Fact Sheet #5: What if My Operation is an AFO But Not a CAFO?
By Stanley (Lee) Telega, Cornell University, and Peg Cook, Cook Consulting

(Revised 4/2005)

Introduction
Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) are agricultural operations where animals are housed, fed, and cared for in barns or other confined space. Nationwide, it is estimated there are over 450,000 AFOs. The vast majority of these operations do not confine enough animals to meet the definition of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) as defined in the new U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Rules on CAFOs. All CAFOs must operate under a National Pollutant Elimination System (NPDES) permit. (See CAFO Fact Sheet #2: Do I Need an NPDES Permit for My Livestock or Poultry Operation?)

In contrast to animal operations that use only pasture or free-range production practices, AFOs, by definition, confine animals more than 45 days in a 12-month period. Furthermore, the area of confinement, such as barns or open lots, does not sustain natural vegetation, row crops, or forage crops during the normal growing season. These operations tend to congregate animals, feed, manure, and other waste into small areas. These confinement facilities usually employ mechanical material handling systems to deliver feed to the animals and remove waste.

Despite the tremendous progress made in cleaning up our nation’s inland and coastal waters over the past 30+ years, state assessments report that 40% of our nation’s rivers and streams, 45% of lakes and reservoirs, and 50% of estuaries still do not meet goals for swimming, fishing, or both. Agriculture, including AFOs, is a major source of contaminants to the nation’s inland waters.

In 1999, EPA and USDA formulated a National Unified Strategy to minimize water quality and public health impacts from AFOs. The goal of this unified strategy...
is for AFO owners and operators to take actions to minimize water pollution from confinement facilities and land application of manure. The strategy announces an expectation that all AFOs should develop and implement a site-specific, economically feasible, and technically sound Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP). The owners and operators of AFOs not defined as CAFOs are encouraged to participate in voluntary programs conducted by the federal and state agencies to learn about financial and technical assistance available for developing and/or implementing a CNMP for their operation.

A CNMP identifies practices to be followed to meet defined nutrient management goals for the AFO. As necessary, it should address:
- Feed management
- Manure handling and storage
- Land application of manure
- Contaminated runoff from the confinement area
- Land and soil conservation practices
- Proper mortality disposal
- Record keeping

### Producer Checklists

The following two tables list management practices that may be included in an AFO owner or operator's CNMP. Some are easy to implement with little or no cost. Others may require significant planning and investment. For additional help in making your farming practices more environmentally sound, consult your local Conservation District, Cooperative Extension, or local USDA Service Center.

### Management Practices for Animal Confinement Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Goal</th>
<th>Management Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Exclude clean water from contaminated areas. | • Runoff water from roofs, driveways, and other clean areas should not be allowed to mix with water contaminated with manure or feed.  
• Keep clean water clean; collect and treat contaminated water.  
① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #22. Open Lot Runoff Management Options. |
| Contain, collect, and treat barnyard runoff. | • Re-evaluate the use of the barnyard. Eliminating the barnyard, making it smaller, or relocating it to a better site will make addressing runoff concerns less problematic and expensive.  
• Barnyard runoff should be contained, collected, and released to vegetative filter areas or spread on cropland.  
① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #22. |
| Control runoff from bunk silos. | • Consider installing a low-flow, high-concentration collection system with a high-flow, low-concentration filter area one-third the size of the bunk area to control silage juices. See NRAES 99, Proceedings of Silage: Field to Feed Bunk Conference, February 1997. www.nraes.org  
• Managing the silage for the proper moisture content and to prevent spoilage also reduces the potential of pollution. |
| Maintain the treatment system for milk house waste or egg wash water. | • Pump all settling and storage tanks regularly.  
• Keep leach fields and vegetative filter areas clean, healthy, and functioning. |
| Fence animals out of watercourses. | • Do NOT allow animals to lounge along creeks and streams! The damage they do to stream bank vegetation destroys wildlife habitat, changes stream characteristics, and increases nutrients and sediment entering the water.  
• Maintain grass buffer areas around lakes/ponds and along creeks that run close to the farm. |
| Keep piles of manure and spoiled silage away from watercourses. | • Allow at least 300-foot flow path to the nearest downslope watercourse.  
• Manage the flow course to provide diffuse overland flow through well-vegetated fields.  
• Keep upslope water from contacting the piles. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Goal (continued)</th>
<th>Management Practices (continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restrict access of animals to well heads.</td>
<td>• Wells are in direct contact with ground water and can easily cause contamination when animals mill around them, particularly old, shallow, or abandoned wells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Properly dispose of dead animals. | • Consult authorities and comply with state and local laws about mortality disposal.  
• Arrange for rendering service pickup within 48 hours.  
• Proper composting of dead animals is the next best option.  
• If buried on farm, keep at least 200 foot away from a watercourse.  
• Bury under a 3-foot minimum of well-packed earth.  
① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #51. Mortality Management. |
| Respect your neighbors. | • Unpleasant odors are the number one reason neighbors complain about AFOs. Do everything operationally possible to keep manure odors and other nuisances to a minimum.  
• Maintain open communication with neighbors so complaints come directly to you instead of local authorities.  
① To learn more, see LPES Lessons #40-#44 in the Outdoor Air Quality Module. |
| Protect the viewscapes of your neighbors and bypassers. | • Keep your farm scenic and clean.  
• Projecting a positive image to the community helps your farm as well as the image of the whole industry.  
• Provide a lot of green grass, plant view screens, and apply a little fresh paint. |

