



PRESIDENT'S NOTES

Tom Martin, President, AWRA Washington Section

Be Part of the Solution—Join AWRA!

Anyone out there know a good rain dance? What else can be done to survive the upcoming drought that does not repeat the Klamath mistake? Answer - Join AWRA! Participate in AWRA Washington Section events this year. The first ever AWRA Washington Section policy dialogue is coming up soon--April 11 in Tacoma. Open dialogue is absolutely essential for developing solutions to our most pressing problems, including drought.

Open dialogue, a new idea for AWRA, is an open forum setting where anyone can express ideas about water issues. A chance to listen and be heard, open dialogue can help define and identify issues. It can lead to greater understanding and even to more questions. These are all aspects of a healthy democracy.

I didn't think dialogue was so important before I first heard a Nelson Mandela speech back in 1990. He had recently been released from prison in South Africa. I had recently graduated from Harvard and embarked on a career in software engineering. High technology solutions were high on my priority list, but then Mandela spoke at the Hatch Shell on Boston's Esplanade. The event drew a tremendous crowd. Even though the collective feel-good meter was pinned, the logical side of me was disappointed.

I was skeptical about Mandela's approach to solving the apartheid problem in his homeland. He proposed to start with opening a dialogue between leaders from different cultures. I thought to myself, "Something as simple as a dialogue doesn't seem like it's going to accomplish much." Today, apartheid, and the segregationist government policy in South Africa, is a thing of the past. This is sufficient proof to me that open dialogues lead to effective solutions.

Because of the diversity of our members, AWRA is the most respected interdisciplinary, water resources, organization in America. Exchange of ideas between disciplines broadens perception, deepens understanding, and ignites the imagination. I invite all of you to take one small step to bridge our state's ever widening cultural gaps. Participate in the April 11 Policy Dialogue. I ask you to simply identify issues that are important to you, and acknowledge the issues that are important to others while becoming involved with the democratic process.



2005 AWRA-WA Section Board of Directors

These policy dialogues were the top priority item on the agenda of the AWRA Washington Section Board of Directors' second retreat last weekend. The upcoming policy dialogue is the first major action taken by the Board to implement our long-term plan. In an effort to make AWRA a more relevant and valuable asset to Washington State, the Board drafted the Washington Section's first mission statement and outlined our goals and objectives. With the policy dialogues, the Board is following through on our mission to make the Washington Section more member-driven and less Board-centric, which is a major goal.

Chuck Mosher, former Washington Section and National AWRA President joined us at the retreat. He provided a historical perspective and helped us recognize some impressive gains since his term as president. The Board identified several actions to regain the geographic distribution of our membership and the vitality of the Washington student chapter and water resources education programs. A second policy dialogue will be held in Eastern Washington this summer and a student mentorship program is in the works.

Finally, the 2005 AWRA Annual Conference is a great opportunity to keep the momentum of our Washington Section initiatives going into 2006 and beyond. It would be very interesting to present the outcome of our drought response at the annual conference in November. I may be dancing for more rain this year,

but more importantly, I will be participating in a democratic process to solve the drought management problem—a process supported and facilitated by AWRA. ☺

Water Resources and Teaching Environmental Science in China

By: **Dr. Fran Solomon, Senior Ecologist, King County Water and Land Resources Division**

In the summer of 2004, my husband and I were Visiting Professors at Northwest University in Xi'an, China. Situated on a plateau with a nearby mountain range, Xi'an is a city of 5,000,000 people in China's "Midwest" and has a climate similar to that of eastern Washington. Teaching and living in China was a fabulous experience, both professionally and personally. Here are the highlights of this experience and a summary of current key water resources issues in China.



Dr. Cao Mingming (Chair of Environmental Science Department) and Dr. Solomon on campus quad

Teaching

I taught a class titled "Environmental Ecology, Urban Environment, and Environmental Evaluation" to 55 third-year undergraduate students who are majoring in environmental science or engineering at Northwest University.

My syllabus included limnology, water pollution problems (point and nonpoint sources, conventional and toxic pollutants such as metals, persistent organic pollutants, and endocrine disrupter chemicals), solutions to these problems (pollution prevention, cleanup, and educational actions), and environmental standards, and assessments for water quality, sediment quality, toxicity, and fish habitat conditions. This turned out to be a good syllabus. The students had some familiarity with limnology and toxicology concepts.

