

# Walla Walla Pilot Local Water Management Program

## MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Interim Progress Report to the Legislature for 2013-2015

*Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership*

*In collaboration with the  
Washington State Department of Ecology*

December 2015

*Pursuant to  
Second Substitute House Bill 1580, Chapter 183, Laws of 2009 (RCW 90.92)*

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This report and other information about the Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership is available on the Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership website at: [www.wallawallawatershed.org](http://www.wallawallawatershed.org)

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## Executive Summary

The year 2015 presented unprecedented challenges: the warmest temperatures on record for the State of Washington, snowpack that completely disappeared far earlier than normal, and the entire state experiencing historic drought, with severe to extreme drought conditions well into October. In the Walla Walla River Basin, stream flows declined 25-75%, with drought and low snowpack predicted to continue through 2016. The Department of Ecology issued curtailments for over ninety water users in the Basin this year, and without significant improvement in precipitation, especially snowpack, 2016 could bring even further restrictions on water use.



The drought also contributed to major wildfires across parts of Eastern Washington—one of the largest fires continued to smolder on the eastern edge of the Walla Walla watershed well into October. Extensive fish die-offs were common across the Columbia River Basin due to warm water temperatures and flows. Once all the data is analyzed some streams may see mortality of returning adult salmon and steelhead as high as 80%; the effects of this year's drought on salmon and



**...SOME SALMON AND STEELHEAD  
RUNS IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER  
BASIN HAVE EXPERIENCED NEAR**

steelhead in the Walla Walla sub-basin are yet to be determined. However, for the past several years the Walla Walla River has seen increasing salmon populations and stable steelhead populations; some salmon and steelhead runs in the Columbia River Basin have experienced near historic returns over the past few years.

**HISTORIC RETURNS...**

Balancing water needs amongst water users and fish in an over-appropriated sub-basin like the Walla Walla can be daunting. Significant investment of time and resources are required to develop and implement opportunities to share limited water supplies to the benefit of all. There is a natural reticence of many water users to involve their water rights in new or innovative water management scenarios. And under drought conditions these difficulties are exacerbated, as there is less water available, and thus less to share.

**...THE VISION OF THE  
LEGISLATURE... USING LOCAL  
SHARED-GOVERNANCE AND  
INNOVATIVE TOOLS TO PILOT  
COOPERATIVE APPROACHES.**

These types of challenges underlay the vision of the Legislature in enacting Second Substitute House Bill 1580 (SHB1580), enshrined in law as RCW 90.92, to facilitate local governance of water management, using innovative, voluntary tools to enhance flexibility of water management, with the goal of restoring healthy salmon and steelhead populations while maintaining the local economy and integrating water management into the broader community. As the Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership (Partnership) enters its seventh year, it is using this vision to *make a difference* in the Walla Walla

River watershed; using local shared-governance and innovative tools to pilot cooperative approaches that address the complex and intertwined problems of low stream flows, endangered fish populations, and competing water demands.

Premised on the concept of “Flow from Flexibility,” i.e. that the key to augmenting stream flows is for water users to be afforded greater flexibility beyond what conventional state water management options can deliver, the Partnership’s approach is to improve stream flows by encouraging water conservation through flexibility in how and when water is



withdrawn, conveyed and applied, optimizing out-of-stream uses while increasing instream availability. This is the primary thrust of the Partnership—testing and demonstrating the innovative, voluntary water management tools provided under RCW 90.92, specifically local water plans, water banking, exempt well mitigation exchanges, water rights transactions and agreements not to divert. The Partnership continues to successfully expand the use of all these tools, with demonstrable increases in the quantity, quality and timing of water affected by Partnership management, the number of water users participating, and the geographic distribution of actions using these tools across the watershed. Per the vision of RCW 90.92, the Partnership functions and accomplishes water management in ways that the Department of Ecology (Ecology) is not authorized to do, or cannot do as expeditiously, thus leveraging the mandates and work of Ecology to greater benefit across the watershed.



The Partnership is a key partner in community, state and federal efforts to improve water management for instream flows and restore habitat for salmon and steelhead. Our partners include the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board, the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program, the Department of Ecology and many others, working together on



strategic planning and integration of programs to address critical low flows, support habitat restoration efforts, and implement forward-looking programs for creative problem-solving among competing water demands. For example, a key Partnership activity is implementing the Walla Walla Basin Bi-state Stream Flow Enhancement study, an effort of Ecology's Office of the Columbia River to assess and evaluate water flows and specific water management projects, especially to address transboundary water issues with the portion of the watershed in Oregon.

The Partnership continues its history of strong local governance, with a Board of Directors of Walla Walla sub-basin water users, tribes, local government and environmental interests. The Board of Directors are supported by a Water Resource Panel of technical advisors with experience in the Walla Walla River watershed on water management issues, and further supported by a robust Policy Advisory Group of local, state, and federal representatives and local citizens, all deeply rooted to the Walla Walla River watershed. The Partnership reflects the people that live and work in the Walla Walla River watershed, playing an important role in the community by providing important and respected leadership on water management issues.

The Legislature provided specific direction under RCW 90.92 for the Partnership to test, evaluate and provide recommendations on the use of Local Water Plans to improve water availability. This innovative approach to voluntary water management in the Walla Walla Basin explores uncharted territory in how increased flexibility in managing water rights can lead to increased streamflow's without diminishing the local economy.

Local Water Plans show great promise – at this time the Partnership does not have any recommendations to offer on how to improve this tool. However, like many water management activities undertaken by the Partnership, Local Water Plans require a significant investment of Partnership time and resources. Thus, as the work of the Partnership has expanded, so have the management and outreach



responsibilities, stretching existing funding and limiting the ability of the Partnership to connect with and expand its work with water users in the watershed.

Maintaining its base funding is critical for the Partnership to robustly implement RCW 90.92 throughout the remainder of the ten-year pilot, and continue its current success into the future. The Partnership strongly recommends the Legislature maintain funding for Partnership program operations, either via legislative budget proviso or dedicated grant funds through the Department of Ecology. While the Partnership continues to explore new and additional funding opportunities, base funding support from the Legislature and the Department of Ecology allows the Partnership to maintain viable programs vitally important to the local community.

Learning from the past and building on its innovative local approach, the Partnership's efforts and achievements continue to reflect the goals of RCW 90.92, with a vision for a sustainable, healthy river system where human and natural communities can thrive and flourish in the Walla Walla River watershed.



# Making A Difference: Salmon Recovery, Conserving Water, and Protecting Water Use

## INTRODUCTION

This document is the second of three interim progress reports to be submitted to the Legislature by the Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership (Partnership), per RCW 90.92. This report summarizes Partnership activities and

accomplishments from December 2012 through November 2015.

