

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE



Streamflow Restoration Law Update

Introduction

The Streamflow Restoration law (Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6091 and codified as Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 90.94) took effect on January 19, 2018 to help restore streamflows to levels necessary to support robust, healthy, and sustainable salmon populations while providing water for homes in rural Washington State. This report intends to update the legislature on the Department of Ecology’s (Ecology) implementation of the law. RCW 90.94.050 directs that the required elements of this report to the legislature are as follows:

- 1) Progress in completing and adopting watershed plans under RCW 90.94.020 and watershed restoration and enhancement plans under RCW 90.94.030;
- 2) A description of program projects and expenditures;
- 3) An assessment of the streamflow restoration and enhancement benefits from program projects;
- 4) A listing of other efforts or actions taken associated with streamflow restoration and enhancement, projects to benefit instream resources, and other directly related watershed improvements conducted in coordination with the restoration and enhancement planning process;
- 5) The total number of new withdrawals exempt from permitting under RCW 90.44.050 authorized in each water resource inventory area (WRIA) under provisions of RCW 90.90.020 and 90.94.030, and estimates of consumptive water use impacts associated with the new withdrawals; and
- 6) A description of potential or planned projects including project costs and anticipated streamflow, water supply, and watershed health benefits.¹

Additionally, as directed in RCW 90.90.040 this report includes an update on the two pilot projects to measure water use from all new groundwater withdrawals for domestic purposes exempt from permitting under RCW 90.44.050 (known as the “metering pilot projects”) in areas of WRIA 18 (Elwha-Dungeness) and WRIA 39 (Upper Yakima).² This includes “recommendations to the legislature, including estimated program costs for expanding the pilot projects to other basins.”³

Due to the ongoing nature of implementation of the Streamflow Restoration law, some of the information presented in this report is preliminary and may change in the future. This report

¹ RCW 90.94.050(1) through RCW 90.94.050(6).

² Specifically, these pilot projects are located in the area under the Dungeness water rule (WAC 173-518) and the area in which the Kittitas County water bank program operates.

³ RCW 90.94.050(3).

includes data and information collected on the status of the Streamflow Restoration law implementation and that was available as of the end of the fiscal year (FY) 2020. So far, Ecology has adopted three watershed plan amendments, is currently advising and participating in the planning process in 12 other watersheds, has implemented two rounds of the statewide competitive grant program, and is successfully implementing two metering pilot projects in the Dungeness and Upper Kittitas watersheds.

Streamflow Restoration Planning Progress

The Streamflow Restoration law initiated a planning process in 15 WRIsAs to develop plans that offset impacts from new permit-exempt domestic wells for 2018 through 2038 and achieve a net ecological benefit. This includes both WRIsAs with a previously adopted watershed plan under RCW 90.82 (specified by RCW 90.94.020) and WRIsAs without any previously adopted watershed plan (specified by RCW 90.94.030). The local planning processes occurring under RCW 90.94.020 and RCW 90.94.030 reflect the unique priorities and situations of each watershed, but generally include five major planning phases: 1) planning group formation, 2) data gathering, 3) plan drafting, 4) finalization, and 5) plan completion and adoption.

Streamflow Planning Under RCW 90.94.020

Consistent with the requirements of RCW 90.94.020, and in WRIsAs that have previously completed a watershed plan adopted under RCW 90.82, Ecology has been advising local watershed planning groups as they review their existing watershed plans and prepare plan updates. These watershed plan updates include identifying the potential impacts of exempt well use, evidence-based conservation measures, and projects to improve watershed health. A deadline of February 1, 2019 was set for WRIsAs 1 (Nooksack) and 11 (Nisqually) to adopt a watershed plan update, while WRIsAs 22 (Lower Chehalis), 23 (Upper Chehalis), 49 (Okanogan), 55 (Little Spokane), and 59 (Colville) have a deadline of February 1, 2021 to adopt a watershed plan update. Although Ecology is in an advisory role for basins completing watershed plan updates under RCW 90.94.020, Ecology will enter into rulemaking to satisfy the requirements of RCW 90.94.020 if the local planning units do not meet their deadline. Table 1, RCW 90.94.020 Watershed Planning Status, details the current planning stage and target date for plan adoption for WRIsAs planning under RCW 90.94.020.

