistance for efforts that:

- reduce energy costs,
- improve air quality and public health,
- and enhance opportunities for economic development.



The directory is called **Funding Opportunities: A Directory of Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Environmental Protection Assistance Programs**. It lists grants available from EPA, other federal agencies, state governments, and private foundations. Grants are organized by topic, with detailed descriptions and contacts. The document

also provides links to online resources. State, Tribes, and local governments, businesses, public organizations (e.g., school districts), nonprofits, and consumers can use this publication to find potential sources of support for their activities. Visit the website at <http://www.lgean.org/html/whatsnew.cfm?id=811>.

A Film to See: **Teachings of the Tree People**

A special video featured last issue is still available for short-term loan from EPA Region 10. The film is called **Teachings of the Tree People**. This documentary presents the oral traditions and environmental ethics of the Puget Sound Coast Salish People. Produced by the environmental education center IslandWood, the documentary reveals the teachings and ongoing practices of harvesting cedar and other culturally important plants. Through the course of the film, we learn about a Tribal Elder and cultural leader of the Skokomish Tribe, Bruce "subiyay" Miller, as he passes on tradition; messages of native culture, diversity, and our natural world; and lessons of cultural and environmental sustainability. This work is currently being featured at the Seattle Art Museum. To borrow the video, call EPA's **Public Environmental Resource Center** at 206-553-1200 or 1-800-424-4372. The film also can be purchased through IslandWood at info@islandwood.org or call 206-855-4300.

Protecting Water Resources with Smart Growth



A report titled **Protecting Water Resources with Smart Growth** is now available. This EPA document is a compilation of 75 policies designed to protect water resources and implement smart growth. Forty-six of these policies are oriented to the watershed or regional level. The other 29 are targeted for specific development sites.

Growth and development can have adverse effects on water resources, including loss of woodlands, meadowlands, and wetlands and increased polluted run-off. Increases in impermeable cover and vehicle traffic also can harm water quality. To address these and other impacts, local governments are developing smarter approaches to growth. They are looking for, and using, policies and tools that enhance neighborhoods, improve schools, protect drinking water, and provide housing and transportation choices. To download: www.epa.gov/livablecommunities/index.htm.



Science Portal Launched on Web

Twelve federal agencies, including EPA, have collaborated with the Department of Energy to launch **Science.gov 2.0**. This website provides a gateway to selected science information from U.S. government agencies. It provides wide public access and a unified search of the government's vast stores of scientific and technical information. The site allows you to search across 30 databases and more than 1,700 science websites. Visit this resource at www.science.gov.

Pacific Northwest Hospitals Receive EPA Innovation Grant

A consortium of Pacific Northwest hospitals and public health organizations recently received a \$26,820 grant from EPA for an innovative pilot plastic recycling program for rural hospitals. The grant was awarded to **Northwest Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E)**. H2E is sponsored by the Oregon Center for Environmental Health, in partnership with Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Good Shepherd Health Care in Hermiston, Oregon, Legacy Health System of Greater Portland, Oregon, and Hospitals for a Healthy Environment.

In addition to increasing recycling, this project will also work to strengthen the existing Northwest H2E network of hospitals and organizations by promoting collaboration and information sharing among an industry that has traditionally not shared information.

The specific objectives of this recycling pilot are to:

- Establish a comprehensive plastics recycling program for a rural hospital in Oregon that will serve as a model for hospitals throughout the region;
- Develop a blue plastic wrap (used to wrap sterilized items) recycling program for at least one Idaho hospital.

American hospitals produce at least **6,600 tons** of waste everyday. The generation and disposal of wastes has many environmental impacts on land, air and water. The American Hospital Association has found that healthcare institutions that have engaged in full-fledged waste reduction efforts have realized disposal cost savings of 40-70 percent.

The H2E project was one of eight innovative projects that received a grant in 2005. This year EPA awarded a total of \$445,449 for this grant program across the country.

EPA has sponsored a series of innovative pilots to test new ideas and strategies for environmental and public health protection. A small amount of money is set aside to fund creative approaches to waste minimization, energy recovery, recycling, land revitalization, and homeland security that may be replicated across various sectors, industries, communities, and regions. EPA hopes these pilots will help demonstrate the environment and economic benefits of creative, innovative approaches to many environmental challenges. For details about this grant program, contact Kathy Johnson, EPA, at Johnson.kathleens@epa.gov, 206-553-8513, or 800-424-4372.

Beach Watcher Program Expands to Six More WA Counties

Thanks to funding from Patty Murray's office and EPA's grant program, six Washington counties will be able to develop Washington State University's Beach Watcher Programs. Development will occur in collaboration with the program's originator, Don Meehan in Island County. The six counties are Clallam, Island, Jefferson, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom. Beach Watchers help increase public understanding of the natural processes and functions of the Puget Sound ecosystem by increasing public involvement and developing a stewardship ethic among residents.

