



CLEAN, FLOWING WATERS FOR WASHINGTON

The Center for Environmental Law & Policy

Washington WATERWATCH

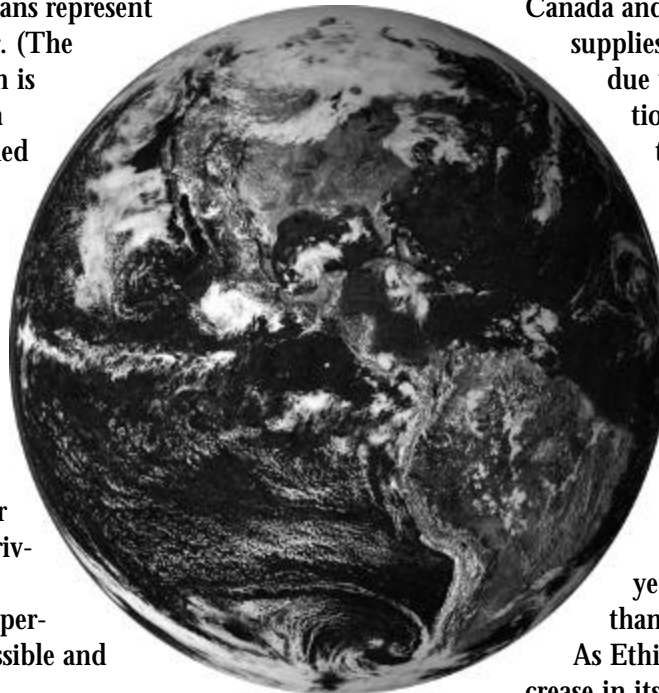
Washington WaterWatch
The official newsletter of the Center for Environmental Law & Policy

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Blue Gold: Shrinking Water Supplies In Demand

Imagine an aquarium filled with five gallons of water, representing all of the water on earth. Fill two empty soda cans from the aquarium—one completely, the other halfway. The cans represent earth's total supply of freshwater. (The water remaining in the aquarium is saltwater.) Set aside the full soda can, which represents water locked up in polar ice caps, glaciers, topsoil, and suspended in the atmosphere.

Pour off half the water in the remaining can, representing either inaccessible or polluted freshwater supplies. The three ounces of remaining water represent all of the liquid freshwater found on earth in ponds, lakes, rivers, and groundwater. In other words, less than one-half of one percent of the world's water is accessible and drinkable.



capita use of water has doubled every twenty years. As the world's population increases, the amount of fresh water available to each person decreases. For example, Canada and China each have roughly equal supplies of renewable fresh water. But due to the vast difference in population, each person in China has less than three percent of the fresh water available to each Canadian.

Population growth not only reduces the amount of fresh water available to the citizens of a particular country, but also to citizens of neighboring countries sharing the same water source. The Blue Nile, for instance, originates in Ethiopia, yet it provides Egypt with more than 85 percent of its water supply.

As Ethiopia's population grows, the increase in its demand for water threatens to seriously reduce the river's flow into Egypt.

Population Growth

Today, one billion people lack access to safe water worldwide, and nearly two billion lack safe sanitation. More than three million people die every year from avoidable water-related diseases. 85 million new people are added to the planet each year, and per

Profit and Loss

Many governments have turned to the private sector to fulfill water supply needs. Ten major transnational corporations now deliver private water and wastewater services to more than 200 million customers in 150 countries—at a huge profit.

According to Fortune Magazine, the annual profits of the water industry are close to \$1 trillion, substantially higher than the pharmaceutical sector, and about 40 percent of the oil sector. With only 5 percent of the world's water currently in private hands, there is potential for even greater profits.

In this issue of WaterWatch

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Notes from CELP Executive Director, Karen Allston



Just in time for the holidays, the Department of Ecology is giving away presents—new water rights from the Columbia River. Despite past promises to create a management plan ensuring recovery of imperiled fish species before giving away more water, Ecology Director Tom Fitzsimmons has put business and politics first.

The giveaway is part of a settlement resolving a lawsuit filed against the Department of Ecology by the Columbia-Snake River Irrigators Association to force the agency to issue seven water rights without conditions. Applicants will have the choice to receive water rights that are interruptible during low-flow years, or pay \$10 per year per acre-foot of water they use in exchange for the state's promise not to cut off supply when flows go below levels set in 1980. Irrigation leaders don't expect trouble selling the fee to farmers, since it is substantially less than the market rate for water.