Table 1. RCW 90.94.020 Watershed Planning Status

WRIA	Planning Phase ¹	Statutory Deadline for Ecology Adoption
1	Complete; rule adopted 5/27/2020	2/1/2019
11	Complete; plan adopted 2/1/2019	2/1/2019
22 and 23 ²	Plan Drafting	2/1/2021
49	Plan Drafting	2/1/2021
55	Plan Drafting	2/1/2021
59	Complete; plan adopted 6/25/2020	2/1/2021

¹ Planning phase is current as of the end of the FY 2020.

² WRIsAs 22 and 23 are planning jointly and will submit one plan that applies to both WRIsAs.

After working diligently, the WRIA 1 (Nooksack) planning group was unable to adopt a plan by the February 1, 2019 plan adoption deadline. As a result, Ecology undertook a rulemaking as required by RCW 90.94.020 and adopted amendments to Chapter 173-501 WAC to meet the requirements of the law on May 27, 2020.

Two other plans have also been completed as of the end of FY 2020. The WRIA 11 (Nisqually) planning group completed their watershed plan in time for Ecology's review and adoption in accordance with the statutory deadline of February 1, 2019. Likewise, WRIA 59 (Colville) submitted their locally approved plan that was reviewed and adopted by Ecology on June 25, 2020, ahead of their scheduled deadline. The remaining committees are currently in the plan drafting phase that includes estimating consumptive use from permit-exempt domestic wells over the next 20 years, identifying projects and actions to offset the projected consumptive use during this period, and determining if the plan's recommendations will achieve a net ecological benefit.

Streamflow Planning Under RCW 90.94.030

In WRIsAs that do not have an adopted watershed plan or that only adopted a partial watershed plan under RCW 90.82, RCW 90.94.030 requires the establishment of local committees to develop a watershed restoration and enhancement plan. At a minimum, this plan must identify the projects and actions necessary to offset potential consumptive impacts of new permit-exempt domestic groundwater withdrawals on streamflows and provide a net ecological benefit to the watershed. The law established June 30, 2021 as the deadline for the following eight committees operating under RCW 90.94.030 to approve a watershed restoration and enhancement plan: WRIsAs 7 (Snohomish), 8 (Cedar-Sammamish), 9 (Duwamish-Green), 10 (Puyallup-White), 12 (Chambers-Clover), 13 (Deschutes), 14 (Kennedy-Goldsborough), and 15 (Kitsap). If the committees do not meet this deadline, Ecology will finalize a plan with the local salmon recovery funding board that satisfies the requirements of RCW 90.94.030, adopt the plan, and initiate rulemaking as needed. Currently, all of these plans are in the plan drafting phase with a statutory deadline for Ecology adoption by June 30, 2021.

These committees are currently in the plan drafting phase that includes estimating consumptive use from permit-exempt domestic wells over the next 20 years, identifying projects and actions to offset the projected consumptive use during this period, and determining if the plan's recommendations will achieve a net ecological benefit.

Streamflow Restoration Projects, Expenditures, and Benefits

RCW 90.94.010 notes that "the legislature intends to appropriate three hundred million dollars for projects to achieve the goals of this act until June 30, 2033." Thus far, these funds have been provided to Ecology on a biennial basis (\$20 million for FY 2018 and \$40 million for FY 2019-2021). Ecology administers most of the money through a statewide competitive grant program guided by the process and criteria in the Streamflow Restoration Funding Rule (Chapter 173-566 WAC⁴). As of FY 2020, Ecology is determining the funding awards for the 2020 statewide competitive grant cycle and has not yet committed the full quantity of appropriated funds available through FY 2021. Table 2, Program Projects and Expenditures, details the project and

⁴ Chapter 173-566 WAC available at: <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-566>.

operating expenditures related to Ecology’s implementation of the Streamflow Restoration law through FY 2020.

Table 2. Program Projects and Expenditures

Program Category	Amount¹
Program Projects ²	\$24,484,450
Program Expenditures ³	\$8,044,826
Total	\$32,529,276

¹ Amount includes both encumbered and expended funds through the end of the FY 2020.

² Program projects is a required reporting category in RCW 90.94.050(2) and includes competitive grant round funded projects and capacity/planning grants.

