
PRESIDENT'S NOTES

Looking Ahead

By Fran Solomon, President, AWRA Washington Section

The autumn season is now fully upon us and we are rapidly approaching the end of 2001. I want to share recent good news on water resources issues in Washington State.

In his October 23 speech at the Joint Executive-Legislative Water Policy Group meeting in Tacoma, Governor Gary Locke announced that water reform is a central priority for him and proposed the allocation of \$1 billion statewide over the next 20 years to ensure that there will be enough water for fish and for people (see full text of Governor Locke's speech in this newsletter). His water proposal includes:

- \$300 million to ensure clean, safe, secure municipal water supplies.
- Over \$100 million for agriculture efficiency and water quality improvements.
- Over \$300 million for increased water storage and conveyance.
- Almost \$100 million for water for fish.
- \$100 million to implement citizen-based regional and watershed management plans.

The Governor's office and state legislators of both major political parties have developed four interdependent topics for water legislation for the 2002 legislative session: (1) setting and achieving instream flows, i.e. enough water for fish, (2) finding enough water for the growing human population of Washington, (3) fixing use it or lose it "relinquishment" policies, and (4) identifying funding for water infrastructure, including storage and drinking water systems. As Governor Locke said "The executive branch, together with the legislature and citizens, must resolve to meet the needs of a swelling population and a growing economy statewide. We must commit to meeting the needs of fish and healthy watersheds; and we are determined to advance these two principles together, over the next several years...We are managing our way through tough times, but we must take a major step to provide for our long-term safety, our long-term security, and our long-term success. And a key part of that is water."

I feel encouraged by Locke's recognition of the importance of our water resources in determining the quality of life in Washington State and by his initiative to safeguard and improve water quality and quantity. I will follow the 2002 legislative session with great interest.

On a chapter level, I am looking ahead to our annual conference on November 15 at the Seattle Art Museum. The conference topic "The Impact of Drought on Water Resources and Energy Management in the Northwest" ties in with Locke's new water proposal. Before you receive this issue of the newsletter, you should have received the final conference notice and registration form. I hope to see many AWRA members and prospective members at the conference. Kudos to John Hoey and Anne Savery of the AWRA Board for their excellent work in co-chairing the Conference Committee.

There will be one more dinner meeting this year; mark your calendars for December 5. Dennis Reynolds, an attorney at Williams, Kastner and Gibbs, will address the current status of the lawsuit on the proposed changes to the state Shoreline Management Act. The meeting will take place at Hales Ales Brewery in Ballard. Flyers will be mailed in early November.

My year as President of the Washington Section is drawing to a close. I have enjoyed serving the chapter as President and working with a wonderful and diverse Board of Directors to plan chapter activities. I appreciate the contributions of the Board and of many chapter members who have assisted with planning the annual conference, writing newsletter articles, and attending the dinner meetings. I look forward to continuing to serve the chapter as Past-President in 2002. ❧

Take Note

- **AWRA Washington Section Annual Conference – Nov. 15**
- **Dinner Meeting – Dec. 5**
Speaker: Dennis Reynolds



Governer Gary Locke's Water 2002 Speech

Speech Given 10/23/01 Presented as Delivered

"Thank you for that kind introduction, and thank you for coming here today and for your efforts these past several months. This is an issue so critical to the future and health of our state. This afternoon we gather in a climate that is distressingly different from just a month ago. The tragedies of September 11th reshaped America's political and social landscape, and marked a sea change in this country-but it's a sea change that sharpens our resolve and focuses our energies. Will our nation, and Washington state, stop and hibernate for the next several years while we stamp out terrorism? Or do we believe in a better future for our nation, our communities and our families so we move forward with greater intensity? It's in this climate of "moving forward" that we gather here today. We gather to carry on and to recommit to investing in the long-term future of our state; to invest in the economic future of our state; and to invest in the environmental future of our state. The executive branch, together with the legislature and citizens, must resolve to meet the needs of a swelling population and a growing economy statewide. We must commit to meeting the needs of fish and healthy watersheds; and we are determined to advance these two principles together, over the next several years. These shared principles are a touchstone, underlining every water reform initiative and defining every outcome-principles that affirm the needs of both people and fish. So let me reiterate that water reform is a central priority for me. I'm committed to seeing it through with the help, influence, and dedication of all of you. My office is approaching this mission jointly with the legislature, to take these next steps in developing water legislation for the 2002 Legislative session. Working together, we're going to make these next steps in water reform a reality. So thank you to Senators Fraser, Regala, Morton, and Honeyford; to Reps. Linville, Kirby, Gary Chandler and Bruce Chandler; and to the members of my team, Tom Fitzsimmons, Curt Smitch and Jim Waldo. All your leadership was central to our success in the 2001 legislative session and will be critical for 2002. Together with leaders from the House and the Senate, our water team helped pass Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1832, the first comprehensive changes in our water laws in thirty years. Working together now, we've developed four, interdependent topics for the 2002 session. They include 1) setting and achieving instream flows (in other words, water for fish) 2) finding water for growing communities 3) fixing use it or lose it policies (sometimes called "relinquishment.") and 4) identifying funding for water infrastructure, including storage and drinking water systems. We've adopted the first round of water-reform legislation, and we've provided the funding and people needed to put that legislation to work. But, frankly, as hard as those decisions were, they

