



H₂Grow: *Washington's burgeoning population leads us to ask:* **Where will they get their water?**

Unfortunately, from the time of statehood, the entire focus of Washington's water laws was on taking water out of stream for human use, not protecting water in rivers and streams. As a result, the state has "over-allocated" many of our streams, rivers and aquifers, and there is not enough water to ensure healthy fish and wildlife habitat or healthy, functioning river ecosystems. Now, even Ecology acknowledges Washington increasingly lacks water where and when it is needed for communities and the natural environment.

Adding to this complex problem is the fact that Washington's population is increasing rapidly. Between 1990 and 2000, Washington's population grew from 4,866,669 to nearly six million people. Washington's Office of Financial Management projects that by 2025 we could have as many as three million more residents in Washington, bringing our population up to nine million. Obviously, as our population grows, so does the demand for water. All Washington residents, new and native, expect to have adequate water to drink, bathe in, and use to water their lawns and gardens. However,



*Aerial photos of Cottage Lake area, NE of Redmond.
Photos from King County Department of Natural Resources*

Continued on page 3...

In this issue of WaterWatch....

- | | |
|---|---|
| p. 1 H ₂ Grow: growth management & water resources | p. 8 Guest article by Save our Wild Salmon! |
| p. 2 Executive Director Notes | p. 10 New faces at CELP |
| p. 5 CELP event calendar | p. 11 CELP helps launch the <i>Partnership for Water Conservation</i> |
| p. 6 New developments in the Columbia River Initiative! | p. 12 Get a free gift and help us with our matching gift campaign! |

Notes from CELP Executive Director, Karen Allston



This year I've decided that spring is my favorite season. I am relishing the longer daylight hours, particularly the transformation from brown to green as the trees and plants leaf out and set their buds. As spring is the proverbial time of rejuvenation and growth, we thought it appropriate to spend some of this spring issue of *WaterWatch* talking about a different kind of growth—population growth—and what it means for Washington's rivers and streams.

Washington's (human) population is growing rapidly: in the past 20 years, Washington has increased its population by 43 percent. Assuming that trend continues, the state projects that by 2025, we can expect a population of nearly 9 million people. With this increase in the population, utilities and officials responsible for growth planning are concerned about whether there will be enough clean, drinkable water for everyone.

Human demand for water has already dewatered many Washington rivers and streams. Our rivers and streams are already over-allocated, fish and wildlife are suffering from too little water, and there often isn't water available for new uses. Growth ought to be slowing, but it's not. Growth cannot keep occurring at the expense of our rivers and streams. We need to grow in a smarter way—one that considers and accounts for the effects of our growth on the environment.

Fortunately, awareness of the importance of sustainable water management is growing.

In 2002, Governor Locke convened a Sustainable Washington Advisory Panel to make recommendations about how to improve Washington's quality of life for future generations. One of the goals this panel recommended is to "understand and live within our regional carrying capacity while maintaining biodiversity." The panel recognized the need for state agencies to work together and integrate their management of natural resources.

CELP agrees. As we point out in our cover story, there is a disconnect in the laws between planning for population growth and managing water. If we want to stop irretrievable damage to our precious water resources, we must "connect" planning for growth and managing water. Elected officials and decision makers must acknowledge that availability of water for out-of-stream needs must be determined *first*, and growth should be directed where water is available.

Washingtonians must also use water in a more sustainable fashion. We should stop wasting the water we do use, use it more efficiently, and consider reusing water when we can. If we take steps now toward sustainable water use and live within our "carrying capacity," we can protect our natural heritage of clean, flowing waters.

In other "growth" news, I'm pleased to report that CELP itself is growing! I'm excited to introduce you to two new Board members, our new Outreach and Development Director, and several new volunteers. (See page 10 for details.)

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Allston".

H₂ GROW, continued...

fresh water is in limited supply in Washington state and must be managed carefully and in a manner that ensures a sustainable supply for future generations. Unfortunately, existing laws don't make this easy - there are no laws that address the *intersection* of water supply and population growth.