The money irrigators pay will ostensibly buy "replacement" water in years when water supplies would have been interrupted by low flows. But those numbers don't add up. In low flow years, water right holders will get top dollar for their water. The revenue won't be enough to fully replace the water taken from the Columbia. Either public money will be spent to do it (another subsidy for irrigation in what is already one of the most heavily subsidized sectors of the economy), or the water won't actually be replaced drop for drop.

Why choose this approach? One answer lies with Fitzsimmons' desire for Ecology to treat permit applicants as customers, partners and collaborators, "finding new, creative ways to accomplish our work." Ecology has recommitted itself to give economics equal weight to environmental protection through its regulatory decisions—"a better balancing," according to Fitzsimmons.

It is clear which direction the balance is tilting. In addition to the seven new water rights previously mentioned, Ecology has also issued a permit for water from the Columbia River to the "Quad-Cities" in eastern Washington (Kennewick, Pasco, Richland, West Richland). Though the population of the Quad-Cities is less than half that of Seattle, the permit is for almost twice the amount of water Seattle uses every year.

Fitzsimmons' customer-service approach doesn't square with state laws requiring the "quality of the natural environment [to be] protected and, where possible, enhanced." Ecology is charged with managing a public resource for the benefit of all people. The state cannot make sound water management decisions simply by treating water permit applicants like customers in a store. Doing so just inclines Ecology to make sure "the customer is always right," and give shoppers what they want—more water.

The Department of Ecology should not be a "water store" for thirsty customers. No matter the service philosophy of its Director, Ecology's job is not to be business-friendly. Its role is to protect public resources in a sustainable manner. Balancing water use and regulating water users are part of Ecology's legal responsibility to the public—especially when supplies are limited and the pressure is on to give away more water.

In this issue of WaterWatch, we explore how global, national, and local water supplies and water management are changing in response to population growth and a changing climate. As we search for solutions to these problems, it is critical that we (including Ecology) make balanced and accountable decisions about our water resources. Increased sustainability and improved efficiency are the keys to solving our water dilemmas.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Allston". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Old Systems, New Challenges, cont'd from previous page

and aquifers. Studies estimate that municipalities will likely have higher demands for water, primarily because more water will be needed for watering lawns and gardens. Because the lawn-watering season is longer in the south, and the climate is drier in the west, residential demand will probably be greater in most of the nation than in New England and the Great Lakes region. But while the problems of drought and growth are national and regional in scope, responding to the challenges of reduced water supplies is primarily the responsibility of state and local governments.

Footing the Bill

The EPA estimates that the average water bill takes up only seven-tenths of 1 percent of U.S. household median income, while Americans spend more than triple that on bottled water and filters. A Harvard School of Public Health analysis points out that "water rates have been insufficient to cover long-run costs," such as maintenance of pipes and plants, let alone preserving source rivers and watersheds.

Cost estimates to replace an estimated 700,000 miles of pipes range from \$151 billion (by the EPA) to \$1 trillion (by a coalition of water industry, engineering, and environmental groups). With potential costs as high as \$6,900 per household, some communities have turned to private investment, which promises needed new capital and greater efficiency.

Is Privatization the Answer?

Officials in Leominster, Massachusetts say privatization is a success. The town, (pop. 40,000) signed a 20-year deal with USFilter in 1996. The money the city saved was used to upgrade a 60-year-old filtration plant. Other entrepreneurs are promoting different water-shortage solutions. Cadiz, Inc. seeks to store water taken from the Colorado River and an underground aquifer in the Mojave Desert, sending it to Los Angeles during droughts.

Privatization experiences in Atlanta have not been as positive as those in Leominster. There, the mayor has sent a formal notice to United Water that the city was dissatisfied with its performance in a variety of areas. Officials had hoped privatization would save the city \$25 million – actual savings have been less than \$3 million, according to city officials. Peoria and Pekin, Ill. are both moving to deprivatize their water systems after determining that rate increases would be as much as 60% higher than if the systems were publicly run.

What Lies Ahead

The reality is that the price of drinking water will most likely rise whether private industry or government manages the system. Higher rates will burden lower-income families, especially in small towns that lack the economies of scale to make water treatment and distribution less expensive. The most cost-effective source of new water in the U.S. will be more efficient use of existing water supplies, allowing localities to better balance need and supply.