**Management Practices for Cropland**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Goal</th>
<th>Management Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Reduce soil erosion. | • Apply appropriate crop rotations to reduce sheet and rill erosion.  
• Apply appropriate water management practices on fields with persistent gully erosion. |
| Maintain field water management practices. | • Ensure earthen diversions and grass waterways are properly vegetated, are free of sediment buildup, and do not show signs of water channeling.  
• Properly designed and maintained grass waterways can reduce erosion by 65%, and filter out up to 35% of the nitrogen and 50% of phosphorus in water passing through them. |
| Know the phosphorus status of your fields. | • Soil test regularly.  
• Reduce manure and fertilizer phosphorus on High or Very High testing fields.  
• Over two-thirds of the phosphorus entering the farm as feed ends up in the manure. Keep ration phosphorus as recommended.  
• For non-ruminants, feeding low phosphorus or the enzyme phytase may result in less total phosphorus in rations.  
① To learn more, see the LPES lessons in the Animal Dietary Strategies Module and Lesson #34. Phosphorus Management for Agriculture and the Environment. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Goal (continued)</th>
<th>Management Practices (continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Use pre-sidedress nitrogen tests. | • Employ the test on fields receiving manure that have been in corn for 2 years or more and where pre-plant broadcast nitrogen is not used.  
  • The test determines the need for additional nitrogen at sidedress time.  
  ① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #30. Soil Utilization of Manure. |
| Plant cover crops on soybean and corn for silage fields. | • Cover crops reduce soil erosion by reducing the effects of raindrop impact on open ground.  
  • Cover crops add to soil organic matter and capture some nitrogen from fall applications of manure, reducing leaching of the winter thaw. |
| In Northern climates, kill sods later in the fall. | • While soils are still warm in early fall (above 40°F), sod residues, especially legumes, will start decomposing, releasing inorganic nitrogen. If little active uptake occurs from the killed sod, the released nitrates will leach during fall and early winter rains.  
  • Cold soils of late fall retard decomposition and keep nitrogen in the organic, non-soluble form. |
| Know the nutrient content of your manure. | • Test manure annually to feel confident about its nutrient value for crop production.  
  • Maintain a record of past manure analyses.  
  ① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #31. Manure Utilization Plans. |
| Calibrate manure application equipment regularly. | • Knowing the rate of manure application to land is critical information for effectively utilizing manure as a crop nutrient and reducing fertilizer inputs for crop production.  
  ① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #32. Land Application Best Management Practices. |
| Practice uniform manure spreading. | • Understand the limitations of your equipment to apply a uniform layer of manure.  
  • Emphasize the importance of evenness and uniformity to all workers applying manure to your fields.  
  ① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #32. |
| Determine fields that have a high potential for runoff. | • Avoid spreading on these fields during wetter times of the year.  
  • Use your state’s Phosphorus Index or other risk assessment tools to understand the risks of manure applications during wet and other sensitive seasons.  
  ① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #33. Selecting Land Application Sites. |
| Spread manure away from wells, springs, and watercourses. | • Keep manure at least 100 feet from wells and springs to reduce the potential contamination of recharge areas.  
  • Maintain vegetative buffers along waterbodies in fields receiving manure.  
  • Contact your County Cooperative Extension, Department of Health, or County Soil and Water Conservation District to learn about any local restrictions to land application of manure.  
  ① To learn more, see LPES Lesson #33. |
| When possible, till in fall-applied manure. | • Such incorporation will break up soil macropores and reduce preferential flow into drain tile or shallow groundwater.  
  • Incorporation reduces the potential of manure leaving the field through overland flow. |
Time Line for Voluntary Action
The intent of the USDA-EPA Unified National Strategy for AFOs is for the owners and operators of all AFOs to develop and implement their CNMP by 2009. Both agencies continue to commit resources to build capacity for CNMP development and implementation. Through accelerated, voluntary incentive-based programs and industry leadership, it is expected that the owners and operators of most AFOs will take action to minimize the risk of pollution from their operations.

