

FINAL

**WRIA 59 - COLVILLE RIVER WATERSHED
DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Submitted to:

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Distribution:

30 Copies - WRIA 59 Planning Team
2 Copies - Golder Associates Inc.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) guides implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and fulfills the requirements of the Watershed Planning Act, Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.82.043 and RCW 90.82.048.

The Colville River Watershed is denoted as Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 59. WRIsAs are described in Chapter 173-100 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). WRIA 59 includes about 1,300 square miles of land that drains into the Colville River and ultimately into Lake Roosevelt. About 99 percent of this area is included within Stevens County, in northeastern Washington State.

The WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (completed in accordance with Chapter 90.82 RCW) was approved by the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Team (Planning Team) and then adopted by the Stevens County Board of Commissioners in November 2004. To achieve this, the Planning Team has worked diligently since January 2000 to study, learn, understand, discuss, debate, and plan for the water resources of WRIA 59. Those involved in development of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan included local forestry, agriculture, commerce and industry representatives and landowners in the watershed, along with local, state, federal and tribal governments. The Planning Team's efforts were guided by their mission statement:

“Develop a long range sustainable Watershed Plan that locally directs management and implementation of this Plan to address current and future water needs, while working to help protect and improve the water resources within the Colville River Watershed.”

The WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan contains obligations and recommendations that provide solutions and strategies for short-term and long-term water resource management in WRIA 59. The Plan is an informed effort to balance water supply and demand and to provide a cooperative process for local and state agencies to work together to manage the water resources of WRIA 59. Critical components of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan include:

- Developing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ecology to cooperatively guide implementation and shared governance of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and all aspects of the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP);
- Setting minimum instream flows;
- Performing a watershed-wide water rights adjudication;
- Obtaining a Northeast Regional Watermaster;
- Monitoring stream flows and groundwater levels; and,

- Managing the water resources by balancing the instream and out-of-stream needs within the watershed, according to a prioritized list of beneficial uses.

This DIP describes an agreed upon process to accomplish the strategies of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan as well as a practical schedule to implement specific projects and programs agreed to by the Planning Team (e.g., setting minimum instream flows and adjudicating water rights). The DIP builds upon the successful cooperative management process described in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. The ultimate goal of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and the DIP is to lift the WRIA 59 basin closure and to allow for active and reasonable cooperative water resources management via a shared governance process that continues into the future. This DIP is not intended to be a stand-alone document, but to be used in conjunction with the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. The DIP will be updated, following revision of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. A detailed description of the DIP, including how to use this document, is described on pages 1 through 8 of this report.

To date, the Planning Team has contributed more than 23,807 hours of time and held more than 512 public meetings. Attendance at monthly Planning Team meetings has averaged 20 to 45 people, of which approximately two-thirds were non-government volunteers. As noted also in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, this process is one of the most intense and well-attended public planning processes ever undertaken in Stevens County and the involvement of the general public is significant and continuous. Therefore, the results of this process (i.e., the Detailed Implementation Plan, the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and supporting technical assessments) are considered the best representation, to date, of local water resource management interests.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) was developed over a 12-month period, following approval and adoption of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. Many of the original members of the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Team, who devoted over five years to develop the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, continued on with their dedicated participation, along with local, state, federal, and tribal government representatives, to complete the DIP. New members also joined the Planning Team to assist with this endeavor.

The individuals listed below have together contributed over 23,807 volunteer hours at more than 512 meetings to either represent their constituencies or as individual concerned citizens. These hours do not reflect the additional hours volunteered by the Planning Team and other community members who worked individually throughout the project to provide the necessary research, data collection, and technical information needed for the completion of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and Detailed Implementation Plan.

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ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

The WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Planning Unit Team and Stevens County would like to thank those of you who assisted on this project either directly or indirectly. An attempt has been made to identify below the various individuals and organizations that have provided additional assistance. We apologize if any one has been omitted.

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Special “Thank You” to those who hosted the Phase 4 Watershed Planning Meetings:

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City of Chewelah
Debz Diner in Colville, WA
Stevens County

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMSL = Above Mean Sea Level
BMPs = Best Management Practices
BPA = Bonneville Power Administration
BST = Bacteria Source Tracking
CARA = Critical Aquifer Recharge Area
CD = Compact Disc
CTED = Department of Community Trade and Economic Development
DIP = Detailed Implementation Plan
DNS = Determination of Non-significance
DS = Determination of Significance
EIM = Environmental Information Management
EIS = Environmental Impact Statement
FERC = Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FPA = Forest Practices Act
FTE = Full Time Equivalent
GIS = Geographical Information System
GMA = Growth Management Act (Chapter 36.70A RCW)
GPD = Gallons Per Day
MIGOA = Mission, Issues, Goals, Objectives and Alternative Actions
MOA = Memorandum of Agreement
MOU = Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act
NPCC = Northwest Power Conservation Council
NRCS = Natural Resource Conservation Service
NTE = Not To Exceed
PUD = Public Utility District No. 1 of Stevens County
RCW = Revised Code of Washington
SCCD = Stevens County Conservation District
SCWCB = Stevens County Water Conservancy Board
SEPA = State Environmental Policy Act
SMA = Shorelines Management Act
SRA = Salmon Recovery Act
SWSL = Surface Water Source Limitations
TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load
USFS = United States Forest Services
USGS = United States Geological Survey
WAC = Washington Administrative Code
WMP = Watershed Management Partnership (Chapter 39.34 RCW)
WP = Watershed Planning Alternatives as identified in *Final Environmental Impact Statement for Watershed Planning Under Chapter 90.82 RCW (Ecology, 2003)*
WPA = Watershed Planning Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW)
WQIP = Water Quality Implementation Plan
WRIA = Water Resource Inventory Area
WRIA 59 = Water Resource Inventory Area 59 (the Colville River Watershed)
WDFW = Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
WDOE or Ecology = Washington State Department of Ecology

WDOH or DOH = Washington State Department of Health

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

County = Stevens County

DIP DOC Committee = Detailed Implementation Plan Document Committee of the WRIA 59
Planning Team

Ecology = Washington State Department of Ecology

Plan = WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan

Planning Team = WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Unit Team (for Phases One through Four of the
planning process)

Postema = *John Postema vs. Pollution Control Hearings Board, et al.*, Washington State Supreme
Court

GLOSSARY

This Glossary is a reference guide to the terminology used in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Detailed Implementation Plan, as defined by the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Team.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT: Continual improvement of management programs, based on information collection and application of various actions over time.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: A plan prepared by the cities, county, tribes, state agencies, or other sources that include a thorough, long-range approach for provisions of management for a specified area.

CONSENSUS: As pertaining to the voting process developed and followed by the Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 59 Planning Team for this watershed project, ‘consensus’ was defined as a general agreement or accord by all voting Planning Team members. The Planning Team’s definition of ‘Agreement’ was defined as members in good standing present minus 3, as a result of a vote, unless any of the 3 dissenting votes would be a government obligated by the vote (per Section 130[3] of Chapter 90.82 RCW).

FRAMEWORK: As pertaining to Section 5 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, “framework” is the process that was developed by the WRIA 59 Planning Team to be followed by those entities that manage the water resources of WRIA 59. The framework guides implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, in which the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), Stevens County Legislative Authorities, Water Resources Management Partnership (WMP) and Water Resource Management Board shall work collaboratively toward ongoing water management decisions during and beyond the Planning and Implementation phases of the Watershed Planning Act (i.e. Chapter 90.82 RCW). The Framework is included in Section 3 of this DIP.

HABITAT ELEMENT: One of the three optional elements of watershed planning defined in Chapter 90.82 RCW (the Watershed Planning Act). This element addresses fish habitat within the management area.

IMPLEMENTATION TEAM: The name that was to be used for volunteer group to oversee the implementation phase (i.e., Phase 4) of Watershed Planning. However, by consensus of the Planning Team, the name was not changed to Implementation Team but was retained as the “Planning Team”.

INCHOATE MUNICIPAL WATER RIGHT: Under current law, municipal water rights are not subject to relinquishment (per RCW 90.14.140(2)(d)). An inchoate municipal water right is that portion of a municipal water right that has not been put to beneficial use but is in good standing (in accordance with RCW 90.03.330(3)).

INITIATING GOVERNMENTS: Within each watershed management area, a specific set of local and tribal governments designated by the Watershed Planning Act for the purposes of initiating watershed planning. For the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Process, the following four entities served as the initiating governments: City of Colville, Public Utility District No.1 of Stevens County, Stevens County, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

INSTREAM FLOW ELEMENT: One of the three optional elements of watershed planning defined in the Watershed Planning Act. This element addresses setting or revising minimum instream flows.

MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOWS: The term, instream flow, is used to identify a specific stream flow (typically measured in cubic feet per second, or cfs) at a specific location for a defined time, and generally following seasonal variations. Instream flows are usually defined as the stream flow needed to protect and preserve instream resources, such as fish, wildlife, and recreation. Minimum instream flows are most often described and established in a formal legal document, typically an adopted state rule. Once defined, instream flows are used for water management decisions, including regulatory decisions regarding whether additional water can be appropriated for future uses and to define what flows need to be met in the stream. An instream flow can be described as a water right for the instream resources that the stream supports. Statutory provisions related to establishing instream flow rules can be found in Chapters 90.82, 90.22, 90.03, and 90.54 RCW.

MUNICIPAL WATER RIGHTS: Municipal water rights are water rights held by certain water purveyors that supply water for municipal purposes. Per RCW 90.03.015 (4), municipal water use is defined as:

“beneficial use of water: (a) For residential purposes through fifteen or more residential service connections or for providing residential use of water for a nonresidential population that is, on average, at least twenty-five people for at least sixty days a year; (b) for governmental or governmental proprietary purposes by a city, town, public utility district, county, sewer district, or water district; or (c) indirectly for the purposes in (a) or (b) of this subsection through the delivery of treated or raw water to a public water system for such use.”

Per RCW 90.03.550, beneficial use municipal supply may also include:

“..water withdrawn or diverted under such a right and used for:

1. Uses that benefit fish and wildlife, water quality, or other instream resources or related habitat values; or

2. *Uses that are needed to implement environmental obligations called for by a watershed plan approved under Chapter 90.82 RCW, or a comprehensive watershed plan adopted under RCW 90.54.040(1) after September 9, 2003, a federally approved habitat conservation plan prepared in response to the listing of a species as being endangered or threatened under the federal endangered species act, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq., a hydropower license of the federal energy regulatory commission, or a comprehensive irrigation district management plan.”*

NEGOTIATED PROCESS FOR WRIA 59 INSTREAM FLOW STUDY: Per Chapter 90.82.070 RCW, a negotiated instream flow process is the process that involves the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning/Implementation Team, along with Ecology and the Washington Department of Fish (WDFW). The negotiated process will include reviews of resulting flow numbers from the proposed minimum instream flow work to be done by the Planning Team and with technical assistance from WDFW and Ecology, as outlined in the WRIA 59 Instream Flow Roadmap (Appendix A of the 2004 WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan). Next, all parties will work to arrive at agreement on the flow numbers needed for establishing minimum instream flows.

OBLIGATION: Any agreed upon required action for Stevens County, state agencies, and/or any other organization as a result of activities outlined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (Watershed Plan), and to be undertaken while implementing provisions of the Watershed Plan that impose a fiscal impact, a redeployment of resources, or a change of existing policy, per the Watershed Planning Act.

PLANNING TEAM / PLANNING UNIT: The WRIA 59 voluntary group that represents a wide range of water resource interests within the watershed, tasked to organize, conduct a watershed assessment, develop and approve a Watershed Plan and a Detailed Implementation Plan for WRIA 59. The initiating governments of WRIA 59 were responsible for development of the Planning Team.

STRATEGIES: As pertaining to the WRIA 59 Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP), the strategies are the obligations and recommendations developed by the WRIA 59 Planning Team in the 2004 WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and carried over into the DIP.

WATER QUALITY ELEMENT: One of three optional elements of watershed planning defined in the Watershed Planning Act, which addresses surface and groundwater quality within the management area.

WATER QUANTITY ELEMENT: The one element of watershed planning that is required if watershed planning grant funds are used, as defined in the Watershed Planning Act. The Planning Team was required to estimate the quantity of water available for both instream and out-of-stream uses, purposes of use, current and future water resource needs, rights, claims and other commitments, and strategies for long-range management of the water resources.

WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA (WRIA): One of the 62 geographic areas within Washington State, defined on the basis of surface water resources and codified in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-500.040. **WRIA 59** is the number assigned to the Colville River Watershed.

WATERSHED PLAN: A document presenting the findings, obligations and recommendations and draft framework for implementation by the Planning Team for a water management program in the Colville River Watershed and its tributaries. This document is referred to throughout this DIP as the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and was initially approved by the Planning Team and

adopted by the Stevens County Board of Commissioners in November 2004. Reference to the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan includes any revisions subsequently approved by the Planning Team, WMP and Board, Stevens County and the State of Washington (as applicable).

WATERSHED PLANNING ACT: Chapter 247 of the laws of 1998 (C247 L98) codified in Chapter 90.82 RCW, which is also known as Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2514 and House Bill 1336 as passed by the Washington State Legislature, and signed by the Governor. The Watershed Planning Act provides grants that can be applied for to complete four phases of the watershed planning process.

WATERSHED PLANNING PROCESS: In Chapter 90.82.040 RCW of the Watershed Planning Act, the watershed planning grants and eligibility criteria are defined, which outline four specific phases of the planning process. The four phases are:

Phase One - Initial organization phase. Planning units have one year to complete this phase, in accordance with Chapter 90.82.060 RCW.

Phase Two - Technical assessment phase. Planning units have four years after entering into Phase Two to conduct watershed assessments and complete the watershed plan, in accordance with Chapter 90.82.070 RCW. If the planning units choose to apply for optional funds, the work can include application for supplemental watershed assessment grants to help fund detailed assessments of the following elements: (a) Instream Flows, (b) Water Quality, and/or (c) Multipurpose water storage opportunities.

Phase Three - Watershed plan development phase. Planning units have four years after entering into Phase Two to develop and complete a watershed plan, in accordance with Chapters 90.82.060 through 90.82.100 RCW.

Phase Four - Watershed plan implementation. If planning units choose to apply for the Phase Four grant, they must complete an implementation plan within the first year of receiving the grant funds, in accordance with Chapter 90.82.130 RCW. Planning units can apply for up to three years of implementation grant funding, with an additional two-year extension available.

WRIA 59 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BOARD (Board): The proposed Board will be activated during the implementation phase, as outlined in Section 3 of this Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP). The Board will lead the ongoing coordination and active management of the water resources of the watershed.

WRIA 59 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP (WMP): In accordance with Chapter 39.34 RCW, the WMP is the partnership between two or more public agencies within WRIA 59 (such as, but not limited to: Cities, Stevens County, Stevens PUD, and Stevens County Conservation District) to provide the legal mechanism to administer funding and apply for grants and other funding sources for the ongoing administration and implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. The WMP is outlined in Section 3 of this DIP.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) for the Colville River Watershed fulfills the requirements for a detailed implementation plan per the Watershed Planning Act, Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.82.043 and RCW 90.82.048. The Colville River Watershed is denoted as Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 59. WRIAs are described in Chapter 173-100 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). WRIA 59, its rivers and lakes, and the cities, towns and counties within the watershed are shown on Figure 1 (see Page 2 of this DIP).

1.1 Background to Watershed Planning

The Watershed Planning Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW) was passed by the State Legislature in 1998 (and amended in 2003) to provide a forum for citizens of the watershed to develop and implement locally based solutions to watershed issues. A copy of Chapter 90.82 RCW is included in Appendix B. Twelve Washington State agencies signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) identifying roles and responsibilities for coordination under the Act. This MOU commits these agencies to work through issues in order to speak with one governmental voice when sitting at local Planning Unit tables. Although the Watershed Planning Act (per Chapter 90.82.120[2] RCW) does not give the Planning Unit authority to change existing laws, alter water rights or treaty rights, or require any party to take an action unless that party agrees, it does provide the Planning Unit considerable flexibility in guiding the planning process and to develop and implement strategies for managing water resources within a WRIA.