Beach Watchers come from all walks of life and bring a rich cross-section of backgrounds, experience, service, and talents. They receive 100 hours of expert training from top instructors in such subjects as the beaches, environmental processes, geology, marine life, and other topics. In return, they contribute 100 volunteer hours to scientific surveys, exploring the beaches, talking to students and the public, and much more.



For more information and a great beach website see: <http://www.beachwatchers.wsu.edu>. A bit of history is available at <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/csreesvolmon/RelatedResearch/WABeachWatchersVolMon.htm>

Using Water Wisely



Now that summer is upon us, water use is climbing. Did you know that a typical household uses about 260 gallons of water per day? In the summer, the amount of water used outdoors by a household can exceed the amount used for all other purposes in the entire year. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, 30 percent of the daily water consumption in the U.S. is devoted to outdoor uses. The majority of this is used for landscaping. The typical suburban lawn alone consumes 10,000 gallons of water above and beyond rainwater each year.

Indoors, toilets are the greatest water user in a house. A leaky toilet can waste as much as 200 gallons per day. Inefficient and leaky toilets not only waste water but can affect your bottom-line: your household budget. Fixing any leaky toilet is a must, but homeowners and businesses should consider replacing older toilets with newer, more efficient models. An EPA study finds that new residential 1.6 gpf toilets reduce water use by 23% to 46% – a savings of about 21,000 gallons of water per year per household. Nationally, this saves on average about \$130 per year.

With increasing pressures on our water resources, EPA is increasing its attention on water efficiency. Efficient water use helps to reduce the need for

costly water supply and wastewater treatment facilities. It helps maintain stream flows and healthy aquatic habitats. Wise water use also reduces the energy used to pump, heat, and treat water. EPA encourages you to learn more about ways to conserve water. Ideas for saving both water and money can be found on EPA's **Water Efficiency Website**. Learn about reducing water use in landscaping and irrigation while still maintaining healthy, beautiful landscapes. Find ways to use water wisely in the home, and reduce water use in commercial buildings. You can even learn about water efficient products at this website. Some materials are available in Spanish. Visit the Internet at www.epa.gov/owm/water-efficiency.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund 2004 Annual Report Now on Web



The **2004 Annual Report on the Clean Water State Revolving Fund** is now posted on EPA's website. The national report highlights program activities and successes throughout the past 15 years. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund is the largest federal funding program for water infrastructure projects. Since it was created in 1988, the fund has provided low-interest loans targeting a wide range of projects. Projects areas include wastewater treatment, non-point source pollution control, estuary management, and water quality.

The report provides an overview of the fund, describes its financial status, economic and environmental performance, and discusses future directions. You can view or download the report at www.epa.gov/owmitnet/cwfinance/cwsrf/. For a copy, or information about the fund, contact **Michelle Tucker**, EPA, at 206-553-1414 or 800-424-4372, or tucker.michelle@epa.gov.

This edition of *WaterTalk* continues our regular feature on the important topic of invasive species. Invasive species are harmful plants or animals that are not native to the ecosystem, and which cause economic harm to human health or the environment. Invasive species have been called one of the main environmental threats of the 21st century. Our Beneficial Landscaping article this issue gives information to help you tackle Japanese knotweed, a nasty invasive causing problems west of the Cascades.

Beneficial Landscaping Knock Out Knotweed!

Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) and its relatives, giant and Himalayan knotweed, are out of control! Everyone's help is needed to eradicate new infestations before they get beyond the point of no return. I've watched residents fight it with determination, and I've noted those that don't know what it is and actually mow around it! Like so many innocent-looking non-native invasives, knotweed has been allowed to spread until reaching epidemic proportions.

Japanese knotweed, native in east Asia, was introduced into North America in the 19th century. It has hollow, upright, bamboo like stems (canes) that grow 1 to 3 meters (3 to 16 feet) high. The deciduous leaves are large, smooth-edged, and heart shaped in Japanese knotweed, with variations in size and shape for other species. It blooms in late summer from the leaf joints with dense, narrow clusters of small creamy white flowers.

Knotweed spreads quickly in moist soils, which is why it has become a problem west of the Cascades, from British Columbia to California. It grows prolifically in wetlands and riparian habitats, but most any disturbed area, such as roadsides, will do. It forms dense tall thickets that shade other species and prevents regeneration of what could otherwise be a diverse assemblage of native plants, including the trees needed to shade, nourish, and add structure to salmon streams.

Knotweed spreads by rhizomes, stems, and seeds. The rhizomes can reach 15 to 20 meters long and grow to a depth of 2 meters. Small fragments of stems or rhizomes can reproduce. Therefore, high water flows carry fragments downstream to colonize new sites, and soil or fill material containing fragments contaminate more locations. Rhizome fragments can regenerate when buried up to 1 meter deep, and will push their way through black plastic and asphalt!