represented the "easy" stuff-and we all understand
AWRA WA Section Newsletter: November-December, 2001

that we're not done yet. The next few steps are going to be more challenging-partly because the trade-offs grow harder, but also because the solutions grow much more expensive. But we stand ready today to make those investments to secure the safety and the long-term supply of water for our citizens, our businesses, our farms, and our fish. Today we step beyond simply acknowledging the obvious: That water is the lifeblood of the American West. Simply put, that lifeblood will bleed out if we do not invest and strategize long-term-beginning right now. Throughout the world, the availability of water will define economic success in the 21st century. Access to water provides the competitive edge to thrive and to prosper. In brief, water is synonymous with progress-and there will be no prosperity without water. Our first priority should be to provide safe and clean drinking water for our citizens. In light of the tragedies of September 11th, safe drinking water for our citizens must include additional measures to enhance the security of our water supply. Today we have a huge backlog in upgrading our drinking-water systems, and we waste an enormous amount through poor infrastructure-and that applies to the agriculture sector as well. We know that our water-management capabilities will determine how we approach flood control, irrigation, and water-for-fish. Currently, water shortages for fish impact sixteen major water basins, and the only solution is to purchase or lease water to restore those riparian areas. Thankfully, this region is blessed with abundant water during most times of the year. It provides us with a competitive edge IF and only if we invest and manage it wisely. We must continue to become more efficient in our homes, in our businesses, and on our farms. We must re-use water where it's safe and practical. We must store more water from wet years and wet times of the year in order to meet the needs of our society. We must be careful and prudent about where we develop storage and how we use it. It's an invaluable tool-if used well. In many river basins, we will need to augment in-stream flows-yet we can't take people's water from them. SO we will need to embrace all of the tools-storage, efficiency, and reuse-to help satisfy these needs. If necessary, we will buy or lease the water to satisfy our environmental needs. So today let's "think aloud" about what's feasible and what's not. Brainstorming on water policy is not a unilateral activity: That's why I invite all of our legislative friends and other stakeholders to participate and work with our Administration. We need your help to develop a final proposal. We need your help to develop and implement an appropriate funding mechanism. We must move beyond the talk and the planning, and begin to fund actual projects to restore our watersheds to health. A couple weeks ago, I announced the allocation of

\$10 million in federal agriculture assistance to state growers-and one key component was water storage with \$2 million allocated for that purpose. Amazingly, no new water-storage facilities have been built in the Yakima Basin since the 1930s-think of that, since Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and the era of Woodie Guthrie writing songs to promote the Bonneville Power Administration! A lot of people and groups have been reviewing our needs for a long time, so there's little mystery about the amount of money required. A lot of "thinking aloud" is focused on \$1 billion over 20 years - for physical upgrades and other water projects. This would include:

- \$300 million to improve public health and safety, as well as municipal water supply, as well as conservation, and reuse.
- Over \$100 million for agriculture efficiency and water-quality improvements.
- More than \$300 million for increased storage and conveyance.
- Almost \$100 million for water for fish.
- And \$100 million to implement citizen-based regional and watershed-management plans.

While it is clear that even \$1 billion in physical upgrades will not address every need, it is also clear that we must begin now. Indeed, times are tough, but that's no excuse for inaction. \$1 billion over 20 years is a lot of money. But with historically low interest rates we have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to pay for these needed projects over time. It's been over a quarter century since we made substantial investments in our water management system. It is time to act. These issues are not Republican issues; they are not Democratic issues-they affect every community and river in the State of Washington. In many ways, we've reached a turning point-a turning point reminiscent of the days of former Governor Dan Evans and the "Washington Futures" initiative. It's time for another round-to invest in Washington's future. My office pledges again today to work with our legislative leaders-leaders from both parties in both Houses. We had meaningful success on water legislation last session. Let us build and grow on that success in this 2002 session. We are managing our way through tough times, but we must take a major step to provide for our long-term safety, our long-term security, and our long-term success. And a key part of that is water."~

Upcoming Events

November 15, 2001. AWRA Washington Section Annual Conference. "Impact of Drought on Water Resources and Energy Management in the Northwest, Seattle, Washington.

