

# **Executive Summary**

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*The Watershed Plan provides a “road map” developed under local leadership.*

The Yakima River Basin Watershed Planning Unit was formed in 1998 to develop a comprehensive watershed management plan for the Yakima River Basin. The Planning Unit represents local governments, citizens and landowners, irrigation districts, conservation districts, State agencies and others. With assistance from the Tri-County Water Resources Agency (TCWRA), the Planning Unit is pleased to present this Watershed Management Plan for the Yakima River Basin. The Watershed Plan provides a “road map” for maintaining and improving the Basin’s economic base, planning responsibly for expected growth in population, managing water resources for the long-term, and protecting the Basin’s natural resources and fish runs.

This Watershed Plan was developed under local leadership, using a grant from the State of Washington under the provisions of the Watershed Management Act (Chapter 90.82 RCW). During the four year period for Plan development, landowners, local governments, the Yakama Nation and state and federal agencies have continued to work on improving watershed conditions throughout the Yakima Basin. This planning process provides additional support and focus for many of these ongoing activities.

The Plan covers the entire Yakima Basin (Exhibit ES-1), with the exception of the Yakama Nation Reservation. As requested by the Yakama Nation, the Planning Unit has refrained from planning with respect to the Reservation. In regards to the remainder of the Basin, the primary emphasis of this planning process has been on the mainstem Yakima and Naches River Systems, where water users rely heavily on the federal Yakima Irrigation Project. Tributary subbasins are treated in less detail, and may benefit from additional planning efforts in the future, guided by local residents and their elected officials.

## **Objectives for Water Resources Management in the Yakima Basin**

*The Yakima River Basin Watershed Planning Unit identified seven goals.*

The Yakima River Basin Watershed Planning Unit identified seven goals for balanced management of water resources in the Yakima Basin. These are:

- Improve the reliability of surface water supply for irrigation use;



- Provide for growth in municipal, rural domestic and industrial demand;
- Improve instream flows for all uses with emphasis on improving fish habitat;
- Maintain properly functioning habitat and enhance degraded habitat;
- Protect, improve and sustain ground water quantity and pumping levels of aquifers for the benefit of current and future use;
- Protect surface and ground water from contamination;
- Maintain economic prosperity by providing an adequate water supply for all uses.

*The actions recommended were selected to ensure all seven objectives are addressed.*

The actions considered and recommended by the Planning Unit were carefully selected to ensure all of these seven objectives are addressed as a joint program.

## **Water Supply and Flow Management**

The Planning Unit recommends a strategy for surface water management and a strategy for ground water management.

### **Surface Water Management**

Most of the water used in the agricultural sector within the Yakima Basin comes from surface water resources. The Yakima Irrigation Project, managed by the federal Bureau of Reclamation, provides the largest share of surface water to farmers in areas served by the mainstem Yakima and Naches River systems, and also provides water to the City of Yakima and some other uses. The mainstem system is the primary focus of the surface water management section of this Plan. Managing this system to provide adequate and reliable water supplies and to provide stream flows needed by fish species presents an on-going challenge.

*The Watershed Planning Unit identified two key issues with respect to surface water: reliability of supply and stream flow.*

These two issues are closely related, and managing them jointly presents a key challenge for the Yakima Basin. To meet this challenge, the Planning Unit identified and reviewed three alternative approaches to managing surface water resources. These included reliance on water-use efficiency and transfers, medium storage enhancement, and major storage enhancement.

***Only a major enhancement of the Basin's water storage capacity can offer the needed improvements in water supply reliability, while simultaneously permitting significant improvements in stream flow management.***

***Substantial investment in infrastructure is needed to provide significant, long term benefits for the region's residents, the regional and state economy, and endangered fish.***

***The preferred alternative is consistent with, and supportive of YRBWEP.***

The Planning Unit recommends Alternative I-1, "Major Storage Enhancement, with Targeted Improvements in Water Use Efficiency and Additional Actions." Only a major enhancement of the Basin's water storage capacity can offer the needed improvements in water supply reliability, while simultaneously permitting significant improvements in stream flow management. Potential environmental impacts associated with storage enhancement are very reasonable, in comparison with the benefits. Storage sites are available that are either offstream or involve enlargement of facilities at existing storage sites. Therefore, enhancement of the Basin's storage capacity will not involve new blockage of salmon runs. Under this Alternative, stored water should not be used to expand irrigation beyond those lands already entitled to water from the Yakima Irrigation Project.

