

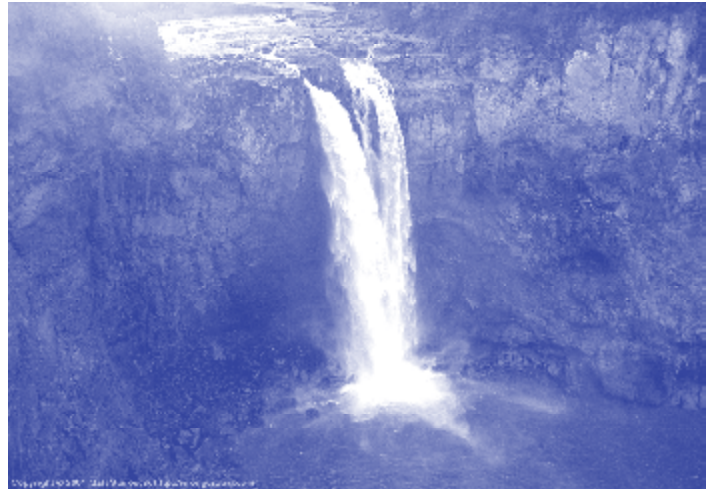


How Low Can It Flow?

Understanding the what, why, and how of Washington's water situation

Picture the Snoqualmie River. Born from the snow-capped mountains of the North Cascades, its icy waters provide a spectacular and celebrated waterfall as it makes its way toward the Puget Sound. Below the falls, fresh, cold pools teem with wild salmon and trout—boasting more adult Coho salmon than all of Oregon. Bald eagles, Elk, mule deer, red-tailed hawk and numerous fish species depend on this mighty river to survive. Hundreds of thousands of people each year hike and bike along the banks of the Snoqualmie, fish in its waters, and enjoy the precious respite it provides from the hustle and bustle of King County's cities and suburbs.

Unfortunately, "development" has not been kind to this beautiful river. Numerous subdivisions have been built along the river's flood plain, along with dikes to protect these new homes that have blocked numerous tributaries, destroying critical habitat for salmon and other wildlife. Almost 30 percent of the floodplain tributaries from the Snoqualmie River have been "channelized," redirecting them along unnatural courses. Flowing water is withdrawn for crop irrigation, diverted for industrial and home use, dehydrated by the hot sun and insufficiently replenished by less than average snow pack and low summer rainfall.



Snoqualmie Falls

Unfortunately, one can paint a similar picture of many of Washington's most beloved and scenic rivers, including the Sammamish, Chehalis, Walla Walla, and Naches, just to name a few.

According to Washington state law, the state is entrusted with the responsibility to protect our precious natural resources in the public's interest. However, with more and more people moving to Washington, and more pressure on our natural resources from an economy in trouble, "the state" often lacks the political will to make the tough decisions required to protect the public interest in clean, flowing water.

In order to understand how and why things have gotten to this point, concerned citizens can benefit from a basic understanding of the need for water policies and laws that ensure the sustainability of, and determine the future of our rivers and streams.

Why Keep Water Flowing?

When most people think of Washington State, they think of the blue, green and gray rivers and streams that criss-cross the state. Individuals flock to these stunning

In this issue of WaterWatch

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Notes from CELP Executive Director, Karen Allston



waterways from all over to

fish,

Washington boasts a beautifully intricate system of thousands of rivers and streams that contribute to a quality of life second to none. Whether you live on the Mighty Columbia or your backyard is swamped by heavy winter rains, you don't have to look far to see the myriad ways in which water nourishes and shapes life.

We rely on a "web of water," both instream and out, to quench our thirst, generate our electricity, grow our food, and soothe our spirits.

But in order for our rivers and streams to continue supporting all the plants, fish, wildlife, and water for human needs such as drinking, growing food, and cooling the machines of industry, water must be flowing in them. This may sound obvious, but 450 lakes, rivers and streams in Washington are partially or completely closed to further withdrawals because there is not enough water flowing in them.

CELP was founded on the premise that fresh water is vital to our quality of life. Our mission is to leave a legacy of clean, flowing water in Washington's rivers and streams for use and enjoyment by all. To do this, our small staff and dedicated volunteers collaborate, educate, act as government watchdogs, and when prudent and strategic, litigate. Together, and with the support of our members, we defend, develop and advocate for ecologically and socially responsible water laws and policies.