My students were well-versed in written English but had not received much practice in listening to spoken English. I am sure that it was challenging for them to listen to lectures in English for almost two hours at one time. I showed pictures and diagrams and told many stories from my work experience at King County and other places, as well as giving examples of pollution problems in the U.S.,

China, and other countries. I think that the students especially enjoyed the "real world" examples. The students' comfort level with spoken English improved during the semester; most of them did well on the quizzes, exams, and written assignments.

Overall, I was impressed with the students in my class. They were smart, hard-working, and respectful. They were also very aware of the enormous water pollution and air pollution problems in China and of the challenges of balancing environmental protection with continuing economic development and modernization, and they sincerely wanted to make a difference.

A major difference between American and Chinese university students is that the latter do not ask questions in class. This reflects differences between our individual-oriented and their group-oriented culture. They have been told since grade school that it is selfish to "waste" the time of the group by asking an individual question and that doing so is disrespectful of the teacher. I tried to encourage my students to ask questions during class by pointing out that this would help the group. However, this did not result in questions during class. Instead, students came up to me individually to ask questions during the 10 minute break and at the end of each class. I really enjoyed these informal discussion sessions.

Living in Xi'an

My husband and I lived in a small, but clean, comfortable, and air-conditioned apartment in a hotel on the Northwest University campus. We enjoyed living on campus because we had no commute, were part of the campus community, and were away from the noise and chaotic traffic of the streets of Xi'an. However, living conditions in the Chinese students' dormitories are unenviable. There are separate dorms for men and women, eight students per room, no showers (there is a separate shower building open two days per week and students need to pay for each shower), no air conditioning (Xi'an summers are very hot at least 90°F almost every day), and an 11:30 PM curfew which is enforced by the total shutdown of electricity.

Aside from the hot weather and air pollution (lots of dust and particulates from construction sites and coal burning), Xi'an was a good place to live for our teaching assignments. Xi'an (and the Yellow River watershed of which it is part) is the cradle of Chinese civilization. The city has been inhabited for over 6000 years and was the capital of imperial China for 1000 years and 13 dynasties! Our favor-

ite sightseeing attraction was the terracotta museum, an archaeological site housing thousands of life-sized terracotta soldiers and horses that guarded the entrance to the tomb of Emperor Qin who unified China 2200 years ago.

Water Resources Issues

There are many water quantity and water quality challenges in China. Although there are substantial water resources, they are unevenly distributed (higher per capita availability in, higher per capita availability of water in southern China than in the north. Although the dominant use of water is for agriculture, domestic and industrial water uses have increased rapidly from 17% to 30% of the total during the past 10 years.

Dams are being built or proposed in order to increase the water and energy supply for particular regions of China. The controversial Three Gorges Dam, which is currently under construction, is expected to be completed in 2009. It will be the largest dam in the world – 1.2 miles in length and 607 feet above river level, and will create a 400 mile reservoir. The dam is being built to ease navigation on the Yangtze River and to generate electricity. Construction and operation of the dam will result in numerous adverse biological and human impacts. These include reduced fish stocks, disrupted habitats and migration patterns of critically endangered species, degraded water quality due to concentration of pollutants in the stagnant water of the reservoir, flooding of 1300 cities and villages (1,000,000 people have already been displaced), and flooding of more than 8000 archaeological and cultural sites. Additionally, the dam is located in a region with many seismic hazards; an earthquake would be catastrophic.

Another controversial water resources project that is in the proposal stage is a dam on the Yangtze River in Tiger Leaping Gorge, which is located in Yunnan Province (closer to the headwaters of the Yangtze). I had the pleasure of hiking in Tiger Leaping Gorge, which is beautiful, unspoiled, and the deepest canyon in the world. Inhabited by 100,000 people from diverse ethnic minority groups, the Tiger Leaping Gorge region is an important part of China's cultural and ecological heritage. The good news is that the dam is not a "done deal." Public debate is underway and environmental groups are vocal in their opposition to the project.