The Walla Walla Basin was given an unprecedented opportunity under 2SHB1580 (codified in law as RCW 90.92) to solve water management challenges in new ways, testing cooperative approaches and using

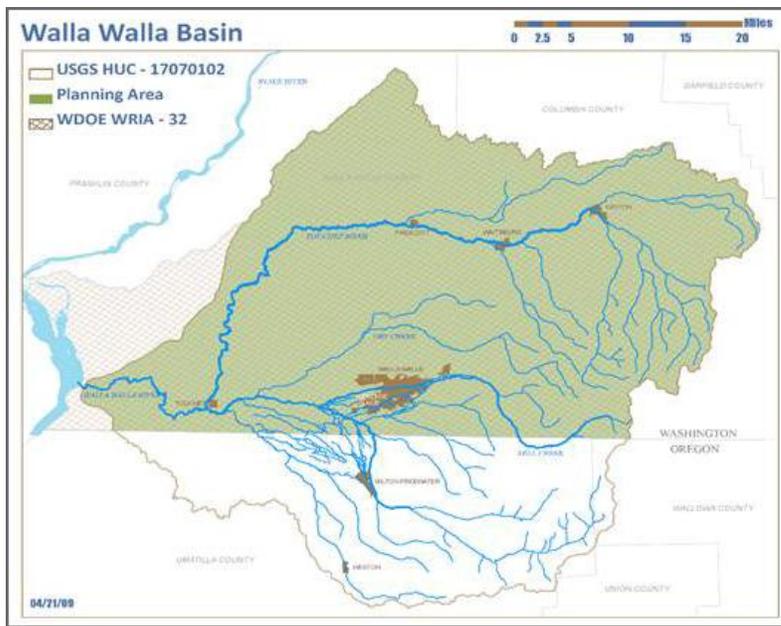


Figure 1: Map of the Walla Walla Watershed Basin. The green shaded area is the Partnership's planning area in the Washington portion of the basin (USGS HUC: US Geological Survey Hydrologic Unit Code; WDOE WRIA: Washington Department of Ecology Water Resource Inventory Area)

innovative tools to address the complex and intertwined problems of endangered fish populations, low stream flows, and competing water demands, while maintaining and supporting the local economy in a multi-state, over-appropriated basin with constrained water resources. Implementation of a ten-year pilot program began in July 2009, with Ecology's recognition of the Partnership as a local water management board in Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 32 (see Figure 1). The authorities granted to the Partnership under RCW 90.92 are designed to significantly contribute to the enhancement and restoration of stream flows to support salmon and steelhead recovery, while



maintaining the availability of water for out-of-stream uses, especially for agricultural and municipal users.

The metrics of success for the Partnership are threefold:

- Water at the quantity and timing needed to enhance salmon and steelhead survival, is increasing;
- The needs of local water users, especially agricultural and municipal users, are maintained without diminishment of economic activity; and
- Broadly representative, strong local governance drives water management decisions, in ways that engage, integrate and support community planning and implementation efforts to restore salmon and steelhead populations and manage water resources.

By nearly every measure, the Partnership continues to be successful, but future success is not without challenges, and whether and how the Partnership can address these challenges is an open question. In the following pages we will summarize and discuss the Partnership's accomplishments over the past three years, applying the metrics outlined above as a measure of the progress made. We will specifically highlight the Partnership's approach, "Flow from Flexibility," and how this approach optimizes out-of-stream uses in ways that support salmon and steelhead recovery, i.e. enhanced stream flows, while protecting and maximizing economic uses. Specifically we will describe how the Partnership utilizes an array of innovative tools, including the development and implementation of local water plans, water transactions, water banking, exempt well mitigation and agreements not to divert. This discussion will include specific examples to highlight how the various tools are used to enhance water conservation by providing flexibility to users beyond what conventional water management options can deliver in how water is withdrawn, conveyed and applied. The report will also discuss the Partnership efforts to integrate its water management programs and expertise into the broader community's salmon and steelhead recovery efforts. We will provide an overview how the Partnership is structured,



operates and functions, focus on transparency and outreach to the local community, and include an overview of the Partnership's finances, budgets and fund-raising activities. Finally we will provide our recommendations on how the legislature can support the Partnership in enhancing its ongoing efforts to address future challenges.

Details of aspects of the Partnership are captured in three appendices: Appendix A lists the members of the Partnership's Board of Directors, Water Resource Panel and Policy Advisory Group with a list of legislatively mandated responsibilities; Appendix B provides specific detail of new local water plans; and Appendix C covers the Partnership's budgets and funding.

### IS THE PARTNERSHIP MAKING A DIFFERENCE?

RCW 90.92 provides the Partnership innovative water management tools that work outside of customary regulatory constraints. Using a community-based, voluntary approach, the Partnership uses these tools to conserve water, using the conserved water to enhance the quantity and timing of instream flows; conserving water to make it available instream to improve salmon and steelhead survival is the Partnership's primary goal. An equally important goal is to maintain the local economy via protecting the water rights of water users, especially for agricultural and municipal uses, in ways that support the Partnership's primary goal. Six years into the ten year pilot of this approach, is it working? Are the goals being met? Is the Partnership making a difference?

Is the survival and numbers of salmon and steelhead in the Walla Walla River sub-basin increasing? Many sub-basins of the Columbia River has seen significant increases in adult returns over the past few years; since reintroduction in the early 2000's salmon returns have generally been trending upwards in the Walla Walla River sub-basin, while steelhead and bull trout populations have remained stable. However the drought of 2015 likely severely impacted salmon and steelhead populations, as mortality of returning adults may have been as high as 80% in some sub-basins;



data on impacts of drought on Walla Walla River sub-basin salmon and steelhead populations is not yet available.

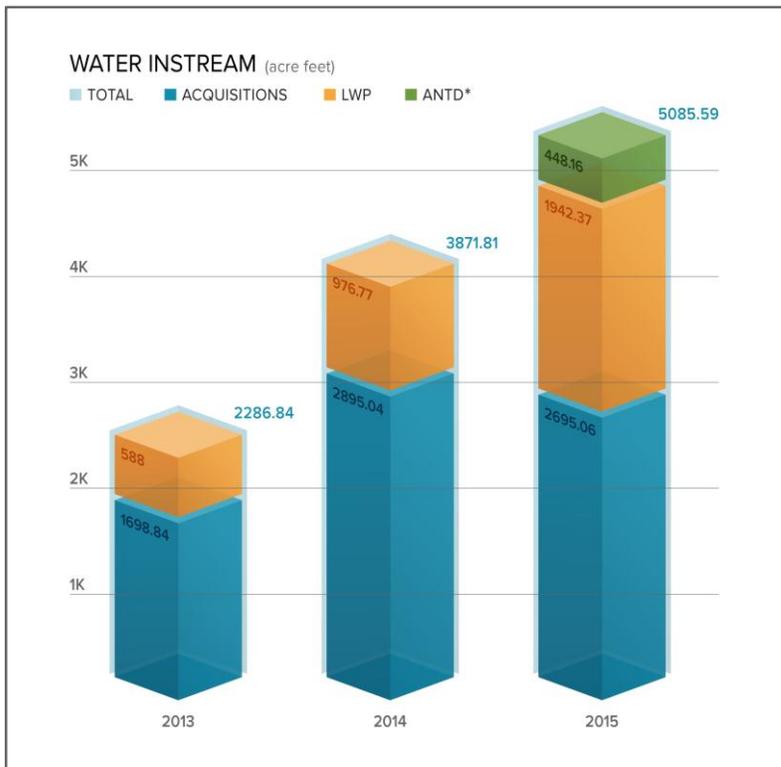


Figure 2: Chart of the Partnership's Water Instream efforts showing year-to-year increases from 2013-2015 (Acquisitions: Water Leases & Purchases; LWP: Local Water Plans; ANTD: Agreements Not To Divert).

\*Water was acquired but not used, and is available in out years—Agreements Not To Divert were signed for the amount shown, but were not executed.

While many factors contribute to adult and juvenile salmon and steelhead survival—ocean conditions, predation, fish passage, hatchery production, and habitat availability and quality—the quality, quantity and timing of instream flows in tributaries is a critical element.

Are the Partnership's efforts leading to improved stream flows that contribute to salmon and

steelhead survival? This is a critical measure of whether the Partnership's approach and tools are working, and taken simply, the answer is yes (see Figure 2). However, the work of the Partnership is complex and takes time, and progress has been slow and incremental, literally one transaction at a time. Water management and water rights are complicated issues, technically, socially and politically. There is a natural reticence by water users not to go beyond just making sure their water rights are secure and that their water right is delivered in the appropriate place and time. Despite this, the Partnership has increased the amount of water conserved and available for instream use every year.