³ Program expenditures is a required reporting category in RCW 90.90.050(2).

Funds for “program projects”⁵ include projects awarded money through the 2019 competitive grant round and grants awarded to local organizations to participate in streamflow restoration planning. In January 2019, Ecology awarded the first round of grants to 16 projects from a competitive, statewide pool of 46 applications. In total, Ecology awarded approximately \$20 million for recipients to carry out projects to improve streamflows in this inaugural grant round. Table 3, 2019 Statewide Competitive Grant Round Projects, details these projects and their expenditures.⁶

Table 3. 2019 Statewide Competitive Grant Round Projects

Organization	Project	WRIA	Total Budget
Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Watershed Riparian and Floodplain Habitat Protection	11	\$1,347,435
Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District	Snoqualmie Natural Storage Enhancement and Comprehensive Storage Study	7	\$263,095
Whatcom County Public Utility District 1	California Creek Domestic Well Use Offset & Streamflow Restoration Project	1	\$711,675
Squaxin Island Tribe	Goldsborough Streamflow Restoration Project	14	\$520,000
City of Sumner	White River Tailrace Water Acquisition	10	\$758,950
City of Sumner	White River Regional Reserved Water Right Acquisition	10	\$491,128
Ag Water Board of Whatcom County	Water Supply for Fish, Farms, Families	1	\$150,000

⁵ As described in RCW 90.94.050(2).

⁶ For more information on the 2019 statewide competitive grants visit <https://apps.wa.ecology.gov/docs/WaterRights/wrwebpdf/StreamflowRestorationGrantApplicationStatus.pdf>.

Organization	Project	WRIA	Total Budget
Kittitas Reclamation District	Tributary Supplementation through Water Conservation--KRD South Branch	39	\$2,000,000
Snohomish Conservation District	Community-based water storage restoration in the Snohomish River watershed	7	\$510,726
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	North Fork Stillaguamish River Floodplain Acquis. & Water Right Transfer	5	\$800,000
Nisqually Land Trust	Nisqually Watershed Busy Wild Creek Protection	11	\$3,726,336
Clallam County Community Development	Dungeness Flow Restoration and Aquifer Recharge Off-Channel Reservoir	18	\$4,092,854
Thurston County - Public Works Department	Albany Street Stormwater Pond	23	\$1,194,619
Spokane County Utilities – Water Resources Section	WRIA 55 Water Right Acquisition	55	\$1,054,000
Stevens County – Land Services Department	WRIA 59 Water Right Acquisition and Mitigation Source Substitution	59	\$859,150
Kittitas County – Public Health Department	Yakima River Floodplain Acquisition – Surface Water Rights	39	\$1,700,000
Total			\$20,179,968

These 2019 statewide competitive grant round projects include water right acquisitions, source switches, water storage plans, stormwater capture ponds, and habitat restoration projects. Stevens County Land Service Department and Kittitas County Public Health Department have each completed water right acquisition projects funded during the 2019 grant round. These projects have acquired an estimated 1,242 acre-feet per year (AFY) in consumptive water use and transferred them into the Washington State Trust Water Rights Program to improve streamflows. The remaining projects funded in the 2019 statewide competitive grant round are still in progress. Therefore, Ecology cannot evaluate the benefits of these projects at this time.⁷

For the 2020 statewide competitive grant round Ecology received 63 applications requesting approximately \$88 million to fund a variety of projects that include streamflow supplementation, water right acquisition, water storage, feasibility studies, and habitat restoration. Ecology awarded

⁷ Project status and benefits for this evaluation occurred at the end of FY 2020.

21 high priority projects approximately \$22 million in funding to help improve streamflows in 14 different watershed throughout the state⁸.

In addition to the statewide competitive grant round projects, expenditures related to “program projects” include “participation grant” funding that Ecology provided to tribes, and counties to support their participation in the streamflow restoration planning process. Table 4, Planning and Capacity Grants Awarded, lists the grant details for the organizations that received funding to participate in the streamflow restoration planning process.