Water quality is generally poor in the rivers, lakes, groundwater, and coastal seas of China. Twenty-five percent of lakes are eutrophic. There is increased incidence of red tides in coastal seas, due in part to increased nutrient loading. Sewage and industrial waste are the major point sources of pollution in China. Only 1/3 of the sewage in Xi'an is treated. Only 1/5 of the total sewage in China

(population is 1,300,000,000) is treated. Only 10% of treated sewage receives secondary treatment. Although there is an increase in the amount of industrial waste that is treated, the proportion of treated wastes complying with discharge standards has declined.

The major sources of nonpoint pollution in China are fertilizers, pesticides (China is the second largest producer and consumer in the world), intensive livestock production, and acid rain. Nutrients, high biological oxygen demand, high chemical oxygen demand, metals, and toxic organic chemicals including persistent organic pollutants enter surface water and groundwater from the point and nonpoint pollution sources.

The Yellow River, whose name refers to its high sediment load, displays many of the water resource issues China faces. The Yellow River is the second longest river in China (3388 miles). Increasing population, unlimited use of grasslands, and climate change in the headwaters areas have led to shrinking glaciers, overall desertification, and decreased species diversity. In the middle reaches of the river, urban and agricultural development has contributed to erosion and discharge of excessive amounts of sand and mud. The lower reaches of the river have suffered from flooding due to sediment buildup in the river channel. Nutrients, metals, phenol, petroleum, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons enter the Yellow River from the 4,200,000,000 cubic meters of sewage and industrial effluent discharged annually and from the pesticides and fertilizers that are used on farmland. The Chinese Environmental Protection Agency has established five water quality classes based on water use. The percentage of Yellow River miles that meet the standards for each of these classes is: 13.9% in Class 1 and Class 2 (pristine), 17.2% in Class 3 (drinking water), 34.1% in Class 4 (industrial uses), 16% in Class 5 (irrigation); water quality is so degraded in the remaining 18.8% of river miles that they do not support any of the above uses. The overall impacts of water pollution in the Yellow River watershed include decreased number of fish species (1/3 of the 150 species existing in 1970 are now extinct), unsafe drinking water, increased incidence of human cancers, and high levels of toxic chemicals in irrigated crops.

Although there are many water resources problems in China, there is also some good news. I was heartened to know there are environmental science and engineering departments at universities and people are planning careers in these fields. New wastewater treatment plants are under construction. Polluting industries are undergoing inspections and the worst offenders have been closed. Wetlands have been set aside as preserves and are protected from development. Recycling and reuse programs are widespread

throughout China. Overall, there seems to be increasing recognition that clean water is part of a good quality of life and high standard of living. It will be interesting to observe the continuing growth

in China's economy and hopefully an increased awareness of the need to balance this with environmental protection.☺

It's Official! AWRA Announces 2005 Annual Conference in Seattle

"Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink."

- Samuel Taylor Coleridge

In *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, Samuel Taylor Coleridge cited the plight of wind-becalmed seafarers who, surrounded by saltwater, could not slake their thirst. This quote from Coleridge has been used on numerous occasions to highlight the irony of water as a natural resource: we live on a planet where water is omnipresent yet maddeningly rendered unusable or scarce, often by the vicissitudes of nature, but more and more frequently by our own misguided actions. From human-induced droughts to flooding brought on by global warming, to devastating tsunamis launched by the earth's "ceaseless turmoil seething", to widespread contamination of our drinking water supplies, the availability of an ample supply of clean, potable and otherwise usable water cannot, with certainty, be assured.

Water is both sustainer and destroyer of life. Our fascination with water does not stop with the practical necessities of its acquisition, delivery, application and use as a conveyor of waste. From the scientific aspects of its basic qualities, to its practical benefits and consequences to its sheer destructive force, water demands our attention.

Please join us at the 2005 Annual Conference of the American Water Resources Association to discuss a wide variety of water resource issues.

This year's conference will be held on November 7-10, in the magnificent Pacific Northwest.

The beautiful Red Lion Hotel in downtown Seattle will be this year's site for one of North America's largest annual conferences, devoted to all aspects

of water resources management. We invite each of you to participate in the broad range of technical, social and legal topics that will frame this year's program.

In addition to the traditional focus on multidisciplinary subjects, we will offer sessions that address an exciting mix of contemporary issues such as the effects of natural catastrophes on water supplies and human health, the renewed interest in large water projects, dam decommissioning, salmon recovery, and the increased risk to our nation's water supplies from terrorism and the steps taken to counteract it. We're even including a presentation on this past year's spectacular search for water on Mars! Add to this the fun extracurricular activities and inspiring field trips we have planned for you and you won't want to miss this year's event.