Note that *measuring* potential increases in instream flow is complex, because of the many inherent variables in this activity. There are numerous other activities going on in the Walla Walla sub-basin which can affect instream flow, such as Shallow Aquifer Recharge, piping of irrigation ditches, impacts



of global warming, etc. Also long-term stream gauging data is limited, making it hard to discern flow changes over an extended period of time; the time period to be measured and changes in annual precipitation presents another set of important variables - in this year's drought, many reaches went completely dry, leaving no water to measure. The challenge of considering all these variables has led to the Partnership developing criteria to measure and monitor instream flows, to ensure the desired benefits from the Partnership's water management actions are realized.

Is the Partnership protecting water rights to support and maintain the local economy? Resoundingly—the Partnership's most popular program is water banking (outlined below), which helps agricultural water users to temporarily avoid the state water law's "use it or lose it" requirement, banking the unused portion of their water right for future use, which helps to maintain the local agricultural economy.

**... EACH YEAR THE NUMBER OF WATER MANAGEMENT TRANSACTIONS INCREASES, MORE WATER STAYS INSTREAM AT TIMES WHEN FISH NEED IT, AND MORE WATER IS CONSERVED...**

Overall, the "Flow from Flexibility" approach of the Partnership is working—each year the number of water management transactions increases, more water stays instream at times when fish need it, and more water is conserved or banked (see Figure 4 below). Having flexibility in how water is managed, being able to use tools and work in ways Ecology can't, and using a community-based local governance approach, is bringing water users into the Partnership's programs, and clearly, making a difference.

Following is a brief discussion of the water management tools that make up the Partnership's "Flow from Flexibility" toolbox and other important Partnership efforts, highlighting key projects illustrating how the tools are used and their benefits.

### LOCAL WATER PLANS

Local Water Plans (LWP) are the most powerful tool the Partnership has to offer to water users, and one called out by RCW 90.92 for the Partnership to specifically test. LWPs have





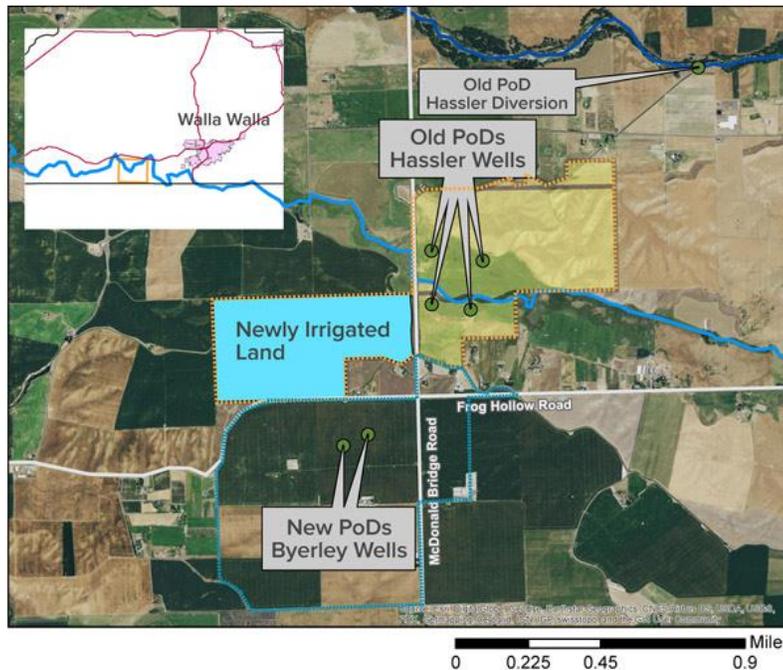
several important elements: they provide for a *comprehensive* evaluation of a user’s water right and land ownership, the water user must provide a “public benefit” as part of the LWP, and a portion of the water conserved must provide instream flows for fish. Under RCW 90.92, the Partnership is provided flexibility that Ecology doesn’t have, including a provision for the landowner to do non-water work for the “public benefit” portion of an LWP, and flexibility in looking at historic use of water, i.e. the Partnership is allowed to look back over fifteen years of previous water use versus the five years Ecology is allowed. Additionally, RCW 90.92 allows the Partnership to complete certain aspects of an LWP in less time than Ecology, including the ability to switch water sources (e.g. groundwater to surface and vice versa), change Point of Diversion (POD) and place of use within a land ownership, change PODs from one property ownership to another, and include Shallow Aquifer Recharge as an LWP component.

Despite the power of LWPs, they are complex to design and implement and take substantial time and resources, both from the Partnership and the landowner—only two LWPs were completed during the time period of this report.



*However, they're very much worth doing, as the results can be impressive.*

For example, we highlight in this report the LWP for Greta Hassler (please see Figure 3).



In this instance, Greta Hassler is the property & water right owner, and she leases some of her ground to an adjacent landowner, Stuart Byerly, to farm it. It would be physically difficult if not impossible for Greta to move water from her existing PODs to

Figure 3: Map of the Greta Hassler Local Water Plan project (PoD: Points of Diversion).

the land leased by Stuart highlighted in Figure 3; by irrigating this land Stuart is able to raise higher value crops on previously unirrigated ground. The Partnership worked with Greta and Stuart to move Greta's PODs to Stuart's PODs for land he owns adjacent to Greta's unirrigated land, allowing him to irrigate the land he leases from Greta, a win-win for both Greta and Stuart. For the Partnership, or more importantly for salmon and steelhead recovery, the end result was an additional 300 acre feet annually of instream flows and due to the "public benefit" requirement for LWPs, included one mile of stream restoration funded by the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) on nearby Mud Creek, a win-win for both the landowners *and* fish.

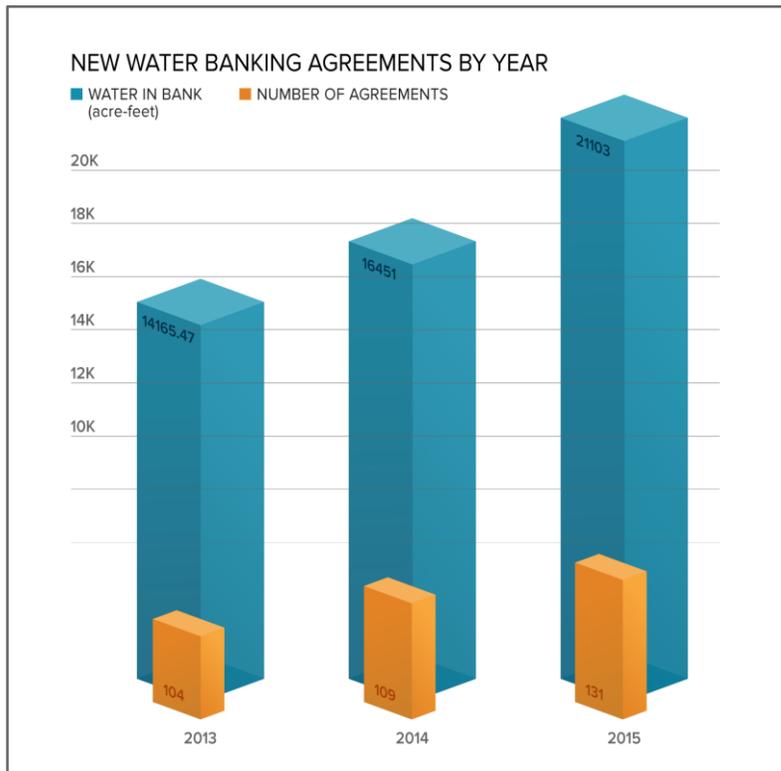
The Partnership recognizes the power of LWPs as a water conservation tool, and strongly believes that with sufficient



resources, many more opportunities exist within the watershed for additional LWPs that can substantially benefit water users and salmon and steelhead.