During this holiday season, I'd like to take a step back and reflect on what it really means to protect Washington's rivers and streams. The concepts and problems in the world of water are as intricate and complex as the "web of water" itself. On the heels of

our second successful annual membership drive, I also want to welcome new CELP members with an issue of WaterWatch dedicated to the basics of what CELP does, how we do it, and why, and basics about "instream flows."

As the Legislature enters its 59th Session this January, CELP members will have a significant opportunity to advocate for laws that will result in the protection and restoration of our precious rivers and streams.

In his final year of office, Washington State Governor Gary Locke has pledged to leave a positive legacy for Washington's waterways. He has promised to introduce legislation that will result in setting minimum instream flow standards for rivers that do not currently have them, and to requiring that minimum flow standards be met in those that do. Simply put, Governor Lock has promised more water in our rivers and streams.

CELP and other environmental groups who care about the health of our most precious public resource are negotiating this legislation with the Governor's "Water Team." We anticipate a bill that, building on watershed planning efforts, requires the protection of rivers with adequate flows and the restoration of dewatered rivers.

We'll let you know the details when we can share them, and will call on you after the first of the year to help us hold Governor Locke accountable to his promise.

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



CELP Ensures new Protections for the Columbia River!

Sections of the Columbia near the cities of Kennewick, Pasco, Richland and West Richland (known as the “Quad Cities”) fail federal Clean Water Act standards, due in part to reduced river flows. Nearly 40% of the average natural flow of the river at McNary Dam (about 40 miles downstream from the Quad Cities) is already withdrawn, mostly for irrigation. With hundreds of users not yet taking all of the water they are permitted to use, flows on the Columbia are likely to continue to drop, even if the Department of Ecology issues no new water rights.

Nearly a year ago, CELP appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board to invalidate a decision allowing the Quad Cities to withdraw from the Columbia the equivalent of an additional 80,000 gallons of water per minute - an amount close to what the city of Seattle and 28 surrounding utilities uses.

CELP was concerned that unmitigated water withdrawals would further harm the resources dependent upon the Columbia, such as the Hanford Reach and the McNary National Wildlife Refuge, located north and south of the Quad Cities. Both areas are considered critical to preserving once abundant salmon runs and wildlife populations.

Ironically, the Department of Ecology defended issuing the Quad-Cities this enormous new water right, even though it is paying \$588,000 for two studies to determine whether the Columbia *can even afford* more water withdrawals.

State law requires the Department of Ecology to ensure that Washington’s rivers retain adequate flows to support fisheries and other environmental values. Further, the Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon calls for a halt to new Columbia water rights until new minimum

stream flows are set for the river.

In August of this year, CELP reached a settlement agreement in its lawsuit against Ecology and the Quad Cities. Now river advocates and the state Department of Ecology will have more tools to protect the Columbia River under this agreement.

Terms of the Settlement

According to the settlement, the cities may initially withdraw up to 4,500 gallons per minute, but must make incremental requests over the next 48 years in order to obtain any additional water. They must also follow rigid

procedural and conservation requirements, and base their requests upon up-to-date need projections and conservation efficiency data.

Other pro-river terms contained in the settlement require the cities to come up with plans to “pay back” the river by supplying mitigation during low flow periods and show direct benefits to fish and the Columbia River system.

Importantly, the settlement also allowed CELP to gain concessions from Ecology that would otherwise have been unlikely. For instance, Ecology has now agreed to postpone formal rule-making on the Columbia River Initiative until it has received a scientific report from the National Academies of Science panel due out March 2004. It had previously announced its intention to begin rule-making in November, 2003 – before obtaining the benefit of the scientific study. Ecology has also agreed not to issue any more water rights from the Columbia until January 1, 2005 or the effective date of new Columbia River rules—whichever comes first.

Made Possible by Many

CELP could not have gained these significant protections for the Columbia without the help of numerous volunteers, who conducted research, cataloged thousands of documents and supported the intense litigation effort. The efforts of CELP’s “Columbia River Team” (previously dubbed the “Quad Squad”) are now directed toward participation in and monitoring of the state’s rule-making efforts on the Columbia River: the Columbia River Initiative. To read a copy of the Quad Cities settlement agreement or to learn more about the issues surrounding the Columbia River, visit CELP’s website at www.celp.org and go to the Columbia River under the “In My Backyard” section.