Definition of Terms
Animal Feeding Operation (AFO)–A lot or facility where animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP)–Site-specific plan that considers the source and fate of nutrients on the farm and is designed to minimize potential loss of nutrients to the environment while achieving production and economic goals.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)–AFO containing animal numbers above a defined threshold or that has been designated as a CAFO after determining it to be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States. CAFOs are point sources of pollution and must operate under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

Diversions and grass waterways–Water control structures constructed in a field to reduce flow across a field for soil erosion protection.

Phosphorus Index–A risk assessment tool to estimate the potential for phosphorus movement from a field into a nearby waterbody.

Phytase–Enzyme that when added to rations of non-ruminant animals makes the phosphorus in grains and other feed ingredients more available during digestion.

Pre-sidedress nitrogen test–Test taken when corn is less than 12 inches tall to determine if additional nitrogen fertilizer is needed to reach a yield goal for the crop.
Primary Contact Information about Livestock Nutrient Management in Washington State

Washington State Department of Agriculture

Program Manager:
Nora Mena
360-902-2894

Administrative Assistant:
Laurie Crose
360-902-1982

Inspectors:
Lead Inspector and Southwestern Washington
Kirk Robinson
360-902-1928

Eastern Washington:
Ginny Prest
509-225-2608

Northwestern Washington
Jeff Canaan
360-941-3026

Washington State Department of Agriculture
Web site: www.agr.wa.gov

Washington State University

Livestock Nutrient Management Specialist
Joe Harrison
WSU – Puyallup Research and Extension Center
253-445-4638
Harrison@puyallup.wsu.edu

Tip Hudson
Rangeland & Livestock Management
Ellensburg, WA
509-962-7507
hudson@wsu.edu

http://www.puyallup.wsu.edu/dairy/

Environmental Regulations Related Resources
http://www.epa.gov/npdes/caforule/– To obtain copy of regulations
http://www.epa.gov/npdes/afo/statecontacts/– To obtain state environmental agency contact

Educational Resources
http://www.lpes.org/– To view the Livestock and Poultry Environmental Stewardship (LPES) curriculum resources

Fact sheet modified by: Joe Harrison and Tip Hudson, WSU

Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Ecology
## Washington State Livestock Technical, Financial and Educational Assistance

**Natural Resources Conservation Service**
Website: [www.wa.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.wa.nrcs.usda.gov)