Grant funding through the state Legislature is available for watersheds that elect to initiate this process to develop and implement a Watershed Plan through four phases:

1. *Phase 1* - organize a Watershed Planning Unit;
2. *Phase 2* - assess existing conditions and develop technical assessments of water resources;
3. *Phase 3* - develop and adopt a Watershed Plan; and,
4. *Phase 4* - develop an implementation plan to carry out the recommendations and obligations outlined in the Watershed Plan.

Phase 1 of the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Project was started in December 1999 and completed in October 2000. The Phase 1 Grant included \$50,000 in funding.

Phase 2 and 3 of the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Project began in July 2000 and ran concurrently. Phase 2 was completed in July 2004. Phase 3 was completed in November 2004. The combined Phase 2 and Phase 3 Grants totaled \$450,000.

The first year of Phase 4 began in March 2005 and concluded in March 2006. The Phase 4 year one (1) Grant included \$100,000 in funding.

Other supplemental grants were obtained over the past six years to provide for additional technical assessment work and for early implementation projects.

Insert Figure 1 here.

1.2 Watershed Planning In WRIA 59

In January 2000, under the leadership of the Stevens County Conservation District, the initiating governments organized the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Unit Team (Planning Team). The Planning Team developed the following mission statement to guide their five-year technical assessment and planning efforts:

“Develop a long range sustainable Watershed Plan that locally directs management and implementation of this Plan to address current and future water needs, while working to help protect and improve the water resources within the Colville River Watershed.”

The Planning Team worked diligently to study, learn, understand, discuss, debate, and plan for the water resources of WRIA 59. To date, the Planning Team has contributed more than 23,807 hours of time and held more than 512 public meetings. Attendance at monthly Planning Team meetings has averaged 20 to 45 people, of which approximately two-thirds were non-government volunteers. As noted in the WRIA 59 Watershed Management Plan, this process was one of the most intense and well-attended public planning processes ever undertaken in Stevens County and the involvement of the general public was significant and continuous. Therefore, the results of this process (i.e., the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP), and supporting technical assessments) are considered the best representation, to date, of local water resource management interests.

The WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (WRIA 59 Planning Team, GeoEngineers and Stevens County, 2004) was approved by the Planning Team in early November 2004, and was unanimously adopted by the Stevens County Board of County Commissioners on November 30, 2004.

The WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan contains a series of obligations and recommendations for short-term and long-term water resource management in WRIA 59. Critical components of the Plan include:

- Developing a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ecology to cooperatively guide implementation and shared governance of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and all aspects of the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP);
- Setting minimum instream flows;
- Performing a watershed-wide water rights adjudication;
- Obtaining a Northeast Regional Watermaster;
- Monitoring stream flows and groundwater levels; and,
- Managing the water resources by balancing the instream and out-of-stream needs within the watershed, according to a prioritized list of beneficial uses.

In April 2005, Stevens County, as the lead entity, signed the Watershed Planning Phase 4 agreement (Grant No. G0500138) with the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). This agreement initiated the Phase 4 Implementation process, which required development of a Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP). A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), effective March 21, 2005,

between Stevens County (as the Lead Agency) and the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Team (Planning Team) provides guidance on Phase 4 responsibilities. Operating procedures (as amended and approved on 6/2/05) guide the Planning Team through Phase 4 to develop and implement the DIP and to implement the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan per the Watershed Planning Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW). Copies of: 1) the Phase 4 MOA between Stevens County and the WRIA 59 Planning Team; and, 2) the WRIA 59 Planning Team Operating Procedures for Phase 4, are included in Appendix C.

1.3 Purpose

The purposes of this WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) are:

1. To guide implementation of the obligations and recommendations contained within the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan;
2. To fulfill planning recommendation 3(c)iv (Section 4, page 41, Table 6 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan), i.e., “Recommend the Planning Team, within one year of accepting Phase Four grant funding, to complete a Detailed Implementation Plan”; and,
3. To meet the requirements for a detailed implementation plan per RCW 90.82.043 and RCW 90.82.048.

The following list provides the sections of the 2003 revisions of Chapter 90.82 RCW that include specific requirements related to Phase 4 Implementation. In addition, the list includes where these requirements are addressed within this DIP. A complete and current version of Chapter 90.82 RCW is included in Appendix B.

- RCW 90.82.043[1] Within one year of accepting Phase 4 funding, “the planning unit must complete a detailed implementation plan. Submittal of a detailed implementation plan to the department [of Ecology] is a condition of receiving grants for the second and all subsequent years of the phase four grant.”
⇒ This DIP fulfills this requirement.
- RCW 90.82.043[2] “Each implementation plan must contain strategies to provide sufficient water for: (a) Production agriculture; (b) commercial, industrial, and residential use; and, (c) instream flows.”
⇒ This requirement is addressed in Section 4.2 of this DIP.
- RCW 90.82.043[2] “Each implementation plan must contain timelines to achieve these strategies and interim milestones to measure progress.”
⇒ This requirement is addressed in Section 5 of this DIP.
- RCW 90.82.043[3] “The implementation plan must clearly define coordination and oversight responsibilities; any needed interlocal agreements, rules, or ordinances; any needed state or local administrative approvals and permits that must be secured; and specific funding mechanisms.”

⇒ This requirement is addressed in Sections 3, 5 and 6 of this DIP.

- RCW 90.82.043[4] “In developing the implementation plan, the planning unit must consult with other entities planning in the watershed management area and identify and seek to eliminate any activities or policies that are duplicative or inconsistent.”

⇒ This requirement is addressed in Section 7 of this DIP.

- RCW 90.82.048[1] “The timelines and interim milestones in a detailed implementation plan ...must address the planned future use of existing water rights for municipal water supply purposes, as defined in RCW 90.03.015, that are inchoate, including how these rights will be used to meet the projected future needs identified in the watershed plan, and how the use of these rights will be addressed when implementing instream flow strategies identified in the watershed plan.”

⇒ This requirement is addressed in Section 8 of this DIP.

- RCW 90.82.048[2] “The watershed planning unit or other authorized lead agency shall ensure that holders of water rights for municipal water supply purposes not currently in use are asked to participate in defining the timelines and interim milestones to be included in the detailed implementation plan.”

⇒ This requirement is addressed in Section 8 of this DIP.

- RCW 90.82.048[3] “The department of health shall annually compile a list of water system plans and plan updates to be reviewed by the department during the upcoming year and shall consult with the departments of community, trade and economic development, ecology and fish and wildlife to: (a) identify watersheds where further coordination is needed between water system planning and local watershed planning under this chapter; and (b) develop a work plan for conducting the necessary coordination.”

⇒ This requirement is addressed in Section 7 of this DIP.

1.4 Public Outreach

Public outreach and public participation are important components of Watershed Planning. During this first year of Watershed Planning Phase 4 (Implementation), the Planning Team made continued effort to inform and involve members of the public. In addition to attendance of Planning Team citizen members at scheduled Phase 4 meetings, preparation of this DIP also included the following public outreach / participation activities:

- Regular monthly Planning Team meetings, to the extent practicable, during the first year of Phase 4 (i.e. March 2005 through March 2006), including two public comment periods at each meeting.
- Monthly news releases one week prior to each Planning Team meeting on KCVL (the local radio station in Colville) and in the Colville Statesman Examiner and the Chewelah Independent newspapers. The news releases stated time, location, and purpose of the public meeting, and included project updates, information on upcoming speakers and fieldwork.

- Quarterly news articles in the Stevens County Land Services publication.
- Periodic project updates at the Stevens County Conservation District Board Meetings (by Linda Kiefer) and the Stevens PUD Board Meetings (by Dick Price).
- Weekly project updates and reports at the Stevens County Commissioners' Public Meetings.
- Planning Team members made presentations to local / regional / state associations to inform the public about Phase 4, including:
 - 1) Linda Kiefer on Thursday, Sept. 29 2005 to Realtor's Annual Training Workshop at Washington State University in Colville; and,
 - 2) Dick Price presented on Phase 4 ongoing work, including instream flow work, stream flow gauging, and the Loon Lake Water Storage Study at the PUD Association's statewide Water Committee Meeting on October 20, 2005 at the SeaTac Marriott Hotel.
- Planning Team members hosted a booth at the Northeast Washington Fair in Colville, WA between August 25 and 28 and received a blue ribbon for the fair booth. Follow up calls to interested people were made after the fair.
- Letter was mailed to all Group A water systems in October 2005 asking them to become involved in the Watershed Planning process. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix I of this DIP.
- Utilization of the Stevens County website to advertise watershed planning activities (<http://www.co.stevens.wa.us/Wria59/index.htm>) and to post technical documents for public downloading.
- A 30-day public comment period for the Draft DIP, including public notices in the Statesmen Examiner in Colville, the Chewelah Independent, and the Spokesman Review.
- Planning Team review and incorporation of public comment (as recommended by the Planning Team) into the final DIP.
- Summary of all public comments received on the draft DIP into an appendix of the final DIP (see Appendix J). The original comments are included in the project files.
- Two public meetings, combined with Planning Team meetings, to approve the final DIP.

1.5 Approval and Update Schedule for Detailed Implementation Plan

This DIP will be approved by the WRIA 59 Planning Team at two consecutive Planning Team meetings. Following the Planning Team's approval, the DIP will be sent to Ecology for review and acceptance. Upon acceptance by Ecology, the DIP will be presented to the Stevens County Commissioners for their approval at a regularly scheduled Board of County Commissioners meeting.

This DIP provides a practical schedule for implementing the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions. The DIP is not intended to be a stand-alone document. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. The DIP will be revised following each revision of

the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. Reference to the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan includes any current revisions that are subsequently approved by the Planning Team, WMP and Board, Stevens County and the State of Washington (as applicable).

1.6 Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is defined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan as, “continual improvement of management programs, based on information collection and application of various actions over time.” Adaptive management involves management that monitors the results of policies and/or management actions, and integrates this information by adapting policy and management actions as determined necessary.

In the context of WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan implementation, an important adaptive management concept is to consider unexpected outcomes as learning opportunities and to incorporate lessons learned into updates of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and its Implementation Plan. Per the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, the following recommendations specifically address review and updates:

- **Planning Recommendation 2(a)i:** Recommend the first review/update of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan be scheduled within 18 months of adoption to provide local citizens an opportunity to work out any deficiencies that get identified. In addition, the Stevens County Legislative Authorities can request an unscheduled update of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, due to significant events that affect the use and/or availability of the water resources (e.g., major changes in water law that affect the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan).
- **Planning Recommendation 2(a)ii:** Recommend Stevens County establish a schedule for regular updates of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan not to exceed the GMA planning update schedule that is outlined in Chapter 36.70A.130 RCW. The Planning Team acknowledges that the Stevens County Legislative Authorities may want the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan updates to coincide with the GMA update schedule in order to procure state funding and other efficiency benefits.
- **Water Quantity Recommendation 1(c)i:** Recommend comments be solicited from the local public identifying their concerns and issues related to water resources that could be addressed in the updates to the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan.

1.7 Detailed Implementation Plan Organization

This DIP is intended for a number of audiences: those who are new to Watershed Planning; those who have been involved in the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning process since its inception in 1999; and, those entities who have committed to implementing WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan obligations and recommendations. With this in mind, the DIP is organized as follows:

Acknowledgements – Those individuals and entities that assisted with development of the DIP are acknowledged at the front of this document.

Chapter 1 – Introduces the DIP, provides an overview of the Watershed Planning process, presents the purpose and regulatory requirements of this DIP, addresses adaptive management, describes how the DIP is structured, and, lists the locations where this DIP can be viewed.

Chapter 2 – Provides an overview of the physical setting of the Colville River Watershed, identifies the technical information that supports the DIP and presents the Planning Team’s understanding of water resources issues.

Chapter 3 – Presents the Planning Team’s framework for implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, including organizational structure and the duties of the entities involved.

Chapter 4 – Describes the strategy used to develop a practical approach to implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan.

Chapter 5 – Presents the recommended schedule for implementation of WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions.

Chapter 6 – Describes the available options to fund implementation.

Chapter 7 – Addresses coordination between planning entities and presents a summary of the other planning processes ongoing in the WRIA 59 Watershed that are relevant to implementation.

Chapter 8 – Addresses the planned future use of inchoate municipal water rights.

Chapter 9 – Lists the references cited in this DIP.

Implementation Tables: The implementation tables follow the main text.

Appendices: The appendices follow the implementation tables.

1.8 Detailed Implementation Plan Availability

A hard copy of this Detailed Implementation Plan, including the Appendices, is available for review at the following locations:

Watershed Planning Office, Stevens County Courthouse Annex, 215 S. Oak Street,
Colville, WA 99114. Tel:(509) 685-2832.

Washington State Department of Ecology, Eastern Regional Office, 4601 North Monroe,
Spokane, WA 99205. Tel: (509) 329-3400.

Kettle Falls Library, 605 Meyers Street, Kettle Falls, WA 99141. Tel: (509) 738-6817.

Colville Library, 195 S. Oak Street, Colville, WA 99114. Tel: (509) 684-6620.

Chewelah Library, 307 E. Clay Street, Chewelah, WA 99109. Tel: (509) 935-6805.

Library of the Lakes, 4008 Cedar St., Loon Lake, WA 99148 Tel: (509) 233-3016

Lakeside Library, 6176 Hwy 291, Nine Mile Falls, WA 99026 Tel: (509) 276-3329

A copy of this DIP in pdf format, including the Appendices, is available on Compact Disc (CD) and can be obtained by calling the Colville River Watershed Project Manager in Colville, WA at (509) 685-2832.

This DIP is also available for viewing and downloading (as pdf files) in sections from the Stevens County web site at <http://www.co.stevens.wa.us/Wria59/index.htm>.

2.0 COLVILLE RIVER WATERSHED OVERVIEW

This section describes the physical setting of the Colville River Watershed, summarizes the technical assessments completed during Phase 2 of Watershed Planning and presents the Planning Team's Statements of Understanding (taken directly from pages 13 and 14 of the 2004 WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan). According to the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, the Planning Team's Statements of Understanding represent the Team's general understanding of the water resource issues in WRIA 59 and are based on the results of the Phase 2 technical assessments and additional research completed by the Team.

2.1 Physical Setting

The Colville River Watershed (WRIA 59) encompasses about 1,300 square miles. About 99 percent of this area occurs within Stevens County, northeastern Washington (see Figure 1 on Page 2). The remaining one percent of the watershed area occurs within the Pend Oreille County. The Colville River Watershed is about 45 miles long and 23 miles wide and is oriented approximately north-south. The watershed extends in a northerly direction from the towns of Springdale and Loon Lake to the town of Kettle Falls at the northwestern extent of the basin. The Colville River's headwaters include Sheep Creek and Deer Creek at the southern end of the basin. From the confluence of Sheep Creek and Deer Creek, the Colville River begins and flows generally north to the town of Chewelah and continues flowing north-northwest to the town of Colville. Beyond Colville, the Colville River follows a more westerly course and discharges into Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, also known as Lake Roosevelt, approximately 2 miles southwest of the City of Kettle Falls (USGS, 2003). Watershed elevations range from about 1,290 feet above mean sea level (ft AMSL) at Lake Roosevelt to about 6,884 ft AMSL at Calispel Peak (located on the central east side of the watershed, at the boundary with the Pend Oreille River watershed).