The major storage alternative will be expensive, with estimates ranging from \$1.07 billion to \$2.58 billion, depending on the mix of projects involved. However, the Planning Unit believes that substantial investment in the Basin's water resources infrastructure is needed to provide significant, long term benefits for the region's residents, the regional and state economy, and endangered fish. A critical element in implementing this approach will be seeking the necessary funding, from a combination of federal, state and local sources.

A number of individual storage projects were identified that could be combined in implementing the recommended alternative. Projects that have been proposed at various times include Black Rock Reservoir, Wymer Reservoir, enlargement of the existing Bumping Lake, and modifications to existing facilities at Kachess and Cle Elum Lakes. The costs and benefits vary for these different projects. The Planning Unit does not intend to select or recommend any one project site. Further work will be needed by the various organizations involved in moving forward on storage initiatives, to refine information on the feasibility, permitting, cost, funding sources and other factors.

With regard to water use efficiency, transfers, and other surface water management actions, the preferred alternative is intended to be consistent with, and supportive of the federal Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project (YRBWEP). The preferred alternative includes extensive modifications to

irrigation systems to improve water use efficiency and reduce diversions. However, as shown by the analysis in this Plan document, the water-use efficiency measures and other provisions of YRBWEP cannot by themselves meet the challenge of improving water supply reliability and instream flows simultaneously. To do this, additional storage capacity is also needed.

Because of its lead role in managing storage projects and funding water-use efficiency under YRBWEP, the Bureau of Reclamation will be a major partner with local governments and irrigation districts in implementing the recommended alternative.

The State of Washington, through its respective agencies, should also work collaboratively with the other involved parties to help focus and carry out the recommended alternative. Governor Gary Locke has indicated support for enhanced storage in the Yakima Basin on several occasions. Focused State support, coordinated across agencies, will be essential in carrying through the recommended alternative.

At the outset of the watershed planning process, the Initiating Governments (TCWRA) determined that the plan would not involve recommending minimum instream flows be adopted into State law. The primary reason was that target flows established by the U.S. Congress under YRBWEP were already in place for the mainstem system, and are used in operating the Bureau of Reclamation facilities.

This decision was revisited periodically during the planning process. In response to the availability of new funding (\$300,000) for setting instream flows in year 2001, the TCWRA and Planning Unit again considered this issue. It was deemed that the amount of funding available and the time frame required by the State (completion concurrent with completion of this Watershed Plan) were inadequate to enter into this arena. The original decision was therefore confirmed.

## **Ground Water Management**

Although the largest quantities of water used in the Yakima Basin are from surface sources, ground water is a key source of supply for many municipal, industrial and domestic uses. In addition, ground water serves as either a primary or supplemental supply for irrigation in many areas, and is

particularly important in some tributary subbasins that do not have access to the mainstem Yakima Irrigation Project. Ground water and surface water resources may be interconnected in some locations, which gives rise to management challenges.

At this time a major study of the ground water systems of the Yakima Basin is underway, under the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement among Ecology, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Yakama Nation. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is carrying out this study, which is expected to be completed in year 2007.

The Watershed Planning Unit recognizes that detailed planning for ground water would be premature prior to completion of the USGS study. Therefore the alternatives defined and evaluated for management of ground water resources are very general at this time, and focus on providing policy direction for management of ground water after the USGS study is completed. The Planning Unit defined four alternative approaches to managing ground water resources. These alternatives address issuance of new water rights only. Existing water rights are not affected and will continue to be covered under the provisions of existing State law. The alternatives range from extensive development of new ground water supplies to prohibition on development of new supplies.

*Ground water alternatives address issuance of new water rights only. Existing water rights are not affected.*

*Alternative II-2 strikes an appropriate balance between the need for water supply, the need to protect the Basin's ground water resources, and the need to manage stream flows.*

*Ground water alone cannot meet the Planning Unit's objectives. Enhancement of surface water storage is also needed.*

The Planning Unit recommends Alternative II-2, "Limit New Ground Water Development to Selected Uses," as the preferred alternative. This alternative strikes an appropriate balance between the need for water supply the need to protect the Basin's ground water resources for long-term, sustainable uses, and the need to manage stream flows in those areas where surface and ground waters are interconnected.