Safe drinking water or clean water? *Not necessarily the same thing..*

As Washington's chief government steward of the environment, the Department of Ecology is delegated authority under various environmental laws to clean up and prevent future degradation to the waters of the state. Ecology determines who has the right to use what amount of water, and is also accountable for ensuring compliance with the federal Clean Water Act.

However, despite what common sense might dictate, a different agency is responsible for ensuring the delivery of safe drinking water, and there is no clear connection in the law between these two important functions—the availability of water and the means of use. While Ecology is responsible for issuing water permits to public water suppliers for the use of water, the Department of Health regulates how that water is supplied and ensures the safety of public water systems for human use. Thus, the first casualty of the water-growth conflict has been Washington's natural water resources.

A second “water-growth” conflict exists between the state's water quantity laws and water quality laws. Under the federal Clean Water Act, Ecology must prevent and clean up water pollution and restore the quality of Washington's waterways. Although many of Washington's rivers serve as pollution sinks, taking the brunt of increasing growth in the form of in-

creased wastewater discharges, there is no direct legal requirement to predict or address pollution related to future growth.

The Growth Management Act & water

The third “water-growth” conflict lies in the area of land use planning. The state law intended to regulate the impacts of growth is known as the Growth Management Act (GMA). Enacted in 1990, during a time of intense population expansion, the GMA attempts to control sprawl by imposing strict limitations on development. One of the goals of the GMA was to protect environmentally sensitive areas and thus enhance the quality of life of Washington citi-



Covington Square in the newly incorporated city of Covington in King County. Strip malls are in many peoples' minds a particularly unattractive reminder of the need for growth management. The City of Covington recently lifted a growth moratorium which had been imposed due to lack of water. Their official motto is “Come visit us and see what develops here.”

zens. While controversial at its inception, GMA has become part of the state's land use landscape.

Although the GMA does require that water supply facilities be identified in comprehensive plans and that approvals of subdivisions include findings that “appropriate provisions” have been made for water supplies, there is no absolute requirement that adequate water be available prior to allowing new development to occur. Thus, growth is being

continued on next page

planned for and occurring around the state without consideration of whether water is available to serve that growth.

Exempt wells help proliferate unregulated growth

An exempt well is a well that anyone can drill without having to get a permit from the state and withdraw up to 5,000 gallons a day for “domestic” (meaning household use) “industrial,” or “stockwatering” purposes. As a point of comparison, most Seattle homes typically use an average of 250 gallons of water a day.

In the face of large backlogs of water permit applications, over the last 10 years developers have relied on exempt wells to supply water to subdivisions instead of “waiting in line” for water permits. As a result, the number of exempt wells has leaped from an estimated 404,000 in 1995 to more than 750,000 exempt wells today.

Developers can no longer drill multiple exempt wells for subdivisions (thanks to the Washington Supreme Court’s 2002 decision in *Campbell and Gwinn v. Department of Ecology*). However, historically exempt wells have been used to bypass environmental regulations and planning requirements in order to allow increased growth. Often this growth happens outside areas where growth is designated to occur, in sensitive areas that cannot accommodate the impacts of increased building.

Looking forward: What do we need to do to ensure sustainable water use as our population increases?

The lack of future water supplies may well be the ultimate limit on growth. We already have a legacy of over-tapped rivers, streams and aquifers. We know our instream resources and quality of life are in peril. We can reasonably assume our public health and way of life will be in peril if we don’t consider sustainable solutions to address future demands for water.



Gone for good: *recently-clear-cut tree stumps in the foreground of “Snoqualmie Ridge,” a new subdivision just East of I-90 near Snoqualmie Falls, in the newly-incorporated city of Snoqualmie.*

Efficient water use is the most cost-effective way to meet competing needs for water. CELP’s 2002 report, “Washington’s Wa\$ted Water: How our lax water efficiency laws waste millions of gallons and millions of dollars,” made 12 recommendations for increasing the efficient use of water state-wide. We use this report to advocate for more stringent conservation requirements in the law.