As your host, the AWRA Washington Chapter promises to stage a dynamic and well-attended conference that showcases the knowledge, creativity, opportunity and dedication that marks us as water resource professionals.

You'll be able to share your insights and experiences with your colleagues, apprise yourself on the most recent developments in your field, and learn about promising areas for further study. Above all, this is your opportunity to join ranks with fellow professionals from around the country so that we can more effectively manage and protect our water resources. ☺

Want to get involved with the 2005 National Conference?

The AWRA-WA Section is proud to host the 2005 National Conference. Please visit the AWRA website for more information www.awra.org. Additionally, here are several ways that you can get involved with the conference:

- **Submit an Abstract-** Abstracts are being sought for oral presentations and posters covering a wide range of topics. See <http://www.awra.org/meetings/Seattle2005/index.html> for submission details.
- **Join the AWRA-WA National Conference Committee-** Contact AWRA Board member Tom Martin at thomas.martin@pnl.gov or Pete Sturtevant at psturtev@ch2m.com for how you can get involved in conference planning.
- **Become a Corporate Sponsor-** Corporate sponsors are currently being solicited for the AWRA National Conference. Please join the AWRA-WA Section in welcoming our peers to the unique and diverse blend of mountains, rivers and sea that makes our state a wonderful place to live and visit. Contact Carl Einberger at (206) 342-1776, or at ceinberger@geomatrix.com.

AWRA National Policy Dialogues- A Model to Discuss Northwest Water Issues

The American Water Resources Association has held two national water policy dialogues—the first in Washington DC in 2002 and a follow-up dialogue in Tucson, AZ in 2005. These dialogues were designed to allow attendees to discuss water resources issues and collectively prioritize the issues. Attendees represented a mix of federal, state, and local employees, academics, non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives, and private citizens.

The first dialogue featured keynote speakers and panel discussions on key water resources policy issues such as Restoring and Protecting the Environment; Water Resources Infrastructure; Safety and Security of Water Resources; Managing Watersheds Holistically; Sustainable Water Use and Drought Management; and Flood Plain and Coastal Zone Management. It included over four hours of facilitated discussions in which all attendees were given the opportunity to express personal opinions or the positions of their agencies, organizations or associations on the key issues. Finally, it featured three rapporteur/provocateurs representing different stakeholders, such as business, environmental, and governmental representatives to provide their perspectives and feedback on the issues.

Attendees of the first dialogue identified three consensus issues that crosscut the key issues and could form the basis for future actions. First, a National Water Vision should be developed that will assist the nation in dealing with competing water resources objectives. Under the Vision, issues such as infrastructure, drought, and flooding could be addressed collectively rather than individually. Second, a National Water Policy is needed to define the shared responsibilities for water issues at all levels from local to federal. The Policy could translate the National Water Vision from talk to action. Finally, there is need for greater collaboration among water-related organizations at all levels that could build on successful fledgling incentive programs such as water trading.

For the second dialogue, three key issues were selected for discussion by panels comprised of experts from around the nation. The panels were balanced so that all points of view on the key issues were discussed. The key issues were selected to be very general and to have significant overlap. The three key issues discussed were: 1) water resources supply and demand, 2) infrastructure management, and 3) environmental quality. Following each key issue panel discussion a facilitated small-group discussion period provided each attendee an opportunity to present their ideas on the issue and work with their group to identify the most important sub-issues related to the issue under discussion. All attendees voted on the identified sub-issues to identify the sub-issues of greatest importance. At the conclusion of the key issue panels and facilitated discussions, four provocateurs presented their thoughts on the preceding discussions and some made provocative statements designed to stimulate further discussion by the attendees. Results of the second dialogue have not yet been published.