Ground water alone cannot meet the Planning Unit's objectives with regard to water supply and economic prosperity. Therefore, this recommendation is made with the recognition that enhancement of surface water storage is also needed (see above).

In areas served by the Yakima Irrigation Project the Planning Unit identifies a preference for meeting the need for agricultural irrigation from surface water supplies while reserving new development of ground water for other uses,

including but not limited to growth in municipal, industrial and domestic needs<sup>1</sup>. There are two main reasons for this recommendation. First, water needed for these purposes must be of high quality, and treatment to meet state and federal drinking water standards is typically more costly for surface water than for ground water. Second, the quantities required for municipal, industrial and domestic uses are small in comparison with agricultural needs. Since the Basin's aquifers may be subject to depletion if over-pumped, reserving ground water for these purposes can contribute to long-term viability of the ground water resource.

Conditions in tributary subbasins without access to Yakima Irrigation Project water are different, and separate criteria will need to be developed locally, to fit local needs for new supplies in these areas.

The most likely means of implementing this alternative would be adoption of rules by the Department of Ecology defining the criteria for issuance of new ground water rights. Any rules adopted should specifically identify the areas where differing criteria will apply, since these criteria will be different for areas with access to Yakima Irrigation Project water, compared with tributary subbasins. Due to Ecology's obligations under the Memorandum of Agreement discussed above, this approach cannot be fully developed or implemented until the USGS study of Yakima Basin ground water resources is completed (i.e. after 2007).

*The recommended alternative also includes management techniques to prevent long term declines in ground water levels.*

The recommended alternative also includes management techniques to prevent long term declines in ground water levels. This includes data collection and management; attention to water-use efficiency; enforcement action against unauthorized uses; use of voluntary water rights transfers; and avoidance of pumping practices that would deplete aquifers over the long term.

### **Environmental Enhancement (Non-Flow Elements)**

This Plan also addresses additional environmental enhancement actions. Key topics in this regard include surface water quality, ground water quality, and fish habitat conditions. For these topics, "alternatives" were not defined as

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<sup>1</sup> Other uses, such as stock watering, dairies, frost protection, and environmental uses also need attention.

for water supply and flow management (see above). This is because the various actions described for improvement of water quality and fish habitat generally are not mutually exclusive. Instead, a comprehensive environmental enhancement program can consist of many interrelated actions. The ability to carry out these actions depends largely on the availability of funding, staffing and other resources.

### **Surface Water Quality Strategy**

The Planning Unit identified a wide range of actions related to improvement of surface water quality. Collectively, these address forest practices; impacts from agriculture; municipal and industrial stormwater management; gravel mining; impacts of recreation sites; wastewater treatment plants; and management of water storage facilities and ground water. In addition, the Surface Water Quality Strategy identifies actions involving coordination of agencies engaged in water quality activities; improving the information base for water quality decisions; and addressing water-quality standards to ensure they reflect natural background conditions.

*The Planning Unit identified six priority actions for surface water quality.*

Within this overall context, the Planning Unit identified six priority actions for surface water quality:

- Improve irrigation management;
- Improve crop land management;
- Address livestock impacts;
- Improve interagency coordination;
- Improve understanding of water-quality cause-and-effect relationships; and,
- Expand water-quality monitoring activities.

The Planning Unit recommends that the Surface Water Quality Strategy be used by local governments, private sector organizations, and State agencies as they propose and fund activities to improve water quality.

### **Management of Ground Water Quality**

As noted above, many communities in the Yakima Basin rely on ground water for their drinking water supplies. In general, the large and medium-sized public water systems have the ability to adequately manage and protect ground water quality as it pertains to their supplies. However, small water systems

and individual households more susceptible to problems from ground water contamination. Therefore, the Watershed Plan emphasizes protection of ground water supplies located outside the service areas of large water systems.

***Six management objectives were identified for ground water quality.***

Six management objectives were identified, with specific actions listed under each one. The six objectives are:

1. Improve public understanding and awareness of issues related to drinking water quality;
2. Assess susceptibility of ground water supplies to contamination on a regional basis;
3. Improve ability to detect and monitor impacts to ground water supplies;
4. Improve local wellhead protection programs;
5. Minimize impacts of land use activities on ground water supplies; and,
6. Clean up sources of ground water contamination.