Further Reading

U.S. News and World Report: August 12, 2002

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

U.S.G.S.: toxics.usgs.gov/pubs/OFR-02-94/

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: drought.fsa.usda.gov

Washington WaterWatch is published by The Center for Environmental Law & Policy. Our mission is to protect and restore the natural integrity and enjoyment of Washington's waters. Through agency oversight, policy research, litigation and education, we serve as a voice for the public interest.

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Washington's Water: Overused Abundance

Washington State's reputation for plentiful water isn't entirely unfounded—depending on where it's measured. The state has one of the most diverse climates in the nation. Coastal rain forests can receive over 180 inches of rain a year, while semi-desert areas between the Columbia River and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains get less than 10 inches.

Historically, abundant winter snowfall and spring rains restarts the water cycle for both sides of the Cascades. A steady melt throughout the spring and summer recharges aquifers, refills lakes and streams, and replenishes reservoirs. But even abundant supplies have limits, and Washington is bumping right into them.

The Impact of Low Flows

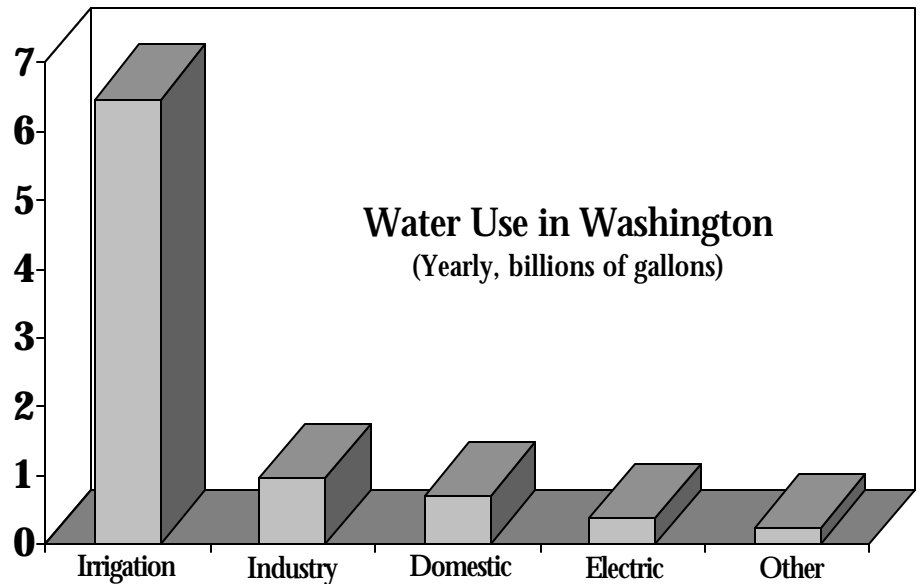
Four-hundred and fifty of Washington's rivers (in 17 different watersheds) suffer from low flows all or part of the year, even in years without drought. The results are devastating, not only to fish and wildlife, but also to agriculture, business, industry, tourism, and recreation.

Over 40% of the 343 different salmon stocks that have been assessed in Washington are in depressed or critical condition, according to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The degradation and manipulation of rivers and streams flowing into Puget Sound may be the most important cause of their decline.

In areas with closed rivers, communities are struggling to provide water for new homes and businesses. In 1999, at least 50 local jurisdictions in Washington imposed building moratoria or water hookup restrictions because of a lack of water. As rivers run lower, pollution concentrations increase, endangering shellfish harvests, contaminating fish, and fouling beaches and lakes.

Washington's economic growth depends in large part on its water supplies. For example, from 1985 to 1994, commercial salmon fishing contributed nearly \$47 million dollars a year to the state's economy. Since 1994, the industry has barely averaged \$8 million a year. Tourism is Washington's third largest industry, worth \$4.8 billion a year. The state's major attractions are rural

and scenic, including three national parks (Mt. Rainier, Olympic, North Cascades), three national recreation areas (Lake Chelan, Lake Roosevelt, Ross Lake), and several national forests. Water is deeply linked to the natural beauty that draws so many people here.