With the success of the AWRA National Policy Dialogues, the AWRA Washington Section is applying this format to identify and address key water resources issues in the Pacific Northwest. Through our series of three policy dialogues held across Washington State, we hope to initiate discussion on the critical water issues facing our region. The final water resources dialogue will be held in conjunction with the National 2005 AWRA Annual Conference in Seattle. The AWRA-WA Section Board of Directors are very excited about the policy dialogue concept and believe this forum can help us turn AWRA-WA Section achieve its long-term goals. The long-range vision for the AWRA-WA Section is that it will become a true statewide organization that provides leadership on water issues around the state. ❧



Orchard in the Entiat Basin



in conjunction with the Hydrogeology Symposium Presents:
A Water Resources Policy Dialogue
Scoping Session

April 11, 2005

1:00-5:30pm, Tacoma, WA

This is the first in a series of three Water Resource Policy Dialogues to be conducted by AWRA in Washington during 2005. These dialogues will provide an opportunity for professionals from a broad spectrum of disciplines involved with water resources in the State of Washington to help shape our future. The purpose of this first dialogue is to facilitate the identification of priority water resource policy issues to be addressed. Two more dialogues will be conducted, one this summer in Eastern Washington and one in the fall at the AWRA National Conference in Seattle Washington, Nov. 6-10, 2005.

Time	Policy Dialogue Program in Brief
1:00-1:10	Tom Martin, President AWRA Washington Chapter opens "A Water Resources Policy Dialogue"
1:10-1:40	Keynote Speaker, Jim Waldo, Governor Locke's Water Policy Advisor
1:40-2:40	<p>Introduce panel of experts to facilitate discussions:</p> <p>Panel of experts to facilitate discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:40 – 1:55 Physical Sciences and Engineering Discipline Panelist Llyn Doremus, Hydrologist, Nooksack Tribe "How has our hydrologic cycle changed from pre-development to current conditions?" • 1:55 – 2:10 Biological and Ecological Science Discipline Panelist Larry Lestelle, Fisheries Biologist. "How were native aquatic species adapted to pre-development conditions and what are the consequences of these changes?" • 2:10 – 2:25 Political/Institutional Discipline Panelist Chuck Mosher, Tri-County Salmon Coalition, former AWRA National President, former Mayor of Bellevue "Can we adapt for a positive water future?" • 2:25 – 2:40 Legal Discipline Panelist Wick Dufford, Attorney, former member Pollution Control Hearings Board. "What are the legal constraints to beneficial future changes?"
2:40-3:00	Question and Answer Session
3:00-3:15	Issue Identification and Posting– Facilitated by Mona Thomason, AWRA V.P.
3:15-3:45	Networking Break
3:45-4:45	Issue Breakout Group Formation and Discussions
4:45-5:25	Issue Breakout Group Summaries & Group Reports
5:25-5:30	Closing Remarks – Tom Martin



American
Water
Resources
Association
Washington Section

A Water Resource Policy Dialogue

April 11, 2004

Tacoma Sheraton Convention Center

1320 Broadway Plaza

Tacoma, WA 98402

Who should attend: Representatives from all levels of governments, business, and academia, including consultants, tribal communities, attorneys, and concerned citizens involved or interested in water resources in the state of Washington.

----- detach & mail with registration -----

Washington AWRA 2005 Spring Conference Registration

- Registration for the half day (1pm -5:30pm) Water Resource Policy Dialogue for Section Members - \$40
- Registration for the half day (1pm -5:30pm) Water Resource Policy Dialogue for non –members - \$60 (includes an AWRA State Section Membership)
- Registration for the evening boat dinner cruise (6pm to 9pm) - \$45 (includes dinner and one free drink from no-host bar)

Name _____ Title _____

Affiliation _____

Street Address _____

City _____

Phone (____) _____ Fax (____) _____

E-Mail _____@_____

() Please check here if you do not want to be on the list of attendees provided at registration.

Checks only. Please make payable to:
AWRA Washington Section”.
No credit cards or purchase orders, please.
Refunds up to April 1st, less \$5 admin. Fee.

**Please mail checks by April 1st, 2005 to: WA
AWRA Conference Registration**
HDR Engineering Inc., Attn: Steve Foster, 500
108th Avenue NE, Suite 1200, Bellevue, WA
98004-5549

For questions regarding the Conference, contact conference coordinator Steve Foster by phone: (425) 450 6316 or email: sfoster@hdrinc.com

Washington AWRA Mentoring Program: Pairing Students with Water Resource Professionals

This year marks the start of an exciting new AWRA program, benefiting student and professional members. **The Washington Section is hosting a Mentoring Program, pairing college students with those working in the profession.**

AWRA Members, if you would be willing to mentor a student, please submit a paragraph or two about what you do in the field of water resources to our Student Committee Chair, Sandra Slayton. Please also include an email address where students can contact you.