Keynote Speaker: John Vaccaro - United States Geological Survey

For questions regarding the conference, contact conference co-chairperson John Hoey by phone: 425-453-5005 ext.5414 or email: jhoey@ch2m.com

November 12-15, 2001. AWRA Annual Water Resources Conference. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

December 7-9, 2001. AGWSE Annual Meeting and Conference. Nashville, Tennessee

December 14, 2001. 10th Annual Water Law Seminar. Seatac Hilton and Conference Center, Seatac, Washington. For additional information please contact the Washington State Bar Association (206) 727-8200

January 27 - 31, 2002. Water Sources Conference and Exhibition. Las Vegas, Nevada.

February 20 - 21, 2002 , Research and Extension Regional Water Quality Conference 2002, Red Lion, Vancouver WA, Abstracts due by September 28, 2001. More information can be found on the Washington Water Research Center website www.wsu.edu/swwrc/

March 25-28, 2002. 2002 International Groundwater Symposium. Berkeley, California. For additional conference information email Cindy Gold or call 1-800-548-ASCE

May 13-15, 2002. Coastal Water Resources. AWRA Spring Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana. Abstracts due November 2, 2002.

September 8-13, 2002. 9th International Conference on Urban Drainage (91CUD). Portland, Oregon. Abstracts due by July 31, 2001. For additional conference information email Cindy Gold or call 1-800-548-ASCE.

AWRA holds National, Regional, and State Conferences. Further information on future meeting schedules can be found on the AWRA Website <http://www.awra.org/meetings/>

The Northwest Geological Society (<http://www.scn.org/tech/nwgs/index.htm>) holds meetings or field trips. A list of the planned meetings and trips is <http://www.scn.org/tech/nwgs/calendar.htm#Calendar>

The Washington Hydrologic Society holds monthly meetings. Further information is available from Brian Drost at (253) 428-3600 ex. 2642 (<mailto:bwdrost@usgs.gov>) or Llyn Doremus (360) 592-2632 (<mailto:ladoremus@aol.com>). For more information and web site links visit the AWRA Washington Chapter Web site at <http://earth.golder.com/waawra>.

The Drought Continues

By Billy Frank Jr., Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) Chairman

There are those who say the drought is over. But look toward the horizons and you know that can't be true.

There is no snow in the mountains. Even the mighty Mt. Tahoma is uncommonly dry, her glaciers melting faster than ever.

Elsewhere, the rivers are running low. They are dried up in some spots. Salmon struggling to find suitable spawning habitat at the completion of their incredible journeys are all too often failing in their quest.

Even more dismaying is that these conditions, abnormal for years gone by, may well be common in the years to come.

Believe me, the drought most certainly goes on – and it's important for you to know it. How else can you be expected to make good choices regarding use of this precious resource? Why else should you turn off your spigots, or demand accountability from your elected officials? Yes, the drought goes on.

There is a drought in political credibility, too. Your elected officials have been anything but accountable with respect to water management for many, many years.

Earlier this year the Governor, the Legislature and the State Department of Ecology patted each other on the back for passing HB 1832, calling it the most meaningful water legislation in 20 years. Yet, it basically shifted water accountability to local, ill-conceived conservancy boards and made it easier for agri-business to pull still more water out of the already parched streams. This year, the Governor says the primary objective is to balance the needs of fish with the expanding water requirements of the growing human population. In a recent meeting with him, the tribes were told that the Puget Sound region will grow by another million people over the next ten years and there must be water to accommodate them.

There apparently also is a drought in logic. Once the million people are here, each of them making new

and expanded demands on a water resource that is already wavering, what's to be done about the million or more to come in the decade following that? And the one after that?

Obviously, people need water. Without it, they die. Their need for healthy salmon runs may not be so evident, but the fact remains that it's real. People need fish. It's a fact of nature. You may not catch fish and you may not even eat fish, but you need them all the same.