Happily, in 2003, the Legislature took some of CELP's recommendations to heart. It required the Department of Health to adopt rules requiring water suppliers to implement conservation plans as part of their water system plans. CELP is one of 26 stakeholder representatives currently advising the Department of Health as to what those rules should include. We will continue to advocate for more stringent conservation requirements through the rulemaking process, which will culminate in final rule adoption in December 2005.

CELP has also collaborated with representatives from Seattle, Tacoma and Everett to create a new nonprofit organization that will work to increase efficient water use in the Central Puget Sound region. Read more about this new organization on page 11.

CELP is also advocating in many forums that the state not give away more water rights unless stream flows are protected, that water users demonstrate a real need for water, that the state enforce against wasteful water use, that exempt wells be limited when they could impact streams already experiencing low flows, particularly when public water supplies are available, and that water users move toward reusing and conserving our most precious resource.

Staff transition: Deputy Director Jill Sheldon becomes CELP Consultant

After serving for more than five years as CELP's Deputy Director, Jill Sheldon recently transitioned to a new title for CELP: consultant. Jill wants to focus on building her consulting and coaching business for nonprofit organizations.



In her new role, Jill will continue to manage and write CELP's grants and will assist us this year with our Major Gift Campaign. We greatly appreciate Jill's extraordinary service to CELP and tireless advocacy to protect and restore Washington's rivers and are grateful for her continued assistance!

Washington WaterWatch is published by CELP (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:

2400 North 45th Street, suite 101
Seattle WA 98103
phone: 206-223-8454
fax: 206-223-8464
info@celp.org

CELP BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Melissa Arias, Dianne D'Alessandro,
Barbara Floyd, Joan Foley, Craighton
Goepple, Barry Goldstein,
Kyle Kovalik, Nancy Rust,
Tim Stearns, Roger van Gelder,
Sims Weymuller, Fran Wood

STAFF:

Karen Allston, Executive Director
Shirley Waters Nixon, Staff Attorney
Tom Vasquez, Director of
Development & Outreach

WASHINGTON WATERWATCH PRODUCTION:

Editors: Jill Sheldon
Printed by: Swifty Printing

Guest authors: Bonnie Sarkar,
Joseph Bogaard

Progress toward further protections for the Columbia!

By CELP Staff Attorney
Shirley Waters Nixon

We have significant progress to share regarding the Columbia River Initiative, intended to adopt an instream flow rule and/or “management program” for the Columbia River. The long-awaited report, for which the Department of Ecology paid the National Research Council (NRC) nearly half a million dollars, hit the streets on March 31st.

In the 170-page “Managing the Columbia River: Instream Flows, Water Withdrawals, and Salmon Survival,” the esteemed panel of 13 scientific, economic & legal experts said that issuing new unconditioned water rights from the mainstem Columbia would pose a substantial risk of harm to fish. The panel recommended that if Ecology chooses to issue new water rights, the permits should contain conditions requiring users to discontinue (or “interrupt”) their water diversions during critical periods of high demand, low flows, and comparatively high water temperatures – which usually occur during July and August.

Competing with the NRC science report, however, is another Ecology-commissioned study titled “Economics of the Columbia River Initiative,” issued in January of this year. The University of Washington and Seattle University took four months to compile the report, which was completed without benefit of the scientific findings described above. The report concludes, among other things, that increased water diversions of 325 billion gallons of water a year (1 million acre feet a year) “might have some negative effects on fisheries and passive use values tied to salmon and steelhead runs,” and would have “moderately large negative

impacts on hydropower production;” but would also have “very large positive impacts on the state’s agricultural economy and on the state’s regional economy.”

Despite the fact that this study and its conclusions suffer from serious errors and omissions, (noted by independent economists and enumerated to Ecology in a four-page letter sent by CELP, American Rivers and the National Wildlife Federation), the agency and the governor’s office have gone on record as saying its findings are “credible.” So, sadly, this rule-making effort may be shaping up as a classic policy-making battle between the preservation and protection of precious natural resources, and the politics of resource exploitation – in the name of “economic growth.”