The City of Colville, located in the north-central part of the watershed (see Figure 1 on Page 2), is the Stevens County seat and has a population of about 5,000 (USGS, 2003; based on 2000 Census data). In addition to Colville, the largest cities in the watershed are Chewelah (population about 2,200), Kettle Falls (population about 1,500) and the town of Springdale (population about 283). The total estimated population for WRIA 59 (based on 2000 Census data) is about 22,430 residents (as cited in USGS, 2003). This indicates that about 50 percent of the WRIA 59 population lives within small communities (i.e., less than 500 people) and the remainder within unincorporated Stevens County.

Population in the WRIA 59 Watershed has doubled since the 1970s (USGS, 2003). Based on Census information, the Stevens County population is expected to increase at an annual rate of 1.01 percent annually. If this percent increase is applied to WRIA 59, the population of the watershed is expected to increase by between 200 and 250 people annually. It is expected that the majority of this population growth will occur in unincorporated Stevens County. However, it is anticipated that this trend will change towards increasing population growth within urban areas over time.

The higher elevation areas of the watershed are forested with pine, fir and larch and have supported and continue to support an active timber industry. The lower lying areas include several towns and numerous farms (primarily cattle grazing and hay production). Light commercial and industrial development occurs primarily in and around the cities of Colville and Chewelah. Outdoor recreation is important throughout the watershed.

The Colville River Watershed has a generally warm and dry continental climate due to the Cascade Mountains (located to the west of the watershed) that act as a barrier to eastward moving marine air

from the Pacific Ocean. Precipitation averages 17.28 inches per year at Colville (with a range of 8.22 to 29.02 inches for the period 1917 to 2005 (Western Regional Climate Center, 2005). For the watershed, precipitation is estimated at about 27 inches per year (USGS, 2003).

The largest river in WRIA 59 is the Colville River (see Figure 1 on page 2). The Colville River is dominated by a snowmelt regime, with high flows occurring in the spring as a result of snowmelt and spring rains. Based on the 1923 to 2003 period of record for the USGS Colville River streamflow gauging station (USGS, 2005) at Kettle Falls (<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/wa/nwis/uv?12409000>), mean annual streamflow has ranged from 66.9 cfs in 1930 to 729 cfs in 1974. The average annual streamflow is 309 cfs. Mean monthly streamflow ranges from a high of 843 cfs in April to 88.5 cfs in August (USGS, 2005). The largest tributaries to the Colville River are the Little Pend Oreille River, Mill Creek and Chewelah Creek (see Figure 1 on page 2). Based on 1992 streamflow gauging measurements made by the Stevens County Conservation District, the percentage of flow relative to the Colville River flow at the Meyers Falls gage provided by the three largest tributaries were estimated at 22% for the Little Pend Oreille River, 20% for Mill Creek and 12% for Chewelah Creek (Stevens County Conservation District, 1993).

The hydrogeologic characterization of WRIA 59 (USGS, 2003; USGS, 2004) concluded that there are five principal hydrogeologic units in the watershed. From top to bottom these units are defined as: upper outwash aquifer; till confining unit; Colville Valley confining unit; lower aquifer; and, bedrock.

In 1977 Chapter 173-559 WAC was enacted, closing WRIA 59 to new surface water rights except for seasonal rights (i.e. available for use between October 1 through July 15) and rights conditioned to the baseflows (per WAC 173-559.030) on the mainstem of the Colville River. In-house domestic use (if determined not to substantially affect baseflows or existing rights) and stock watering use are exempt from baseflow conditioning (per WAC 173-559-030[4]). Per WAC 173-559-060, groundwater is subject to the same conditions as surface water if it is determined that groundwater development has the potential to affect surface water flows. Following the *Postema* case (Postema v. Pollution Control Hearings Board, 2000), areas closed to further surface water appropriations cannot allocate new groundwater rights that may potentially affect those surface waters through hydraulic continuity.

2.2 Phase 2 Technical Assessments

In Phase 2 of the Watershed Planning process, the Planning Team elected to focus on the water quantity component, since little was known about groundwater resources and a minimal amount of information was available on surface water resources within the watershed. The Planning Team concluded that it was critical to obtain as much technical information as possible on the aquifers and surface waters in order to develop a long-range sustainable water resource management plan for the Colville River Watershed. The Planning Team believed that the primary focus would be on groundwater since the Team felt that it was important to better understand and validate statements that had been made in the August 1977 *WRIA 59 Water Resources Management Program, Colville River Basin* (Ecology, 1977a) that referred to the basin's groundwaters for future growth and development. This document (Ecology 1977a) states:

- “Ground water appears to be an underutilized source of water in the Colville River Basin” and “...much of the future growth of water resource development will likely use ground water as a source.”

- “To date, the Colville Basin does not have a water level decline problem and annual recharge potential far exceeds present development. Basin-wide, aquifer recharge is thought to be over 70,000 acre-feet per year.”
- “ground water [is] a major potential source of water supply...in the future”.
- “Even assuming fairly rapid growth in ground-water development, the recharge rate of the Basin as a whole should insure that adequate water will remain available.”

To augment technical information on the watershed, the Planning Team applied for supplemental Phase 2 funds from Ecology to complete an assessment of water storage opportunities and a detailed compilation and assessment of water quality data for the watershed.

The following documents contain the technical information compiled and assessed in Phase 2 of the Colville River Watershed Planning process. These documents characterize the Colville River Watershed in terms of water quantity (groundwater resources, surface water resources, actual water use and water rights), water storage opportunities and water quality at the time the work was completed. The information compiled and assessed for these studies, the new information gained and the conclusions / recommendations of these studies provide the basis for most of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan obligations and recommendations.

- Phase 2, Level 1 Technical Assessment (USGS, 2003);
- Phase 2, Level 2 Technical Assessment (USGS, 2004);
- Multi-purpose Water Storage Assessment (GeoEngineers, 2003); and,
- Water Quality Assessment (Golder, 2004).

The tables of contents and summaries / abstracts (if any) for these documents are included in Appendix D. Complete reports are available in hard copy for review at the Watershed Planning Offices located at the Stevens County Courthouse Annex in Colville, WA, and at the Ecology Eastern Regional office in Spokane, WA. The following sections provide a summary of the main conclusions and recommendations from each of the studies.

Phase 2, Level 1 Technical Assessment (USGS, 2003)

The purpose of this report was to improve understanding of the hydrogeology of WRIA 59 and to determine if there are unused sources of groundwater that could be used in the future with minimal impact on surface water. The following points summarize the study findings:

- There are five principal hydrogeologic units in the watershed: the upper outwash aquifer; till confining unit; Colville Valley confining unit; lower aquifer; and, bedrock.
- Streamflow measurements made in September 2001 indicated that the Colville River gained flow from the shallow groundwater system near its headwaters to the town of Valley and lost flow to the shallow groundwater system between Valley and Chewelah. Downstream of Chewelah, the river generally lost flow, but the losses were small and within measurement error. However, it should be noted that 2001 was a very dry year.
- Groundwater measurements indicate that the lower aquifer and the shallow groundwater system may be fairly independent.

- The approximate water budget for WRIA 59 indicates that 27 inches of precipitation are balanced by 4.2 inches of streamflow discharge, 0.3 inches of groundwater discharge and 22.5 inches of evapotranspiration.
- The upper outwash aquifer may be extensive enough in places to yield moderate quantities of water to additional production wells.
- The lower aquifer is about 60 feet thick, consists of sand and some gravel and is likely continuous along the length of the Colville and Echo Valleys. Additional areas that may provide high well yields probably exist within the lower aquifer.
- Site specific drilling and testing studies would be needed to determine details of new groundwater supply development sites and the potential impacts on surface water flows.
- The estimated annual quantity of water use shown on water right permits certificates and claims is 112,575 acre-feet per year. Of this total, 71,772 acre-feet per year are surface water permits, certificates and claims and 40,803 acre-feet per year are groundwater permits, certificates and claims.
- The total actual water use in WRIA 59 in 2001 is estimated at 28,700 acre-feet per year. Of this total, surface water supplied 65% (i.e. 18,655 acre-feet per year) and groundwater supplied 35% (i.e., 10,045 acre-feet per year).
- Actual groundwater use in WRIA 59 in 2001 is estimated at 8.9% of the existing water rights permits, certificates and claims.
- Actual surface water use in WRIA 59 in 2001 is estimated at 16.6% of the existing water rights permits, certificates and claims.
- Total actual surface and ground water use in WRIA 59 in 2001 is estimated at 25.5% of the existing water rights permits, certificates and claims.

Phase 2, Level 2 Technical Assessment (USGS, 2004)

The purpose of this study was to develop and document a steady-state groundwater flow model to improve understanding of the WRIA 59 groundwater flow system. Specific project objectives were to: 1) estimate the hydraulic properties of the major hydrogeologic units; 2) describe the regional groundwater flow system in the unconsolidated deposits; and, 3) estimate the effects of various groundwater use alternatives on the groundwater and surface-water systems. The following points summarize some of the study findings:

- In general, alternatives simulating groundwater pumping in the upper aquifer resulted in the largest drawdowns.
- Simulated pumping wells in the northern end of the Colville Valley (which is the downstream or lower portion of the watershed) diverted a significant percentage of the pumped water from groundwater outflow.
- Simulated pumping wells in the southern end of the Colville Valley (which is the upper part of the watershed) diverted a significant percentage of the pumped water from flow that would have otherwise reached rivers and streams.
- Simulation of pre-development conditions indicated that the streamflow in the Colville River increased by only 1.1 cfs when compared to existing conditions.

A steady-state groundwater flow model represents average groundwater flow conditions at one time period. For this project, the groundwater flow in WRIA 59 was modeled based on groundwater and surface water data collected at various observation points during September 2001. The results of steady-state model therefore best represent groundwater elevation and flow conditions in WRIA 59 during September 2001. The various scenario model runs best represent the impacts that are likely to occur if conditions are similar to those observed in September 2001.

Transient groundwater flow models will likely be needed for site specific areas, to estimate and predict the timing of the impacts that will likely occur from future water withdrawals.. A transient groundwater flow model is usually developed using a steady-state model as the starting point. Additional information is then added to the model (such as how the aquifers behave as groundwater levels rise and fall).

Multi-purpose Water Storage Assessment (GeoEngineers, 2003)

The purpose of this study was to conduct an assessment of multi-purpose water storage opportunities in WRIA 59. The study identified water storage project alternatives in five different sub-basins as listed below in Table 3.

Based on the selection process undertaken to develop the project alternatives and the resulting analyses for environmental effects and costs, Alternative 4 appears to be the most viable project at the time the project was completed followed by Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 5. Although Alternative 5 was ranked high for its lack of environmental effects, its high cost decreased its overall ranking. The relatively small amount of water stored or infiltrated does not appear to justify the cost estimated to construct the project.

Table 3
Water Storage Alternatives

Alternative #	Water Storage Objective	Storage Infrastructure	Sub-basin
1	Infiltration	Seasonal diversion, with off channel seasonal storage	Sheep
2	Seasonal Storage	In-Stream storage using roadbed	Grouse
3	Continuous Storage	Continuous Storage with permanent structure	Cottonwood
4	Seasonal Storage	Increase storage on Horseshoe Lake	Sherwood
5	Infiltration	Seasonal Storage with Seasonal Structure	Chewelah

The project alternatives:

- All meet the primary goal of slowing spring runoff water to varying degrees.
- All work towards the desired outcome of enhancing water supplies including dry season low flows in the Colville River and the lower portions of some of its tributaries.
- All likely require significant studies to determine the degree to which they would benefit instream flows.

The study concluded the following: farm field flooding; land acquisition / riparian restoration; beaver management; aquifer storage and recovery; and, unconfined aquifer recharge included examples of programmatic approaches to water resource management would likely enhance base flows while also providing benefits to water supply, wildlife, recreation, and other uses.

The Planning Team prioritized beneficial uses of stored water that may be made available by future storage projects (see Section 4.2.2¹, Table 9, Page 48 of the 2004 WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan). The list below provides these beneficial uses in order of priority (with number one having top priority):

WRIA 59 Ranking of Beneficial Uses for Stored Water:

1. Provide drinking water
2. Irrigation of cropland
3. Prevent and control flooding
4. Hydroelectric power
5. Provide water for current populations of fish and wildlife
6. Release water to improve water quality
7. Consumption by livestock
8. Support of vegetation for range grazing
9. Product contains water (e.g., brewery, golf course)
10. Provide household water needs (e.g., cleaning)
11. Home lawn and garden irrigation
12. Cooling water supply
13. Process water supply (e.g., water for boiler or production)
14. Provide water for increased populations of fish and wildlife
15. Provide water for home wastewater (sewage) system operation
16. On and/or near water (e.g., fishing)
17. Provide scenic beauty
18. In the water (e.g., swimming)

Water Quality Assessment (Golder, 2004)

The purpose of this study was to : 1) identify and assess water quality problems in the watershed; 2) research and identify solutions to the problems; 3) develop implementation strategies to improve water quality; and, 4) develop a monitoring plan. Based on direction provided by the Planning Team, the study includes:

¹ Washington State does not support or necessarily agree (due to statutory and/or regulatory limitations) with all of the statements and recommendations made in Section 4.2.2 of the 2004 WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan.

- An overview of water quality monitoring programs and the regulatory framework;
- An assessment of water quality problems in the watershed;
- A targeted BMP implementation program, recommendations for evaluating BMPs and descriptions of BMPs for septic systems, agriculture and streamside management;
- Evaluation of fecal source tracking methods; and,
- Development of methods and approaches for temperature monitoring.

2.3 Planning Team's Statements of Understanding²

Based on the results of the technical assessments and additional research completed by the Planning Team (see Section 1.2.3 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan), the Planning Team developed a list to summarize their general understanding of the important water resources issues in WRIA 59. This list (presented below from the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan) was used as the basis for identifying the alternative solutions (see Section 3 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan) that were further developed into the Obligations and Recommendations (see Section 4 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan).

1. A significant amount of the water used for "consumptive" uses, such as domestic exempt wells, public water systems, crop and lawn irrigation, and other uses, is not "lost" from the watershed; rather it recharges shallow aquifers and surface water. It has been estimated that at least 50 percent of the water consumed recharges groundwater (USGS, 2003). The water quantities allocated to these uses should not be considered completely "consumed," and therefore, should be considered available for other uses, such as the enhancement of water quality, fish habitat, hydropower production, water reuse and other water conservation recommendations.
2. On an annual basis, WRIA 59 has sufficient water resources for current and foreseeable future needs (USGS, 2003). In 2001, only 12 percent of the total estimated surface and groundwater outflow from the watershed was used for human and related purposes as reported in Table 8 on page 33, and Table 10 on page 38 of the *USGS Water-Resources Investigations Report 03-4128* (USGS, 2003). This amount is reduced in half to 6 percent, when the 50 percent recharge from human activities and livestock is applied. It was noted that 2001 was a very dry year. The need and challenge is to manage and distribute these water resources throughout the year when needed, for the maximum net public benefit, without over-utilizing the resource.
3. The estimated actual current annual irrigation water usage in WRIA 59 is approximately 19 percent of the total quantity recorded in the existing water rights and claims on file with Ecology on page 68 of the *USGS Water-Resources Investigations Report 03-4128* (USGS, 2003.)
4. Existing water usage in WRIA 59 is approximately 65 percent surface water and 35 percent groundwater. As a result of the USGS Water-Resources Investigations Report 03-4128 in regard to groundwater availability, the Planning Team has determined that future new water allocations will be greater in groundwater than surface water. For example, the Planning

² The Washington State agencies involved in Watershed Planning are not included in the Planning Team's Statements of Understanding, and do not necessarily agree with the statements included within this section.