Enjoying, and protecting, the beautiful Yakima River

by Sims Weymuller,
CELP Board Member

Edward Abbey said, "It is not enough just to fight for the land, you have to get out there and enjoy it, too." To that end, in August, CELP members new and old met at Red's Fly Shop in the Yakima River canyon for the first annual CELP "Waters of Washington" Fly-Fishing Adventure fundraiser. The air was warm, the boats were rigged and the anglers were eager as we launched a full day of fly-fishing in the canyon.

Regarded by many as Washington's premier trout river, the Yakima offers scenic views, gorgeous fly water, strong hatches and a burgeoning fishery of Rainbow and Cutthroat Trout. The Yakima in late summer features a wide diversity of fishing opportunities, and we were not disappointed. The summer Caddis hatches were strong, Hoppers and other terrestrials floated on the breeze and the periodic Stoneflies offered tempting meals for rising trout.

Every boat of anglers caught several and sizable trout, taking most of them on the surface with large patterns. As is the ethic with most fly-fishermen (and the regulations on the Yakima) all the trout were released to fight and spawn another day.



*Sims Weymuller holding a
gorgeous rainbow trout*

The success of the event was due in large part to the generous contributions of the guide services who donated their time and resources to the event. Red's Fly Shop, Life is But a Dream Guided Fly Fishing, and Tight Lines Angling each contributed a full-day guided float for the event. Beyond simply generous, the guides were fun, friendly, and most importantly, skilled at their trade. Each put their boat over splendid water and hungry trout, and we thank them for their efforts. Thanks also go to the participants in the event, all of whose contributions went directly to help CELP advocate for Washington's waters.

Keep your eyes out for announcements about the Second Annual "Waters of Washington" fly-fishing adventure in summer 2004. In the meantime, keep your rods rigged and your angling spirit high!



CELP
OF WASHINGTON

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. Visit www.esw.org for details.

paddle, drift and swim. Recreation brings billions of dollars in revenue to the state of Washington. In 2001 alone, flowing waters helped add \$3 billion dollars to our state's economy. According to the Department of Fish and Wildlife's 1999-2001 Biennial Report, recreational fishing and wildlife viewing contributed \$1 billion and \$1.3 billion respectively, while hunting and commercial fishing added another \$700 million. Water left in streams and rivers not only bolsters economic growth - a healthy environment is critical to maintaining economic competitiveness.

Sufficient levels in rivers and streams are also important to maintaining salmon—a northwest cultural icon. Many species are now listed as endangered or threatened, in large part due to not having enough water to survive.

Now is the time to take steps to ensure we can support human needs but preserve the quality of life we know so well for the future. If we continue to pump water out of the rivers, disregarding the effects, there won't be any water for future use. The battles over water will become even fiercer, changing life as we know it. The vast waterways that we recognize, rely on and love will disappear.

Old Laws Need New Life

Over the last 50 years, Washington's population has doubled, demanding more from our rivers and streams to supply our homes, farms, and industries. But, the state's water code, adopted in 1917, has not kept up with the changing times. Washington's water laws were enacted on the heels of the settlement of the West. People considered water left instream to be wasted, since it wasn't being used for the things that made their new lives possible: irrigating crops, providing water for livestock, and running mining operations.

A system of granting water rights was set up on a first-come, first-served basis. This system, which is still in place despite the fact that most rivers and streams are already over-allocated, gives priority to permit holders according to the date they applied for a permit, rather than asking water users to share in the effects of water shortage as is more common in the middle west and eastern seaboard states.

To illustrate Washington's system, imagine that four

different water rights are issued to withdraw two cubic feet of water per second (cfs) each from Issaquah Creek in 1917, 1920, 1960 and 2001 (for a total of eight cfs). The summer of 2003 was particularly hot and dry. As a result, flows in Issaquah Creek were so low there were only four cfs flowing in this creek. The water right holders with rights dated 1917 and 1920 would have the legal priority to withdraw each of their two cfs, but the later water right holders—and the creek—are left with no water.

After nearly 100 years of living under this system which does not take into account the needs of rivers and streams, any perception of the overabundance of water in Washington is false. We must make major changes to ensure that our children and grandchildren are left with a legacy of streams and rivers that can support wildlife and people, and provide the respite and recreation opportunities that make our state unique and beautiful.