**Washington State Conservation Districts**
Website: [www.conserver.org](http://www.conserver.org)

### Office Addresses and Phone Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICES</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>NRCS Phone</th>
<th>CD Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>402 E. Main, Ritzville 99169-1338</td>
<td>509/659-1553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>506 Weber Avenue, Suite B Ritzville, WA 99169</td>
<td>509/659-1761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asotin County</td>
<td>720 - 6th St., Suite B, Clarkston 99403-2012</td>
<td>509/758-8012</td>
<td>509/758-8012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
<td>24106 N. Bunn Rd., Prosser 99350</td>
<td>509/786-9230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
<td>618 8th Street Prosser, WA 99350</td>
<td>509/786-9230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Klickitat</td>
<td>1107 S. Columbus Ave., Goldendale 98620-9296</td>
<td>509/773-5822</td>
<td>509/773-5823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan County</td>
<td>301 Yakima St. Room 307, Wenatchee 98801-2996</td>
<td>509/664-0210</td>
<td>509/664-0265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clallam</td>
<td>111 E. 3rd, Room 2A, Port Angeles 98362-3018</td>
<td>360/452-8994</td>
<td>360/452-1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>11104 NE 149th St, Bldg. C, Suite 400, Brush Prairie 98606-9518</td>
<td>360/883-1987</td>
<td>360/885-2284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>U.S. Post Office Building, 202 S. Second St., Dayton 99328-1327</td>
<td>509/382-2421</td>
<td>509/382-4773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowlitz</td>
<td>2125 - 8th Ave., Longview 98362</td>
<td>360/425-1880</td>
<td>360/425-1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Klickitat</td>
<td>1107 S. Columbus Ave., Goldendale 98620-9296</td>
<td>509/773-5822</td>
<td>509/773-5823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferry</td>
<td>84 E. Delaware Ave., PO Box 1045, Republic 99166-1045</td>
<td>509/775-3473</td>
<td>509/775-3473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Creek</td>
<td>103 N. Baker St., PO Box 428, Waterville 98856-0428</td>
<td>509/745-8561</td>
<td>509/745-8362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>1620 Road 44 N., Pasco 99301-2667</td>
<td>509/545-8546</td>
<td>509/545-8546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>330 Pioneer Ave. W., Montesano 98563-4499</td>
<td>360/249-5900</td>
<td>360/249-5980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson County</td>
<td>205 W. Patison St., Port Hadlock 98339-9751</td>
<td>360/385-4105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson County</td>
<td>111 East 3rd Street, Room 2B Port Angeles, WA 98362</td>
<td>360/452-8994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King</td>
<td>935 Powell Ave. SW, Renton 98055-2908</td>
<td>206/764-3325</td>
<td>206/764-3410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitsap</td>
<td>817 Sidney Ave, Port Orchard 98366-2460</td>
<td>360/337-4433</td>
<td>360/337-7171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittitas County</td>
<td>607 E. Mountain View Ave., Ellensburg 98926-3863</td>
<td>509/925-8585</td>
<td>509/925-8585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis County</td>
<td>1554 Bishop Rd., Chehalis 98532</td>
<td>360/748-0083</td>
<td>360/748-0083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln County</td>
<td>1310 Morgan St., PO Box 46, Davenport 99122-0046</td>
<td>509/725-4501</td>
<td>509/725-4181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>SE 1051 Hwy 3, Ste. G, Shelton 98584</td>
<td>360/427-9436</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>817 Sidney Ave, Port Orchard 98366-2460</td>
<td>360/337-4433</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Lake</td>
<td>1775 SE Hwy. 17, Moses Lake 98837-9326</td>
<td>509/765-5333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Lake</td>
<td>2145 Basin St. SW, Suite B, Ephrata 98823-9617</td>
<td>509/754-2463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Yakima</td>
<td>1606 Perry Street, Suite F, Yakima 98902-5769</td>
<td>509/454-5746</td>
<td>509/454-5736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okanogan</td>
<td>1251 S. 2nd Ave. Room 101, Okanogan 98840</td>
<td>509/422-2750</td>
<td>509/422-0855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Othello</td>
<td>449 E. Cedar Blvd., Othello 99344-0323</td>
<td>509/488-2802</td>
<td>509/488-2802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>1216 Robert Bush Dr., PO Box 968, South Bend 98586-0968</td>
<td>360/875-9424</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>1216 Robert Bush Dr., PO Box 336, South Bend 98586-0968</td>
<td>360/875-6300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palouse</td>
<td>325 NW State Street, Pullman 99163</td>
<td>509/332-4101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palouse</td>
<td>805 S. Vista Point Dr. Suite 2, Cofax 99111-9565</td>
<td>509/397-4301</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palouse-Rock Lake</td>
<td>N. 3 Front St., PO Box 438, St. John 99171-0438</td>
<td>509/648-3680</td>
<td>509/648-3680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pend Oreille</td>
<td>100 N. Washington Ave., PO Box 280, Newport 99156-0280</td>
<td>509/447-4217</td>
<td>509/447-5370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>Puyallup Executive Park, 1011 E. Main, Suite 106, Puyallup 98372</td>
<td>253/845-9272</td>
<td>253/845-9770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICES | ADDRESS | NRCS Phone | CD Phone
--- | --- | --- | ---
Pine Creek | 805 S. Vista Point Dr., Suite 2, Colfax 99111-9565 | 509/397-4636 | 
Pine Creek | 805 S. Vista Point Dr. Suite 2, Colfax 99111-9565 | 509/397-4301 | 
Pomeroy | USDA Bldg. 804 Main St., PO Box 468, Pomeroy 99347-0468 | 509/843-1997 | 509/843-1998 | 
San Juan County | 350 Court Street #10, Friday Harbor, WA 98250-7910 | 509/378-6621 | 
San Juan County | 2021 E. College Way, Suite 214, Mt. Vernon 98273-2373 | 360/428-7684 | 
Skagit | 2021 E. College Way, Suite 203, Mt. Vernon 98273-2373 | 360/428-4313 | 
Skagit | 2021 E. College Way, Suite 214, Mt. Vernon 98273-2373 | 360/428-7684 | 
Snohomish | 528 - 91st Ave. NE, Suite C, Everett 98205-1535 | 425/334-2828 | 425/335-5634 | 
South Douglas | 103 N. Baker, PO Box 246, Waterville 98858-0246 | 509/745-9160 | 
South Douglas | 103 N. Baker, PO Box 428, Waterville 98858-0428 | 509/745-8561 | 
South Yakima | 1116 A Yakima Valley Hwy., Sunnyside 98944-1555 | 509/837-7911 | 509/837-7911 | 
Sparte County | 210 North Havana, Spokane 99202-4724 | 509/535-7274 | 
Sparte County | 1908 N. Dale Lane Spokane, WA 99212-2445 | 509/924-7350 | 
Stevens County | 232 Williams Lake Rd., Colville 99114-9638 | 509/685-0858 | 509/685-0937 | 
Thurston | 2400 Bristol Court SW, Ste 100, Olympia 98502 | 360/754-3588 | 
Thurston | 1835 Black Lake Blvd. SW, Suite E Olympia, WA 98512 | 360/704-7740 | 
Underwood | 170 NW Lincoln St., PO Box 96, White Salmon 98672-0096 | 509/493-1936 | 
Upper Grant | 2145 Basin St. SW, Suite C, Ephrata 98823-9617 | 509/754-0195 | 
Upper Grant | 2145 Basin St. SW, Suite B, Ephrata 98823-9617 | 509/754-2463 | 
Wahkiakum | PO Box 67, Cathlamet 98612-0067 | 360/795-8240 | 
Wahkiakum | 2125 - 8th Ave., Longview 98632 | 360/425-1880 | 
Walla Walla County | 1501 Business One Circle, Suite 101, Walla Walla 99362-9526 | 509/522-6347 | 509/522-6340 | 
Warden | PO Box 177, Warden 98857-0177 | 509/349-7539 | 
Warden | 449 E. Cedar Blvd., Othello 99344-0323 | 509/488-2802 | 
Whidbey Island | PO Box 490, Coupeville 98239-0490 | 360/678-4708 | 
Whidbey Island | 2021 E. College Way, Suite 214, Mt. Vernon 98273-2373 | 360/428-7684 | 
Whitman | 805 S. Vista Point Dr. Suite 2, Colfax 99111-9565 | 509/397-4301 | 509/397-4636 | 