### WATER BANKING

Water banking is the Partnership’s most popular water management tool, and perhaps its most powerful relative to preserving the water rights of water users and thus maintaining the local economy, especially for agriculture (see Figure 4). The Partnership’s water bank provides water right



holders the opportunity to participate in a water “non-use” program on a voluntary basis, through a simple process to “bank their water” and receive relief from the “use it or lose it” provisions of state water law. To participate, groundwater or surface water right holders enter into a non-use agreement to place all or a portion of their water right into the “bank” where it is

Figure 4: Chart of the Partnership’s Water Banking efforts showing year-to-year increases from 2013-2015.

held by the Partnership and available to enhance stream flows. All water right holders are eligible, but examples of potential participants include water right holders who would use less water if they knew they would not lose the unused portion of their water right; or simply don’t want to use their water right during a period of time, for any reason, but still want to retain the right for potential future use.

An important facet of the Partnership’s water bank that is very attractive to water users is that these non-use agreements



between the Partnership and the water right holder are accomplished without an “extent and validity” water right review (or any other involvement) by the Department of Ecology; this allows the Partnership to bank water much more quickly than Ecology is able to do. Participation in a non-use agreement in no way changes the past or the future validity of a water right (nor even that it exists); banked water simply experiences a “tolling of the relinquishment clock” under state water law while participating in the Partnership’s program. There are no fees for using the Partnership’s water bank, nor any penalties if a water rights holder decides to withdraw their water earlier than stated. The entire transaction is captured in an easy to use, one page application that takes minutes to complete.

**THE PARTNERSHIP’S WATER BANK HAS GROWN EVERY YEAR IN EXISTENCE, INCLUDING BOTH IN NUMBER OF WATER USERS INVOLVED AND AMOUNT OF WATER BANKED (SEE FIGURE 4), SOLELY DUE TO THE FLEXIBILITY PROVIDED TO THE PARTNERSHIP FOR THIS TOOL UNDER RCW 90.92.** It is another win-win example that benefits local water users and the local economy while benefitting fish and other consumptive uses.

### **WATER TRANSACTIONS**

The Partnership acquires through lease or purchase water rights from willing Washington landowners as a way to increase stream flows in the Basin. The Walla Walla Basin is over-appropriated; in other words, water rights have been issued for more water than is available (the Basin has been closed to new water rights applications since 2009). This has historically led to a seasonal pattern of streams and rivers running low or completely dry, as water users strive to satisfy their demands. Low flows create a significant threat to fish in the basin listed under the federal Endangered Species Act, which can (and has) in turn triggered federal regulation of the Basin's water users. This was one of the underlying reasons why the Partnership was formed, to help reduce conflicts over water use that federal regulatory actions could lead to.



Water rights acquired by the Partnership via a lease or purchase from willing water users are placed into Washington State's Trust Water Right Program with the alternative purpose of "instream flow." The trusting of water rights for instream flow may be temporary or permanent, and allows a specified quantity of water to be protected for its benefits to aquatic ecosystems.

The most common acquisitions for the Partnership are irrigation water rights. While the Partnership respects the socioeconomic significance of not utilizing water rights for agricultural uses, we nevertheless see this program as an important tool to achieve long-term viability of fish and agriculture in Walla Walla Basin.

The Partnership's Water Transactions program was initiated in 2012, and the Partnership has acquired two water leases totaling approx. 2600 acre feet of water annually since that time, and is currently in negotiations for several others.

#### AGREEMENTS NOT TO DIVERT

Agreements Not To Divert (ANTDs) are a voluntary water management tool primarily to be used in emergency conditions, under extreme conditions that will immediately affect salmon and steelhead survival, in essence low flows and or high stream temperatures, i.e. a drought scenario. They are designed to be quickly implementable to respond to unforeseen situations that can occur during a drought or similar situation, e.g. in the context of a Critical Low Flow Designation by the Department of Fish & Wildlife and/or Confederated tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. ANTD's are designed to provide "pulse" instream flows for specific reaches for up to ten days, and provide maximum



flexibility for water use and protection to aid salmon and steelhead, i.e., the flows provided cannot be withdrawn or used by other water users. To be nimble and allow for quick deployment, this is the only Partnership water management

**AGREEMENTS NOT TO DIVERT (ANTDS)  
ARE A VOLUNTARY WATER  
MANAGEMENT TOOL DESIGNED TO BE  
USED IN EMERGENCY CONDITIONS ...**

tool that does not require approval by the Partnership Board of Directors, instead they are implemented at the discretion and under the authority of the Partnership Executive Director, in consultation with state and tribal fish managers (Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) to provide short term, critical benefits when salmon and steelhead survival is at risk.

The Partnership has not had much cause to seek ANTDs, and they have not been used to any significant extent. 2015, however, brought severe drought to the Walla Walla River watershed, and the Partnership secured ANTDs for approximately 450 acre feet of water with two water users for critical low flow periods in early summer and early fall. After consultation with fishery managers, neither ANTD was executed, but remain available in drought years to provide water to aid salmon and steelhead should it be needed.

The Department of Ecology does not have the authority to use ANTDs; having the ability to implement ANTDs allows the Partnership to fill an important gap in water management during critical times. **IMPORTANTLY, THE PARTNERSHIP'S KNOWLEDGE OF WATER USE AND MANAGEMENT IN THE WATERSHED AND ITS STRONG RELATIONSHIPS WITH WATER USERS AND TRIBAL, STATE AND FEDERAL FISHERY MANAGERS MEANS IT CAN RESPOND QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY WHEN EXTREME CONDITIONS THREATEN SALMON AND STEELHEAD SURVIVAL.**

**EXEMPT WELL MITIGATION**

Since 2009 the Department of Ecology has not accepted applications for new groundwater or surface water rights for Walla Walla River watershed; and specifically, since 2007 Ecology has required mitigation of water use beyond



household needs for new municipal (homeowner) development in certain areas in of the watershed (see Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-532). The Partnership implements an Exempt Well Mitigation program for Ecology as an alternative way for a homeowner to mitigate their additional water use if that use is restricted by WAC 173-532.

The Partnership and Ecology’s Exempt Well Mitigation program is simple: the Partnership acquires water rights and places them in the Partnership’s Mitigation Water Bank (separate from the Partnership’s water banking program) for the purpose of mitigation; Ecology reviews the rights purchased and determines the number of “credits” or acre feet of water that the right is worth. A homeowner can purchase one “credit” from this water bank through the Partnership to mitigate their outdoor water use—the Partnership sells credits in 0.55 acre foot increments at \$2000 per credit at this

**A HOMEOWNER CAN PURCHASE ONE  
“CREDIT” FROM THIS WATER BANK  
THROUGH THE PARTNERSHIP TO MITIGATE  
THEIR OUTDOOR WATER USE ...**

time; the Partnership does not charge any transaction fees. The Partnership’s Board of Directors sets this fee with the intent to recover the cost of the water purchased for mitigation and to procure additional water rights to continue the Exempt Well

Mitigation program.

Currently the Partnership has 22.2 acre feet of water in its mitigation water bank, 16.9 acre feet were acquired from 2013 to 2015. During this time, the Partnership has only sold one credit—new development slowed significantly starting in 2008 and has been slow in recovering, and Ecology offers other alternatives for homeowners to mitigate their water use (though none as simple as what the Partnership offers), so the Partnership has seen minimal demand for water mitigation credits. Nonetheless, the Partnership maintains the Exempt Well Mitigation program to help support a facet of the local economy, both protecting flows for fish and providing a public service at minimal cost.



## OTHER SERVICES & ACTIVITIES

In addition to the water management programs outlined above, the Partnership seeks to help a wide range of stakeholders to work together as challenges arise. One example is the Partnership's Water Right Listing Service, which serves as a forum to post available and needed water rights in the Basin. Additionally the Partnership is a collaborator in nearly all habitat restoration and water management projects in the watershed, and plays a leadership role in key assessment efforts.