Setting Rules to Maintain Flows

Under our current legal system, the only method for keeping adequate levels of water in streams is to set a minimum "instream flow." In legal terms, "instream flow" refers to the minimum amount of water that the state has established must remain instream. Instream flows are also part of the first come, first served system, which means that water rights that are issued before an instream flow rule is set have a greater priority, and can't be changed despite detrimental effects on the river. Minimum flows have been established in only 21 of the 62 watersheds in Washington and unfortunately, the vast majority of water rights—over 200,000—were issued before those flows were adopted. Therefore, these water right holders legally get their water before the rivers and streams do.

With such a complex system, it's nearly impossible to ensure flows are actually met. In many watersheds, instream flows are not met much of the time, particularly during dry summer months. For instance, since instream flows were set for the Snohomish River (fed by the Snoqualmie river) flows near Monroe have typically not been met an average of 121 days per year.

Despite severe water shortages in over-allocated river systems, CELP advocates setting instream flows for all main stem rivers and key tributaries in the state to keep levels

continued on next page

How Low Can It Flow? ...continued from previous page

from getting worse.

How can we “hydrate” dry rivers and streams?

There are no easy answers to the problem of not enough water and a surplus of water rights. Sufficient protection depends on the Washington’s legislature acknowledging legal priority for instream flows that trump all other water rights and mandating achievement of established minimum flow levels (or the Courts must decide that for us in the context of a lawsuit). Until then, the protection and restoration of flowing water is largely dependent on politics and the goodwill of citizens.

The good news is that there are other ways to help preserve and restore stream flows. Efficient water use is the most cost-effective way to meet competing demands for water. A proper efficiency program would include metering water use, using modern equipment and technology, conducting water audits to determine conservation potential, educating water users about efficiency and implementing rates that encourage efficient use.

In addition, the state, through the Department of Ecology, can act as a trustee for water rights voluntarily placed into the Trust Water Rights Program. These water rights are not used, but rather, left in the river, stream, or ground. If a water right holder designates his or her right to be used only for instream purposes, the water cannot legally be withdrawn.

Water right holders can not only donate their rights into the Trust but can also sell or lease their water rights to be put into the Program. A nonprofit organization, the Washington Water Trust, also buys and leases water rights and puts them into the state Trust Program to benefit streams and rivers.

Aside from the voluntary measures, the state could do its part to ensure instream flows are adequate—as it has been mandated to do. It could begin by enforcing illegal and wasteful water use—something the Department of Ecological has historically let fall through the cracks.

Working for Future Change

The Washington environmental community has banded together to make protecting streams one of four priorities for the upcoming legislative session starting in January 2004. (The other priorities are forests, toxics and clean energy.) CELP and the environmental community have already spent countless hours negotiating ecologically responsible legislation to protect adequate water

levels. Our goal is to hold Governor Locke to his commitment to “leave a legacy” for Washington’s rivers. Together, with the help of friends and members, we strive to protect fish and wildlife, recreation, and the natural beauty Washington’s rivers and streams. We hope to keep natural gems, like the Snoqualmie River for all of our enjoyment well into the future.

To keep abreast of water bills introduced in the upcoming 2004 legislative session, go to www.celp.org and sign up to receive action alerts by email from CELP. Click on the “What You Can Do” section and go to “Join Our Action List.”

Washington WaterWatch is published by The Center for Environmental Law & Policy. Our mission is to leave a legacy of clean, flowing water in Washington’s rivers and streams for use and enjoyment by all. We defend, develop and advocate for ecologically responsible water laws and policies through collaboration, education government oversight, research and litigation.

To become a member or to make a tax-deductible donation, please go to our website at www.celp.org or contact us at:

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How much do you know about Washington's waters?

Test your knowledge with this fun and easy quiz!

(Answers on next page)

1. Connect the name of the place with the meaning:
Stillaguamish many rivers
Chelan river people
Walla Walla deep water
2. How many dams obstruct the flow of water in Washington state?
a) 230 b) 583 c) 875 d) 1,025
3. What percentage of penalties against illegal water users are actually collected?
a) 3% b) 16% c) 45% d) 82%
4. How much water does it take to produce a typical fast food lunch: hamburger, french fries, and a soft drink, in gallons?
a) 1500 b) 750 c) 525 d) 345
5. The removal of the Elwha Dam on the Olympic Peninsula (scheduled for 2007) is expected to result in the return of how many fish during the ensuing 30 years?
a) 2,000 b) 25,000 c) 30,000 d) 70,000
6. How much did it cost to apply for a water permit in 1917?
a) \$1 b) \$4 c) \$8 d) \$10
7. How much does it cost today? What is the water right permit application fee today?
a) \$10 b) \$25 c) \$50 d) \$100
8. Which U.S. city receives the *lowest* average rainfall per year?
a) Prescott, AZ b) Los Angeles, CA
c) Yakima, WA d) Chicago, IL

Our Membership Goal is in Reach...

and we need your help to reach it!