**WSU EXTENSION - LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICE/COUNTIES</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asotin</td>
<td>Mark Heitstuman</td>
<td>PO Box 9, Courthouse, Rm B107, Asotin 99402</td>
<td>509-243-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton/Franklin</td>
<td>Jean Smith</td>
<td>5600 E West Canal Drive, Kennewick 99336</td>
<td>509-735-3551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark/Cowlitz</td>
<td>Gary Fredricks</td>
<td>11014 NE 149th St., Bldg. C-100, Brush Prairie 98606</td>
<td>360-397-6060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Harbor</td>
<td>Gary Fredricks</td>
<td></td>
<td>360-397-6060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klickitat/Lewis</td>
<td>Gary Fredricks</td>
<td></td>
<td>360-397-6060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific/Thurston</td>
<td>Gary Fredricks</td>
<td></td>
<td>360-397-6060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahkiakum</td>
<td>Gary Fredricks</td>
<td></td>
<td>360-397-6060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td></td>
<td>202 S. 2nd St., Dayton 99328</td>
<td>509-382-4741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant/Adams</td>
<td>Sara Maki-Smith</td>
<td>PO Box 37, Courthouse, 35 C St. NW, Ephrata 98823</td>
<td>509-754-2011 Ext 413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The LPES educational materials were developed with support from the USDA-CSREES, the U.S. EPA’s National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center, and the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension at Lincoln, under Cooperative Agreement Number 97-EXCA-3-0642.

MWPS (MidWest Plan Service), headquartered at Iowa State University, is the primary distributor of LPES curriculum materials. To order the materials online, access their website at http://www.mwpseshq.org and visit the catalog section. Discounts are offered on LPES materials.