The most significant and important example of this is the Partnership's role as co-lead of Ecology's Walla Walla Basin Bi-state Stream Flow Enhancement Study. The study intends to identify broad-scale strategies to meet stream flow targets in the Walla Walla River in both Washington and Oregon, and identify specific strategic activities and projects that align with those strategies. This effort includes updating instream flow models across the basin, expanding stream flow metering and telemetry, evaluating benefits from rotational water leasing and potentially switching to groundwater sources for the Gardena Farms Irrigation District 13 (the basin's largest water user) to free up instream flows, the feasibility of new micro- and small-scale reservoirs, piping irrigation canals and other strategies to increase instream flows. The intended outcome is an integrated plan that will help guide the Basin's short – and long-term flow restoration actions; thus far the Study has established instream flow targets and updated an assessment of completed and remaining fisheries restoration needs, include basin flow needs.



# Making A Difference: The Power of Local Governance

## THE WALLA WALLA WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP: BACKGROUND

The history of the Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership is compelling. The early 1990's brought federal Endangered Species Act threatened and endangered listings for salmon and steelhead across the Columbia River Basin due to severely diminished returns of many species from historic levels, including runs in the Walla Walla River sub-basin in Washington and Oregon. Initially, these listings threatened to pit water users, primarily farmers, and the mainstay of the local economy, against those committed to salmon and steelhead recovery, putting community members at odds with one another in potentially destructive ways.

Instead, in the early 2000's, key members of the community realized new ideas were needed to address water management issues, and together they proposed a unique approach to addressing the community's water challenges of improving stream flows critical to salmon and steelhead survival while maintaining and enhancing local water uses. These initial conversations led to the establishment in 2005 of a local collaborative effort called the Walla Walla Water Management Initiative. **THE INITIATIVE SOUGHT TO COLLABORATIVELY ADDRESS THE WALLA WALLA BASIN'S WATER MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES, BRINGING TOGETHER WATER USERS, THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION, ECOLOGY AND OTHER STATE AGENCIES, ENVIRONMENTAL INTERESTS AND LOCAL LEADERSHIP TO ESTABLISH GOALS TO IMPROVE STREAM FLOWS TO SUPPORT THE RECOVERY OF ANADROMOUS FISH IN WAYS THAT WOULD ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT LOCAL WATER USES.** While initially successful, the Initiative realized that new approaches and tools to address water management issues were needed, i.e. a formal local governance structure empowered to implement



voluntary, flexible water management in ways that were currently unavailable.

The needs identified by these initial conversations by the Initiative led to a formal legislative proposal to pilot local water management in the Walla Walla River watershed, which quickly garnered the support of the Governor and State Legislature, leading to unanimous legislative approval and the Governor's signature in the spring of 2009 to enact SHB1580, codified into law as 90.92 RCW. This precedent-setting legislation created a ten year pilot for the Walla Walla sub-basin that included establishment of a local governance structure to address water management issues, and provided the pilot an array of previously unavailable approaches and tools to improve stream flows for salmon and steelhead while maintaining local agricultural and municipal water uses.



Subsequently, the Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership was designated by Ecology in August, 2009 as the Water Resource Inventory Area 32 (WRIA 32) water management board, a local public agency directed by a nine-member board (as required under 90.92 RCW). The Board of Directors was then populated, the planning area designated (the Washington portion of the Walla River watershed), organizational documents, bylaws and operating principles and procedures put in place, initial funding secured, and the Partnership employed staff and began using its new



authorities to establish and implement the pilot as envisioned by the legislation.

Now entering its seventh year, the Partnership continues to be an unprecedented experiment in local governance, demonstrating that working collaboratively in new ways, communities can address complex natural resource challenges, given the desire, opportunity and tools to do so. **DESPITE MANY CHALLENGES, EACH YEAR OF THE PARTNERSHIP'S EXISTENCE HAS SEEN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUANTITY AND TIMING OF WATER AVAILABILITY TO SUPPORT SALMON AND STEELHEAD RECOVERY, PROTECTION OF WATER RIGHTS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND MUNICIPAL USERS, AND BROAD ACCEPTANCE AND INTEGRATION OF FLEXIBLE WATER MANAGEMENT INTO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.** Progress has been incremental, and much remains to be accomplished under increasingly difficult conditions, but suffice to say the vision of RCW 90.92 is slowly being realized, and with the Legislature and Ecology's continued support, the Partnership believes that progress can be maintained well into the future, and continue to make a difference in the Walla Walla River watershed.

#### **WALLA WALLA WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP: LEADERSHIP & STRUCTURE**

The essence of the Partnership is strong local governance that is broadly representative of the local community and its interests, and its leadership and structure fully reflect these tenets. The Partnership consists of four elements: a legislatively identified and structured nine member Board of Directors, a Water Resource Panel to support the Board and Partnership staff on technical issues, a Policy Advisory Group to advise the Board of Directors and staff on water management and other policy issues, and a small professional staff who implement and manage the Partnership's programs. The Board of Directors, Water Resource Panel and Public Advisory Group members are all volunteers and not compensated in any way—the voluntary nature of its leadership and the way it works with water users are key facets of the Partnership's success. For a current list of the



Board of Directors, Water Resource Panel, and Policy Advisory Group members, and the Partnership’s legislatively mandated responsibilities, please see Appendix A.

The Partnership’s Board of Directors includes six entity-appointed representatives from Walla Walla County, Columbia County, the City of Walla Walla, Gardena Farms Irrigation District #13 (the Basin’s largest irrigator), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and a representative jointly appointed by the Walla Walla and Columbia County Conservation Districts. These representatives then conduct an open selection process to appoint three at large Partnership Board of Directors members, to include a water rights holder, a citizen representative, and a representative of environmental interests. Members of the Board of Directors serve two-year renewable terms, and select a new Chair and Vice-Chair every two years who conduct Partnership meetings and represent the Partnership; the Partnership Board of Directors meets monthly.



The Water Resource Panel (WRP) is appointed by the Board of Directors. Members of the WRP demonstrate technical expertise and understanding of surface water and groundwater hydrology and monitoring, irrigation management and engineering, water rights, fisheries and habitat, and economic development, and are principally sought from the local community and region. The Policy Advisory Group (PAG) includes broad representation of local and regional interests including water users, community



members, businesses and landowners, the Departments of Ecology and Fish & Wildlife, other affected state agencies, local government, academia, watershed and salmon recovery entities, and agricultural and environmental organizations. The PAG assists and advises the Board of Directors and staff in coordinating and developing water resource-related programs, planning and activities, including the coordination of efforts with all jurisdictions within the planning area and development of the Partnership's strategic actions. WRP and PAG members serve two-year renewable terms, and are convened as needed by the Partnership Board of Directors. Partnership programs are directed and managed by an Executive Director who is hired by and serves at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, and who hires additional staff for program implementation as warranted by program needs and available funding. Currently Partnership staff consists of the Executive Director, a Program Director and a part-time Grant Administrator.

#### **THE WALLA WALLA WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP: SUPPORTING THE COMMUNITY**

A key goal of the Partnership is to garner broad community understanding and acceptance of water management issues and the Partnership's mandate and role. The Partnership views its mission as one of public service, to support the needs and desires of the local community and region as its mandates allow.

First and foremost, the Partnership strives for complete transparency. All meetings of the Partnership and its committees are noticed and open to the public, and all decision-making is done in full public view and with public participation. To facilitate its public profile and public participation, Partnership activities and offices are in the city of Walla Walla on the Walla Walla Community College campus, in the William A. Grant Water and Environmental Center, and fully open to the public. All proceedings, decisions, documents, and project information are timely posted and available on the Partnership's regularly updated website, as well as the names



and contact information of the Partnership’s Executive Director and staff.