If you're not already a member, please consider joining our efforts to leave a legacy for clean, flowing waters for Washington. Our numbers mean strength in supporting ecologically responsible water laws in the upcoming legislative session in January.

Membership is \$35 a year, and includes a subscription to WaterWatch, opportunities to positively influence legislation that affects rivers and streams, invitations to events and workshops, and the knowledge that you're doing your part to leave a legacy of clean, flowing water for future generations.

To become a CELP member, visit our website at www.celp.org and click on "DONATE NOW" or call 206-223-8454 ext. 15.

Thank you and welcome to all the new members and to Patagonia for providing gear to new CELP members Dede Chinlund, Libby Hudson, James Sheldon and Janet Eary.

Two Annual Events Raise awareness and funds for Clean, Flowing Water for Washington

An Evening of Wine by the Water

On a lovely evening in late October, CELP supporters packed the Center for Wooden Boats almost to capacity for our second annual *Wine By the Water* to sample great Washington wines. The event raised over \$2200 to support our work for clean, flowing waters.

Next year, in addition to the opportunity to sample fine and rare wines from around the state, we will also auction off several bottles of select wine. Look for your invitation in late September, 2004.

A special thank you to Melissa Sparks and Joan Foley who hosted and organized the event and to the sponsors and donors who helped the evening run smoothly: Gordon, Thomas, Honeywell, Malanca, Peterson & Daheim, LLP, K Vintners, Walla Walla Vintners, Swifty Printing

Rummage for Rivers

This past summer CELP held our first annual *Rummage for Rivers*. Many CELP volunteers and supporters donated items and time to raise over \$1800 for Washington's rivers and streams! Plans are already underway for Rummage for Rivers 2004, to be held on a (hopefully sunny!) soon-to-be-set weekend in June. Please save your gently used (and valuable) items for the next sale.

Thank you to the following volunteers for their help with one or both events!

Ali Erskine, Anne Johnson (and family), Ash Eldridge, Barbara Christensen, Barbara Doat, Barbara Floyd, Betsy Dennis, Bob Nixon, Cascadia Goddard, Celeste Sengstock, Clyde Arias, Diana & Chuck Sparks, Emily Watson, Erica Johnson, Gerry and Tara Eller, Joanna Savage, Julie Gerrard, Melissa and Clyde Arias, Mike Ash, Roger van Gelder, Sims Weymuller and Stacy Connole, Wayne and Miles Ohlrich.

Answers to Water Quiz

1. Stillaguamish— river people, Chelan—deep water, Walla Walla—many rivers
2. D
3. B
4. A. This includes the water needed to raise the potatoes, the grain for the bun and the grain needed to feed the cattle, and the production of the soda.
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. C, Yakima, with 8 inches per year on average. Prescott gets 43 inches, Los Angeles gets 15 inches, Chicago gets 34 inches per year on average.

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raises funds for environmental organizations like CELP through the resale of used books, CDs, videos and DVDs. **Bring us your used items and EcoEncore will turn them into funds to protect Washington's waters!** Email info@celp.org for more information, or visit www.ecoencore.org for details.



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2004 Northwest
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February 2 - April 12, 2004

Lecture topics include: Wildlife, Global Warming, Energy, Transportation, Forests, Water, Lifestyles & Growth Management. Please call 206.284.6310 or email jackiew@mountaineers.org to register