Salmon are what some scientists refer to as a keystone species. That means they are fundamental to the health and vitality of all other life in the Pacific Northwest. They provide nutrition for all living things. The health of salmon is also a direct reflection of the health of your environment. Deny it as much as you want, you need a healthy environment and a strong natural resource base to survive.

So, when it becomes more and more evident that water is a finite resource-as it is in the Northwest during this drought year-it becomes even more important for us all to look into the future and realize that we must respect the little we have.

Want to talk legal rights pertaining to water? The law couldn't be more clear-first in time, first in use. No one comes close to outranking the tribes in this regard. And the primary use of the tribal water right is instream flows. In effect, salmon are the senior water users in the Pacific Northwest. The day may well come when the tribes will have to force that issue in a legal manner, and government will have no choice but to protect instream flows as people are forced to face reality and make more efficient use of the water they have.

For now, let's focus on the drought. And let's find ways to work together to restore a flow of common sense to the Pacific Northwest. ☺

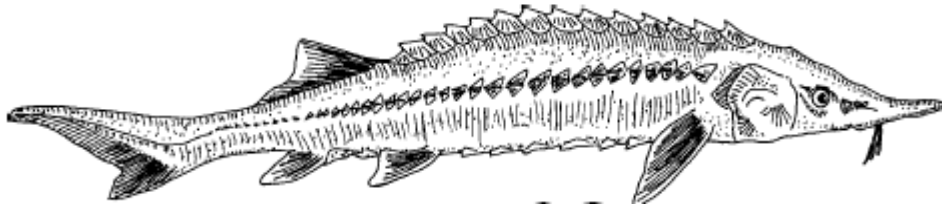
Reprint permission by Tony Meyer NWIFC

What this State Section is All About!

The WA State Chapter of the AWRA fosters educational and professional development. **Student support** is provided in the form of two annual student fellowships, sponsorship of a student chapter at the University of Washington, underwriting of a special meeting in the late spring hosted by the student chapter, and other subsidies. **Interorganizational support** is fostered with local, interstate, national, and international organizations. A **bi-monthly newsletter** is published containing in-depth analysis and editorials on current issues. Several **dinner meetings** are held throughout the year providing good food and good company followed by a presentation by featured guests. **Brownbags** are organized on special issues as they arise. The annual climax is the **Annual Section Fall Conference**; the next one will be held November 15, 2001. The Conference is the principal funding vehicle for many Section activities, including providing financial support to the Section's Student Fellowship program. A **dedicated board** of approximately 15 members meets regularly to plan, organize and facilitate events. If you wish to learn more about your Section and/or wish to participate more in Section activities, you will be warmly welcomed. Please contact any of the board members listed on Page 6.

White Sturgeon – The Forgotten Fish

By Shelley Lybeck, Staff Scientist, Golder Associates, Inc.



There are nine species of sturgeon in North America, two of which inhabit the Pacific Coast. The white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) is the largest fish in North America. They can weigh over 1500 pounds, grow 20 feet long, and live over 100 years. Green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*) can weigh up to 350 pounds, and grow 7 feet long. Sturgeon are primitive, bottom-dwelling fish characterized by five rows of scutes (large bony plates) on the body, rough skin, a bony head, and a long snout with 4 rows of barbels in front of a ventral, toothless mouth. Sturgeon resemble sharks in having a heterocercal caudal fin, with the upper lobe longer than the lower lobe, and a skeleton comprised mainly of cartilage.

Locally, white sturgeon inhabit the Columbia River from its mouth upstream into Canada, the Snake River upstream to Shoshone Falls, and the Kootenai River upstream to Kootenai Falls (Scott and Crossman 1973). The three groups of Columbia River Basin white sturgeon include fish below the lowest dam having access to the ocean, fish isolated between dams, and fish in several large tributaries (Miller et al 1995).

Anadromous white sturgeon spawn in large rivers May through June. They broadcast spawn in swift currents and rocky bottoms near rapids (PSMFC 1996). Sexual maturity is reached in 5-11 years, and spawning then occurs every 4-11 years, with older fish waiting longer times between spawns (PSMFC 1996).

White sturgeon supported an intense commercial fishery in the late 1800s, which led to severe population depletion by 1899 (Miller et al 1995). Annual harvest was low until the early 1940s when the population recovered enough to expand the commercial fishery (Miller et al 1995). Through the 1990s substantial regulatory changes were implemented on the mainstem downstream of McNary

Dam as a result of increased fishing (Miller et al 1995). The white sturgeon population in the lower Columbia River is one of the largest in the world, and supports important recreational and commercial fisheries (PSMFC 1996).