The total recreational value of Washington's water has never been estimated, but Oregon's Klamath River provides some insight into the recreational value of full, flowing rivers. A U.S. Geological Survey report estimates that agriculture along the Klamath generates \$100 million of revenue a year, while recreation is worth eight times that amount. Were river levels in the Klamath to be restored, says the report, economic benefits from the river could be as high as \$3 billion a year.

New Problems, Old Management

Given the challenges facing our watersheds, and the economic and aesthetic value of clean, flowing waters to the state, it is surprising how out-of-date Washington's laws governing water management have become.

When Washington was first settled, water was free for the taking. Few people understood that there were natural limits to water supplies. In fact, the earliest water permits were never put on paper—people who wanted water just tacked up a sign by the river to indicate when and where they were using the water.

continued on next page

As population and water use grew, rivers began to go dry as early as 1900. The state responded in 1917 by requiring a paper permit for water withdrawals. Then and now, those permits are issued on a first-come, first-serve basis. (In water law, this is known as “first-in-time, first-in-right” or the “prior appropriation doctrine”.) It means that people with senior water permits get water before those with more recent permits.

One effect is that even when minimum streamflows are set, older water rights have priority over the minimum flow rule. In other words, minimum streamflows are only met once the permit-holders with dates earlier than the streamflow requirements have taken their allocated water. Most minimum streamflows were set in the 1970s and '80s. In the past 16 years, the Department of Ecology approved 2000 water rights and set only one minimum stream flow by rule. A second effect is that gaining consistent access to water can be quite difficult for junior permit holders. Consider this scenario:

“Chris” and “Pat” both live near each other on the same river. Chris files an application for water in 1995, but doesn't actually withdraw water until the year 2000. Chris' date of seniority is 1995. Pat files an application for water in 1998, and starts using water right away, so Pat's seniority is 1998. Low flows on the river in 2001 mean that although Pat has been using water since 1998, Chris will get water first, potentially leaving Pat without.

Conservation Standards

Today, as it was when Washington was founded, water is still essentially free. Most users pay only for the cost of the pipes and pumps necessary to bring water to their homes or businesses. Though supplies of unallocated water have dwindled, there is little economic incentive to improve efficiency.

Nor have legal requirements filled the gap. Water conservation standards, while strong on paper, lack consistent implementation. The law states that people should be “made aware of the . . . need for wise and efficient use and development of this vital resource,” and shall be “encouraged to carry out water use efficiency and conservation programs,” but these broad policies are not sufficient to create an enforceable efficiency program.

Although the Department of Ecology has authority and is required by law to enforce against waste, no specific requirements or standards provide a mandated bench-

mark for measuring success. While it is difficult to enforce a general policy statement in the absence of clear guidelines and benchmarks, implementation and enforcement against waste is largely left up to DOE's discretion, and DOE has rarely exercised it.

What Lies Ahead

Changing weather patterns due to El Niño, La Niña, and global warming will make accurate predictions about state water supplies difficult to forecast. At any rate, it is unlikely that precipitation (and water supplies) will remain consistent year-to-year. Over the next two decades, 1.5 million people likely will be added to Washington's population. Each will need clean water to drink and bathe in – not to mention camp, hike, fish, or kayak.

Progressive water rates could encourage significant efficiency improvements in households and on farms. Most “drinking water” goes to flushing toilets and watering lawns - less than 15 percent is actually drunk or bathed in. A significant fraction of western water is used by farmers who pay only a few dollars per acre-foot for water from federal projects - less than the cost of delivering the water and a small fraction of the few hundred dollars per acre-foot some municipalities pay. The costs of supply reductions could be reduced if farmers who put water to less valuable uses reduce their consumption.

Summary

To preserve rivers and streams and ensure a long-term sustainable water supply, states and localities will need to create balanced water budgets, improve municipal and agricultural efficiency, and hold users accountable to pay for the real cost of water.

Protecting water quality is also essential to preserving supplies. Water quality and water quantity problems are linked. Polluted water cannot be used in households, agriculture, or industry. In effect, pollution is another form of consumption—but a terribly destructive one.

Profit motives cannot safeguard or purify a water supply. All water management systems, whether private or public, need incentives to encourage water conservation and sustainable watershed management.

Most importantly, we need to return the water we save to our rivers and streams. Water is a zero-sum resource. We can't make new water—caring for what we have is our best bet.