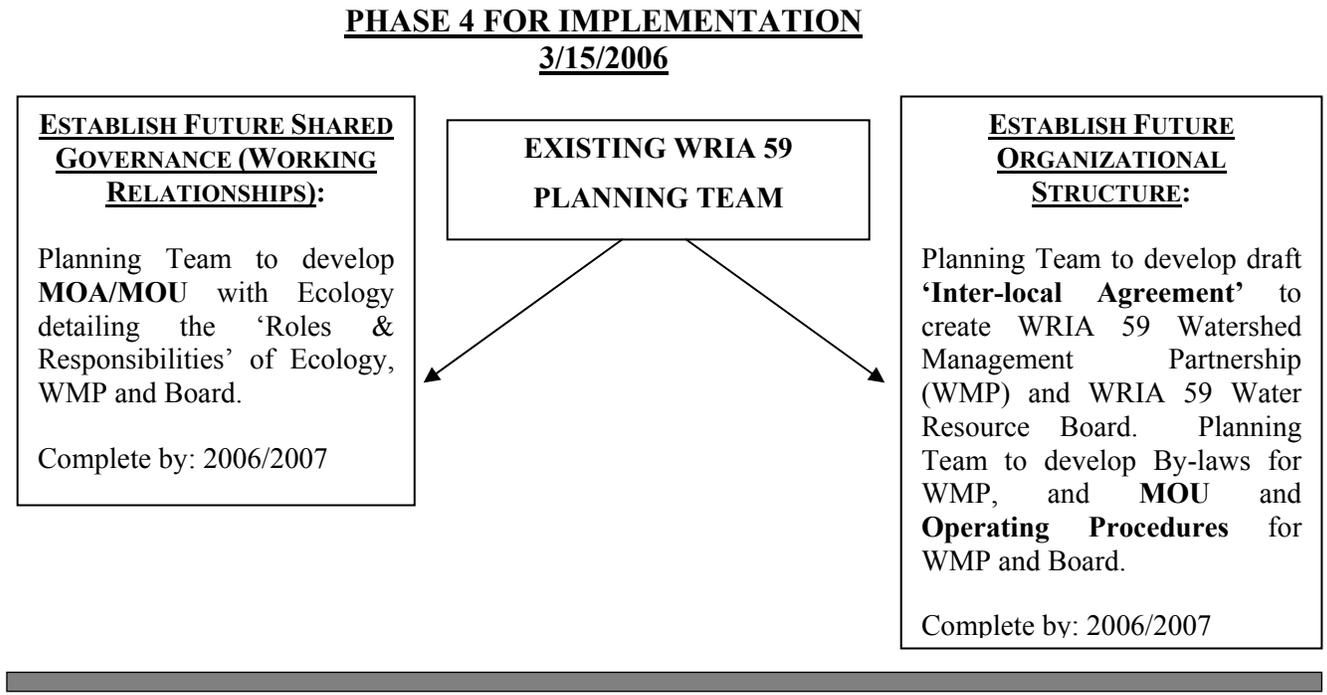
Team estimates that allocating approximately 80 percent groundwater and 20 percent surface water or less, especially during low-flow periods, could help protect the limited surface waters within the watershed. Because of the continuity issues between surface and groundwater, the WRIA 59 Planning Team will use the WRIA 59 Groundwater Model developed by the USGS (USGS, 2004) as one of many tools to further study the water resources.

5. Protection of the customs, culture, and economic stability of the citizens of WRIA 59 and the protection and use of their environment are inseparably tied to their ability to be involved in determining any regulation of their rights to use and enjoy their unique water resources.

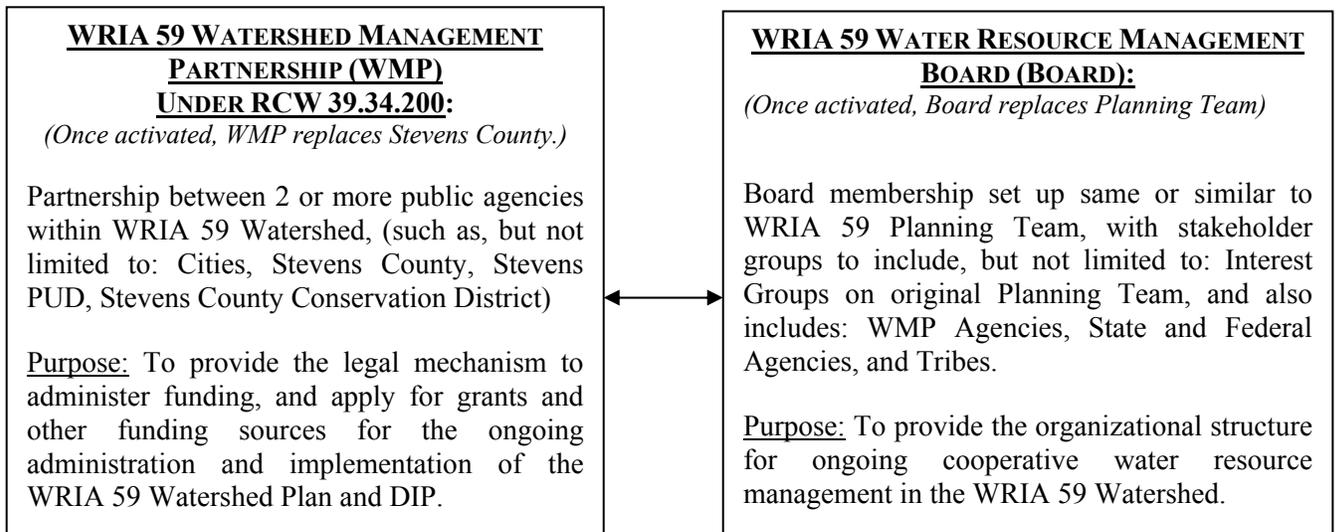
3.0 FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The Framework for Implementation (Framework) was developed by the Planning Team to describe the roles and responsibilities (e.g., shared governance) and to provide the structure for implementing cooperative local water resource management, as outlined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. Also, the Framework lays out the operational relationship between Ecology, local citizen groups and other governments for the purpose of managing the water resources of WRIA 59. The Framework is illustrated in the flow chart presented below as Figure 2.

FIGURE 2: WRIA 59 FRAMEWORK FLOWCHART



WRIA 59 FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION
BEYOND PHASE 4



In developing the Framework, the Planning Team worked to comply with and fulfill the intent of the Watershed Planning Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW) and other water resource statutes, in order to meet local citizens' desires for local water resource management and also be workable for state agencies. The Watershed Planning Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW), as amended, authorizes the WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Team to prepare a Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) to direct the local management of the water resources. House Bill (HB) 1336 (now part of Chapter 90.82 RCW) refers to a "negotiated rule-making process" as well as "authorizing adoption of policies, procedures or agreements in lieu of rules." Therefore, these regulatory processes are a legal and allowable way for minimum instream flows and other water resource management decisions to be made through a collaborative process as outlined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan.

The following outline of roles and responsibilities was developed to provide a stronger understanding of the driving principal for cooperative water resource management:

1. **RCW 90.82 and other RCWs:** The RCWs provide guidance for the Planning Team, Ecology and all elements outlined below.
2. **Planning Team – WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP:** While the Planning Team is still in operation, the Planning Team, together with the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP, provide oversight and guidance to the establishment of the WMP and Board. This includes development of an MOA/MOU between Ecology and Board, and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board, an Inter-Local Agreement, MOUs between the Board and agencies, and Operating Procedures for the WMP and Board.
3. **WRIA 59 Watershed Management Partnership (WMP):** Under the proposed Interlocal Agreement (per RCW 39.34.200), the WMP would provide the legal mechanism to administer funding, apply for grants and pursue other various funding sources for implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. Copies of the draft WMP By-Laws and the draft Interlocal Agreement forming the WMP that have been developed by the Planning Team as of the time this DIP was completed (i.e. March 20, 2006) are included in Appendix F.
4. **WRIA 59 Water Resource Management Board (Board):** The main task of the Board will be to serve as the ongoing local watershed group to work with Ecology and other agencies in the cooperative management of the WRIA 59 water resources, as outlined in an MOA/MOU with Ecology, together with the Inter-Local Agreement, additional MOAs/MOUs, as needed, and Operating Procedures. As funding becomes available, local Water Resource Personnel positions could be established by the Board to coordinate activities for implementation of cooperative water resource management.
5. **Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology):** Ecology will continue to work with the Planning Team / Board to manage the water resources of WRIA 59 in a collaborative fashion, giving due consideration to the adopted WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. As resources allow, a Watermaster and/or Ecology representative will provide technical assistance to the group and involve the group in cooperative water resource management as outlined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.

3.1 Shared Governance and Organizational Structure

During the first year of Watershed Planning Phase 4 Implementation, the Planning Team researched and evaluated funding options (see Appendix E1) for implementing the ongoing administrative structures and water resource projects outlined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. These funding options were then prioritized through an evaluation process of feasibility and attainability considering both the short-term and long-term implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan.

The top recommendation selected is outlined in the following section. This recommendation describes the development of a WRIA 59 Watershed Management Partnership (WMP) per RCW 39.34.200. The other funding options reviewed and evaluated by the Planning Team are summarized in a document developed by the Planning Team and entitled ‘Administrative and Implementation Funding Options for Phase 4 and Beyond’ (included in Appendix E1). The other funding options listed in Appendix E1 can be referred to and other options pursued further, if the WMP process is, for logical reasons, eliminated as a recommendation.

#1 Recommendation – Establish a WRIA 59 Watershed Management Partnership

The Planning Team developed a flow chart (see Figure 2 on Page 18) to help outline the necessary steps and structure for the development of a WRIA 59 Watershed Management Partnership, per RCW 39.34.200. These steps are also described in the following sections.

3.1.1 Develop and Finalize Interlocal Agreement (per Chapter 39.34 RCW)

The purpose of the Interlocal Agreement is to set in place a legal mechanism for public agencies together with local interest groups and local entities, to provide the legal public entity to administer funding and participate in the implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. The Interlocal Agreement will be developed in accordance with the Interlocal Cooperation Act (Chapter 39.34 RCW and included in Appendix F1). The Interlocal Agreement will include the formation of a ‘Watershed Management Partnership (WMP) and the WRIA 59 Water Resource Management Board (Board).

The Planning Team will finalize this Interlocal Agreement during 2006/2007. Under this Agreement, the WMP will administer available funds to support ongoing implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. If the WMP option proves unfeasible, Stevens County would continue as Lead agency until such time that another Lead Agency is confirmed by the Planning team or Board.

3.1.2 Develop and Finalize Additional Agreements to Implement Plans

3.1.2.1 *Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Ecology and WRIA 59 WMP/Board*

In the 2004 WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was considered a critical element to build the working relationship between Stevens County (as the Lead Agency) and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). The Planning Team emphasizes that it is still of utmost importance to solidify a binding agreement or agreements between Ecology and the WRIA 59 Water Resource Management Board (Board), which includes the WRIA 59 Watershed Management Partnership (WMP). To meet this goal, an MOA or MOU will be established between Ecology and the Board and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board. The

MOA/MOU will document the shared governance roles and responsibilities between Ecology, the WMP, and the Board for the implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP, for the purpose of cooperative management of the WRIA 59 water resources. The MOA/MOU could serve as a funding agreement and provide recognition that the Board will replace the Planning Team's responsibilities once the WMP and Board are established and in operation. The MOA/MOU will include acknowledgement that the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan is the local determination of "public interest", because it was developed as a result of an arduous five-year public process with many local citizens and governments, in conjunction with state, federal and tribal representation.

The Planning Team will develop this MOA/MOU, with Ecology during 2006/2007. This MOA/MOU is essential to further direct the successful implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.

3.1.2.2 Additional Memoranda of Agreement and/or Memoranda of Understanding

The Planning Team may pursue additional agreements, such as Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between Ecology, other agencies, the WMP, and/or the Board to help guide the process of future involvement of local, state and federal agencies in implementing the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. Since there is no binding agreement at the state level for Ecology to continue representing the multiple state agencies after the completion of Watershed Planning Phase 4, there may be a need for the Board, and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board, to develop additional MOAs or MOUs with other state agencies to help support continued implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.

3.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Each Entity

The following roles and responsibilities were developed by the Planning Team to guide and ensure the successful long-term implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. The Planning Team envisioned that strong cooperative management of the water resources is critical to balance needs for: (1) necessary water for all users; (2) economic stability; and, (3) the local fish and wildlife.

3.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Planning Team

3.2.1.1 Planning Team Roles During Phase 4 Implementation

During Phase 4 Implementation, the Planning Team will continue to be responsible for the following:

1. Develop the MOA/MOU with Ecology detailing the 'Roles and Responsibilities' of Ecology, the WRIA 59 Watershed Management Partnership (WMP), and the WRIA 59 Water Resource Management Board (Board).
2. Develop the Watershed Management Partnership (WMP) by finalizing an Interlocal Agreement between any two (2) or more public agencies within the WRIA 59 Watershed (per RCW 39.34.200). The purpose of the Interlocal Agreement is to establish the legal mechanism for administering funding, and applying for grants to fund the ongoing implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. The WMP could include public agencies such as, but not limited to, the following: Stevens County, Cities within WRIA 59, Stevens PUD, and Stevens County Conservation District.

3. Develop an MOA/MOU for the WMP and Board, using the current MOA #2005-1 between Stevens County and the Planning Team as guidance (see Appendix C for a copy of MOA #2005-1). The MOA/MOU will define the roles and responsibilities for the WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel, for the actual time the Personnel work for the Board and WMP.
4. Develop additional agreements as needed, such as MOUs between other agencies, the WMP, and/or the Board to help guide the process of future involvement of local, state and federal agencies in carrying out the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.
5. Designate one of the agencies within the WMP to oversee the ongoing fiscal administration for the Board and WMP activities, including employment of the WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel.
6. Develop Operating Procedures during 2006/2007, to guide the ongoing operations of the WMP and WRIA 59 Water Resource Board, and WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel, including accountability measures.
7. Provide direct oversight to all WRIA 59 Committees and committee work.
8. Help develop and provide final reviews and approvals of all Phase 4 Implementation documents, processes, etc.
9. Provide ongoing oversight and direction to implement the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP, until the WMP and Board are activated. This task includes ongoing oversight of early implementation projects, such as the WRIA 59 Instream Flow Study and subsequent negotiations and rule making that may occur before the WMP and Board are operational.
10. Continue to work under the Planning Team's Operating Procedures (included in Appendix C of this DIP) to guide their work.

3.2.1.2 Planning Team Responsibilities Completed when WMP and Board Activated

By or before the end of Watershed Planning Phase 4, and by the request and approval of the Planning Team, the WMP and Board will be activated. The Planning Team's responsibilities will then be fulfilled. From that point forward, the Planning Team's responsibilities will be transferred to the Board. The Board will provide for the ongoing oversight, coordination and public participation for local water resource management under the guidelines established by the Planning Team in the MOA, Interlocal Agreement, MOUs, and the Operating Procedures for the WMP and Board.

3.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities of WRIA 59 Watershed Management Partnership

Under the guidance set forth by the WRIA 59 Planning Team in the MOA/MOU and Interlocal Agreement, a WRIA 59 Watershed Management Partnership (WMP) will be established during Watershed Planning Phase 4. By or before the end of Phase 4, and by the request and approval of the Planning Team, the WMP will be activated. The WMP will provide the legal mechanism for administering the operations of the WRIA 59 Water Resource Management Board (Board).

Once operational, the WMP will be responsible for the following:

1. Provide assistance to cooperatively maintain the Board, in accordance with the Operating Procedures established by the Planning Team.
2. Members of the WMP will also serve on the Board, to help provide an ongoing base of knowledge of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.