CELP’s work with the Columbia River Initiative is important because what happens with the Columbia River rule is likely to set a precedent for many other rivers and streams in Washington state - the rivers and streams that make our quality of life second to none.

Ecology and the governor's office say that they are determined to "meet the need" for water from the Columbia River for a growing population, while still meeting the needs of fish and healthy watersheds.

Things will be moving along quickly in the coming weeks. As we go to press, the Columbia River Initiative schedule calls for Ecology to conduct public and private meetings with stakeholders during May, to prepare a final draft of a proposed rule during June, file the draft rule in July, and conduct for-

mal public hearings on it in late August and early September.

As more information becomes available, we will be asking for your help and your vital participation at public meetings and hearings. You can also keep track of rule-making developments through CELP's website, www.celp.org; and by subscribing to Ecology's Columbia River Initiative email list via the CRI homepage: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/cri/cribkgrnd.html>

Upcoming CELP Events...

August 20th – 2nd annual "Waters of Washington" Flyfishing trip on the Yakima River! Don't miss this amazing opportunity to experience the serenely flowing Yakima River in the company of fellow fly fishers and CELP supporters! Last year's trip was a lot of fun, and this year will be even better! Get those rods and reels ready!

September 9th – 2nd biannual Water Hero Award ceremony to honor Benella Caminiti, the "mother of the public trust doctrine" in Washington, longtime activist & extraordinary woman! At the home of Nancy and Dick Rust.

Sept. 12th – Glacier Hike on Mt. Rainier. Geologist Barry Goldstein will host a hike to Third Burroughs Mountain to view and learn about Emmons Glacier below (headwaters of the White River) and the north and west sides of Mount Rainier. We'll have frequent stops for mini-lectures on the volcanic and glacial history of Mt. Rainier.

October 22nd – 3rd Annual Wine by the Water! Enjoy delicious northwest wines, hors d'oeuvres, & interesting conversation at this elegant benefit for CELP! We almost sold out in 2003, so make sure to reserve your seats early!

Sign up for our email list serve to make sure you receive more information and invitations to all of these events! www.celp.org

eco  encore 

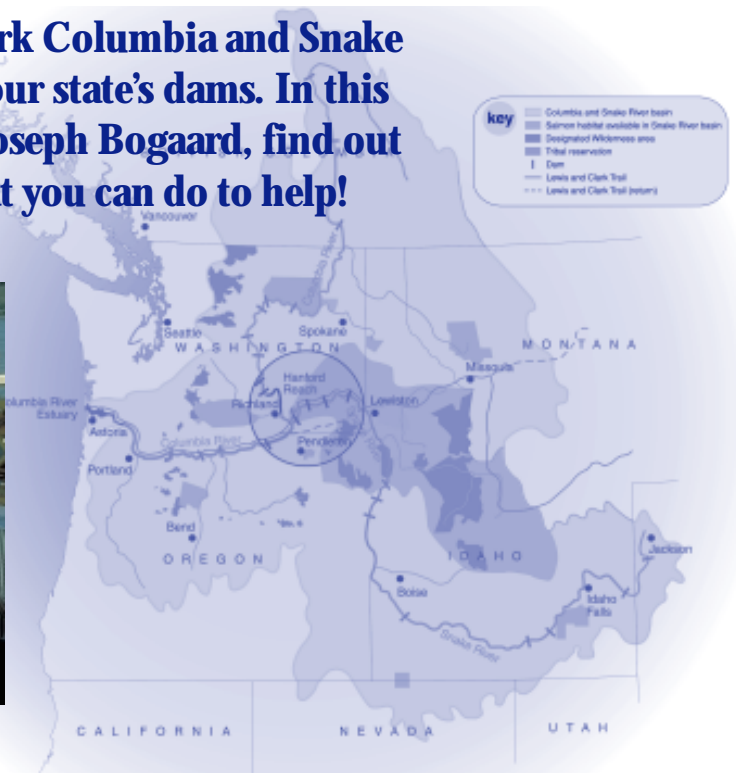
raises funds for environmental organizations like CELP through the resale of used books, CDs, videos and DVDs. **Bring us your used items and EcoEncore will turn them into funds to protect Washington's waters!** Email info@celp.org for more information, or visit www.ecoencore.org for details.