1 Central Puget Sound Initiative (CPSI): Still in development, the CPSI proposes bringing representatives from state agencies together make decisions about water projects in Puget Sound. Goals include protecting the environment, providing water supplies for growing communities, ensuring efficient and sustainable water use, and providing water for healthy fish populations.

2 Rock Creek: Kent's water withdrawals significantly dewater Rock Creek, potentially harming threatened Chinook salmon. The city has nearly completed instream flow and fish use studies that will guide negotiation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) with the Nat'l Marine Fisheries Service. (The HCP is essentially a mitigation plan for activities that will likely kill or harm salmon.)

3 White River: Ecology is processing an application from Puget Sound Energy (PSE) for 100 cubic feet per second (72,400 acre feet a year) of water from the White River. PSE wants to sell the water to cover costs for complying with a new hydropower permit to be issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Cascade Water Alliance, a collection of cities and utility districts (Bellevue, Duvall, Issaquah, Kirkland, Mercer Island, Redmond, Tukwila, Bryn Mawr Lakeridge Water/Sewer Dist., Covington Water Dist., Sammamish Plateau Water/Sewer Dist., Woodinville Water Dist.), wants to purchase water from PSE.

4 Columbia River: Ecology has agreed to issue seven permits for water from the Columbia River as part of a litigation settlement with the Columbia Snake River Irrigators Association (CSRIA). Ecology has also issued a permit for 178 cubic feet per second of water from the Columbia River for use by Kennewick, Pasco, Richland and West Richland. And the Columbia River Initiative (CRI) appears to be changing course. Launched in 2000 to establish minimum streamflows for the Columbia, Ecology now intends the CRI only to determine what mitigation is required for withdrawals.

5 Walla Walla Watershed Planning: The Walla Walla Watershed Planning Unit has assessed water resources in the Walla Walla basin, estimating water currently used out of stream as well as water available for use. Instream flows, water quality, fish distribution and habitat needs have also been assessed. The planning unit will next draft a watershed plan that includes instream flow recommendations, fish habitat protection or enhancement, and monitoring and implementation of water quality standards. A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) is also being created, with analysis anticipated to be completed by May 2003.

6 Black Rock Storage Project: A \$1.8 billion reservoir proposed for construction in Black Rock, 20 miles east of the city of Yakima. If completed, the reservoir will take water from the Columbia River during peak flows, and deliver up to 500,000 acre-feet of water to the Yakima River to offset irrigation withdrawals.



A Guide to Washington's Water Hot Spots

7 Sullivan Creek: A recent State Supreme Court decision held Ecology cannot consider whether a proposed change or transfer to a surface water right is detrimental to the public interest. Since the decision, few new permit applications have been submitted. Ecology reports that none of the applications raise concerns about the public's interest in water for recreation, fish habitat, or aesthetic enjoyment. Ecology has committed to paying close attention to new surface water transfer and change applications to determine whether the absence of the public interest test will impact its ability to protect water resources.

Opponents of privatization argue that private management of water resources is based on scarcity and profit maximization rather than long-term sustainability. Corporations will depend on increased consumption to generate profits, and invest in chemical technology, desalination, marketing and water trading rather than protecting existing supplies, promoting conservation or helping vulnerable populations. In other words, as more water falls into the hands of private interests, more poor people will go thirsty. The city of Cochabamba, Bolivia offers a case in point.

In 1999, a month after a foreign consortium took over the city's water system, water tariffs jumped by an average of 35 percent. Some bills doubled, and rumors spread that the consortium would seize control of cooperative wells in the shanties. A protest movement sprang up to deprivatize the local water system. The Bolivian army responded with mass arrests.

In the spring of that year, the company (Bechtel) abandoned the city, and the Bolivian government revoked the privatization legislation. With no one to run the local water company, leaders of the public protests set up a new public water company. Their first act was to deliver water to the poorest communities in the city. Bechtel is now suing the government of Bolivia for \$25 million.

Proponents of private water management argue that if privatization plans are properly implemented, water companies can help end the drain on government budgets imposed by loss-making utilities, freeing money for poverty-focused public spending. They cite an academic study published in the Bulletin of Latin American Research, which concluded that privatization would have given Cochabamba's poor a progressive rate structure and access to piped water.