There is substantial variation in the status of the 25 Columbia River Basin white sturgeon populations ranging from stable and abundant to being listed under the Endangered Species Act. The majority are sparse and declining. Characteristics of sturgeon life history making them vulnerable include longevity, slow growth rates, delayed sexual maturity, and extended intervals between spawning (Miller et al 1995, PSMF 1996). Habitat changes attributable to the development of the hydropower system as well as over harvest and pollution have contributed to their decline (Miller et al 1995, PSMFC 1996). Dams have altered discharge, water depths, velocities, turbidities, and substrates, and have restricted sturgeon movement within the basin (Miller et al 1995). Pollutants tend to concentrate in their flesh, which lead to inhibited growth and decreased egg and larval survival (PSMFC 1996).

References:

Miller, Allen I., Timothy D. Coughlin, Michael J. Parsley, and Lance G. Beckman. 1995. Columbia River Basin White Sturgeon. *In* Our Living Resources A Report to the Nation on the Distribution, Abundance, and Health of U.S. Plants, Animals, and Ecosystems. U.S. Department of the Interior National Biological Service [on-line]. Available: <http://biology.usgs.gov/s+t/index.htm>.

PSMFC. 1996. White Sturgeon [on-line]. Available: http://www.psmfc.org/habitat/edu_wsturg_fact.html

Scott, W.B., and E.J. Crossman. 1973. Freshwater Fishes of Canada. Fisheries Research Board of Canada Bull. 184, Ottawa. 966pp.

This newsletter is a publication of the **Washington Section of the American Water Resources Association**. It is published bi-monthly or quarterly. This is a forum for members to share ideas and opinions; opinions expressed in the AWRA Newsletter are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the WA Section of AWRA. Comments on articles are welcome.

Reprints and circulation for non-profit purposes are allowed without additional permission if proper credit is given to both the source and the author, unless specifically copyrighted in the byline of the article.

Submissions are welcome for the January - February, 2002 newsletter. The submittal due date is January 10 2002. The editor reserves the right to make changes for reasons of length, grammar or clarity. Contact Philip Beetlestone at (425) 883-0777, or send submittals directly to pbeetlestone@golder.com (most document/graphic formats are acceptable). Recent newsletters are available on: <http://earth.golder.com/waawra/>

THE 2001 DROUGHT

By Peter Sturtevant, Senior Water Resources Engineer,
CH2M HILL

We are past the summer dry season. As of the end of October, I've measured nearly 4 inches of rain at my house not enough to end a drought, but certainly a decent start to the Fall. Remember back in the Spring? Reservoir water levels were drawn perilously low. The mountains were nearly bare of snow after an abnormally dry winter. Rolling electrical blackouts were occurring in California and threatened to engulf us here, in the Northwest. Emergency electrical management and water conservation measures were being implemented. As things turned out, water supplies were generally adequate in most of Western Washington. Modest water conservation programs and a few periods of timely rainfall, coupled with a generally cool summer got us through. By the end of September, the City of Seattle announced an end to its drought watch, a tribute to the conservation measures of its customers who had reduced water use by more than 10 percent. However, Eastern Washington experienced a more severe drought and water shortages, particularly among agricultural irrigators, were more common.

During the summer, the State Department of Ecology issued weekly Drought Updates. The following information is drawn from some of those reports. As of September 25 (the final Drought Update), Washington was still in a "Drought Emergency". This declaration will last though the end of the year. The Yakima Basin was hit particularly hard by the drought. Flows in the Yakima River were only slightly above all-time lows set in 1994. Total water storage in the basin reservoirs was about 50,000 acre-feet, just one-sixth of the storage at the end of the 2000 irrigation season. Flow in the Columbia River was 60,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), about half of normal. One effect of those low flows was to strand young, migrating salmon. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife reported that 1.7 million young fall Chinook were stranded and lost in a 17-mile reach below Priest Rapids Dam. This accounted for 7 percent of fry production in just that stretch of river alone.

Across the state, precipitation ranged from 56-74 percent of normal, with the higher percentages occurring in Western Washington. This contrasts with 1977, generally regarded as one of the worst drought years on record. In that year precipitation across the state varied from 50-75 percent of normal. That summer experienced unusually warm temperatures which intensified the effects of that drought. It is interesting to note that in 1977, forest fires in the state burned just 10,800 acres. This year set records for forest fires throughout the West, and Washington was no exception. Forest fires in this state consumed more than 220,000 acres this year!.