Assuming limited resources will be available to fully implement the ground water quality strategy Objectives 1 and 2 were assigned the highest priority; Objectives 3 and 4 have a medium priority; and Objectives 5 and 6 have the lowest priority. The lead implementer of the ground water strategy is envisioned to be local health districts in each county, subject to their funding resources, staff availability, and competing priorities involving public health.

### **Fish Habitat Enhancement**

***Five objectives for protection and enhancement of fish habitat were identified.***

The Planning Unit developed a fish habitat enhancement strategy providing a prioritized approach and list of actions for consideration by the Yakima Basin Lead Entity for salmon recovery and by local governments, state agencies and other organizations as they propose and fund habitat-related activities. Five objectives for protection and enhancement of fish habitat were identified in the following priority order:

1. Protect existing high-quality aquatic environments;
2. Protect and enhance fish migration corridors;
3. Enhance downstream reaches and connect associated floodplains in tributary and mainstem reaches to benefit fish production;

4. Prioritize enhancement of damaged aquatic habitats that are still functional; and,
5. Protect existing habitat conditions from further degradation.

In addition, three programmatic objectives were identified, without assignment of priorities:

- Improve watershed-wide information base;
- Focus on habitat condition to measure the effectiveness of habitat enhancement actions; and,
- Ensure water quality and habitat standards reflect natural regional conditions.

A range of specific actions were identified to contribute towards each of these eight objectives.

*This habitat strategy can be integrated with project review undertaken by the local Lead Entity for salmon recovery.*

The watershed plan provides an implementation framework describing how this habitat strategy can be integrated with project review undertaken by the local Lead Entity for salmon recovery, and with local and state regulatory and non-regulatory programs.

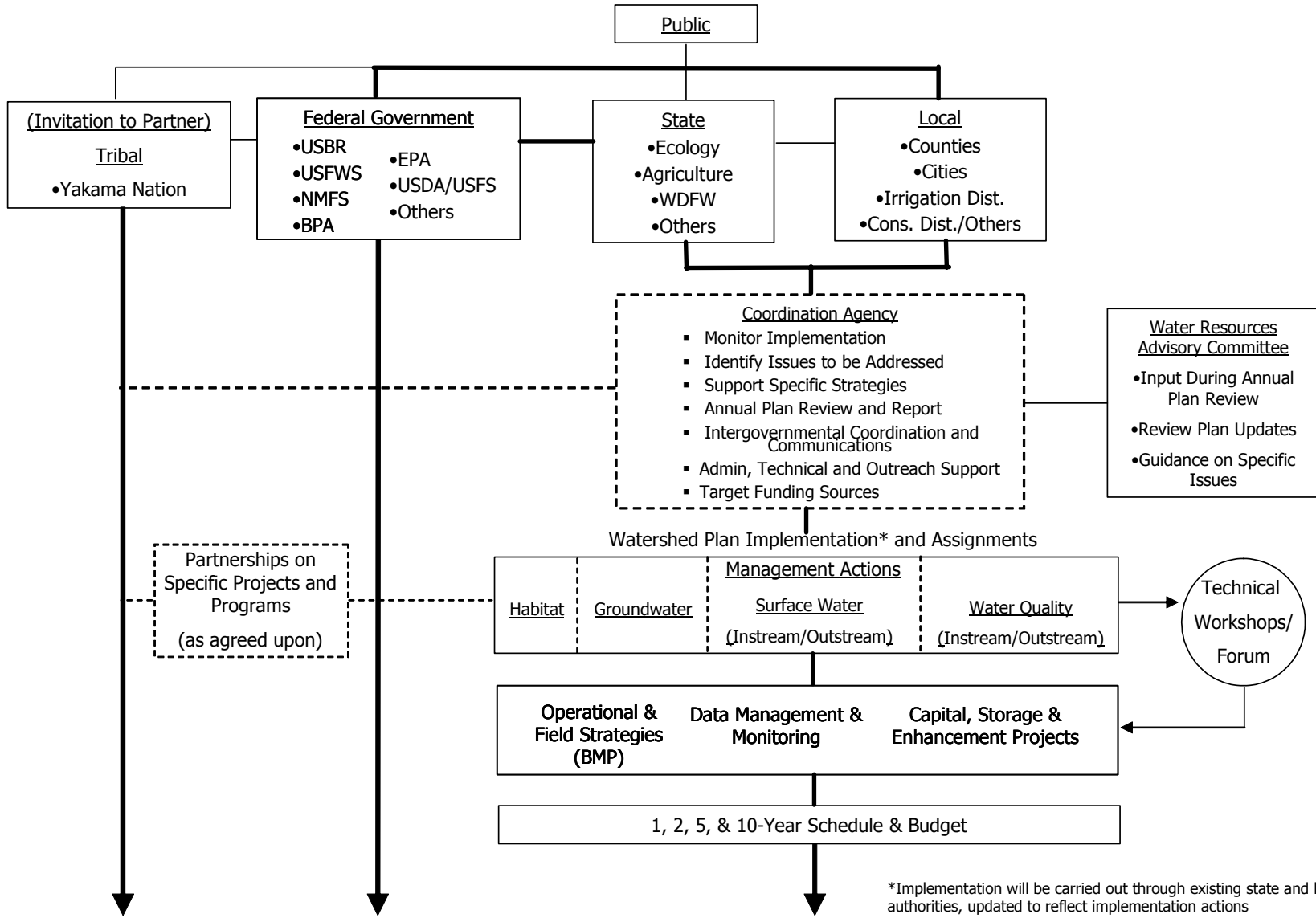
## **Framework for Plan Implementation**