Given time, say researchers, the consortium in Cochabamba would have fulfilled clauses in the contract requiring water connections to poor citizens—as private suppliers have done in La Paz, Bolivia. In Buenos Aires, privatization increased the share of households with piped water from 70 percent to 83 percent between 1992 and 1997.

What Lies Ahead


The mixed results of privatization in Bolivia mirror those of other countries in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and East Asia—and the U.S., where private water management has proven to be no panacea. Even the World Bank, which supports privatization efforts, states that fiscal investment alone is not enough to improve and protect water supplies. Political reform, community-centered management, improved sanitation and hygiene, and controlling population growth are essential in order to adapt to new constraints on water supplies and provide some “breathing room” to develop alternate sources of water, switch to more efficient irrigation techniques and implement water conservation plans.

Further Reading

The Nation: September 2/9, 2002

World Bank: www.worldbank.org/watsan/

Tapped Out - The Coming World Water Crisis and What We Can Do About It, by former Sen. Paul Simon




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When A Rain Forest Gets No Rain...

You don't often hear people in Forks, Washington wishing for rain. Twelve to fourteen feet of precipitation usually falls there every year – four times as much as in Central Puget Sound, and six to seven times as much as in Eastern Washington. With all the moisture and humidity, a dry spell is welcome. But not when it becomes a drought that threatens the economy - which is exactly what happened this fall.

In a place where a half-inch or more of rainfall *a day* isn't unusual in Forks during the rainy season (from October to April), this year only one-half to two inches of rain fell each month from July to October. Low river flows created a crisis.



Hall Of Mosses, Hoh Rain Forest, Olympic Nat'l Park, Wash.

Environmental and Economic Impacts

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife announced the first of several measures to protect endangered salmon stocks on October 17. Fisheries managers closed the Quillayute River to all fishing from the river's mouth to the confluence of the Sol Duc and Bogachiel Rivers. They also closed the all Quillayute tributaries to Chinook salmon fishing. Olympic National Park authorities soon followed suit, closing the Queets River to Chinook fishing. The actions sent shockwaves through Forks, where fishing is a mainstay of the local economy.

Area businesses count on anglers arriving from around the country to enjoy some of the best fishing in the nation. This year, not only were guides idle, so were the stores selling gear and supplies, along with restaurants, motels, and campgrounds. By the end of October, conditions were even more extreme. Water in the Hoh River flowed at only one-tenth normal levels. Fish were trapped in water only a few inches deep, unable to move upstream. Tribal, WDFW, and National Park authorities agreed to close all affected rivers and tributaries to sport fishing of any kind, including commercial and subsistence fisheries.

The same drought also caused layoffs and forced citywide water-use restrictions in Port Townsend. The

city draws its municipal water supply from the Big and Little Quilcene Rivers, located 20 to 25 miles south of the city in the Olympic National Forest. The largest user of this water is the Port Townsend Paper Corporation, which generally requires 10 to 12 million gallons a day for its operations (compared to 800,000 gallons a day for municipal users).

By late October, drought conditions reduced the depth of Port Townsend's Lord's Lake Reservoir to five feet (normally at 34 feet) - and levels were dropping a foot a day. The paper mill curtailed 25% of its operation (laying off 20 employees), and the city asked water customers to institute conservation mea-

sures. As the drought wore on, the Lord's Lake reservoir ran dry. The city began drawing on a smaller reservoir holding only 25 days worth of water.

Relief in Sight?

When rain began to fall November 8, fish managers, anglers, homeowners, and millworkers breathed a sigh of relief. The rains were steady enough to re-open the Hoh and Quillayute River systems, with special limits on Chinook fishing.

The drought was tough on people and fish, and provided another example of the importance of clean, flowing waters to Washington. Despite (usually) abundant rain on the west side of the mountains, drought is also commonplace. As the state's population grows and weather patterns change, water management and conservation plans will increasingly need to reflect the simple fact that we won't get all the water we need every year.

Further Reading

Olympic Peninsula rainfall information:
www.nps.gov/olym/invrain.htm

Stream flow data for Washington's rivers:
waterdata.usgs.gov/wa/nwis/

Guide and outfitting services in the Forks area:
www.forksweb.com/fishing.html

Welcome and farewell to Board, staff, volunteers

In the six years since its inception, CELP has made remarkable contributions to Washington water law under the direction of a capable board and staff. We would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to Betsy Dennis, Benella Caminiti and Greg Hicks for their dedication to Washington's waters, and for years of service as CELP board members. We are most thankful for Betsy's organizational expertise and the sheer amount of time she has put into making CELP a strong, viable non-profit. Benella's untiring advocacy on behalf of the public trust and her dogged determination are a constant source of strength and awe to staff and board alike. Greg's serene, articulate contributions at board meetings and his legal expertise have been tremendous.