The unusual juncture of drought and energy crisis in the western states resulted in significant changes in both water and energy management this year. This is the topic of our Annual State Conference whose theme is *The Impact of Drought on Water Resources and Energy Management in the Northwest*. The keynote Speaker will be John Vaccaro of the U.S. Geological Survey. His speech will cover the historical perspective of this year's drought, a few facts of which have been covered in this article. The Conference will be held on November 15 at the Seattle Art Museum. I hope that you will attend this most timely presentation. ☺

WA-AWRA Board Members

President: Fran Solomon
(206) 296-1924
fran.solomon@metrokc.gov

Vice-President: Steve Hirschey
(425) 649-7066
shir461@ecy.wa.gov

Newsletter Editor:
Philip Beetlestone
(425) 883-0777
pbeetlestone@golder.com

Secretary: Erin Nelson
(206) 615-0838
erin.nelson@ci.seattle.wa.us

Treasurer: Ingrid Wertz
(206) 633-4486
ingridw@taylorassoc.net

Past-President: Peter Sturtevant
(425) 453-5000 ext. 5284
psturtev@ch2m.com

Director: Grant Bailey
(425) 822-1077
grantb@jsanet.com

Director: Susan Bolton
(206) 685-7651
sболton@u.washington.edu

Director: Chris Cleveland
(360) 943-7525
ccleveland@brwnald.com

Director: Brian Drost
(253) 428-3600, x2642
bwdrost@usgs.gov

Director: John Hoey
(425) 453-5000
jhoey@ch2m.com

Director: Stan Miller
(509) 477-6024
smiller@spokanecounty.org

Director: Anne Savery
(360)-651-4486
asavery@tulalip.nsn.us

Director: Mike Wert
(206) 624-9190
mwert@shap.com

Student Chapter President:
Kyle Comanor
Ask Kyle for his phone number
Comanor @hydro.washington.edu

Faculty Advisor: Derek Booth
(206) 543-7923
dbooth@u.washington.edu

THE IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON WATER RESOURCES AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN THE NORTHWEST

Washington Section AWRA Annual Fall Conference

November 15, 2001 at the Seattle Art Museum

TIME	PROGRAM OUTLINE
8:00	Registration
8:45	OPENING REMARKS Section President, Fran Solomon and Conference Co-Chairs, John Hoey and Anne Savery
9:00	KEYNOTE ADDRESS John Vaccaro - United States Geological Survey HISTORICAL AND CURRENT PERSPECTIVE ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE 2001 DROUGHT Moderator – Dr. Fran Solomon – King County DNR
9:30	BACKGROUND ON THE DEPENDENCE UPON WATER FOR ENERGY IN THE NORTHWEST Moderator – Steve Hirschey, Dept. of Ecology Larry Cassidy , Northwest Power Planning Council. Considering the importance of fisheries in relation to power production, where do viable runs of salmon fit in? Bob Royer , Seattle City Light. Conservation - are rate payers willing to conserve? TBA , Community Trade and Economic Development. What is the role of relatively cheap power and water in marketing Washington State?
10:30	Break
11:00	WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN TIMES OF DROUGHT Moderator – Anne Savery, Tulalip Tribes Darryll Olsen , Pacific Northwest Project. The value of water for irrigation. Charles Hudson , Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. Tribal perspective on water and energy management in the Columbia Basin. Dr. Norm Whittlesey , Washington State University. Valuing irrigation water and its competing uses in the Pacific Northwest.
12:00	Lunch
1:00	AWARDS Moderator – Pete Sturtevant, CH2M Hill
1:20	WATER ISSUES RELATED TO ENERGY SUPPLY Moderator – TBA Cleveland Steward , Steward and Associates. The technical and regulatory basis for calculating instream flows. Mason Morisset , Morisset, Schlosser, Ayer & Jozwiak. Protecting instream flows and natural resources. Steve LeClerc , Newport Generation. Wallula gas powered plant: non-consumptive use and water quality.
2:50	Break
3:15	LESSONS IN WATER AND ENERGY PLANNING FOR FUTURE DROUGHTS Four panel guest will discuss issues and questions posed from audience. Panelist TBA
4:00	Closing

The annual meeting of the Washington Section of the AWRA and Board elections will immediately follow adjournment of the conference

2002 Board of Director Elections

Immediately following the November 15th AWRA Washington Section Annual Conference, the AWRA Washington Section will be conducting elections for the 2002 Board of Directors. All members are welcome to attend and to nominate other candidates, including themselves, for any of the positions. The 2001 Board of Directors are pleased to present the following candidates:

President: Stephen Hirschey

Steve works with the Washington Department of Ecology's Water Resources Program. Steve earned his B.S. in Natural Sciences from St. John's University, and his M.S. in Environmental Studies from the Evergreen State College. He has experience working with instream flow studies, water right administration, and more recently, state water policy, legislation development, and rule adoption. Steve is married and the father of Seven-year-old Olivia, and five-year-old David. In his leisure time, Steve enjoys snow-skiing, hiking, and camping.