The Yakima River Basin Watershed Planning Unit was formed expressly for the purpose of developing this Watershed Plan. The Planning Unit itself has no authority in State law to carry out the Plan provisions, but will rely instead on its member organizations and others to carry out the Plan. These include local governments, special districts, state and federal agencies, and citizens and landowners throughout the Yakima Basin. One of the key aspects of the Watershed Planning process is local leadership, and this aspect should be continued throughout the implementation phase. Exhibit ES-2 presents a proposed framework for intergovernmental coordination.

*One of the key aspects of the Watershed Planning process is local leadership, and this aspect should be continued throughout the implementation phase.*

The Planning Unit accepts that any strategies, actions, obligations or potential obligations assigned to local, state or federal agencies, and tribes if they participate in plan implementation in the future are directly associated with securing necessary funding, resources, and legislative authorizations where required, and are subject to applicable rules and regulations, the Administrative Procedures Act and SEPA and NEPA requirements.

Exhibit ES-2  
 Conceptual Framework for Intergovernmental Coordination



Plan implementation will also depend in large measure on effective cooperative relationships with the federal government and Yakama Nation. A program for integrating the Plan provisions with federal and tribal activities will need to be developed as part of the implementation process.

***Some means of coordination is needed. The Planning Unit proposes a locally-based "Coordination Agency."***

Because Plan implementation will necessarily involve many different organizations, some means of coordination is needed to ensure the Plan yields real results. The Planning Unit proposes that a locally-based "Coordination Agency" be designated to coordinate implementation actions. This role could be performed by the existing Tri-County Water Resources Agency (TCWRA). However, it is also possible that another existing organization could provide this coordination activity; or that a new organization could be formed for this purpose. For any of these options, annual funding will be needed, on the order of \$50,000 to \$200,000. At this time, the source of this funding has not been determined. At the statewide level, a committee on implementation of watershed plans recently recommended that the state provide matching grants for this purpose, but action by the Legislature will be needed before it is known whether State funding will be available.

***It is suggested that a "Water Resources Advisory Committee" also be formed to assist during the implementation process.***

It is suggested that a "Water Resources Advisory Committee" also be formed to assist during the implementation process. The existing Planning Unit can be transformed and reorganized to fulfill this need, providing ongoing guidance and stakeholder input as the Plan is implemented. This can include State agencies in an advisory role, perhaps through the existing State Caucus established in support of the Watershed Plan process.

This Plan identifies specific implementation responsibilities that could be carried out by a wide range of organizations, if they agree to do so. This Plan does not mandate these responsibilities, nor could it do so under State law. Therefore, Plan implementation depends entirely on whether the organizations indicated agree to follow through with the recommended actions. The Plan provisions have been designed with flexibility in mind, and with the recognition that implementing organizations cannot carry out actions unless they have (or can obtain) financial and staff resources to do so. It is also recognized that other constraints exist, such as legislative authorizations, rule making, and ordinance development that may effect the implementation of different strategies and actions.