Table 4. Planning and Capacity Grants Awarded

Organization	Total Budget¹
Stevens County – Land Services Department	\$523,190
Nisqually Indian Tribe	\$200,000
Spokane Tribe of Indians	\$120,000
Suquamish Tribe	\$85,000
Grays Harbor County – Public Services Department	\$550,000
Snoqualmie Indian Tribe	\$120,000
Quinault Indian Nation	\$120,000
Tulalip Tribes	\$136,800
Port Gamble S’Klallam Indian Tribe	\$85,500
Kitsap County - Community Development	\$85,500
King County - Water and Land Resources Division	\$239,400
Skokomish Tribe	\$136,401
Squaxin Island Tribe	\$136,401
Thurston County - Water Resources Division	\$260,700
Mason County Community Services	\$188,100
Pierce County - Public Works and Utility Department	\$180,000
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Indian Reservation	\$83,320
Squaxin Island Tribe	\$22,350
Lewis County Community Development	\$120,000
Snohomish County - Planning and Development Services	\$136,800
Spokane County Utilities - Water Resources Section	\$83,320
Okanogan Office Of Planning and Development	\$550,000
Pend Oreille County Community Development	\$66,700

⁸ For more information on the 2020 statewide competitive grant round awards see Ecology Publication 20-11-082 available at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/2011082.html>.

Organization	Total Budget ¹
Whatcom County - Public Works Department	\$50,000
Nooksack Indian Tribe	\$25,000
Total	\$4,304,482

¹ Total budgets reflect all budget amendments as of the end of FY 2020.

These planning participation grants represent over \$4.3 million in funding that has been provided to 25 different local organizations to support and facilitate their meaningful involvement in the streamflow restoration planning process. More information on the Streamflow Restoration Program status can be found in Ecology Publication 19-11-072.⁹

New Well Consumptive Use Estimates

As part of the streamflow restoration planning process, watershed plan updates and watershed restoration and enhancement plans must “include estimates of the cumulative consumptive water use impacts over the subsequent twenty years” for permit-exempt domestic wells.¹⁰ These estimates include projections of future growth and calculations of consumptive water use that are specific to each planning WRIA.

Table 5, Estimated Current and Projected New Permit-Exempt Domestic Wells and Associated Consumptive Use, shows the preliminary number of new permit-exempt domestic wells estimated to occur over the 20-year planning horizon (2018 to 2038) for each planning WRIA and the corresponding consumptive use estimate over the same time. The table also includes approximate estimates for the number of new permit-exempt domestic wells constructed since the passage of the Streamflow Restoration law on January 18, 2018 based on the information available in Ecology’s well report database.¹¹ Where the watershed plan updates and watershed restoration and enhancement plans included multiple estimates of projected new permit-exempt domestic wells and corresponding consumptive water use, the table shows the range between the minimum and maximum of these estimates. It is important to note here that as of FY 2020, many of the streamflow planning committees have not yet adopted final 20-year consumptive use estimates and the numbers presented in Table 5 represent preliminary projections that may change in the future.

⁹ To view Ecology Publication 19-11-072 visit:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1911072.html>

¹⁰ RCW 90.94.030(3)(c).

¹¹ Ecology’s well log database was used to estimate the possible new permit-exempt wells constructed. For more information on this data source visit:

<https://apps.wr.ecology.wa.gov/wellconstruction/map/WCLSWebMap/default.aspx>.

Table 5. Estimated Current and Projected New Permit-Exempt Domestic Wells and Associated Consumptive Use

WRIA	20-year Preliminary Projections		Estimate of Constructed Wells by the end of FY 2020 ¹	
	Projected Wells ²	Consumptive Use (AFY) ^{2, 3}	Estimated Wells	Consumptive Use (AFY) ^{2, 3}
1	2,150	389 – 647	210	38 – 63
7	3,389	797	242	57
8	967	425 – 699	63	28 – 46
9	632	248 – 457	50	20 – 36
10	688	277	52	21
11	2,987	747	203	51
12	145 – 227	57 – 90	11	4
13	2,732	413 – 536	81	12 – 16
14	4,006 – 4,294	348 – 1,035	207	18 – 50
15	4,861 – 6,151	350 – 2,137	405	29 – 141
22 and 23 ⁴	4,555	505	489	54
49	578 – 1,733	203 – 607	122	43
55	2,813	2,410	461	395
59	1,116	435	162	63

AFY = acre-feet per year.