Vice-President: Anne Savery

Anne is the Hydrologist for the Tulalip Tribes. She has a Master of Science in Forest Engineering from the University of Washington. She is currently conducting research on the influence of large woody debris on the hyporheic zone of the Pilchuck River. She is a member of the Technical Committee of the Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum and serves on the board of the Washington Hydrological Society. Anne enjoys backpacking, skiing, gardening, and scuba diving.

Treasurer: Ingrid Wertz

Ingrid is a Water Resources Engineer/Scientist with Taylor Associates, Inc. in Seattle where she is involved in water quality and water quantity monitoring projects including stormwater monitoring, stormwater treatment technology evaluation, NPDES compliance, and watershed monitoring. Her work experience also includes project permitting and Superfund site investigations. She received her MSE in Environmental Engineering and Science from the University of Washington and was a Guest Researcher in the Limnology Department at Lund University in Sweden. When not outside collecting samples in the rain, Ingrid enjoys backpacking, telemarking, traveling, and ultimate (frisbee that is).

Secretary: Peter Sturtevant

Pete is a Senior Water Resources Engineer at CH2M HILL in Bellevue. Working primarily on drainage and stream restoration projects, his experience in the fields of water resources and environmental impact assessment has included water supply studies, water quality assessments, flood control, wastewater and water reuse projects. A proud Husky Alumnus, Pete enjoys hiking, canoeing, sailing, and other water related activities in the Great Northwest. Pete co-chaired the AWRA National Conference which was held in December 1999 in Seattle.

Newsletter Editor: Philip Beetlestone

Philip is a Water Resources Engineer/Hydrogeologist with Golder Associates, Inc. in Redmond. He has a Master of Science in Civil Engineering from Colorado State University. He is currently involved with watershed planning, water rights analysis, power generation facility permitting, and water supply. When not working Philip enjoys travel, backpacking, telemarking, rock climbing, and cooking.

Directors

Scott Bender

Scott manages the Groundwater Group at Shannon & Wilson, Inc, and is a hydrogeologist with over 15 years of experience with the U.S. Geological Survey, Morrison-Knudsen, and Shannon & Wilson. He has a Master's degree in Hydrogeology from the University of Idaho and a B.S. in Geology from the University of Washington. His current work focuses on water rights, litigation support, and groundwater control. He has won ASCE Engineering Excellence Awards for his groundwater control system designs for projects at the U.S. Embassy site in Bogotá, Columbia and at the Boston Central Artery in Boston, Massachusetts. Scott is a native Seattleite and enjoys fishing, hiking, and skiing.

Catherine A. Drews

Catherine is an attorney with the law firm of Preston Gates and Ellis, LLP. Catherine practices in the environmental and land use development department, where she focuses her practice on water quality and resources, shorelines, wetlands, and facility siting. Catherine earned her B.S. in Natural Resource Conservation from the University of Washington College of Forest Resources, and afterwards attended the University of Washington School of Law. Before coming to Preston, Catherine was a law clerk for the Honorable Judge Robin Hunt, Washington State Court of Appeals, Division II. Catherine is an avid tennis player and a novice golfer. She and her husband enjoy traveling, hiking, birdwatching, and winemaking.

Director: Brian Drost

Brian has 27+ years of experience with the U.S. Geological Survey. He currently is the WA District Ground-Water Specialist at the USGS Water Resources Division Office in Tacoma. Brian received his B.A. in Geology from the State University of New York at Binghamton and his M.S. in geology from the University of Pennsylvania. He has published ~30 reports on the water resources of WA, specializing in ground-water quantity studies and ground-water modeling. Brian is a certified Professional Hydrogeologist (American Institute of Hydrology) and a licensed Geologist and Hydrogeologist with the State of Washington. He is a Board Member and former Secretary/Treasurer of the Washington Hydrologic Society, and has served on the last two organizing committees for the Symposium on the Hydrogeology of Washington State. During this past year as a WA AWRA Board Member, Brian was impressed with the organization's management and operation and is looking forward to a second term on the Board.