Earth Share
OF WASHINGTON

CELP is a member of Earth Share of Washington, a federation of leading environmental and conservation organizations. Visit www.esw.org for details.

The wildlife and fish of the landmark Columbia and Snake Rivers are seriously threatened by our state's dams. In this article by Save our Wild Salmon's Joseph Bogaard, find out about this important issue and what you can do to help!



The Army Corps of Engineers, which built and oversees many of the dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, acknowledges their lethal nature. To offset the damage to native salmon, each year the Army Corps of Engineers vacuums young ocean-bound salmon out of the river, barges them past eight dams, and shoots them back into the estuary at the mouth of the Columbia River. This extremely expensive "transportation system" has been in place for 25 years, despite the fact that it has never returned the minimum number of adults required to maintain salmon populations, much less restore them. Only a third of a percent of these smolts return to their home rivers. Federal and tribal scientists agree that a minimum of 2% must return to sustain fish populations.

Fishing and conservation groups successfully challenged the year 2000 federal biological opinion governing the extensive hydro-system on these two rivers and its impacts on wild salmon. This poorly-focused, inefficient plan, which hundreds of scientists criticized in an open letter to President Clinton, has been estimated to cost more than \$800 million over each of the next ten years. A new plan is currently under way.

The original plan was packaged by the federal government as "aggressive non-breach," a way to protect a dozen endangered salmon and steelhead populations without removing the four lower Snake River dams. Under the Bush administration, however, the federal recovery effort has been any-

thing but aggressive. The plan received only about half its necessary funding. Less than a third of its recovery actions – including the establishment of recovery goals, or compliance with the plan's spill targets, flow targets, or water quality standards - have occurred or are far behind schedule.

In May 2003, U.S. District Court Judge James Redden ruled the plan "arbitrary and capricious," and ordered it rewritten by June this year. He found that many actions were highly uncertain to actually occur, and cited the failure of Section 7 consultations as required under the Endangered Species Act. In his ruling, he referenced a previous judge's conclusion that the federal recovery effort suffers from "serious flaws" and are "in need of a major overhaul."

While a new plan is still in development, Judge Redden ordered that the original - though inadequate - plan remain in force. However, even before the release of the revised plan, the Bush Administration and Bonneville Power Administration have collaborated over the past six months in an effort to remove some of the invalidated plan's key provisions.



In 2001 alone, wildlife viewers, fishers and hunters contributed more than \$2 billion to Washington's economy. Here, a proud angler shows off his catch from the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River.

As long as the four lower Snake River dams remain in place, 'spill' is one of the old plan's most important measures to protect salmon from a lethal hydro-system.

Strongly supported by agency and tribal scientists, 'spill' has been an important way to move water (and young salmon and steelhead) around fish-killing turbines on their way to the ocean. Reducing or eliminating spill in July and August, for example, would kill tens of thousands of ESA-listed and non-listed stocks. Northwest state wildlife agencies have strongly opposed any reductions in spill and criticized BPA's proposed off-sets or mitigation package as ineffectual and insufficient.

And why is BPA so focused on eliminating spill despite the harm to endangered salmon? To generate an additional \$50 million in power revenue. And how will Northwest ratepayers like you and me benefit? – by saving between 12 and 60 pennies on your monthly electricity bill! At press time, both the fate of spring and summer spill at the Columbia and Snake River dams are still in limbo.

While the assaults on the health of our region's rivers, on wild salmon recovery and on our region's salmon communities seem appear to be accelerating in 2004, Northwest residents need to keep working together, and with our leaders in Congress, to take back control of our Northwest future.

Here's how you can help...