¹ This data represents well reports from the Washington State Well Report Viewer for domestic (type of use listed as domestic, single domestic, or group domestic) wells drilled from the passage of the Streamflow Restoration law on January 18, 2018 through the end of FY 2020. This information was used as an approximate estimation of the number of permit-exempt wells constructed.

² Range of values depicts the minimum and maximum from the range of well projections or consumptive use per well estimations adopted or under consideration for adoption in the respective watershed plan or watershed restoration and enhancement plan.

³ Each watershed plan or watershed restoration and enhancement plan used unique and WRIA-specific methods for determining consumptive use from permit-exempt domestic wells. These ranges represent the minimum and maximum estimates for consumptive use and are preliminary estimates that the committees have not officially adopted. Estimates are rounded to the nearest AFY.

⁴ WRIsAs 22 and 23 are planning jointly. Therefore, the number of 20-year projected wells and projected 20-year consumptive use for WRIsAs 22 and 23 represents those values for the two WRIsAs combined (i.e., the 20-year projected number of wells for all of WRIA 22 and 23 is 4,555).

Within the 15 planning WRIsAs, an estimated 2,758 new permit-exempt domestic wells have been constructed since the Streamflow Restoration law passed, based on information available in Ecology's well report database.

Potential and Planned Streamflow Restoration Projects

The Streamflow Restoration law requires this report to include “a description of potential or planned projects including project costs and anticipated streamflow, water supply, and watershed health benefits.”¹² As provided above, this report describes the streamflow restoration projects funded through the first two competitive streamflow grant rounds in the Streamflow Restoration Projects, Benefits, and Expenditures section. This includes the 16 funded streamflow restoration projects from the inaugural round of the competitive grant program with two projects completed that are providing an estimated 1,242 AFY of streamflow benefits. Additionally, and as provided above, Ecology has evaluating 63 applications totaling approximately \$88 million for streamflow restoration projects for the 2020 competitive grant round. Twenty one high priority projects were awarded a total of approximately \$22 million to improve streamflows in 14 different watersheds throughout the state. Furthermore, as the Washington State Legislature makes these funds available to Ecology, the agency will continue to competitively fund new streamflow restoration projects designed to provide streamflow and other environmental benefits around the state through the next 13 years of the competitive grant program.

Metering Pilot Projects

As directed by RCW 90.94.040, Ecology initiated two metering pilot projects in the Dungeness rule area (Chapter 173-518 WAC) and the Upper Kittitas groundwater rule area (Chapter 173-539A WAC). For the Dungeness metering pilot, Ecology began working with Clallam Conservation District (for public outreach and meter installation reimbursement) and the Washington Water Trust (for issuance of mitigation certificates)¹³ in October 2018 to replace existing radio-read meters with cellular-read (telemetered) meters. These meters report daily via text message to a cloud-based system that ensures accurate data collection without needing to access private property.

For the Kittitas metering pilot, Ecology began working with Kittitas County in June 2018 to replace existing radio-read meters with cellular-read (telemetered). Kittitas County administers the pilot project by conducting public outreach, reimbursing for meter installation, collecting annual fees, and performing enforcement as needed. Table 6, Metering Pilot Project Descriptions, further characterizes the costs and metering details for each of the two metering pilot projects.

Table 6. Metering Pilot Project Descriptions

Pilot Project	Meter Type	Vendor	Annual Fee (per meter)	Meters Installed	Cost Per Meter (Installed)
Dungeness	Telemetered	Metron-Farnier	\$0	182	\$525
Kittitas	Telemetered	Badger	\$10.68	135	\$700

¹² RCW 90.94.050(6).

¹³ Ecology engaged with Clallam County, but they were not interested in administering the metering pilot project. However, the Clallam County Building Department is involved with receiving notification of meter installation prior to issuing final occupancy permits.

Ecology spent \$120,000 and \$172,000 to initiate each of the two metering pilot projects, including equipment purchases and program administration. The annual costs for operating each of the two metering pilot projects were \$60,000 and \$100,000, respectively. Expanding metering pilot projects to other basins will depend on the management costs of the local entity implementing the program, equipment vendor contracts, and the number of new meters installed. However, based on the number of new permit-exempt wells projected for the 15 planning basins over the next 20 years (34,434 wells) and the average cost per well of the two pilot projects (approximately \$613 per well) it would cost an estimated \$21 million to meter these projected new permit-exempt wells.