***“Lead responsibilities” are proposed in this Plan for nine organizations. Appropriate management or elected decisionmakers for each of these organizations should review the proposed responsibilities and determine whether they are willing to carry them out.***

Table ES-1 lists the “lead responsibilities” proposed in this Plan for nine organizations. Chapter 8 also provides more detail about the technical and process aspects for each of the actions listed in Table ES-1. The full Plan lists additional proposed responsibilities for each of these organizations, which would be in a supporting capacity, rather than a lead capacity (see Chapter 8), and also identifies supporting responsibilities for other organizations not listed here.

It is suggested that the appropriate management or elected decisionmakers for each of these organizations review the proposed responsibilities and determine whether they are willing to accept them. For those actions that are accepted, it is suggested that a formal recognition of the responsibilities that are accepted be provided by each organization. It is also suggested that the formal response recognize applicable conditions, limitations, and constraints associated with each responsibility. Such commitments may be expressed through a variety of means, ranging from verbal commitments and letters of support; to binding agreements or contracts. It is recognized that the formal commitments to accept implementation responsibilities by Counties and State agencies become final when the Yakima Basin Watershed Plan is adopted by the Counties in accordance with RCW 90.82.130.

Exhibit ES-3 provides a proposed schedule for initiating and carrying out the implementation of this Watershed Plan

***The Planning Unit recommends this plan for approval by Benton, Kittitas and Yakima Counties.***

### **Plan Approval Process**

In accordance with the Watershed Management Act, the Planning Unit recommends this plan for approval by Benton, Kittitas and Yakima Counties. The Plan will be submitted to the three Counties for their consideration, including a public hearing process and a joint session of the three County Commissions. This approval process is required under the Watershed Management Act. For more information, see Chapter 90.82.130 RCW.

**Table ES-1  
 Proposed Lead Responsibilities for Selected Organizations<sup>(1)</sup>**

<b>Implementing Organization</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>Coordination Agency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intergovernmental Coordination and Communications</li> <li>• Pursue Additional Funding</li> <li>• Monitor Plan Implementation</li> <li>• Information Clearinghouse</li> <li>• Support Specific Strategies</li> <li>• Identify Issues/Barriers to be Addressed</li> <li>• Targeted Public Outreach</li> <li>• Prepare Annual Progress Report</li> <li>• Coordinate Watershed Plan Updates</li> <li>• Administrative Support</li> </ul>
<b>Counties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan Adoption</li> <li>• Establish Coordination Agency and Water Resources Advisory Committee</li> <li>• Update land use regulations to protect headwaters, improve off-channel connectivity, and improve management of riparian areas consistent with Habitat Strategy</li> <li>• Co-lead with Cities to support service expansion by public water systems within urban growth areas to replace exempt well use</li> <li>• Manage stormwater in unincorporated areas consistent with surface water quality strategy</li> <li>• Develop detailed ground water quality management strategies, focused on public awareness and susceptibility assessment</li> <li>• Hold County Workshop(s) to develop more detailed habitat enhancement strategies at the county or subbasin level</li> </ul>
<b>Cities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define specific ground water management actions consistent with overall objectives of watershed plan. Address elements such as water-use efficiency, transfers, expanded service by public water systems within urban growth areas to replace exempt well use, etc.</li> <li>• Manage wellhead protection areas</li> <li>• Cities periodically review reuse opportunities during utility plan updates projects</li> <li>• Manage stormwater in incorporated areas consistent with surface water quality strategy</li> <li>• Update land use regulations to improve off-channel connectivity, and improve management of riparian areas consistent with Habitat Strategy</li> </ul>

Notes:

1. See Tables 8-1 and 8-2 for additional detail.

**Table ES-1 (cont)**  
**Proposed Lead Responsibilities for Selected Organizations<sup>(1)</sup>**

<b>Implementing Organization</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>Ecology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with local water users and affected groups to establish formal program for issuance of new ground water rights in Yakima Basin, consistent with Watershed Plan, Alternative II-2 (Selective Restrictions on New Ground Water Development)</li> <li>• Develop and implement TMDLs for water quality parameters</li> <li>• Refine water quality criteria for temperature</li> <li>• Process water right transfer/change applications in a timely manner (in cooperation with county water conservancy boards)</li> <li>• Track progress of USGS Study and provide input to its application and associated policy decisions. Support local governments in tracking this process</li> <li>• Seek funding for a study to better define background turbidity levels</li> <li>• Administer other permitting processes and programs consistent with water quality and habitat strategies</li> <li>• Work with responsible parties to clean up sources of groundwater contamination</li> </ul>
<b>Irrigation Districts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with USBR to implement water use efficiency projects, including establish agreements, and design and construction</li> <li>• Identify projects and seek funding for habitat and water quality enhancement actions</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Districts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with landowners to implement BMPs and projects that improve irrigation and cropland management, and reduce livestock impacts consistent with water quality and habitat strategies</li> <li>• Identify projects and seek funding for habitat and water quality enhancement actions</li> </ul>
<b>US Bureau of Reclamation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek authorization and funding from Congress to conduct feasibility studies, prepare environmental review, obtain permits (including ESA Section 7 consultation) and design and construct recommended storage project(s), consistent with recommended surface water strategy, Alternative I-1.</li> <li>• Review existing flow management regime, identify opportunities to enhance instream flows for fish and implement where possible</li> <li>• Continue working with irrigation districts to implement water use efficiency projects through agreements, funding and other actions</li> </ul>
<b>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor aquatic habitat conditions</li> <li>• Improve watershed-wide information base by developing and updating data management tools (e.g. SHIAPP and EDT)</li> <li>• Administer permitting processes and programs consistent with surface water, water quality and habitat strategies</li> <li>• Identify projects and seek funding for habitat enhancement actions</li> </ul>
<b>County Water Conservancy Boards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process water right change/transfer applications in a timely manner (in cooperation with Ecology)</li> </ul>

Notes:

1. See Tables 8-1 and 8-2 for additional detail.

## **Conclusion**

Under local leadership, the Yakima River Basin Watershed Planning Unit has drawn on the collective knowledge, input and hard work of over 100 citizens, landowners, local government staff, state and federal agency representatives and others in developing this Watershed Plan. The Plan provides a comprehensive review of water resource needs and solutions for the Yakima Basin. The Planning Unit and TCWRA intend that this Plan serve as a “road map” to resolving the many outstanding issues that need continued attention to ensure that water resource management supports healthy communities, a healthy economy and a healthy environment. To bring this about, continued efforts will be needed over a period of many years, involving local leadership, citizen and stakeholder input, and support from the State of Washington and the federal government.

Exhibit ES-3 Yakima Watershed Plan - Proposed Implementation Schedule <sup>(1)</sup>											
Activities	2002	2003				2004-2007				2008	2009-2050
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	04	05	06	07		
<b>Planning Unit Defines Implementation Plan</b>											
PU Finalizes Strategies and Implementation	■										
State & Local Govt Review Roles/Responsibilities	■										
Plan Unit Approves Plan		■									
<b>Plan Review and Adoption By Counties</b>											
State & Local Govt Confirm Roles/Responsibilities		■	■								
Additional SEPA Review, if Needed		■	■								
Plan Review		■	■								
Public Hearings in Each County		▲									
Joint County Commission Session to Approve Plan (RCW 90.82.130)			▲								
<b>Transition to State/Local Government for Implementation<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Form Coordination Agency and Advisory Committee		■									
Develop Federal and Tribal Coordination Plan cooperatively with the affected agencies and tribes		■	■	■							
Agencies Develop Individual Agency Work Plans Workshops to Develop 1, 5, 10-year			■	■							
Agencies Develop Coordinated Work Plans (1, 5 and 10 year) State/local/private, local/local, local private				■	■						
Begin Incorporating Actions into 2004 Budgets State, Local, Private					■	■					
Develop Cooperative Agreements, As Needed					■	■	■				
Implement Early Actions					■	■	■	■			
<b>Full-Scale Implementation</b>											
Implement Management Strategies (Projects and Programs) for Surface Water, Ground Water, Water Quality, and Habitat					■	■	■	■	■	■	
Ecology Initiates Specific Rules, where Appropriate											
Annual Review to Update Budget and Work Plan for Next Year (occurs Aug/Sep)							▲	▲	▲	▲	
Monitor Implementation and Provide Feedback							■	■	■	■	
Comprehensive Review and Plan Update (Every 5 Years)										▲ 2013 ▲ 2018	

<sup>(1)</sup> Implementation schedule may be limited by available funding/resources, legislative authorizations, implementing rules and existing workloads.

<sup>(2)</sup> To coincide with budget preparation cycle for 2004.