**... ALL DECISION-MAKING IS DONE IN FULL PUBLIC VIEW AND WITH PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.**

The Partnership has become an important water management resource to the local community. Partnership staff literally field hundreds of calls and visitors to its offices every year, and strives to address all requests for information and input on the Partnership’s activities. Landowners increasingly reach out to Partnership staff for advice and research gathering on water management and rights questions, knowing that the Partnership respects and honors confidentiality on the operations of water users to the fullest extent possible. All of these services are provided at no cost to the landowner.

The Partnership is a key participant and resource in nearly all Walla Walla River watershed salmon and steelhead recovery and water management efforts, and all strategic watershed and water planning initiatives. As resources allow, and where the Partnership’s innovative water management tools can make a difference and support project success, the Partnership participates in federal, state, tribal and private local and regional salmon and steelhead habitat restoration efforts. The Partnership fully supports Ecology’s water management and monitoring efforts – the Partnership assisted Ecology in securing a Watermaster position for the Walla Walla River watershed, and provides up-to-date information to Ecology’s water management data bases. Perhaps the most important example is the Partnership co-leading Ecology’s Office of the Columbia River Walla Walla Bi-state Instream Flow Enhancement Feasibility Study, as described earlier in this document.

**THE WALLA WALLA WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP: FUNDING & RESOURCES**

As mandated under RCW 90.92, the Partnership is a local public agency and operates as an independently-funded entity. This means it is fully responsible to secure its own funding, and may solicit and accept grants, loans, and



donations and may adopt fees for services it provides, and may distribute available funds as grants or loans towards Local Water Plans or other water initiatives and projects that further the Partnership's goals. The Partnership develops and or revises a two year budget annually to reflect funding secured and fundraising needs. Please see Appendix C for details on the Partnership's fundraising, budgets and expenditures.

The ability of the Partnership to make a difference is wholly dependent on its ability to secure sufficient funding. However, as the Partnership's "Flow from Flexibility" approach has taken on more projects, the day-to-day management of the Partnership, and importantly the implementation of new efforts and the management and oversight of existing projects have stretched the Partnership's limited staff resources. This



has limited the ability of the Partnership to raise significant additional funds to expand its outreach activities to bring more water users into its programs. Thus far the Partnership has relied solely on public funding, largely from Ecology, and while it has seen slight annual increases in the 2012-2015 periods, they have not been large enough to sustain additional full-time staff to implement the Partnership's programs. The Partnership does take advantage of funding opportunities as they arise, e.g. application into the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Regional Conservation Partnership Program (denied) and the previously mentioned serving as co-lead of the Walla Walla Basin-wide Instream Flow Enhancement Feasibility Study, but is challenged to go much beyond current efforts. Also, the Partnership relies



heavily on the resources of others to stretch its limited funding and accomplish its work, including support from the Department of Ecology, Walla Walla Community College, Walla Walla County, Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council and many others, and most importantly, its volunteers that make up its Board and committees. Currently the Partnership receives funding from the following sources: the Department of Ecology (2 grants); the Department of Ecology's Office of the Columbia River (1 grant); the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board (1 grant); and the Columbia Basin Water Transaction Program (1 grant), totaling approx. \$400,000 annually (see Appendix C for more detail). Note the Partnership's financial operations and grant compliance activities are routinely audited by the Washington State Auditor's Office, including this year, with no issues or concerns raised or to be addressed.

Securing funding in years 2016-2019 and beyond is critical for sustained progress toward the Partnership's goals and achieving the vision of RCW 90.92 under the ten year pilot the Partnership represents, and especially to expand Partnership efforts to improve watershed conditions. The Partnership

**THE PARTNERSHIP STRIVES TO CONTINUALLY ENHANCE ITS FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND SECURE FUNDING FROM DIVERSE SOURCES, BUT FUNDING FROM THE STATE REMAINS CRITICALLY IMPORTANT.**

strives to continually enhance its financial viability and secure funding from diverse sources, but funding from the State remains critically important. The Partnership is considering seeking dedicated funding from a combination of sources including a legislated budget proviso from the State Legislature; establishing a long-term funding commitment from an environmental foundation focused on watershed management; and or developing a fundraising committee to pursue more diverse grant opportunities and raise project funds through partner entities with taxing authority. Based on the Partnership's achievements thus far, there exists a substantial level of local support for its efforts and recognition that the Partnership has the potential for providing greater public benefits in the future to promote locally-based water management with increased funding.





## Making A Difference: Recommendations

Under RCW 90.92, the Partnership is to provide recommendations to the Legislature on how Local Water Plans can be improved to increase their efficacy and use. Over the last six years the Partnership has implemented five LWPs, and believes they are a powerful, flexible tool in improving water management to conserve water that enhances instream flows. The LWPs in place have enhanced agricultural operations, have facilitated important salmon and steelhead habitat restoration, and have made available significant quantities of water for instream use. LWPs have been a huge win-win both for the local economy and fish—they are making a difference.

However, as previously mentioned, LWPs are complex to design and implement, and require significant time and resources from both the landowner and or water user and Partnership staff. Given sufficient funding and resources, the Partnership believes the use of LWPs could be significantly expanded; current funding levels and increased management and operational needs of existing programs leave little opportunity to expand use of LWPs to the level the Partnership believes is possible.

Thus, while the Partnership does not have any specific recommendations to offer at this juncture to improve LWPs, it strongly recommends and asks for the continued and expanded financial contributions from the Legislature and the Department of Ecology. To realize the vision of the ten year pilot and beyond, sustained and expanded funding is critical, and the Partnership needs the support of the State of Washington to make the vision a reality.



# Appendix A

## LOCAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE, MEMBERSHIP & RESPONSIBILITIES

### Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership Board of Directors

#### **Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation**

John Barkley; alternate, vacant

#### **Columbia County**

Commissioner Michael A. Talbott; alternate, Steve Martin

#### **Walla Walla County**

Commissioner Perry Dozier; alternate, Commissioner James Duncan

#### **City of Walla Walla**

Councilman Jim Barrow; alternate, Frank Nicholson

#### **Gardena Farms Irrigation District #13**

Mike Ingham, Vice-Chair; alternate, Phil Cummins

#### **Columbia and Walla Walla County Conservation District**

Edward "Ed" Chvatal Jr.; alternate, vacant

#### **Planning Area Water Right Holder**

Michael "Mike" Buckley, Chair; alternate, Annie Byerley

#### **Planning Area Environmental Interest**

Judith Johnson; alternate, Dana Sheedy

#### **Planning Area Citizen At-Large**

Robert Berger; alternate, Jon Hooper

### **Water Resource Panel**

The Water Resource Panel's primary functions are to provide the Partnership's Board of Directors and Partnership staff technical review of proposed Local Water Plans, draft recommendations on approval and or modification of Local Water Plans, and provide assistance and advice to the Partnership Board in implementing of RCW 90.92. The Water Resource Panel is composed of the following members:

- Jerry Anhorn, Walla Walla Community College—Dean of Agriculture, Energy, and Water



- Steven Patten, Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council—Sr. Environmental Scientist
- Chris Marks, Conf. Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation—First Foods Program Manager
- Greg Kinsinger, Walla Walla County Conservation District—Program Coordinator
- Jonathan Kohr and Robert Granger, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife
- Eric Hartwig, Washington Department of Ecology—Water Master
- Jack Myrick, WA State Conservation Commission—Irrigation Efficiencies Program Manager
- Kristina Ribellia, Washington Water Trust

### **Policy Advisory Group**

The Policy Advisory Group (PAG) of the Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership provides a forum for discussion of issues relevant to the Partnership Board of Directors, assistance and advice to the Partnership Board of Directors in the implementation of SHB1580/RCW 90.92, develops suggestions for updates to the Partnership’s strategic actions, and assists the Partnership Board of Directors in making policy related decisions. The Policy Advisory Group is composed of the following members:

- Diane Driscoll, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
- Roland Schirman, Citizen/Snake River Salmon Recovery Board
- Ron Dunning, Port of Walla Walla
- Ernie Schrader, Citizen
- Rebecca Kalmasz, US Army Corps of Engineers
- Mark Grandstaff, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Gene Warren, Citizen
- Phil Brick, Whitman College



- Paul Hartwig, City of College Place
- Paul Wemhoener, Citizen
- Teresa Kilmer, Walla Walla River Irrigation District (OR)
- Kay Mead, Walla Walla County Conservation District
- Sheryl Cox, Citizen
- Andrea Burkhardt, Blue Mountain Land Trust
- Brian Wolcott, Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council
- Bob Carson, Whitman College
- Chris Marks, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Kristina Ribellia, Washington Water Trust
- Melissa Holecek, WWCC Water & Environmental Center
- Dave Stockdale, WWCC Water & Environmental Center
- Yancey Reser, Citizen/Snake River Salmon Recovery Board
- Wyatt Rolfe, Rolfe Law Office

### **Walla Walla Watershed Management Partnership Responsibilities**

*Under SHB1580/RCW 90.92, the Partnership has a set of legislatively mandated responsibilities as follows:*

#### **Assume the duties, responsibilities, and all current activities of the watershed planning unit and the initiating governments authorized in RCW 90.82.040.**

The Partnership has assumed the work of the planning unit, and invited planning unit participants to engage in the Partnership's committees. In situations where the planning unit has been asked to review documents, respond to Ecology solicitations for comments, or prioritize projects, the Partnership has committed public meeting time and resources to respond on behalf of WRIA 32.

**Develop strategic actions for the planning area by building on the watershed plan.** The Partnership is participating in several efforts to identify strategic actions that build on the initial watershed plan, through updates to its 2012-2105 strategic plan, and through co-leading Ecology's Office of the Columbia River Walla Watershed Bi-state Stream Flow Enhancement Study, which includes a number of



assessments looking across the entire watershed in Washington and Oregon to identify actions and projects to increase stream flows in the Walla Walla River.

**Adopt and revise criteria, guidance, and processes to effectuate the purpose of this chapter.** The Partnership's Guidelines and Criteria for implementing RCW 90.92 is a document that includes comprehensive chapters to address each water management program area including water banking, Local Water Plans, the exempt well mitigation exchange, water right transactions, and Agreements Not To Divert.

**Administer the Local Water Plan process.** Development of the program guidance and associated framework to administer the Local Water Plan process provides a roadmap for proposal development, review and public comments, State Environmental Policy Act review, and dispute resolution.

**Oversee Local Water Plan implementation.** Upon implementation of Local Water Plans, the Partnership oversees the Plan activities with annual compliance reporting. In situations where water rights are impaired, the Partnership is positioned to initiate a dispute resolution process; there were no impairments requiring dispute resolution during 2012-2015.

**Manage banked water as authorized under this chapter.** The Partnership solicits participation in the water bank by water users; and banked water rights are documented with Ecology and tracked within the Partnership's water banking database. Agreement compliance is managed through an annual reporting framework.

**Acquire water rights by donation, purchase, or lease.** The Partnership, as a Qualified Local Entity within the Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program, is implementing water lease and purchase transactions for the Washington State Trust Water Rights Program.

**Participate in local, state, tribal, federal, and multistate basin water planning initiatives and programs.** The Partnership fully engages basin-wide efforts including comprehensive flow enhancement planning, monitoring network coordination, and Columbia River water management planning and state/federal flow management activities for salmon recovery.

**Enter into agreements with water rights holders to not divert water that becomes available as a result of Local Water Plans, water bank activities, or other programs and projects endorsed by the Partnership and Department of Ecology.** The Partnership has developed criteria and protocols for developing and implementing Agreements Not To Divert. Outreach to water right holders is focused



in critical reaches, where use of this unique flow protection tool enables coordinated water conservation to maximize the effectiveness of instream contributions.

Separate from these legislatively mandated responsibilities, the Partnership may also acquire, purchase, hold, lease, manage, occupy, and sell real and personal property, including water rights, or any interest in water rights, enter into and perform all necessary contracts, appoint and employ necessary agents and employees, including an Executive Director and fix their compensation, employ contractors including contracts for professional services, and do all lawful acts required and expedient to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The Partnership office is co-located with similar entities, e.g. the Department of Ecology and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in the William A. Grant Water & Environmental Center on the campus of Walla Walla Community College. From these offices the Partnership's staff administers and manages the pilot program organization including maintenance of project records and fiscal forms; conducting, coordinating, and scheduling of all meetings and activities; complying with legislative requirements; and maintaining effective communication with Ecology, the Washington State legislature, initiating entities, and all affected local, state or federal jurisdictions. In addition to employed staff, the Partnership engages three professional service contractors providing accounting, legal, and water resources expertise.



# Appendix B

## LOCAL WATER PLANS

In addition to the Local Water Plan (LWP) implemented for Greta Hassler described earlier in this document, the Partnership implemented one other Local Water Plan project between 2013 and 2015, for the Reser Farm (see Figure 5).

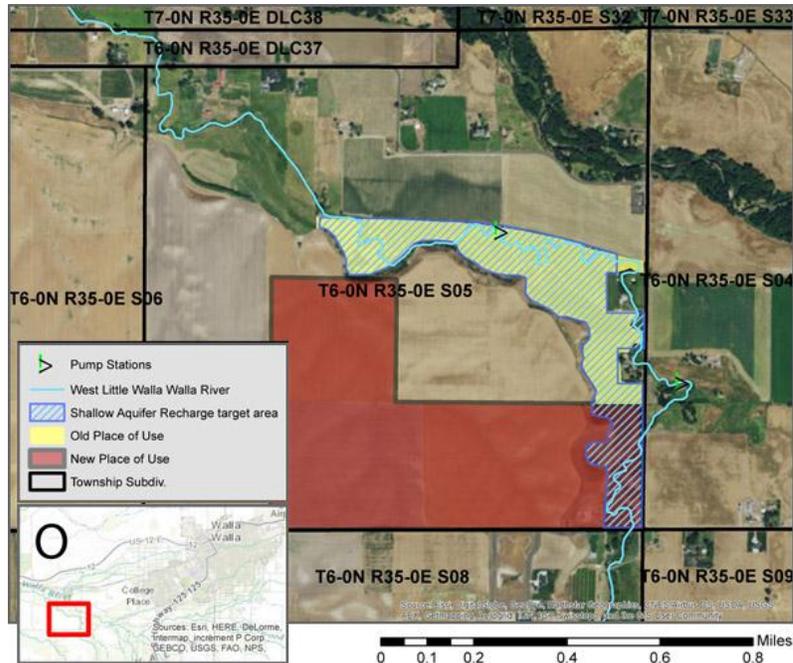


Figure 5: Map of the Reser Farm Local Water Plan project.

This LWP focused on using Shallow Aquifer Recharge as a water storage mechanism designed to improve summer instream flow. The Reser’s water right was modified so that water previously diverted in the summer instead could be diverted in the winter into the shallow aquifer, functioning as “stored” water. A portion of the “recharged” or stored

water is now withdrawn from shallow aquifer wells during the summer, and water that was previously used by the Reser Farm during the summer is no longer diverted, providing approximately 1cfs, and 26.79 to 250 acre feet of water. Water that was above the baseline water use of Reser Farm was banked in the Partnership’s water bank, the rest stays instream.

In addition, an additional point of withdrawal was established for one water right to alleviate an issue with sand in one well, and there were several discrepancies between existing pumping stations and points of diversions that were rectified. Also, relocation of point of use for one water right would allow for the conservation of riparian land, so the point of use was moved away from the stream to an upland area so the riparian area could be conserved without Reser Farm facing any relinquishment of their water rights. This LWP is another excellent demonstration of the power of LWPs, and the authorities the Partnership is granted in using them to find flexible, win-win solutions that benefit the local economy and fish.