Based on the lessons learned from these metering pilot projects Ecology recommends that a water management rule be in place when beginning a metering program to allow for rapid implementation. Additionally, it is beneficial to have a local government entity, such as a county or conservation district, manage the metering program to help promote and scale up implementation. Ecology recommends that serious consideration be given to the significant costs of implementing a domestic water use metering program given the relatively small quantities of water used by domestic users, and to focus efforts on those areas where this level of certainty is necessary.

Summary

Under the Streamflow Restoration law three WRIAs have completed required planning while the remaining planning committees continue to develop watershed plans to meet their statutory deadlines for adoption by Ecology. Ecology implemented two rounds of the statewide competitive grant program, awarding approximately \$42 million in total funding to 37 projects and 25 planning and capacity grants. Ecology is also successfully implementing two metering pilot projects in the Dungeness and Upper Kittitas watersheds.

This legislative report includes the information required by RCW 90.94.040 and RCW 90.94.050 regarding the implementation of the Streamflow Restoration law from January 18, 2018 through the end of FY 2020. As specified in the law, Ecology will deliver the next legislative report update on the Streamflow Restoration law to the legislature by December 31, 2027.

Information on the status of the joint legislative task force on water resource mitigation and water resource mitigation pilot projects¹⁴ included as part of the Streamflow Restoration law is provided separately from this report, following the timeline and requirements established in RCW 90.94.090.

¹⁴ Relating to the *Foster v. Department of Ecology* Washington State Supreme Court decision.

Appendix A: Streamflow Legislative Report and Metering Pilot Projects Reporting Requirements

RCW 90.94.040: Pilot projects to measure water use from all new groundwater withdrawals for domestic purposes exempt from permitting—Areas—Report to the legislature.

(1) The department shall initiate two pilot projects to measure water use from all new groundwater withdrawals for domestic purposes exempt from permitting under RCW 90.44.050 in the areas described in this section. The pilot projects must be conducted to determine the overall feasibility of measuring water use for all new groundwater withdrawals. The department must purchase and provide meters to be used in the pilot projects. The pilot projects must be conducted in the area under the Dungeness water rule, Chapter 173-518 WAC, within water resource inventory area 18 and the area in which the Kittitas county water bank program operates within water resource inventory area 39.

(2) At a minimum, the pilot project must address the following:

- (a) Initial and ongoing costs, including costs to local government and the department;
- (b) Technical, practical, and legal considerations that must be addressed;
- (c) The costs and benefits of a water use measurement program relying on individual meters versus a water management program that estimates permit-exempt groundwater withdrawals; and
- (d) Measures to protect the privacy of individual property owners and ensure accurate data collection.

(3) The department shall report on the pilot project results in the report to the legislature submitted under RCW 90.94.050. The department shall include recommendations to the legislature, including estimated program costs for expanding the pilot projects to other basins. [2018 c 1 § 204.]

NOTES: Intent—2018 c 1: See note following RCW 90.94.010.

RCW 90.94.050: Report to the legislature—Elements.

The department shall submit a report to the legislature by December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2027, in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, that includes the following elements:

- (1) Progress in completing and adopting watershed plans under RCW 90.94.020 and watershed restoration and enhancement plans under RCW 90.94.030;
- (2) A description of program projects and expenditures;
- (3) An assessment of the streamflow restoration and enhancement benefits from program projects;
- (4) A listing of other efforts or actions taken associated with streamflow restoration and enhancement, projects to benefit instream resources, and other directly related watershed improvements conducted in coordination with the restoration and enhancement planning process;
- (5) The total number of new withdrawals exempt from permitting under RCW 90.44.050 authorized in each water resource inventory area under provisions of RCW 90.94.020 and 90.94.030, and estimates of consumptive water use impacts associated with the new withdrawals; and
- (6) A description of potential or planned projects, including projected costs and anticipated streamflow, water supply, and watershed health benefits.

[2018 c 1 § 205.]

NOTES: Intent—2018 c 1: See note following RCW 90.94.010.

Publication information

This report is available on the Department of Ecology's website at:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1911096.html>.

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