I. Sign a Letter to the Administration Calling for the Removal of the 4 Lower Snake River Dams.

Salmon advocates are working to collect more than 100,000 public comments to submit to the administration publicly in support of removal of the 4 lower Snake River dams to restore wild salmon and steelhead. You can send a letter online: www.wildsalmon.org

II. Contact Congress - Call for Leadership to Protect Our Salmon and Our Rivers!

Washington State's members of Congress need to hear from you today (and tomorrow, and ...)

Tell them: ***"wild salmon and healthy rivers are important to our regional communities."***



Adult salmon go to great lengths to return to their native rivers to spawn and die - dams make their already difficult journey nearly impossible.

Save Our Wild Salmon (SOS) is a coalition of conservation organizations, sport and commercial fishing associations, taxpayer and clean energy advocates working together to protect and restore Columbia and Snake River wild salmon and steelhead to abundant, self-sustaining, harvestable populations. SOS supports partial removal of the four lower Snake River dams as a key recovery measure for endangered Snake River salmon and steelhead. Visit www.wildsalmon.org or call 206-286-4455 for more information.

Please join us in welcoming these new folks to CELP!

Please welcome Tom Vasquez, CELP's new Director of Development & Outreach!



Tom comes to CELP from Washington Citizen Action, a grassroots-based organization working on health care and economic justice issues, where he was an organizer for five years. Tom is excited to continue his work as part of a 'broad movement fighting for a cleaner, better, and more equitable future for ourselves, our community, and the world.' Tom brings excellent outreach, advocacy, fundraising and communication skills to CELP. He has lived in Washington State for about ten years, and graduated from Hampshire College in Western Massachusetts with a B.A in English and Creative Writing.

Two new board members contribute a diversity of skills and life experiences to CELP!



Barbara Floyd has been a dedicated CELP volunteer for many years. She supports CELP because she wants to help ensure that minimum flows are set for the streams and rivers she loves, and she's very pleased to be

helping CELP influence public opinion so that more people work to leave a legacy of clean flowing waters for our children. Barbara worked for IBM as a software development and marketing manager in Vermont, California and Washington State after graduating from the University of Vermont with degrees in Math and Physics. She "retired," and then spent the next ten years selling sail boats and trawlers in the Seattle area.

Dianne D'Alessandro has been a big supporter of CELP for years. She has been flyfishing our state's rivers and streams for over ten years and is the chair of the Outings Committee for the Northwest Women Flyfishers. She is also a somewhat reluctant sailor on Puget Sound (she says she'd rather be fishing). Dianne is a training specialist in the Office of the Chief Consultant for Spinal Cord Injury at the VA Medical Center in Seattle, and a retired Nurse Practitioner. She is also a retired Colonel from the U.S army.



Intern Charlotte Stevenson is a huge part of CELP's Watershed Planning Project, which monitors the efforts of 11 watershed groups as they develop instream flow recommendations. Charlotte graduated from Stanford University with a B.S. in Biology, focusing on marine biology and conservation. She will be attending graduate school this fall, and hopes to eventually work in the field of environmental policy.



Volunteer Attorney Brian Motto is assisting primarily with CELP's participation in the Columbia River Initiative. He has a J.D. from Lewis & Clark Law School with a concentration in environmental and natural resources law, particularly water law. Brian has a B.A. in sociology from Bucknell University and enjoys baseball, mountain biking, tennis, and books on the exploration and settlement of the Pacific Northwest.

Volunteer Bonnie Sarkar is assisting CELP with writing projects, including this newsletter. She is working on an MBA at Webster University, and has worked as an associate technical writer for the Cessna Aircraft Company for two years. She has a private pilot's license and a B.A. from Middlebury College in French and English.



Increasing Efficient Water Use in Puget Sound: The Partnership for Water Conservation

After more than three years of planning, the long-anticipated public-private partnership between water suppliers, environmental groups and business is finally a reality! The Partnership for Water Conservation is now a formal nonprofit corporation that will bring representatives from the public and private sectors together to increase efficient water use in the Central Puget Sound region. The Partnership brings together persons with diverse perspectives and will serve as a forum for these people to determine how best to foster a conservation ethic in a populous and growing area.