3. Through the recommendations and assistance of the Board, pursue short-term and long-range financial support of local water resource management within the WRIA 59 Watershed.
4. As funding becomes available, and under the direction of the Board, be the funding mechanism for the WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel, equipment, and office space.
5. Review and confirm the MOA/MOU developed by the Planning Team for the WMP and Board, which outlines the roles and responsibilities for the WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel for the actual time the Personnel work for the Board and WMP.

3.2.3 Roles and Responsibilities of WRIA 59 Water Resources Management Board (Board)

Under the guidance set forth by the Planning Team in the MOA/MOU and Inter-local Agreement, the WMP and Board will be established during Watershed Planning Phase 4. By or before the end of Phase 4, and by the request and approval of the Planning Team, the WMP and Board will be activated to provide ongoing local management of the WRIA 59 water resources.

When the Board is activated by the Planning Team, the WMP will work to include the representatives from the local interest groups that served on the 2000 through 2006 WRIA 59 Watershed Planning Team. Current and past members of the Planning Team will be invited to serve on the Board to provide an ongoing base of knowledge of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.

Those invited to participate on the Board will include, but not be limited to representatives from the following interest groups:

- Current and past members of the Planning Team (which include many of the following groups)
- Members of the WRIA 59 WMP
- Agriculture / Farming
- Business
- Environmental and Conservation Groups
- Forestry and Natural Resource Groups
- Commodity Associations
- Non-Commodity Associations
- Individual Land Owners
- Local, State and Federal Agencies
- Tribes

To help provide an ongoing balanced representation and voting process for the WRIA 59 Board, the Board could utilize the same or similar Operating Procedures developed by the Planning Team to guide the process (see Appendix C for the WRIA 59 Phase 4 Operating Procedures).

The Board will have an ongoing responsibility for cooperative management of the water resources in WRIA 59, as outlined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and this DIP, and commensurate with current statutes, regulations, and case law. The Board's responsibilities, through the MOA/MOU with Ecology, and other various agreements as necessary, to cooperatively manage

the WRIA 59 water resources, would begin when deemed appropriate by the Planning Team. The Board would be responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

1. Assume responsibility of cooperative water resource management in accordance with the MOA/MOU between Ecology and the Board, and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board, to help ensure that management of the water resources in the watershed is consistent with the directives of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.
2. Act in accordance with the intent of Chapter 90.82 RCW (i.e. local management of water resources), and within applicable federal laws, state statutes, and local ordinances when implementing cooperative water resource management, to help achieve the maximum net benefit to citizens within the WRIA 59 Watershed.
3. Set up an Executive Committee within the Board, to operate under the Board's authority.
4. Select a chairperson from the members of the WRIA 59 Water Resource Management Board. State and federal representatives may not serve as chair of the Board.
5. Provide assistance and recommendations to the WMP as to the funding, and ongoing administration activities in support of implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.
6. Review and confirm the MOA/MOU developed by the Planning Team for the WMP and Board, which outlines the roles and responsibilities for the WRIA 59 Water Resources Personnel.
7. Under an MOA/MOU between the WMP and Board, provide ongoing oversight of duties of the WRIA 59 Water Resources Personnel, for the actual time the Personnel work for the Board.
8. Provide assistance to the WMP, if needed, in the hiring process for WRIA 59 Water Resources Personnel, including submitting written input on Personnel performance evaluations to the supervisor of the public agency designated for hiring and supervising the Personnel.
9. Work within the Operating Procedures developed by the Planning Team, and revise/update as needed.
10. Pursue ongoing grants and other funding sources or processes for:
 - A. Implementing and building projects outlined in the adopted WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP, such as, but not limited to non-profit status.
 - B. Support of ongoing maintenance of stream flow equipment, flow monitoring stations, and other water resource projects implemented throughout the watershed.
 - C. Implementation of technical studies to assess and update water resource conditions in accordance with the adopted WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, as amended.
11. Provide oversight of the ongoing implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and long-range stewardship of local water resource management.
12. Work collaboratively with Ecology and other agencies on negotiations of WRIA 59 water use management decisions, such as, but not limited to: (1) negotiated rule making; (2) discussing and/or negotiating other active water resource management options for tributaries where data cannot be collected during 2006 flow studies (in order to include all tributaries in the opening

- of the basin to provide opportunities for ongoing active water resource management throughout the watershed); and (3) water rights processing.
13. Participate in the hiring process for the NE Washington Watermaster, and provide written input on performance evaluations of the Watermaster, through his or her supervisor at Ecology, and consistent with Article 5 of the 2005-2007 Collective Bargaining Agreement, by and between the State of Washington and the Washington Federation of State Employees.
 14. Develop and maintain a work plan to address the continued implementation and updating the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.
 15. Work with federal agencies and tribes as deemed necessary or as requested.
 16. Develop and maintain a work plan to address the continued of implementation and updating the WRIA 59 Watershed Plan and DIP.
 17. Coordinate efforts with the Watermaster and the Stevens County Water Conservancy Board (as detailed in responsibility 3 (k) for Ecology on Page 27 of this DIP).
 18. Help provide resource contacts, technical information, and funding options to the public for water resource projects within the watershed, such as water storage projects.
 19. As a public service, help facilitate WRIA 59 water resource issues between the residents of WRIA 59 and other residents, local, state and/or federal agencies.
 20. Consider all recommendations offered to the Board, and record reason(s) for their decisions.
 21. Work to keep informed of public notices on the watershed's water resource decisions and perform ongoing reviews of Ecology's WRIA 59 water resource decisions to help ensure those decisions are consistent with the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan directives.
 22. Provide coordination and oversight of ongoing news releases that describe the Board's activities, meetings, etc. and that are developed by the WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel.
 23. Provide at least one annual review of the Board's activities, through a public forum, to solicit ongoing public participation regarding local water resource management issues and watershed planning activities.
 24. Pursue ongoing water resource training opportunities for both the WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel and Board members, to assist with all aspects of cooperative water resource management and public outreach strategies of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.
 25. Develop additional agreements, such as MOUs, as needed.

3.2.4 Duties and Responsibilities of WRIA 59 Water Resources Personnel

As funding becomes available, WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel, such as a Project Manager, will be hired by the WMP on behalf of the Board, to coordinate activities for implementing the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. The WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel will be accountable for the actual time worked for the WMP and Board, and work for the designated agency in accordance with the MOA/MOU between the WMP and Board. Under the guidance and direction set forth in the MOA/MOU and other applicable agreements, the roles and responsibilities of the Personnel could include but not be limited to the following tasks:

1. Provide local support and assistance to the Board, including coordination for the Board meetings.
2. Provide ongoing coordination and outreach with local, state, and federal agencies regarding local water resource management.
3. Provide ongoing local public information, education, and additional contacts for the public to communicate with on aspects of water law, water resource management and permitting.
4. Provide annual and other outreach opportunities for involvement of local residents regarding local water resource management issues and watershed planning activities.
5. Provide ongoing news releases of Board activities, meetings, etc. under the direct oversight of the Board.
6. Thoroughly understand the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and WRIA 59 Detailed Implementation Plan. Keep the Board, WMP, and public informed as to the ongoing working relationship and progress of WRIA 59 water resource management, in cooperation with the Watermaster, and other local, State and Federal agencies and Tribes.
7. Represent the Board when other local planning entities, groups, agencies or organizations are dealing with matters that involve water resource issues of the Board.
8. Work to accomplish the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan's Obligations, Recommendations, and Framework (including Interlocal Agreement and MOA/MOU), in cooperation with Ecology and other State and Federal agencies.
9. Create and maintain public records of Board meetings as required by law.
10. As approved by the Board, pursue and attend pertinent local, state and federal water resource meetings, training courses, and/or workshops, and provide updated water resources materials to the Board and local groups.
11. Be a local point of contact for local residents to discuss water resource matters of concern and attempt to solve problems.
12. Be an advocate and spokesperson for local water interests. Be a source for accurate statutory, rules, guidelines and policy information.
13. Other duties as assigned by the Board.

3.2.5 Roles and Responsibilities of Washington State Department of Ecology:

The Department of Ecology will be responsible for the following:

1. Support the ongoing Legislative request to provide a regional Watermaster for the Northeast Counties, which could include Stevens County, Pend Oreille County, and Ferry County. If a Watermaster is not funded, provide an Ecology representative from the Ecology Eastern Regional Office to perform as many of the duties stated below for the Watermaster as possible.
2. Accept and consider written input from the WRIA 59 Water Resource Management Board (Board) during the Watermaster's performance evaluation period, through his or her immediate supervisor, and consistent with 'Article 5' of the 2005 – 2007 Collective

Bargaining Agreement by and between the State of Washington and the Washington Federation of State Employees.

3. The Watermaster's duties for WRIA 59 shall include the following, as written in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan:
 - a) Refer to, and utilize the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP as guidance for making WRIA 59 water resource decisions.
 - b) Perform Permit Writer functions, to make water right decisions, including short-term permits, in accordance current Washington Water Laws, Regulations, etc.³, and in accordance with the adopted WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. For any state water rights on federal lands, the Watermaster will help oversee the management of those water rights. However, all Federal Special-Use Permits, which can include water use, are managed specifically by USFS regional staff.
 - c) Assist in public outreach and other aspects of the proposed WRIA 59 Adjudication process. Coordinate public outreach in the watershed with the Board and WRIA 59 Water Resource Personnel.
 - d) Enforce instream flows.
 - e) Take periodic flow measurements in streams and measure static water levels in selected wells as recommended in the USGS Report.
 - f) In coordination with the Board, pursue voluntary relinquishments starting with letters and news releases.
 - g) Be available to local residents to provide water rights/water resources assistance, answer questions, and provide educational outreach materials via brochures, presentations (such as at WSU Extension Office in Colville), and attendance at local meetings regarding water resource topics or issues.
 - h) Attend WRIA 59 Watershed Management Board Meetings, and serve on the Board.
 - i) Attend other pertinent water resource meetings, as requested by Board.
 - j) Ecology will strongly consider supporting an office within Stevens County for the Watermaster, subject to available resources and budget constraints.
 - k) Coordinate efforts with the WRIA 59 Water Resources Management Board (Board), and the Stevens County Water Conservancy Board (SCWCB), to build relationships between local residents and state agencies, to help provide solutions to local water issues, and to effectively negotiate and make every effort to help resolve water rights conflicts within the watershed.
 - l) Serve as Ecology's liaison to the WRIA 59 residents concerning state and federal water allocation issues pertinent to WRIA 59.

³ Note: Washington Water Law consists of numerous RCWs, including the Surface Water Code, RCW 90.03, the Ground Water Code, RCW 90.44, Well Construction Code, RCW 18.104, Water Resources Act of 1971, RCW 90.54. In addition, there are numerous court cases that have established Case Law on the methods of interpretation and specific applicability of the Laws and Regulations in many conditions. Regulations, codes and case law, including various policies, procedures and Memorandums of Agreement, are used to evaluate appropriate procedures and enforcement of the State Water Laws.

- m) Work with the Board on the coordinated implementation of water resource management strategies and priorities for WRIA 59, as directed in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and per the MOA/MOU between Ecology and the Board, and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board.
4. Work collaboratively with the Board on applicable water resource issues within the watershed, under the direction set forth in the MOA/MOU.
 5. Work with the Board on the coordinated development and implementation of policies and strategies to manage water resources within the watershed.
 6. Upon request, provide technical assistance related to compliance with applicable statutes and administrative codes.
 7. When allowed by law, provide information and communication to the Board regarding proposed water resource regulatory decisions in the watershed, prior to making final enforcement decisions. This action provides the Board opportunity to work toward resolution on those actions prior to Ecology's final decision.
 8. Continue to work collaboratively with the Planning Team, or the Board, once activated, on negotiations regarding WRIA 59 water use management decisions, such as, but not limited to: (1) negotiated rule making, (2) discussing and/or negotiating other active water resource management options for tributaries where data cannot be collected during 2006 flow studies (in order to include all tributaries in the opening of the basin to provide opportunities for ongoing active water resource management throughout the watershed); and, (3) water rights processing.
 9. On an ongoing basis, inform the Board of water resource workshops and training opportunities throughout the region.
 10. Coordinate ongoing data collection from WRIA 59 flow monitoring stations and other authorized surface water and ground water sites within the watershed with the Board. Data will be shared when legally acceptable.
 11. Provide ongoing maintenance and calibration of flow monitoring stations installed within the WRIA 59 Watershed, as funding and resources allow.
 12. Other duties that may be identified and agreed upon by participating parties/agencies.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Section 4 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan includes obligations and recommendations relating to Planning, Water Quantity, Water Quality and Habitat issues in the WRIA 59 Watershed. This section provides an approach for implementing these obligations and recommendations.

4.1 Plan Obligation versus Recommendation

During the Phase 3 Watershed Planning process, the Planning Team identified goals and objectives to address Planning, Water Quantity, Water Quality and Habitat issues in WRIA 59. The Planning Team then developed a number of alternative solutions to address these goals and objectives. This process is documented in Section 3 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan.

Planning Team members then identified which of the alternative solutions they could commit to as obligations (in accordance with RCW 90.82.130). These alternative solutions became the obligations listed in Section 4 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. Per RCW 90.82.130[3], obligations agreed to by State and County government are binding and, for organizations that voluntarily accept obligations, the organization must implement the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan action, when financially feasible (i.e., implementation is subject to available funding and resources). The remaining alternative solutions (i.e. those which Team members could not be obligated to implement) became the recommendations listed in Section 4 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan.

4.2 Strategies for Water Supply

In accordance with RCW 90.82.043[2], the DIP “must contain strategies to provide sufficient water for: (a) Production agriculture; (b) commercial, industrial and residential use; and, (c) instream flows.”

The following WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions scheduled for implementation (as described in Section 5 of this DIP) address this requirement:

1. An instream flow assessment for the watershed is currently underway, with instream flow negotiations scheduled in 2006/2007 and rule making in 2007 (see Appendix G2 for the WRIA 59 Instream Flow Assessment Scope of Work). Instream flows are anticipated to be negotiated for the Colville River mainstem and as many tributaries as possible.
2. A basin-wide streamlined adjudication is recommended in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and, per Ecology, is estimated to start in 2007 / 2008, pending Ecology’s completion of the Yakima adjudication and appropriation of funding by the Legislature. It is expected that the adjudication will clarify valid water rights and free-up any available water supply above the agreed upon instream flows, to provide new water for production agriculture, commercial, industrial and residential use.
3. This DIP supports privately and publicly owned water storage projects to improve water supply availability in the summer months. The Loon Lake Infiltration Project, an early implementation project, is currently in the pre-construction stage. It is hoped that this project, if feasible, will improve recharge to the upper aquifer and streams in the headwaters of the watershed.

4.3 Approach to Implementation

During preparation of this DIP, the Detailed Implementation Plan Document Committee (the DIP DOC Committee) discussed prioritization of planning actions (i.e., obligations and recommendations) for implementation. The DIP DOC Committee acknowledged that development of a timeline that specifies a sequence for implementation of WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions would be a practical way to accomplish implementation. A number of controls on the sequencing of implementation actions were identified:

- Implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan obligations and recommendations is contingent on the available resources (i.e., funding and personnel) of the implementing entity or entities.
- Obligations have a higher priority than recommendations.
- If resources are available to implement a WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan recommendation, the recommendation may be implemented before an obligation.
- There is a logical sequence to the most important obligations.
- In terms of projects, the priority is: 1) Water Quantity and Storage; 2) Water Quality; and, 3) Habitat.
- For Water Quantity projects, priorities were identified as: 1) flow monitoring; 2) effectiveness monitoring for the Loon Lake Infiltration project (see Section 4.3.2.3 of this DIP); and, 3) development of transient groundwater flow models as specific proposals are presented by the Board and others.