The paragraphs received from members will be posted to the Chapter website. Students are invited to contact mentors whose professional interests align with their career goals. From there, the program is free form! We hope that students and professionals will benefit and learn from each other, and that this unstructured program will allow flexibility to meet everyone's needs.

To participate or more information contact Sandra Slayton at sslayton@golder.com or (425) 883-0777.

March 2nd Dinner Meeting Report

New Concepts in Instream Flows with Geoff Tallent, Department of Ecology Jacqueline Klug, AWRA Newsletter Editor

AWRA-WA Section hosted its first dinner meeting of 2005 on March 2nd, 2005 at the Pyramid Ale House in Seattle on new concepts in instream flow setting with Geoff Tallent, Watershed Lead with the Department of Ecology. Thirty-five people came to eat, socialize with other water professionals and learn about Ecology's instream flow setting efforts.

Geoff first provided some context for instream flows and then moved on to briefly describe instream flows including the methodology used to establish the flows, and the implications for water right holders and applicants. Achievability of instream flows and interruption of new water rights after the instream flows are adopted are two issues that the state is attempting to address with this new effort.

Taking hydrology into account when setting instream flows is the state's the response to the achievability issue. Interruption of water rights established after the instream flow rule is adopted is another issue that the state is attempting to respond to with new instream flow setting efforts. Interruption is an issue because the state is required to preserve safe supplies of domestic water, and domestic water supply cannot be from an interruptible source. Providing domestic supply often conflicts with the state's obligation to protect stream flows. The state is attempting to reconcile these conflicting requirements by establishing reservations of water that are exempt from regulation when stream flows fall below established levels. These reservations are small, finite allocations of water for domestic purposes for specified areas not subject to instream flows. The reservations are being established by determining the amount of water that can be withdrawn from an area without causing a significant long-term impact to natural resources.

Following his presentation, Geoff fielded questions from the audience and a lively dialogue on the state's new instream flow efforts developed. Key issues discussed during the question and answer period included how the reservation was established, what would happen when the reservation was used up, and how the reservation would be administered. Questions were also raised about the implications of the rule on recovering salmon, and hydraulic continuity.

Current instream flow rules have been proposed for the Skagit River and the Stillaguamish River and rules are being developed for several other basins in the state. See Ecology's website for more information:

<http://www.ecv.wa.gov/programs/wr/instream-flows/isfhtm.html>

Looking for a new position?

Need a new prospect? Check out the jobs and opportunities listed on the AWRA Washington Section Website.

Employers can list available positions, and job seekers can post resumes or peruse the openings.

Upcoming Events

The Washington Section AWRA holds regular dinner meetings, including a social hour, dinner, and a speaker. Other meetings and conferences are listed on our website, <http://www.wa-awra.org>.

AWRA WA State Water Resources Dialogue the first in a series of three dialogues will be held on **April 11, 2005** in Tacoma, Washington. See announcement in this newsletter for more details.

AWRA 2005 Annual Conference. November 7-10, 2005. Red Lion Hotel Seattle, WA. See: www.awra.org for registration information.

Washington Hydrologic Society. Monthly meetings. For more information, contact Alan Black, at ABlack@HNTB.com or 425-450-2515.

ASCE Water Resources Brown Bag Meetings. The Seattle Chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers Water Resources/Environmental (WRE) Group holds noon brown bag meetings every third Thursday of each month, unless conflicts with holidays occur on a variety of water resources topics. The location alternates each month between the consulting firm offices of HDR in Bellevue and Brown and Caldwell in downtown Seattle. See the Seattle ASCE Chapter website for information: <http://www.seattleasce.org>.

Members: please submit events you would like included in future newsletters to: jkl461@ecy.wa.gov

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2005 Membership Application / Change of Address Form
(⌘ please circle, as appropriate ↗)

Annual membership in the state chapter costs \$25.

(If you attend the 2004 November Conference, your conference registration includes 2005 membership.)

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.

2004 Membership Dues: \$25.00. **Checks only.** Please make check payable to **AWRA Washington**

Section.

Mail to: American Water Resources Assoc. WA. Section
P.O. Box 2102
Seattle, WA 98111-2102

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 document processing and graphics support on this newsletter.

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