How can it be controlled? Early, and with tenacity! If the infestation is small, you can dig deep, repeatedly, to remove it. The entire root system must go. For larger infestations, a combination of methods will likely be necessary: repeated cutting, mowing, pulling, digging, covering, and herbicides.



With mechanical control, the goal is to remove or starve the roots. This requires cutting knotweed patches AT LEAST twice a month, especially between April and August, but continue until the first frost. Cutting/mowing must be timely, thorough, and persistent, not allowing the stems to exceed 6 inches. Covering, as a single strategy, has not been effective, but may add value if combined with other methods. Mowing, root removal, and possibly herbicides over a period of 2, 3 or more years, will likely be necessary for larger patches. Dry, burn, or otherwise carefully dispose of all plant parts, and let none enter waterways.

Extreme caution must be taken with any herbicide application. It is essential to keep herbicides from entering water and affecting aquatic organisms. The correct herbicide, timing, concentration and application method must be used. Carefully read and follow all label instructions and use restrictions. Herbicide application methods vary from spraying, wicking, injecting, pouring, or combinations of these. For more information about knotweed control, contact your local cooperative extension agent.

Once the eradication is complete, be quick to re-establish native plants and consider yourself an eco-hero! For more information about beneficial landscaping, contact Elaine Somers at 206-553-2966, 1-800-424-4372, somers.elaine@epa.gov, or visit the website at www.epa.gov/r10earth/bl.htm.

NOTE: Special thanks to The Nature Conservancy for providing advice on knotweed control.



CALENDAR



July

July 14-16

North American Rainwater Harvesting Conference, Seattle, WA, www.arcsa-usa.org.

July 21-23

U.S. Society for Ecological Economics Conference, Tacoma, WA, www.ussee.org, 253-539-5272.

July 29-31

Annual SolWest Renewable Energy Fair, John Day, OR, www.solwest.org.

August

August 11-12

Renewables & Energy Efficiency Conference, Seattle, WA, Law Seminars International, 1-800-854-8009.

September

September 12, 13

Stormwater Treatment: Biological, Chemical, and Engineering Principles, Boise, ID, www.partnersforcleanwater.org.

September 14-15

Getting in Step with Phase II: A Workshop for Municipal Stormwater Program Managers, Boise, ID. **Jeanne O'Dell**, EPA, 206-553-6919 or 800-424-4372, odell.jeanne@epa.gov.

September 15

Deadline for contributions to the October issue of WaterTalk. **Andrea Lindsay**, Editor, 206-553-1896, 800-424-4372, lindsay.andrea@epa.gov.

September 15, 16

New Technologies in Urban Stormwater, Boise, ID, www.partnersforcleanwater.org.

September

September 21-23

Alaska Water Wastewater Management Association SE Region Training Conference, Sitka, AK. 907-747-7756, www.uas.alaska.edu/attac.

October

October 11

Stormwater Management from a Watershed Perspective: National Satellite Broadcast, www.pnwwaterweb.com, 509-574-1584.

October 25-26

Integrated Pest and Nutrient Management Options: Practices and Tools to Protect Water Quality Workshop, Vancouver, WA. **Mary Staben**, 541-737-2683, <http://isnap.oregonstate.edu>.

October 28-30

Inland Northwest Restoration Conference: Improving Ecological Health and Economic Viability in Local Communities, Pullman, WA. **Berta Youtie**, 541-447-8166, www.okanogan1.com/restore.

November

November 2-3

Integrating Research, Policy, and Education for our Groundwater Resources, Stevenson, WA. Washington State University, www.swwrc.wsu.edu/conference2005, 509-335-5531.

November 7-10

American Water Resources Association Conference, Seattle, WA, www.awra.org/meetings/seattle2005/index.html, 540-687-8390.

Find WaterTalk on the Web at www.epa.gov/r10earth/watertalk.htm

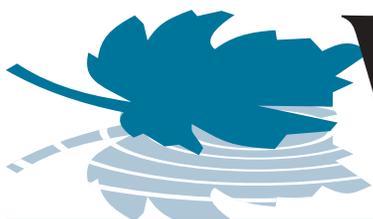


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WaterTalk
July 2005



WaterTalk

Alaska Idaho Oregon Washington

WaterTalk is published quarterly by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10. *WaterTalk* seeks to be a useful tool for those who protect water resources and ecosystems in communities of the Greater Pacific Northwest, by providing practical resources and relevant agency news.

You are invited to contribute items for publication. Submittal deadline is the 15th day of the month before publication. *WaterTalk* articles can be used in other publications. Please give credit to *WaterTalk*.

For mailing list changes, or to contact the editor, call Andrea Lindsay at (206) 553-1896 or 1-800-424-4EPA x1896, or e-mail lindsay.andrea@epa.gov.

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In This Issue . . .

**Salem Students
Receive Award**

**Invasive Species:
Japanese Knotweed**

**Special Tools for
Kids Section**

Using Water Wisely

**Environmental
Events**