# Appendix C

## BUDGET AND FUNDING DETAIL 2013-2015

### Funding Sources

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board (SRSRB): a 5 County public entity that distributes pass-through funding for salmon and steelhead restoration activities—funding is from the US Department of Commerce/NOAA Fisheries provided to the Washington Resource & Conservation Office annually.

Columbia Basin Water Transaction Fund (CBWTF): a fund provided by the Bonneville Power Administration under the NW Power Council's Fish & Wildlife Program for water acquisition projects that support ESA-listed anadromous fish populations in the Columbia River Basin. The fund is administered by the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation.

Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology): Washington state agency whose mission is to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's environment, and to promote the wise management of air, land and water for the benefit of current and future generations.

Washington Department of Ecology Office of the Columbia River: a Department of Ecology entity to develop water supplies in the Columbia Basin to benefit both instream and out-of-stream uses.

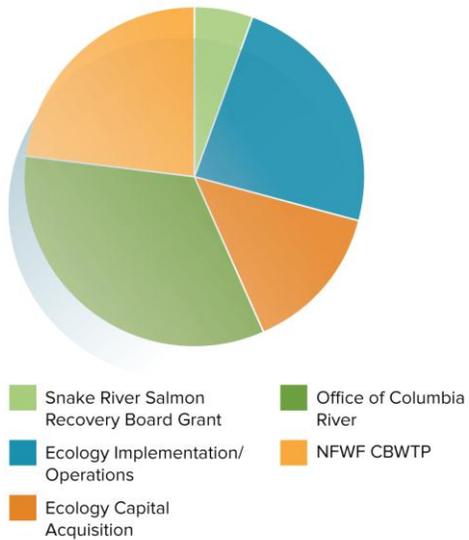


## 2015 Funding & Expenses

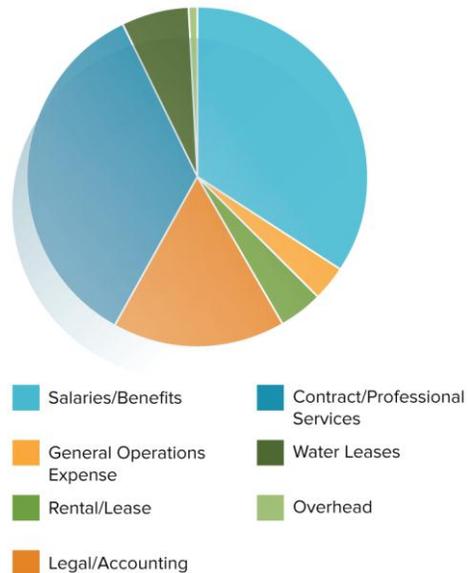
As of September, 2015	
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Grant	\$16,519
Ecology Implementation/Operations	\$70,177
Ecology capital acquisition	\$42,015
Office of Columbia River	\$99,347
NFWF CBWTP	\$67,370
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>295,428</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
Salaries/Benefits	122,599
General Operations Expense	11,192
Rental/Lease	15,594
Legal/Accounting	57,861
Contract/Professional Services	123,781
Water leases	22,365
Overhead	2,903
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>356,295</b>

<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
Cash in Checking	301
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	
Payroll taxes payable	5,409
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>5,409</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	
Retained Earnings	55,765
Excess Receipts (Expenditures) over Expenditures (Receipts)	-60873
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>	<b>-5,108</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>	<b>301</b>

INCOME



EXPENDITURES

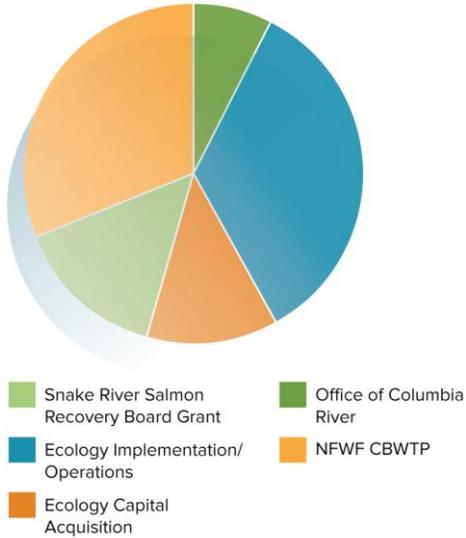


## 2014 Funding & Expenses

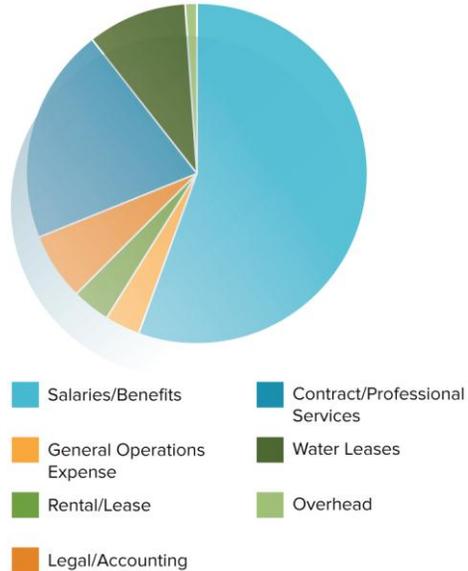
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Grant	\$28,418
Ecology Implementation/Operations	\$127,855
Ecology capital acquisition	\$46,706
Office of Columbia River	\$54,374
NFWF CBWTP	\$115,088
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>372,441</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
Salaries/Benefits	180,428
General Operations Expense	10,661
Rental/Lease	11,533
Legal/Accounting	21,011
Contract/Professional Services	66,520
Water leases	30,606
Overhead	3,172
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>323,931</b>

<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
Cash in Checking	61,339
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>61,339</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	
Payroll taxes payable	6,573
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>6,573</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	
Retained Earnings	6,264
Excess Receipts (Expenditures) over Expenditures (Receipts)	48501
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>	<b>54,765</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>	<b>61,338</b>

INCOME



EXPENDITURES

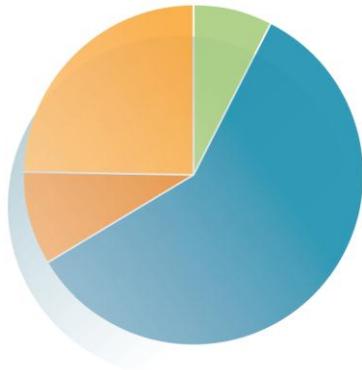


## 2013 Funding & Expenses

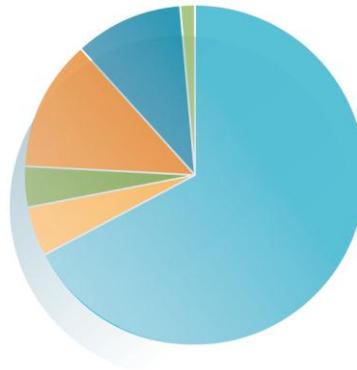
Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Grant	\$17,125
Ecology Implementation/Operations	\$130,521
Ecology capital acquisition	\$19,795
NFWF CBWTP	\$54,354
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>221,795</b>
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries/Benefits	158,859
General Operations Expense	10,571
Rental/Lease	9,292
Legal/Accounting	29,298
Contract/Professional Services	24,375
Overhead	3,003
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>235,398</b>

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash in Checking	10,446
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>10,446</b>
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Payroll taxes payable	4,181
Total Liabilities	4,181
FUND BALANCE	
Retained Earnings	19,875
Excess Receipts (Expenditures) over Expenditures (Receipts)	-13610
Total Fund Balance	6,265
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>	<b>10,446</b>

INCOME



EXPENDITURES



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