On October 28, 2005, the Planning Team sent out forms to each of the entities they understood could implement or that had previously agreed to implement WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan obligations and/or recommendations. The forms requested the entities to identify: their obligations and recommendations; timelines and interim milestones; funding mechanisms; and, any similar projects that could or would be implemented by their agency. Completed forms were received from the following entities:

- Planning Team
- Stevens County
- Cities of Kettle Falls, Colville and Chewelah
- Stevens PUD
- Spokane Tribe
- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington Department of Health
- Northeast Tri-County Health
- US Forest Service

- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
- Stevens County Water Conservancy Board
- Stevens County Conservation District

At the time this final DIP was printed, a response had not been received from the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

Using the implementation guidance provided in Section 5 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, direction provided by the DIP DOC Committee and Administrative Committee, and the responses of the implementing entities, the following steps were taken to develop a practical year-by-year approach to implementation:

1. Prioritize projects and activities for implementation in 2007 through 2009;
2. Review and address the “essential” implementation tasks identified in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (and presented in Table 4 of this DIP);
3. Provide an overview of early implementation actions and current status;
4. Compile timelines and funding information provided by implementing entities; and,
5. Consider the sequence in which obligations / recommendation need to be implemented.

The following sections describe each step of this approach. Using this approach:

- Table 1A through 1H (which follow the main text of this DIP) present implementation actions sorted by date;
- Table 2A (which follows the Table 1 series after the main text of this DIP) presents actions for annual review;
- Table 2B (which follows Table 2A after the main text of this DIP) presents actions to be considered at each review and update of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan; and,
- Appendix A presents implementation actions sorted by implementing entity.

4.3.1 Priority Projects and Activities for Implementation in 2007 through 2009

On February 23, 2006 the WRIA 59 Administrative Committee reviewed a letter of request dated February 2, 2006 from Jay Manning, Director for the Department of Ecology. The letter requested Watershed Planning Units to provide Ecology with a short list of priority watershed projects and activities so that Ecology could forecast those details into their 2007-2009 budget proposal. In reviewing the projects/activities outlined in both the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP, the WRIA 59 Administrative Committee identified a two-tier list. Tier #1 includes projects and activities that need to start in years 2007 – 2009, since those projects/activities are prioritized early implementation projects/activities, and because they received high priority for establishing and implementing local active water resource management. Tier #2 items are priority projects and

activities from the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan that have continued to move to the forefront due to their sequential importance in supporting the Planning Team's goals. The projects and activities listed include both obligations and recommendations from the 2004 WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan.

TIER #1: (first sequence)

1. Streamlined Adjudication of WRIA 59 Watershed: Begin process in July 2007.
2. Watermaster: Pursue during 2007 - 2009 Biennium
3. Instream Flow Program:
 - a. Ongoing monitoring of sites where permanent stations were installed in 2006, for active water resource management: 2006 forward.
 - b. Installation of additional permanent flow gauging stations: 2006 forward.
4. Rule Making - for WRIA 59 Minimum Instream Flows: 2007 – 2009 biennium

TIER #2: (second sequence)

1. Ground Water (GW) Projects:
 - a. GW Monitoring Wells (to help in data collections for future GW Modeling): 2007 - 2009 and beyond
 - b. Complete GW studies and construct GW Models for site specific areas as proposals are presented by the Board and others (to help municipalities and other areas with water concerns to address water needs/issues): 2007 – forward.
2. Water Storage Projects:
 - a. Preconstruction Engineering/Feasibility Projects: 2008 forward.
 - b. Construction of Projects: 2009 forward.
3. Water Quality Projects: 2008 forward.

It should be noted that these lists do not preclude any individual or group from applying for or pursuing projects or activities listed in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan prior to the listed dates above. These lists are intended to be used as a starting point for the Planning Team to begin actively pursuing grants and/or for Ecology's fiscal support for the items anticipated during 2007 through 2009. Also, there are numerous smaller projects and activities listed in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan that will continue to be pursued and implemented throughout the coming years, by individuals, local interest groups/governments, and by the Planning Team.

4.3.2 Essential Implementation Tasks

The WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (in Section 5 – Implementation) outlines a series of eight “essential” tasks to be completed by the Planning Team in Phase 4. Table 4 below lists these tasks and their current status.

Table 4 Essential Implementation Tasks (from Section 5 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan)

Task Number	Task Description	Status
1	Apply for Phase 4 grant funding from Ecology with Stevens County as Lead Agency.	DONE. MOA signed between Stevens County and WRIA 59 Planning Team to guide Phase 4 process (see Appendix C1)
2	Complete the Framework for Implementation Document (Framework).	DONE and included as Section 3 of this DIP.
3	Following completion of the Framework, incorporate this into an MOA/MOU between Stevens County and Ecology.	THIS TASK IS IN PROGRESS AND HAS BEEN MODIFIED. The Planning Team's decision to pursue establishment of a Water Management Partnership (per Chapter 39.34 RCW) will require an MOA/MOU between Ecology and the Board, and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board. This will be completed in 2006/2007.
4	Outline a scope of work and proposed budget for prioritized WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan obligations.	DONE and included as Section 4 of this DIP.
5	Develop a financial plan to ensure long-range funding of local water resource management within Stevens County.	COMPLETED IN DRAFT and included as Appendix E1 of this DIP.
6	Prioritize and establish schedules for implementation of recommended actions	DONE and included as Section 4 of this DIP.
7	Complete an Implementation Plan per RCWs 90.82.043 and 90.82.048.	DONE. This DIP fulfills the task.
8	Develop a financial plan to ensure long-range funding for updates and implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan beyond Phase 4.	COMPLETED IN DRAFT and included as Appendix E1 of this DIP.

Note: The Task Number is taken from the list in Section 5.2.1 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (November 2004).

4.3.3 Early Implementation Actions

During the early part of 2001, within Phase 2 of Watershed Planning, the Planning Team spent over six months reviewing the water resource issues within WRIA 59. By request of the Planning Team, speakers from universities, technical firms, state and federal agencies assisted with monthly public meetings and workshops to help the Planning Team and local residents gain a deeper understanding of the issues and to help develop strategies for addressing local water resource management.

One of the key issues that kept moving to the forefront of discussion was the need to obtain water resource decisions in a more efficient and timely manner. Applications for new water rights or transfers/changes to current water rights were taking up to ten years or more to process by Ecology and these delays were affecting the local economy. To address this, two early implementation actions were recommended by the Planning Team in the summer of 2001:

1. Create a Stevens County Water Conservancy Board (to process water right changes locally and in a more timely and efficient manner); and,
2. Create a Non-Profit Water Rights Clearinghouse (to provide an outlet, free of charge to the public, for willing buyers and sellers of water rights to list their water rights or pursuit of water rights on a local database.)

Also during Phases 2 and 3 of Watershed Planning in WRIA 59, the Planning Team recommended the following early implementation actions:

3. Water Storage Pre-Construction Feasibility Study for Loon Lake Infiltration Project;
4. Streamlined Adjudication Petition; and,
5. WRIA 59 Instream Flow Study.

These five early implementation actions are summarized below.

4.3.3.1 Early Implementation Action #1 – Develop the Stevens County Water Conservancy Board

The Planning Team expressed the desire to create a local water conservancy board to the Stevens County Commissioners. The Team and Commissioners held public meetings to gain input on the recommendation. The list below summarizes how the Stevens County Water Conservancy Board was established.

- September 6, 2001: 6 - 9 p.m. The Stevens County Commissioners held a special public workshop to gain a better understanding of how water conservancy boards work, and discussed the pros and cons of developing a Stevens County Water Conservancy Board.
- October 4, 2001: 6 - 9 p.m. The Planning Team held a public meeting and asked for additional input regarding the recommendation of developing the water conservancy board.
- December 4, 2001. The Stevens County Commissioners approved and signed a Petition to Create the Stevens County Water Conservancy Board. Once the petition was approved and signed, it was forwarded to the Director of the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) for final approval.
- March 2002. Ecology approved the petition, and by March 2002, the Stevens County Water Conservancy Board was established and had three active board members. Within the same year, the board began processing water right changes for local applicants, with a turn-around time of six months or less.

- January 2006. The Stevens County Water Conservancy Board now consists of five members and two alternates. The Board is now processing in excess of four applications per year.

4.3.3.2 Early Implementation Action #2 – Develop a Non-Profit Water Rights Clearinghouse

The Planning Team recommended this action as an early implementation pilot project. Upon completion of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, the Stevens PUD agreed to take on this responsibility. With adoption of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan in November 2004, the Water Rights Clearinghouse Database was developed and activated by the Stevens PUD in the spring of 2005.

4.3.3.3 Early Implementation Action #3 – Loon Lake Infiltration Project

Following completion of the Phase 2 technical assessment, Assessment Report – Multi-Purpose Water Storage Opportunities in WRIA 59 (GeoEngineers, 2003), the Planning Team recommended that the Stevens PUD (as the project sponsor) apply for water storage preconstruction grant funds from Ecology. The grant supports a study on the feasibility of diverting excess water from the Loon Lake overflow structure and infiltrating the water into an existing County gravel pit or infiltration trenches. This study was identified in the WRIA 59 multi-purpose storage assessment (GeoEngineers, 2003) as the second ranking storage project in the basin (of five projects identified). This project was funded by Ecology in early 2005 and, at the time this DIP was completed (March 20, 2006), the feasibility study is in progress. It is hoped that infiltration of this excess water will enhance recharge to the upper aquifer in the headwaters (i.e. Sheep Creek sub-watershed) of WRIA 59 and also reduce the potential for downstream flooding of the Colville River. To support this project, stream flow gages were installed in January 2006 on: 1) Sheep Creek just upstream of the confluence with Deer Creek; 2) Deer Creek just upstream of the confluence with Sheep Creek; and, 3) on the mainstem of the Colville River at the Valley bridge.. The Stevens PUD intends to operate and maintain these gages into the future. Other local entities have agreed to help with data verification through 2008 and beyond, as funding is available.

4.3.3.4 Early Implementation Action #4 – Adjudication Petition

On October 17, 2005, following two public meetings on the adjudication process, the Planning Team filed a petition (pursuant to RCW 90.03.105) with Ecology to complete an adjudication of water rights and claims in WRIA 59. A copy of the letter of petition is included in Appendix G1. This petition fulfills a component of Water Quantity Recommendation 3(g)ii in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (i.e. the recommendation for Ecology to petition the Legislators to support an adjudication of WRIA 59).

In the petition letter, the Team requested that:

1. Ecology use a streamlined process for the adjudication that demonstrates Ecology is working with the local citizens to support effective and efficient management of the water resources; and,
2. Ecology coordinate the timing of adjudication in conjunction with fulfilling the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan's requests to provide a Watermaster and process a rule change to lift the basin's closures once the WRIA 59 minimum instream flows are established.

It is anticipated that Ecology will begin the WRIA 59 streamlined adjudication in 2007 or 2008 (Table 1C and 1D which follow the main DIP text) with public outreach associated with the adjudication starting in 2006. Between now and the start of the process, the Planning Team plans to form an Adjudication Committee to track and provide input to the process and to assist with public outreach.

4.3.3.5 Early Implementation Action #5 – WRIA 59 Instream Flow Study

In April 2004, the Planning Team made a preliminary recommendation to conduct an instream flow assessment in WRIA 59. This preliminary recommendation was confirmed in August 2005 and supporting actions were included as obligations in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan along with a Roadmap for Implementation (included in Appendix A of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan).

At the time this DIP was completed (March 2006), A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Scope of Work are being finalized by the WRIA 59 Instream Flow Committee, with ongoing assistance from representatives of WDFW, Ecology and the Spokane Tribe who serve on the committee. Copies of the MOU and Scope of Work are included in Appendix G2. The MOU and Scope of Work will provide the ongoing guidance and commitment by all parties to complete the Instream Flow Study as outlined within the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (Water Quantity obligations 1(a)i, 1(a)ii, 3(e)iii, 1(b)ii, 3(e)iii).

Data collection for the instream flow assessment is planned for April through September 2006. Three field teams will perform the flow data measurements on the Colville River and approximately 19 prioritized tributaries. The wetted width method will be used during the data collection process. Each field team will consist of at least one Planning Team volunteer, and one state agency or Spokane Tribe water resource technician. The Spokane Tribe has committed to providing two field staff and two full sets of flow meter field packets. Ecology and WDFW have both committed to providing a field technician to assist on the flow study work. The Planning Team will provide one volunteer for each of the three teams, along with one flow meter field packet. The volunteers, together with the Ecology and WDFW field staff attended a two-day intensive Instream Flow Data Collections Training Course, in September 2005, to prepare for the 2006 Instream Flow Study.

4.4 Agreements, Approvals and Permits

The necessary agreements, approvals and permits required to implement the obligations and recommendations outlined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP will be analyzed on an individual or collective basis, as each project is considered and pursued. At the time this DIP was prepared, the following are being pursued:

- **Administrative Approvals:** This DIP will be reviewed and approved by the Planning Team in accordance with the Phase 4 Operating Procedures (see Appendix C).
- **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs):** These memoranda are written agreements between entities that define roles and responsibilities as follows:
 - A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is a written agreement between parties that defines expectations and enables parties to carry out separate activities in a

coordinated manner. An MOU is used when there is no exchange of funding or resources, but there is a need to document the relationship.

- A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) defines general areas of conditional agreement in a manner that activities conducted by one party depend upon actions of the other party.

There is a current MOA between Stevens County and the Planning Team (Appendix C1) that guides Phase 4. Additional MOAs and / or MOUs will be established to support implementation of WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions including: 1) an MOA or MOU between Ecology and the Board, and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board; 2) other agreements as outlined in the Framework (Section 3 of this DIP); and, 3) an MOU between Ecology, WDFW, Spokane Tribe and the Planning Team to guide the instream flow work (see Appendix G2 for final MOU).

- **Interlocal Agreements:** As detailed in the Framework (Section 3 of this DIP), an interlocal agreement (per Chapter 39.34 RCW) is being pursued by the Planning Team to support local water resources management in WRIA 59 in Phase 4 and beyond.
- **Ordinances and Resolutions:** No ordinances are required to support implementation. The Stevens County Board of County Commissioners will pass resolution on WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan updates and may consider resolutions to support this DIP.
- **Rules:** Following instream flow assessment and negotiation, instream flow rule making is anticipated to update Chapter 173-559 WAC.
- **Permits:** Permits required from federal, state or local agencies to implement WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions will be determined on a case-by-case basis and may require the applicant to go through the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Projects with a federal nexus would require National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and additional compliance measures. Some of the common permits (and issuing agencies) include:
 - Hydraulic permit approval (Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife) – for work that will use, divert, obstruct or change the flow or channel of any State water.
 - Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Washington State Department of Ecology) – needed when federal approval is required for a project.
 - Section 404 Permit (US Army Corps of Engineers) – needed for discharge of dredge and fill below the ordinary high water mark.
 - Water right permit (Washington State Department of Ecology) – for any water use that does not meet the provisions of exempt well water use (e.g., exempt well provisions include stockwatering use and residential use less than 5,000 gallons per day).
 - Dam safety (Washington State Department of Ecology) – for impoundments per Ecology’s specifications.
 - Construction and Land Use Permits (Stevens County) – for construction / building activities, for example along shorelines and within Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARAs).

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The summary schedule for implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions (i.e. the obligations and recommendations listed in Section 4 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan) is summarized below in Sections 5.1 through 5.3, on a year-by-year basis.