CELP advises Court on proposed “Third Runway’s” impact on water resources

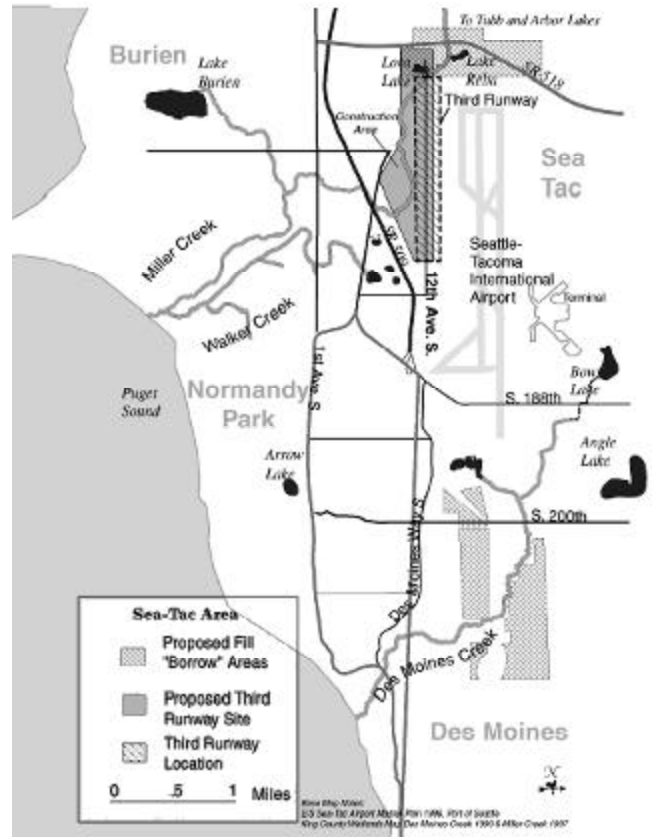
As readers who live in Puget Sound may know, the Port of Seattle wants to add a third runway to SeaTac Airport. In this already-urbanized area, however, there is very little “undeveloped” land for the expansion, and the Port proposes to fill a nearby canyon with over 20 million cubic yards of imported fill material to build the runway. Unfortunately, this would choke off over 20 acres of wetlands and alter the drainage basins of three Class AA fish-bearing streams.

Among other environmental harms, the vast new impervious surfaces of the runway would prevent rainwater from flowing naturally into the streams, and would also pose a threat of introducing contaminants from polluted stormwater run-off and potentially toxic fill materials.

In part due to these concerns, two local groups (the Airport Communities Coalition, ACC, and Citizens Against SeaTac Expansion, CASE) challenged the environmental permitting for the third runway project. The Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) accordingly ordered the Port of Seattle to take a number of specific actions to address concerns about environmental impacts of the new runway.

For example, the Board required the Port to obtain a water right in connection with its scheme for capturing stormwater run-off, storing it in underground reservoirs, and later using it as augmentation for low stream-flows. The Port then asked the Washington Supreme Court to overturn this, as well as other environmental requirements.

When the Washington Supreme Court recently considered arguments on an appeal of Clean Water Act requirements related to the proposed expansion of SeaTac Airport, CELP provided valuable input regarding water law.



In its Amicus Curiae (Friend of the Court) brief, CELP supported the PCHB’s ruling that the Port of Seattle must obtain a water right and be held to the same standards that govern other water users in Washington. Exempting the Port from such standards would create a bad precedent, and set the stage for others to grab and use diffuse surface water without permission or oversight. The ability of the state to protect and regulate this precious public resource should not be undermined.

CELP also pointed out that rainwater, which would normally descend into wetlands, aquifers, rivers and streams, belongs to the public. Those who capture and beneficially use the public’s water, according to Washington State water law, must obtain a permit.

As we go to press, the Washington Supreme Court is deliberating on the Third Runway appeal, and a decision is expected in early 2004.

To read CELP’s Amicus Curiae brief, please visit CELP’s website www.celp.org and click on the “Other Accomplishments” page under the Victories section (scroll down to the “read the brief” link). Also, if you’d like to be notified of the outcome of this case and other issues about what you can do to protect Washington’s rivers and streams, join our action email list at www.celp.org.

Meet CELP's Newest Volunteers

Kevin Almeida gives CELP much-needed computer and technology assistance. He owns his own network integration and computer security business, **Netkal.net**. Kevin has a long-time connection with CELP through mother-in-law Anne Johnson.



Dale Bennett is helping CELP analyze legal issues in watershed planning. With 14 years experience in land use and environmental project management, Dale has a strong interest in protecting water resources. He will graduate from Seattle University School of Law in December.



Attorney **Kevin Klingbeil** has contributed his legal services in a number of ways, including the "Quad Cities" appeal (see page...). A graduate of UW Law School with a specialist degree in International Trade Regulation from NYU School of Law, Kevin has a special interest in trade-related environmental issues and in shaping sustainable development policies.