Benella Caminiti and Melissa Arias

CELP is excited to welcome two new members to our Board: Barry Goldstein and Sims Weymuller.

Barry Goldstein has been a professor at the University of Puget Sound since 1984, where he teaches geology and related courses. His research interests include glacial geology, climate and landscape change, geo-archaeology, dating dinosaur remains, and field studies in Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, Minnesota, Peru and Israel. His professional interests include evolution and water resource policy. He loves to hike, bicycle, and play bluegrass and other types of acoustic music.

Sims Weymuller was first inspired to work on environmental issues when he saw river habitats in decline while flyfishing in Washington. He worked for U.S. Public Interest Research Group (U.S. PIRG) in Washington D.C. for several years before attending U.W. Law School. A former summer intern at CELP, Sims helped found GreenLaw, a student environmental litigation group. Sims recently graduated and was married to his lovely wife Stacy. He now works for Johnson Flora, PLLC, a small plaintiff's litigation firm in Seattle.



Shirley Waters Nixon joined CELP full-time this month as staff attorney. She is a member of both the Michigan and Washington State Bars. In addition to her law degree, she holds an LL.M. in Law and Marine Affairs from the University of Washington. CELP's founder, the late Professor Ralph Johnson, was her faculty advisor there. Shirley has a broad background in public law, policy analysis, and governmental affairs. She has served as a judicial clerk at the Court of Appeals Division II, as a civil deputy prosecuting attorney in Clallam and Jefferson counties, and as an Assistant Attorney General. She particularly enjoys canoeing, white-water rafting, and the sound and smell of freely flowing rivers and streams. She is delighted to be an advocate for the waters of Washington.



Zack Fabish is helping organize CELP's massive archive of water-related periodical articles and clippings. When complete, the re-organization will enable CELP to cull gems of information from a searchable database. Zack is a recent graduate of Whitman College and an aspiring law student. He has previously volunteered at Harborview Medical Center and the King County Department of Resources and Parks.



Sarah Laufer is a tremendous help to CELP in our efforts to track and monitor the activities and decisions of 20 water conservancy boards. She is a first-year law student at Seattle University School of Law, and has worked as a river guide throughout the western U.S. She hopes to integrate her passion for running rivers into protecting water resources for the future.



Robin Chang is helping research legal issues surrounding CELP's litigation efforts. She is a second-year law student at the University of Washington School of Law, and developed a love of clean flowing waters during years of kayaking on rivers throughout the Northwest. She hopes to be involved in the protection and restoration of Washington's waters for years to come.

Thanks for your support!

The following foundations, clubs, corporations and individuals have made gifts to CELP since the last publication of WaterWatch:

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volunteers!

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Benella Caminiti - Press clipping
Robin Chang - Legal research
Zach Fabish - Water media database
Julie Gerrard - Public disclosure requests
Sarah Laufer - Water Conservancy Board
assistance

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helping.org

Donate online to CELP through helping.org—it not only saves time, but is also inexpensive, so you can be assured your donation goes directly to CELP's work. (Visit our website first and follow the link to helping.org.)

Thanks to dedicated members, board, and staff, CELP added 110 members to its ranks this year!

A generous CELP board member offered to match all new CELP memberships, if we recruited 100 new members in 2002.

CELP welcomes 110 new members!

In late October, CELP volunteer Sarah Laufer became our 100th member - and we've added more since!

If you'd like to become a member, please visit our webpage at www.celp.org or email jsheldon@celp.org.



CELP is a member of Earth Share of Washington, a federation of leading environmental and conservation organizations. You can designate a donation to CELP through your employer's EarthShare giving campaign. Federal, state, county, and city governments sponsor EarthShare campaigns as well. Look for CELP in your campaign handbook (listed under EarthShare). If you have questions on how to support CELP through your workplace giving campaign, contact Earth Share of Washington at (206) 622-9840, or visit them on the web at www.esw.org.



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