A more comprehensive list of the actions to be implemented by start date is presented in the tables immediately following the main text of this DIP. In these tables, obligations are listed prior to recommendations, and the obligations are presented in bold text in the following order:

- Table 1A: Completed Actions (as of March 2006)
- Table 1B: Ongoing / Pre-2006 Actions
- Table 1C: 2006 Actions
- Table 1D: 2007 Actions
- Table 1E: 2008 Actions
- Table 1F: 2009 Actions
- Table 1G: Post 2009 Actions
- Table 1H: Actions with Unspecified Timelines

Also, the lists of actions sorted into tables by implementing entity are included in Appendix A. These lists have been prepared to assist the implementing agencies find their WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan obligations and recommendations within this DIP.

5.1 Implementation 2006

A summary of the implementation obligations and prioritized recommendations scheduled for 2006 is listed below. All recommendations and obligations for 2006, including implementing entities, timelines and interim milestones, and funding mechanisms are included Tables 1B and 1C (which follow the main text of this DIP).

1. **WRIA 59 Instream Flow Study:** Ecology, WDFW, and Spokane Tribe, under an MOU, will work together with and provide technical assistance to the Planning Team, to assess minimum instream flows in WRIA 59, including instream flow data collection and public workshops/outreach during 2006.
2. **Finalize Agreements and Guidance Documents for Governing Structure:** Planning Team will finalize the WMP / Interlocal Agreement and develop an MOA or MOU between Ecology and the Board, and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board for implementation of the governing structure outlined and in accordance with Section 3 of this DIP.
3. **Schedule Updates of WRIA 59 Watershed Plan and DIP:** Planning Team to schedule WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP updates (starting in May 2006).

4. **Apply for Phase 4 Year 2 Funding:** Planning Team, together with Stevens County as current Lead Agency, will apply for second year Phase 4 implementation funds after completion and approval of the DIP.
5. **Instream Flow Program:** (2006 - forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, working together with the pertinent agencies, to pursue funding for and to implement installation of instream flow gages and set up a instream flow monitoring program for the ongoing active water resource management within the watershed.
6. **Lobby Legislature for Adjudication Funding:** For the 2007 – 2009 biennium.
7. Stevens PUD to continue implementation of the non-profit Water Rights Clearinghouse, as a pilot project for at least two years (i.e., July 2005 – July 2007).
8. Stevens County (as current Lead Agency) participate in implementation and oversee updates of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.
9. Stevens County to incorporate applicable WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP information into other County planning processes.
10. Ecology to process water rights in accordance with current and appropriate Washington Water Laws and Regulations.

5.2 Implementation 2007 and 2008

The obligations and prioritized recommendations scheduled for 2007 and 2008 are summarized below. All recommendations and obligations for 2007 - 2008, including implementing entities, timelines and interim milestones, and funding mechanisms are included Tables 1D and 1E (which follow the main text of this DIP).

1. **WRIA 59 Instream Flow Negotiations & Rulemaking:** (2007 forward) Following the completion of the 2006 WRIA 59 instream flow assessment, Ecology will work with the Planning Team, or Board once activated on the instream flow negotiation process and subsequent rulemaking.
2. **Adjudication of WRIA 59 Watershed:** (July 2007 forward): Planning Team, or Board once activated, to work with Department of Ecology in public outreach and in pursuing Legislative funding support for an adjudication of the WRIA 59 Watershed.
3. **Watermaster:** (2007 – forward) Ecology and Planning Team, or Board once activated, to pursue Legislative request to provide a Watermaster for the northeastern counties of Washington State (i.e., Pend Oreille, Stevens, Ferry and possibly Lincoln Counties).
4. **Instream Flow Program:** (2006 - forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, will continue to pursue funding for and implement ongoing Instream Flow Program.
5. **Water storage projects - Preconstruction:** (2008 forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, will pursue funding for and implement preconstruction water storage projects throughout the watershed.

6. **Groundwater projects:** (2007 forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, will pursue funding for and implementation of: (1) Ground Water (GW) Monitoring Projects, and (2) GW Transient Models and/or studies for site specific areas.
7. **Water Quality Projects:** (2008 forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, will coordinate with other local governments to pursue funding for and implement water quality projects outlined in the WRIA 59 Watershed Plan.
8. Planning Team and Stevens County (as current Lead Agency) apply for continued Phase 4 implementation funds.
9. Stevens County (as current Lead Agency) will participate in implementation and oversee updates of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.
10. Stevens County to incorporate applicable WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP information into other County planning processes.
11. Ecology to process water rights in accordance with current and appropriate Washington Water Laws and Regulations.
12. Stevens PUD to continue to implement the non-profit Water Rights Clearinghouse, as a pilot project for at least two years (i.e., July 2005 – July 2007).

5.3 Implementation after 2008

There are a number of prioritized recommended projects and activities that will continue to be carried forward and implemented after 2008, from prior years (see Section 4.3.1 of this DIP). Additional recommendations after 2008, along with details, including implementing entities, timelines and interim milestones, and funding mechanisms are included in Table 1F (2009) and Table 1G (after 2009) (which follows the main text of this DIP.) Prioritized recommendations from Section 4.3.1 that are anticipated to carry forward after 2008 are summarized as follows:

1. **Adjudication of WRIA 59 Watershed:** (July 2007 forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, and Ecology to continue forward with this project.
2. **Watermaster:** (July 2007 forward) Planning Team and Ecology to continue forward with this action.
3. **Instream Flow Program:** (2006 forward) Planning Team, or Board once activate, together with pertinent agencies to continue working forward on this project.
4. **Rule-making for WRIA 59 Instream Flows:** (2007 through 2009)
5. **Water Storage Projects - Construction:** (2009 forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, will pursue funding for and implement construction of multiple water storage projects throughout the watershed.
6. **Groundwater projects:** (2007 forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, will pursue for and implement groundwater related projects.

7. **Water quality projects:** (2008 forward) Planning Team, or Board once activated, will pursue funding for and implement water quality related projects.

5.4 Annual Review of Actions for Implementation

A schedule for WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP updates will be developed in May 2006. In addition, there are actions that will require annual review by the Planning Team (or Water Resource Management Board when established). The following tasks should be included within the annual review and DIP update processes:

1. Review the list of actions from the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan that have unspecified timelines (included in Table 1H of this DIP which is located in the Table 1 series that follows the main text of this DIP) and attempt to establish timelines and / or reconsider the actions and implementing entities. If new timelines / actions / implementing entities are established these should be included into updates of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP as needed. These actions (included in Table 1H of this DIP) also include orphan recommendations (i.e. recommendations that currently have not been claimed by an implementing entity).
2. Revisit WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan recommendations that include a need for annual review. These actions are included as Table 2A (which follows the Table 1 series after the main text of this DIP).
3. Each time the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan is updated, review the list of recommendations in Table 2B.

6.0 FUNDING OPTIONS

In order to implement the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and incorporate adaptive management concepts and continue with local water resources management in accordance with the intent of Chapter 90.82 RCW, annual funding will be required. This section addresses the requirement for the DIP to define “specific funding mechanisms” (per RCW 90.82.043[3]) for implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions. The following funding mechanisms are considered: 1) Phase 4 Implementation grant funds; 2) resources committed by implementing entities; 3) administrative and implementation funding options developed by the Planning Team for Phase 4 and beyond; and, 4) other grant funding.

6.1 Phase 4 Watershed Planning Funds

Phase 4 Watershed Planning Implementation funds provided by the State Legislature include:

- Up to \$100,000 for the first three years of implementation, with a 10% required match (\$11,111 per year). Second year funding is conditioned on the completion of an approved Detailed Implementation Plan.
- At the end of three years, up to \$50,000 for the fourth and fifth years of implementation, with a 10% required match (\$5,556 per year).

Phase 4 Implementation funds will be utilized primarily by the Planning Team or Board (when established) and administered by the Lead Agency (Stevens County or the WMP, when established) to (see Tables 2A and 2B):

1. Complete the WRIA 59 Instream Flow Project;
2. Conduct public outreach to support the WRIA 59 Adjudication Project;
3. Develop and administer the needed local and state agreements to support implementation;
4. Implement the prioritized 2006 through 2009 and beyond projects and activities outlined in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP.
5. Administer and facilitate implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, including:
 - Apply for and administer the annual Phase 4 Watershed Planning grants with Ecology; and,
 - Apply for additional grants to fund implementation actions.

Matching funds will be provided by in-kind goods and services (including volunteer services).

6.2 Resources Committed by Implementing Entities

The implementation tables in Appendix A provide a summary of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan obligations and recommendations and the entities that have committed, by approval of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan, to complete these obligations. The specific funding mechanisms provided by the implementing entities are also summarized on these tables in Appendix

A. No attempt has been made to quantify the value of these commitments. However, the total value is significant. An overview of some of these important funding commitments include:

1. The legislature, through Ecology, has provided funding to help the Planning Team complete the WRIA 59 instream flow assessment.
2. WDFW and Ecology staff will provide technical assistance with instream flow assessment and negotiation at cost to the agencies.
3. Ecology has agreed to proceed with rulemaking for all water bodies where final instream flows have been negotiated in Spring 2007, pending changes in funding and/or resources.
4. Ecology has accepted the petition submitted by the Planning Team on October 17, 2005 per Chapter 90.03.105 RCW to perform an adjudication of the WRIA 59 watershed and intends to do so in 2007 / 2008, pending resource and funding availability. A copy of the petition is included in Appendix G1.
5. Stevens PUD has implemented the WRIA 59 Water Rights Clearinghouse and has committed to evaluating the process every two years, both at the cost of the PUD.
6. Stevens PUD, Stevens County Conservation District, Spokane Tribe, City of Colville, City of Chewelah and City of Kettle Falls have committed substantial funds annually to support the USGS gauge for the Colville River at the Meyers Falls site.
7. Stevens County will incorporate applicable WRIA 59 Watershed Planning information into other County planning processes / documents at the County's cost.
8. Stevens PUD, City of Colville, City of Chewelah and City of Kettle Falls distribute water conservation information to the public at their cost.

6.3 Funding Options for Phase 4 and Beyond

During the fall of 2005, the WRIA 59 DIP DOC Committee developed a list of funding options for the ongoing coordination and implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. This list of funding options was prioritized through an evaluation process of feasibility and attainability considering both the immediate future and implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan over the long-term. A copy of the document recording the funding options is included in Appendix E1 of this DIP for use in future discussions, if needed.

As a result of this evaluation process, the recommendation to establish a working Watershed Management Partnership (WMP) in accordance with RCW 39.34.200 was ranked as the top priority recommendation for funding options. Under this option, the WMP would provide the legal mechanism for administering funds, apply for grants and other funding sources for the ongoing administration and implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. On December 8, 2005, the WRIA 59 Planning Team unanimously approved this recommendation.

6.3.1.1 Estimated Annual Budget

During the evaluation process for funding options, the following estimated annual budget was developed. This budget would provide administrative support for the WRIA 59 Water Resource

Management Board, and ongoing coordination for implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP, as follows:

Low-end estimate: \$100,000 per year (to fund Water Resource Personnel salary, benefits, travel & minimal office support & supplies).

High-end estimate: \$300,000 per year (to fund Water Resource Personnel and support staff salary, benefits, travel, office rent and utilities, support/supplies for the Water Resource Board, and mileage reimbursement for WRIA 59 Water Resource Board members).

6.3.1.2 *Agreements for Implementing Funding Structure*

During the development of the funding options, the DIP DOC Committee and Planning Team reviewed and identified necessary agreements needed to guide the selected funding structure for implementing the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP, as follows:

1. **MOA/MOU with Ecology:** The MOA/MOU outlined in Section 5 of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan would still be needed for implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP. However, with establishment of the WMP (see Section 3 of this DIP), the MOA/MOU will now be between the Ecology and the Board, and/or the WMP on behalf of the Board, rather than an MOA between Ecology and Stevens County (as Lead Agency).⁴
2. **Additional Agreements (MOAs or MOUs):** Additional agreements may be needed to help guide the process of implementation. These options are outlined in the DIP Framework (see Section 3 of this DIP).

6.4 **Review of Grant Funding Sources**

In order to aid in the implementation of this DIP, specifically for those obligations and recommendations that will not be funded through Phase 4, a list of other funding sources was prepared as a technical memorandum (Golder Associates, 2006). The funding sources detailed in the technical memorandum are summarized on Table 1 in Appendix E2. The most common additional funding sources include:

- Specific grants that may be available through the Washington State Departments of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife and Health. These will vary over time.
- Federal funding sources for monitoring, pollution prevention and control, watershed and drinking water source protection, wetlands and wildlife. These funding sources are compiled in EPA's *Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection* (EPA, 2003).
- Centennial Clean Water 319 Funds available through the Washington State Departments of Ecology.

⁴ The wording of this action will need to be reviewed during the next update of the Watershed Plan, to make the wording of the Watershed Plan consistent with this DIP.

- The Northwest Power and Conservation Council funding of habitat restoration projects and public involvement and education through the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA).
- Fundraising by the Planning Team.
- The WMP or Board (when established) may consider being structured as a non-profit organization to allow for additional funding opportunities.

7.0 COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANNING ENTITIES

This section of the DIP addresses the requirement for the Planning Team to “consult with other entities planning in the watershed management area and identify and seek to eliminate any activities or policies that are duplicative or inconsistent” (per RCW 90.82.043[4]). In addition, this section reports the response (per RCW 90.82.048[3]) from the Washington State Department of Health (WDOH) regarding coordination between water system planning and Watershed Planning (per Chapter 90.82 RCW).

An overview of the planning activities in the WRIA 59 watershed are included in Appendix H of this DIP. Table 5 (on page 47 of this DIP) lists the planning activities and current contacts.

7.1 Coordination in First Year Phase 4

The following activities associated with preparation and implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP constitute consultation in the form of coordination between all the entities involved in planning within the Colville River Watershed (i.e. the watershed management area):

1. Letters and forms sent to all implementing entities (i.e., entities committed by the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan to implement obligations and recommendations) during preparation of this DIP requesting information on implementation timelines, milestones, funding and a description of similar projects.
2. DIP DOC Committee, Planning Team and public review time provided on and included in this DIP (see Appendix J for response to comment on this DIP).
3. Attendance of local, state and federal government representatives and citizens at WRIA 59 Planning Team, DIP DOC Committee, Administrative Committee and Instream Flow Committee meetings.
4. Response from WDOH (Deana Taylor, WDOH Regional Planner, via email 110305) stating that WDOH has compiled the annual list of water system plans and plan updates to be reviewed per RCW 90.82.048[3] and that WDOH nor any other state agency has said that there needs to be more coordination between WDOH planning and watershed planning in the WRIA 59 watershed.
5. The strong link between Stevens County Comprehensive Planning and WRIA 59 Watershed Planning that is facilitated by the active involvement of the Stevens County Commissioners and Stevens County Land Services staff.
6. The link between Watershed Planning in WRIA 59 and in the adjacent watersheds that are planning under RCW 90.82, i.e., the Little Spokane and Middle Spokane Watersheds (WRIAs 55/57) and the Lower Spokane Watershed (WRIA 54), that is facilitated by the active involvement of the Stevens County Commissioners and Stevens County Land Services staff.
7. The link between Stevens County Water Conservancy Board and Stevens County Conservation District has been facilitated by the active involvement of Conservancy Board members and District representatives.