Jim Mckeown is currently reviewing proposed instream flow recommendations created by Watershed Planning Units and highlighting areas where CELP could work to support and strengthen flow recommendations. His previous experience in public water planning councils (municipal and regional) makes him a huge asset to CELP. Jim hopes to continue his schooling in water conservation and public policy.



Katerina Rubackova helps sort, fold, label and stamp numerous mailings to CELP's members and friends. Her background in water technology and treatment brought her to volunteer at CELP. She and her husband, both from the Czech Republic, take full advantage of the many outdoor sports that Washington offers.

CELP benefits from **Joanna Savage's** organizational skills as she gets our important records catalogued for easy access. She really noticed the battle for water when living in Colorado before recently coming to Seattle. Joanna found CELP to learn more about protecting water resources in the context of business production and environmental sustainability.



John Tietz is CELP's fall law extern from Seattle University. He researches requirements and issues involving use of exempt wells in development. His first job in Seattle, after moving here in 1990, was to clean up contaminated sites and other environmental remediation. After law school, he plans to practice environmental law, focusing on water issues and/or contaminated sites redevelopment.



Emily Watson is researching water use fees. New to Washington (but a native Oregonian), she works as a records assistant in the land use/real estate department at a Seattle law firm. Emily hopes to study public policy and looks forward to hitting the ski slopes this season.

CELP is very grateful for all of our volunteers, who help us in every aspect of our work. From research to filing to helping with mailings--together, we work to leave a legacy of clean, flowing waters for Washington.

Become a CELP RIVER GIVER...

*Protect
Washington's
rivers & streams
all year long!*

River Givers are CELP supporters who choose to make a monthly financial commitment to clean, flowing waters for Washington.

The benefits of being a River Giver:

- ◆ Your tax-deductible donation is spread over the whole year, which helps CELP and you!
- ◆ Provides an easy and convenient way for you to support one of your favorite organizations
- ◆ We send you a summary of your monthly gifts at year's end for tax purposes
- ◆ Reduces CELP's administrative costs, so we spend more time and money protecting rivers

You retain complete privacy and control over your gifts!

Your credit card and bank information will be kept secure and confidential.

You can change or cancel your commitment at any time simply by emailing or writing CELP.

✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ (Fill out the form below, cut out, and enclose in the remittance envelope folded in with this newsletter) ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂

Yes!

Sign me up to be a River Giver! I agree to give monthly to CELP:

\$10 \$15 \$20 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$ _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City, State, Zip: _____

Please select a payment option:

Option

1

Credit Card: I authorize the Center for Environmental Law & Policy to charge my credit card the amount I indicated above each month.

VISA MASTERCARD No. _____

Signature _____ Exp. date _____

Option

2

Automatic transfer from your bank account: I authorize CELP to transfer the amount indicated above from my bank account each month.

Signature _____ Date _____

I HAVE ENCLOSED A CHECK FOR MY FIRST MONTH'S GIFT

Terms of Agreement: This authorization shall remain in effect until I notify CELP in writing that I wish to end the agreement and CELP has had a reasonable amount of time to act upon my decision. Please check here if you'd like us to mail you a copy of this completed form for your records:

Why do you support CELP!

CELP uses our contribution to multiply the voices of sense and time, speaking with love & respect about use and responsibility to the waters which give life to Washington.

Dana Roberts, Public Utility Commissioner

I support CELP because it is an expert, a serious watchdog on behalf of citizens to protect our state's most valuable natural resource—our publicly owned fresh water resources.

Karen Fraser, Washington State Senator

No other organization is dedicated and devoted to working within the legislative and judicial system to protect the citizen's public interest in water quality and quantity management issues throughout the state.

Kerry Peterson, Civil Engineer

Usually, only the big water users, and especially agribusiness, pay attention to what is going on with Washington water politics. CELP looks out for the rest of us who want clean water and healthy rivers, as well as a healthy economy.

**Steve Malloch, Executive Director,
Western Water Alliance**

[CELP's] hardworking staff and engaged membership provide essential monitoring of water resource policy throughout Washington. By advocating for increased instream flows in our rivers and streams, CELP helps to insure the survival of the fish and other species...who distinctly give our home its unique culture and character.

**John Grandt, Outdoor Educator and
Patagonia Assistant Manager**

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comfort of
home &
benefit
Washington's
rivers &
streams!**

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