The mission of the Partnership for Water Conservation: To increase the efficiency of water use in the Central Puget Sound Region, and to ensure a healthy community, economy and environment.

CELP began discussing the creation of a new organization to promote conservation in Central Puget Sound with key water suppliers in the Central Puget Sound area over three years ago. Beginning in June of 2002, we convened a larger working group of more than twenty people, including representatives from Environmental Groups, Public Interest Groups, Local Governments, Utilities, Business, and Industries to brainstorm what such an organization should look like. This group agreed there was a critical need for an organization that could increase water efficiency in this region by providing a forum for sharing diverse perspectives about water conservation, developing best practices for the region, and offering technical expertise and assistance with conservation programs and services. Their recommendations are the foundation of this newly formed nonprofit organization.

The Partnership will have a 15-member Board of Directors made up of five from each of these three distinct and diverse communities:

- ◆ water supplier and government community
- ◆ environmental community
- ◆ business community

A Technical Advisory Group will be convened, consisting of experts in water use efficiency, to guide the Board of Directors in developing recommended practices and regional programs that reflect the diverse needs and perspectives of the region.

Potential business activities for the Partnership have been identified and focus on four key areas: It will provide technical support in conservation program development and implementation, develop regional best management practices, serve as an advocate for increased conservation, and serve as a clearinghouse of conservation information and resources.

To date, the Partnership has established an interim Board of Directors including Karen Allston, CELP's Executive Director, and representatives from the City of Everett, Seattle Public Utilities, Tacoma Public Utilities, and the South King County Regional Water Association. They have filed Articles of Incorporation with the State of Washington, approved operating Bylaws, and developed a Prospectus. The interim Board approved a dues structure and will be recruiting a new Board of Directors and members in the next six months. The Board plans to hire an Executive Director by July of 2004 and begin developing a work plan for 2005.

Conservation is one of the most effective and cost-efficient tools water suppliers have to meet future demands of water for growth. The Conservation Partnership will increase public awareness of the importance of conservation across the most urbanized region in Washington—Central Puget Sound.

Choose a free gift when you help CELP meet a matching gift challenge!

Double your gift and help CELP advocate for sustainable water management!

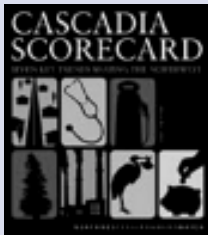
In order to help CELP diversify our funding base and reach out to new donors, the Bullitt Foundation has generously offered to match gifts to CELP of \$100 or more from new donors, and increases in gifts of over \$100 from current donors, up to \$20,000!

To sweeten the deal, we have several exciting incentives to offer. Choose from:



A beautiful map or “field guide for your wall” from local company **Good Nature Publishing!** Choose from Good Nature’s beautiful Pacific NW Salmon, Pacific Northwest watersheds map, or gorgeous field guide posters of NW Native Conifers, NW Native Broadleaves, NW Woodland Wildflowers and more – up to a \$25 value! Visit www.goodnaturepublishing.com for a full list.

Gorgeous limited-edition art print featuring a bald eagle soaring over water by NW artist Joseph Root. Joseph Root captures the awe-inspiring nature of the NW’s bald eagles with these signed, limited edition prints. Joseph has received many awards locally and nationally and has been a top competitor in many state stamp competitions.



A Signed copy of recently-released Cascadia Scorecard

The Cascadia Scorecard is Northwest Environment Watch’s index of seven trends that have profoundly shaped the Northwest’s past and are critical to its future: health, economy, population, energy, sprawl, forests, and pollution. It serves as a progress report on how the region is doing in the areas that matter most-and where we most need to improve. By highlighting the places that “score” best, the Scorecard offers a practical vision for a better Northwest.

Please call or email Jill at 206.223.8454 or jsheldon@celp.org for details. THANK YOU!



CLEAN, FLOWING WATERS FOR WASHINGTON

The Center for
Environmental Law & Policy

2400 N 45th Street, Suite 101
Seattle, WA 98103