Table 5 Summary of and Contacts for WRIA 59 Planning Efforts

Plan / Process	Agency / Planning Entity	Current Contact (as of March 2006)
WRIA 59 Watershed Planning (Chapter 90.82 RCW)	WRIA 59 Planning Team (or WMP when established)	Linda Kiefer, Watershed Planning Project Manager Tel: 509-685-2832 Email: lkiefer@co.stevens.wa.us
WRIA 54 Watershed Planning (Chapter 90.82 RCW)	WRIA 54 Planning Unit / Spokane County Lead Agency	Bill Gilmour, Watershed Coordinator. Tel: 509-477-7260 Email: bgilmour@spokanecounty.org
WRIA 55/57 Watershed Planning (Chapter 90.82 RCW)	WRIA 55/57 Planning Unit / Spokane County Lead Agency	Reanette Boese, Watershed Coordinator. Tel: 509-477-7678 Email: RBoese@spokanecounty.org
Comprehensive Planning	Stevens County Land Services	Clay White, Planning Director Tel: 509-684-8325 Email: cwhite@co.stevens.wa.us
Stevens County Planning	Stevens County Board of County Commissioners	Merrill Ott, District 2 Stevens County Commissioner Tel: 509-684-3751 Email: Commissioners@co.stevens.wa.us
Water System Planning / Wellhead Protection Planning	Washington Department of Health	Deana Taylor, Regional Planner Tel: 509-456-5067 Email: Deana.Taylor@doh.wa.gov
WRIA 59 Municipal Water Providers	Stevens PUD	Dick Price, General Manager / Engineer Tel: 509-233-2534 Email: pudstct1@ix.netcom.com
Instream Flows	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Sandy Dotts, Watershed Stewardship Team Biologist Tel: 509-684-2031 Email: dottssrd@dfw.wa.gov
Instream Flows	Washington Department of Ecology	Jamie Short, Watershed Technician Tel: 509-329-3411 Email: jsho461@ecy.wa.gov
Water Rights	Washington Department of Ecology	Keith Stoffel, Water Resources Regional Lead Tel: 509-329-3464 Email: ksto461@ecy.wa.gov
Colville River Watershed Total Daily Maximum Loads (TMDLs)	Washington Department of Ecology	Karin Baldwin, TMDL Lead Tel: 509-329-3472 Email: kbal461@ecy.wa.gov
Colville National Forest TMDLs	US Forest Service	Albert Wasson, Hydrologist Tel: 509-684-7213 Email: awasson@fs.fed.us
WRIA 59 Water Quality Monitoring	Stevens County Conservation District	Charlie Kessler, Water Quality Coordinator Tel: 509- 685-0937 Email: ckessler@co.stevens.wa.us
Forest Practices Act (Chapter 76.09 RCW)	Washington Department of Natural Resources	Robert Anderson Tel: 509- 684-7474 Email: robert.anderson@wadnr.gov
Intermountain Subbasin Planning	Northwest Power and Conservation Council	Stacy Horton Tel: 509-623-4376 Email: shorton@nwcouncil.org
Water Rights Change Application Processing	Stevens County Conservancy Board	Wes McCart, Chair Tel: 509-258-4041 Email: wpmccart@juno.com

7.2 Coordination during subsequent years in Phase 4 and Beyond Phase 4

The coordination needed to avoid duplicative or inconsistent policies and activities during subsequent years of Phase 4 Watershed Planning Implementation will be achieved by the following:

1. Continued local, state, federal and tribal involvement in regular WRIA 59 Planning Team and Committee meetings.
2. Following establishment of the Watershed Management Partnership (WMP), members of the WMP and the Water Resources Board are anticipated to represent or be aware of the various other planning processes on-going in WRIA 59.
3. Regular WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan and DIP updates as described in Section 1.4 of this DIP.
4. Continued public outreach (as described in Section 1.5 of this DIP).
5. Completion of WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan actions that require coordination between local, state, federal and tribal agencies and require public outreach (e.g., instream flow study, instream flow negotiation, instream flow rulemaking, water rights adjudication, feasibility studies and implementation to support water storage projects).
6. Keeping up to date with work being done by the other entities planning in the WRIA 59 watershed (see Table 5 on page 47 of this DIP and the text in Appendix H).

7.3 Other Planning Processes

Watershed Planning in WRIA 59 is one of a number of planning programs and processes that are on-going in the local and regional area. This section identifies the other planning processes that are relevant to WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan Implementation in an effort to educate the reader, to identify opportunities for collaboration and to avoid duplication of efforts. These planning processes and contact personnel are listed on Table 5 (see page 41 of this DIP). An illustration of the other programs and processes in relation to implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan is presented on Figure 3. An overview of each of the planning programs and processes identified on Table 5 (see page 47 of this DIP) is included in Appendix H.

In development of this Detailed Implementation Plan, other planning efforts have been coordinated through the participation of Planning Team members. The Planning Team includes members who are working on County Comprehensive Planning, water system planning, water quality monitoring and TMDL studies and implementation plans and on forestry issues. Participation of these Planning Team members assures that this DIP is compatible with other planning efforts. This is also the primary mechanism to avoid duplication and inconsistencies in implementation of the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan (per RCW 90.82.043[4]).

Insert Figure 3 here

8.0 PLANNED FUTURE USE OF INCHOATE MUNICIPAL WATER RIGHTS

This section of the DIP meets the requirement of RCW 90.82.048 [1]and [2] for the Planning Team to address the planned future use of inchoate municipal water rights, including how these rights will be used “to meet the projected needs identified in the watershed plan, and how the use of these rights will be addressed when implementing instream flow strategies identified in the watershed plan”.

8.1 Definition of Inchoate Municipal Water Rights

Under current law, municipal water rights are not subject to relinquishment (per RCW 90.14.140(2)(d)). An inchoate municipal water right is that portion of a municipal water right that has not been put to beneficial use but is in good standing (in accordance with RCW 90.03.330(3)).

Municipal water rights are water rights held by entities that supply water for municipal purposes. Per RCW 90.03.015 (4), municipal water use is defined as:

“..beneficial use of water: (a) For residential purposes through fifteen or more residential service connections or for providing residential use of water for a nonresidential population that is, on average, at least twenty-five people for at least sixty days a year; (b) for governmental or governmental proprietary purposes by a city, town, public utility district, county, sewer district, or water district; or (c) indirectly for the purposes in (a) or (b) of this subsection through the delivery of treated or raw water to a public water system for such use. If water is beneficially used under a water right for the purposes listed in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection, any other beneficial use of water under the right generally associated with the use of water within a municipality is also for "municipal water supply purposes," including, but not limited to, beneficial use for commercial, industrial, irrigation of parks and open spaces, institutional, landscaping, fire flow, water system maintenance and repair, or related purposes. If a governmental entity holds a water right that is for the purposes listed in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection, its use of water or its delivery of water for any other beneficial use generally associated with the use of water within a municipality is also for "municipal water supply purposes," including, but not limited to, beneficial use for commercial, industrial, irrigation of parks and open spaces, institutional, landscaping, fire flow, water system maintenance and repair, or related purposes.”

Per RCW 90.03.550, beneficial uses of water under a municipal water supply purposes water right may include:

“water withdrawn or diverted under such a right and used for:

- 1. Uses that benefit fish and wildlife, water quality, or other instream resources or related habitat values; or*
- 2. Uses that are needed to implement environmental obligations called for by a watershed plan approved under Chapter 90.82 RCW, or a comprehensive watershed plan adopted under RCW 90.54.040(1) after September 9, 2003, a federally approved habitat conservation plan prepared in response to the listing of a species as being endangered or threatened under the federal endangered species act, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq., a hydropower license of the federal energy regulatory commission, or a comprehensive irrigation district management plan.”*

8.2 Inchoate Municipal Water Rights in WRIA 59

In May 2005, the Planning Team sent letters to all Group A water suppliers in WRIA 59 inviting them to attend the June Planning Team meeting. At the June meeting, the suppliers attending the meeting were introduced to the Watershed Planning process and were invited to assist the Planning Team in compiling and reviewing information on future water supply needs. In October 2005, the Planning Team sent a second letter to all Group A water systems asking them to confirm their status as municipal water providers and provide information on current and future projected water use, inchoate rights and if they had sufficient inchoate rights to provide water to their anticipated service population in year 2025. A copy of the letter and form sent is included in Appendix I.

Responses were received and compiled from seventeen (17) municipal water providers (see Table 6 on page 52 of this DIP). Current and future service areas and inchoate rights for eleven of the providers are illustrated on Figure 4 (see page 53 of this DIP). These eleven providers include the ten largest water providers plus the Stevens PUD Echo Estates system (which is the 13th largest provider of the systems that responded). Inchoate rights are quantified as the difference between the estimated year 2025 water use and the actual year 2004 water use.

With reference to Table 6 (see page 52 of this DIP), concerns regarding inchoate rights to meet anticipated year 2025 needs were identified as follows:

- The City of Chewelah's South Water System identified that their current inchoate water rights are not anticipated to be sufficient to supply water to the service area in 2025. To address this concern, the City of Chewelah has applied for a new water right for 500 acre-feet per year (1,600 gpm) to increase available supply for the existing service area and for the urban growth area around the City.
- The City of Chewelah's North Water System identified that 258 acre-ft per year of their 337 acre-ft per year of water rights are conditioned to the Chewelah Creek adjudication (Oct. 1932) and existing adjudicated water rights. If at such time flows in the North Fork of Chewelah Creek are not adequate to satisfy those senior downstream water right holders (2.37 cfs), the City of Chewelah's groundwater well will be subject to regulation. Flow monitoring by the City of Chewelah as required by Ecology indicates low flows of 4.17 cfs in August of 2004 and 3.7 cfs in August of 2005 in the North Fork of Chewelah Creek. The City of Chewelah is currently exploring options to address this concern.
- The City of Chewelah's North Water System identified that they have insufficient instantaneous flow rights to supply their master plan build-out. The City of Chewelah is currently addressing this issue. Water Right Application G329529 for 1,000 gpm, dated 1993, is currently on file with Ecology.
- The Stevens PUD's Jump-Off-Joe water system currently has insufficient water rights to meet demand. The Stevens PUD has applied for a water rights transfer to move 30 acre-feet per year from the Stevens PUD's Deer Lake system to the Jump-Off-Joe system to meet current and future demand to year 2025.

**TABLE 6
INCHOATE WATER RIGHTS IN WRIA 59**

Municipal Water Provider in WRIA 59	Water System ID#	Contact	Maximum Existing Water Rights as of 2005	Year 2000 Actual Use	Year 2004 Actual Use	Year 2025 Estimated Use	Estimated Inchoate Water Rights (as of 1/1/2005)	Are the existing water rights adequate to support future growth for next 20 years and beyond, per Comp. Plan ? (YES or NO) If NO, please explain action plan.	Comments / Action
			(Acre-Feet per Year)	(Acre-Feet per Year)	(Acre-Feet per Year)	(Acre-Feet per Year)	(Acre-Feet per Year)		
City of Colville	14200 J	Dennis Ferguson	2240	1516	1476	2122	764	YES	Consumption steady over last 5 years due to conservation. 20 year projected water use takes conservation into account.
City of Kettle Falls	38400 4	Joel Gassaway, Supt.	4509	1480	1531	1923	2978	YES	
City of Chewelah - South	12750B	Robin Hegney, Water Supt.	966	848	820	1098	146	NO - existing water rights are not anticipated to be sufficient to supply water to the service area in 2025.	The City of Chewelah has applied for a new water right for 500 acre-feet per year (1,600 gpm) to increase available supply for the existing service area and to supply the growth management area around the City.
City of Chewelah - North	09156 3	Robin Hegney, Water Supt.	337	69	105	263	232	YES - so long as the system able to use existing water rights year-round. NO - if the system has to stop use of 285 AF which is conditioned to N. F. Chewelah Creek minimum flow of 2.3 cfs.	258 acre-feet per year of the 337 acre-feet per year is conditioned to flows in N. F. Chewelah Creek (minimum 2.3 cfs). Also the same water right (Cert. 89) has insufficient Qi to meet master plan build-out Maximum Daily Demand (MDD). The City is currently addressing these issues. Water Right Application G329529 for 1,000 gpm, dated 1993, is currently on file with Ecology.
Stevens PUD - Loon Lake	48250 6	Larry Isaak, Mgr.	624	189	270	374	354	YES	
Stevens PUD - Deer Lake	93380 X	Larry Isaak, Mgr.	625	173	188	225	437	YES	The PUD is applying to move 30 AF from Deer Lake to Jump Off Joe. The SW rights are back-up for the groundwater rights.
Stevens PUD - Waitts Lake	91130 8	Larry Isaak, Mgr.	423	69	70	100	353	YES	
Stevens PUD - Addy		Larry Isaak, Mgr.	269.6	49	51	71	218.6	YES	
Stevens PUD - Jump Off Joe	37165T	Larry Isaak, Mgr.	28	33	34	42	-6	NO	The PUD is applying to move 30 AF from Deer Lake to Jump Off Joe. If application is approved, there will be enough water rights for 20 years.
Stevens PUD - Valley	05520 F	Larry Isaak, Mgr.	358	26	32	38	326	YES	
Arden Hills	02885T	Shirley Moser, Secretary	52	17	16.25	24	35.75	YES	
Corbett Creek	29790 V	Gary Thomas, Operator	49	?	16.9	17	32.1	YES	38 connections in use and 49 approved (WFI).
Stevens PUD - Echo Estates	02590 3	Larry Isaak, Mgr.	32	10	6	15	26	YES	
Tiger Tracts	29801 6	Gary Thomas, Operator	25	?	13.73	14	11.27	YES	34 connections in use and 34 approved (WFI).
Christensen	12910K	Alroy Christensen, Owner	claim	2.54	2.98	3	0	YES	No additional users will be added to this system. The system current supports 12 residences and 4 businesses.
Solar Pines	39268 L	George Wallace, President.						NA	
Gillette / Lake Thomas	FS024 8	Lou Janke, Facilities Engineer	<5.6	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0	YES	This is a transient non-community system that uses <5,000 gpd (5.6 AF/vr).

Insert Figure 4 here

8.3 Opportunities for Future Agreements

The municipal inchoate water rights within the WRIA 59 Watershed were researched and quantities identified by the Planning Team for those municipal systems which responded. In reviewing and discussing the inchoate water rights, along with the anticipated growth for the watershed, the following statements were developed by the participating municipal suppliers and confirmed by the Planning Team:

1. Municipal water suppliers have the responsibility to plan beyond the 20 to 25 year growth estimates. The 20-year planning estimates used in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan serve as short- and mid-range range planning strategies. Municipal water suppliers generally plan for water supplies and use up to and beyond 50-year periods. Thus municipal water suppliers within the watershed have at this time committed to reserve any inchoate water rights available beyond the year 2025 for future growth of those service areas.
2. In the future, as the need arises, the Planning Team or Water Resource Management Board may discuss other possible uses of inchoate water rights. For example, if future water needs out-weigh the available water rights for any of the WRIA 59 municipalities, the elected officials for those agencies may meet and consider the development of agreements for possible sharing of excess water rights to help meet the needs of those with limited supplies. Decisions on any recommendations regarding inchoate water rights would be made by the appropriate elected officials in office at that time.

8.4 Use of Inchoate Water Rights to Address Instream Flow Strategies

The WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan outlines two key recommendations for early implementation to help assist with establishing and maintaining local active and cooperative water resource management. Those two recommendations are:

1. Perform an instream flow study in 2006, and set negotiated minimum instream flows on the Colville River and its tributaries through rule making; and,
2. Perform a streamlined adjudication of the water rights and claims in WRIA 59.

At the time this DIP was finalized (March 2006), neither of these two recommended actions has been completed, and thus, any possible recommendations to address instream flows strategies with existing inchoate water rights are considered premature at this time.

However, the preliminary recommendations for future use of inchoate water rights pertaining to future water needs through and beyond 2025 have been identified in the discussion in Section 8.3. Future water supply planning efforts by the Planning Team or the WRIA 59 Water Resource Management Board (when established) and local elected officials will consider the prioritized list of beneficial uses identified in the WRIA 59 Colville River Watershed Plan. It is envisioned that the Planning Team or Board, whichever is in existence at the time, will serve as a forum for discussion and debate, and will make recommendations to the appropriate elected officials as to the use of inchoate water rights when implementing instream flow strategies.

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