Director: John Hoey

John is a Water Resources Policy and Planning Specialist with CH2M Hill. He works on a wide variety of water resources projects including watershed planning, stormwater management programs, and ESA compliance. He has helped to plan this year's AWRA fall conference and the 1999 mid-year conference. John received a Master's degree in Environmental Policy from Tufts University and a Bachelor's degree in Government from Hamilton College. A native of Michigan, John enjoys water sports, hiking and exploring the great Northwest.

Laura Landauer

Laura is a water resources engineer in the Water Resources Program at the Washington State Department of Ecology. She is involved with water rights analysis in Island County and monitoring aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) projects and activity in western Washington. Laura received her B.S. and M.S. in Civil Engineering from the University of Washington, and did an internship in Norway following her masters program. In the recent past Laura maintained the web site for the Washington section of the AWRA, and aided in production of the section newsletter. She lives in Seattle, where she swims weekly, bikes occasionally, and runs frequently.

Tom Martin, P.E.

Tom is a water resources engineer at Brown and Caldwell in Seattle with 20 years experience in environmental consulting. In 1981, Tom received a B.S. from the University of Vermont where he became immersed in hydropower and salmon restoration in New England. Since moving to the Northwest in 1991, Tom has worked with attorneys, scientists and planners on projects involving watershed planning, EIS studies for power and resort developments, and stream restoration. He enjoys brewing, basketball, history, and exploring with his family. Tom resides in Seattle and is on the City's Citizen Advisory Committee for Creeks, Drainage and Wastewater. He wishes to represent AWRA on this committee.

Director-East: Stan Miller

Stan is Program Manager for Spokane's regional aquifer protection program. This program works toward integrating the groundwater protection efforts of all municipalities and water purveyors using the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer; the program is administered through the Spokane County Public Works Department, Utility Division. In addition to working on this program at the administrative level, Stan has developed technical information and conducted local studies on the potential impacts of storm water infiltration on ground water quality and the interaction of the Spokane River and the Spokane Valley Aquifer. Away from work Stan enjoys canoeing, backpacking, running, and working on the restoration of a turn-of-the-century home.

Margaret McCauley

Margaret works as an environmental scientist and engineer for Anchor Environmental, LLC. She earned a BA in Urban Ecology from Harvard University and MS degrees in Environmental Science and Ecosystem Studies from the University of Washington. Her interest is human influence in ecological systems particularly restoration and wetlands. She lives in Seattle's Central District and is considering getting chickens.

Past President: Dr. Fran Solomon

Fran is a Senior Ecologist at the King County Department of Natural Resources, where she is involved in salmonid habitat protection and recovery efforts in the Snoqualmie Watershed. She earned her Ph.D. in Fisheries from the University of Washington and has extensive experience in developing and implementing action plans that address water quality, fish habitat, and contaminated sediment issues in both freshwater and marine waterbodies of the Puget Sound region. Fran also mentors young women and girls who are interested in science careers. Fran and her husband live in Seattle and enjoy traveling, bicycling, hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, theatre, and music.

2002 Membership Application / Change of Address Form

(⅂ please circle, as appropriate ↗)

Annual membership in the state chapter costs \$25.

(If you attended the 2001 November Conference, you are already a member for 2002 – Welcome!)

Name _____ Position _____ Affiliation _____

Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone(_____) _____ Fax(_____) _____ E-mail _____ @ _____

Please indicate if you prefer to receive your newsletter electronically.

Check -----if----- you would like to be actively involved on a committee.

You will be contacted by one of the board members.

2002 Membership Dues: \$25.00. **Checks only.** Please make check payable to **AWRA Washington**

Section.

Mail to: AWRA, Washington Section
c/o Ingrid Wertz, Taylor Associates
3917 Ashworth Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98103

The American Water Resources Association is a scientific and educational non-profit organization established to encourage and foster interdisciplinary communication among persons of diverse backgrounds working on any aspect of water resources disciplines. Individuals interested in water resources are encouraged to participate in the activities of the Washington Section.

Special thanks to Golder Associates Inc. for word processing and graphics support on this newsletter.

American Water Resources Association, Washington Section
3917 Ashworth Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98103

Non Profit
U.S. Postage PAID
Seattle, WA
Permit #1399

A Membership Benefit

<http://earth.golder.com/waawra/>

Please Post & Circulate