

WASHINGTON STATE
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
ANNEX Z2

DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN

WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
JANUARY 1992

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I. PURPOSE

To provide a process for: monitoring water supply conditions around the state; anticipating potential drought problems; mobilizing local, state and federal resources should drought conditions occur; coordinating local, state and federal responses to such conditions; gathering and disseminating pertinent water supply and water use information; managing the state's natural resources effectively during times of water shortage; and providing relief and assistance to those seriously affected by drought so as to minimize the overall impacts of drought upon the citizens of the state.

II. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

The **Water Supply Availability Committee** (WSAC), chaired by the Department of Ecology (Ecology), conducts ongoing water supply monitoring and forecasting. This forecasting provides an opportunity for early recognition of conditions indicating a possible drought.

- A. The Water Supply Availability Committee will evaluate water supply conditions statewide and determine which, if any, areas suffer from drought conditions. "Drought condition", as defined in RCW 43.83B.400, means that the water supply for an area is below 75 percent of normal and the shortage is likely to create undue hardships for water uses and users. Ecology can then, with the concurrence of the WSAC and the Executive Water Emergency Committee (EWEC) plus the written approval of the Governor, issue orders designating areas as suffering from drought and authorize specific emergency actions.
- B. The Water Supply Availability Committee can effect early mobilization of necessary state and local resources prior to a possible drought by asking the Governor to convene the Executive Water Emergency Committee. The Governor's Office will chair the EWEC. County Food and Agricultural Committees (Emergency Boards) can be placed on alert for requests for drought assistance.
- C. The **Executive Water Emergency Committee** will function as the top-level decision making body in assessing the overall effects of a drought and formulating a coordinated state response. The EWEC will be made up of a combination of state, federal and local agencies affected by drought conditions. The EWEC will also coordinate drought activities with other states and Canada as necessary.
- D. Special **Task Forces** convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee will assess specific drought impacts and propose short and long-term solutions in the following areas: agriculture; economy; fish and wildlife; forestry; municipal/domestic water supplies; public information and education; and business,

employment and community assistance and any others deemed necessary.

E. The **Drought Action Program** will serve as the guiding document for the implementation of a prompt and effective response to continued drought conditions. It will be produced by the EWEC based upon the task force proposals and will detail the various agency responses.

F. The **Department of Ecology**, as the state agency entrusted with the management of the state's water resources, will serve as the lead agency in coordinating state agencies' responses to drought. Pursuant to RCW 43.83B.405, Ecology, upon consultation with the WSAC and EWEC, and with the written approval of the Governor, can designate areas of the state as suffering from "drought conditions". Emergency rules for augmenting water supplies will then take effect in those areas. Emergency funds to minimize drought impacts on agriculture, fisheries and public water supplies are also then available for use within those areas. Throughout the course of a drought, Ecology will act as the state clearinghouse for drought information.

G. The **Department of Community Development, Division of Emergency Management** (DCD/DEM) will provide coordination of federal, state and local drought relief efforts. Emergency Management will handle requests for drought assistance from communities and individuals. The Water Supply Availability Committee will provide intensive monitoring of water supply conditions continuously throughout the drought period.

H. Once the WSAC has determined that drought conditions have abated, the EWEC shall conduct a thorough review and evaluation of state agency actions taken in response to drought for appropriateness and effectiveness. Any weaknesses in the current plan, which need attention, should be identified and changed.

III. ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES - This section defines the roles and responsibilities, in a general sense, of state, local, federal, and volunteer agencies. It also defines the relationships between the different levels of government and private agencies (in essence, who does what).

I. STATE

The State of Washington will serve a dual role in assisting its citizens to cope with future droughts. State agencies, as resource managers, will act to predict as early as possible any potential adverse effects of a drought, develop a plan for responding to such situations, and take necessary and appropriate actions to lessen the effects of such situations.

The state will also provide assistance to local communities through both regular programs and emergency programs should local capabilities be overwhelmed by the drought event. In providing assistance to those affected by emergency situations, including droughts, the Division of Emergency Management is specifically empowered to

coordinate state actions. DCD/DEM will also coordinate the disbursement of federal drought assistance.

The various roles described here do not represent the entire scope of each individual agency's statutory responsibilities. They are, rather, those aspects of the agency's responsibilities, which would come into play during a drought. Those roles are listed by agency.

1. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

a. Convene and chair the Executive Water Emergency Committee as needed and/or when requested to by Ecology based upon: 1) the advice of the Water Supply Availability Committee that water supply conditions for one or more areas within the state for the upcoming season will likely be below 75 percent of normal, and 2) Ecology's proposal to issue orders in accordance with the provisions of RCW 43.83B.405. The EWEC will determine if the water shortages will result in undue hardships being incurred, providing the second test for the determination of "drought conditions."

b. Review water supply information and, if necessary, provide written approval for Ecology to issue regulatory orders declaring droughts in identified geographical areas.

c. Proclaim state of emergency or review and submit requests for federal assistance when both state and local efforts prove insufficient to cope with drought emergencies.

2. DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

a. Conduct water resources planning activities, including basin planning, setting minimum instream flows, and other activities, which permit the logical and orderly management and use of the resource.

b. Administer the Agricultural Water Supply Program. The department regularly disburses funds to public bodies for the upgrading and improvement of agricultural water supplies and delivery facilities. These funds can be used for projects which increase water delivery efficiency, lessen canal and line losses, enhance fish passage, and other measures which would have a direct benefit during periods of drought.

c. Accept and investigate applications for new water rights, permitting such uses if sufficient water is available for the new use and no conflict with existing rights will result. Such new rights will be subject to regulation based upon any provisions contained in the permit, including minimum streamflow levels. This may include emergency water withdrawal authorizations during droughts.

d. Process water right transfers. Current state law allows for the transfer of water rights to others when the transfer can be accomplished without detriment to any existing water rights. Applicants for such transfers must file an application with Ecology and the transfer application is processed as a water right application.

e. Conduct adjudication of claims to water rights. Many claims to water rights, which predate the state water code, exist in Washington. The only vehicle for determining the validity of such claims is a general adjudication of water

rights for a particular area. The existence of an adjudication decree provides a framework for regulation of water rights within a given drainage basin. Such a general adjudication is currently underway for the Yakima River Basin.

f. Serve as chair of the Water Supply Availability Committee. The chairperson will serve as the principal WSAC contact with the Governor's Office, the EWEC, the Task Forces, DCD/DEM and other agencies concerned with drought matters.

g. Serve as chair of the Public Information and Education Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee during water shortages. The chairperson will also serve as the spokesperson for the Task Force.

h. Serve as member of the Agriculture Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

i. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

j. Serve as member of the Energy Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

k. Serve as member of the Municipal/Domestic Supply Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

l. Serve as member of the Business, Employment, and Community Assistance Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

3. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

a. Coordinate state assistance to individuals and communities in response to drought conditions. General authority (not drought specific) for dealing with emergency situations under RCW 38.52 resides with the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Community Development.

b. Serve as liaison between state, federal, and local agencies on matters pertaining to emergency preparedness and assistance.

c. Receive "flash reports" (of drought-related agricultural effects) and other drought information from local governments. Review situation and make determination as to the level of assistance necessary.

d. Prepare any necessary paperwork or proclamations to enable the requesting of any additional necessary state or federal assistance.

e. Serve as chair of the Business, Employment and Community Assistance

Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee during water shortages. The chairperson will also serve as the spokesperson for the Task Force.

f. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

g. Serve as member of the Municipal/Domestic Supply Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

4. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH)

a. Monitor water supply conditions for public water supply systems throughout the state.

b. Provide technical assistance to utilities and local health departments on water shortage response planning and implementation.

c. Administer the Referendum 38 (Municipal Water Supply Funding) Program. The department regularly disburses funds to public bodies for the upgrading and improvement of municipal and domestic water supply and delivery systems. These monies can be used to fund improvement of system efficiencies and other conservation measures.

d. Serve as chair of the Domestic/Municipal Supply Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. The chairperson will also serve as the spokesperson for the Task Force.

e. Serve as member of the Business, Employment, and Community Assistance Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

5. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (WSDA)

a. Cooperate with other state and federal agencies to provide assistance, using funds from the Emergency Loan Program to help family and part-time farmers who have been adversely affected by causes beyond their control, such as drought. This program makes use of funds from the Washington Rural Rehabilitation Trust Fund to provide financing for family or part-time farmers who are unable to secure funds from conventional sources.

b. Serve as chair of the Agriculture Task Force. The chairperson will also serve as the spokesperson for the Task Force.

c. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

d. Serve as member of the Public Information and Education Task Force when

convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

6. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES (WDF)

- a. Preserve, protect and enhance the classified foodfish and shellfish resources.
- b. Provide for the orderly operation of fish harvesting activities, including preventing exploitation during periods of drought when streamflows are low.
- c. Maintain the economic well being of the state's commercial and recreational fisheries.
- d. Operate fish hatcheries to increase populations of classified foodfish species.
- e. Allocate the resource among the various users.
- f. Serve as co-chair of the Fish and Wildlife Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. Together with the co-chair from the Department of Wildlife, will serve as spokespersons for the Task Force.

7. DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE (WDW)

- a. Preserve, protect and enhance habitat for both classified game animals and fish and all unclassified fish and wildlife species.
- b. Regulate hunting and fishing activities throughout the state to ensure survival of viable populations of game species.
- c. Serve as co-chair of the Fish and Wildlife Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. Together with the co-chair from the Department of Fisheries, will serve as spokespersons for the Task Force.
- d. Serve as member of the Forest Closures Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

8. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR)

9. Conduct timber management and harvesting activities on all state-owned forestlands. Oversee similar activities on privately owned forestlands. Monitor timber management and harvesting practices to minimize environmental hazards.

- a. Conduct fire prevention and fire suppression activities for all forestlands administered by the Department and under private ownership.
- b. Serve as chair of the Forest Closures Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. The chairperson will also serve as the

spokesperson for the Task Force.

c. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

10. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT (ESD)

a. Monitor impacts on employment resulting from any drought occurrence. Potential areas of concern include forced plant closures, forest operations closures and migrant worker problems.

b. Identify means of ameliorating the drought-related impacts on employment. Determine what assistance programs can be used to help those adversely affected by drought conditions. Utilize Shared Work program to minimize short-term effects of drought on local businesses.

c. Administer programs, in cooperation with DOH and DCD, to assist communities, which have been placed under long-term stress as a result of drought.

d. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

e. Serve as member of the Business, Employment, and Community Assistance Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

11. DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (DTED)

a. Monitor economic conditions and trends throughout the state, especially if the possibility of drought arises.

b. Serve as chair of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. The chairperson will also serve as the spokesperson for the Task Force.

c. Serve as member of the Energy Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

d. Serve as member of the Business, Employment, and Community Assistance Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

12. STATE ENERGY OFFICE (WSEO)

a. Develop and emphasize energy conservation programs, which will minimize water utilization in times of short supply.

b. Encourage efficient use of energy by local governments, state agencies, and

public schools.

c. Anticipate energy issues, such as drought, which could adversely affect the state's economic climate.

d. Serve as chair of the Energy Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. The chairperson will also serve as the spokesperson for the Task Force.

e. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

f. Serve as member of the Business, Employment, and Community Assistance Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

13. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (GA)

a. Operate and renovate state facilities.

b. Manage and maintain state buildings and grounds.

J. LOCAL

Local governments will provide first response to any drought situations. Local government officials, community and business leaders are often the first to need to implement action plans designed to minimize the impacts of a drought. They also coordinate response actions with Department of Community Development if federal or state assistance is needed.

1. DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/SERVICES

a. Monitor local businesses, industries, and individuals to assess drought-related impacts.

b. Receive "flash reports" of agricultural difficulties from county Emergency Boards.

c. Gather information on local drought effects and needs.

d. Work with local governments, state and federal agencies, and the private sector to alleviate problems and fill needs at the local level.

e. If necessary, prepare resolution or ordinance proclaiming local state of emergency, which will authorize emergency expenditures. Forward the proclamation to State Division of Emergency Management (DCD/DEM).

f. Determine the adequacy of local and state assistance in meeting emergency

needs.

g. If necessary, assist officials in evaluating and verifying need for assistance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

h. Determine need for any special drought assistance authorized under PL 93-288. If needed, prepare proclamation of emergency and official request for assistance and submit to state DCD/DEM.

2. COUNTY FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE (also known as Emergency Board)

a. Monitor local businesses, industries, and individuals to assess drought-related impacts. Gather information on local drought effects and needs.

b. Prepare "flash reports" detailing drought-caused difficulties and submit them to both the local emergency management agency and the State Emergency Board.

3. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

a. Develop and disseminate drought-related information to established information network.

b. Assess availability of funds for drought-relief measures and other efficiency improvements, such as irrigation scheduling projects.

c. Provide up to date technical assistance to the agricultural community on how best to cope with drought conditions.

d. Conduct research into methods, practices and crop species which might minimize impacts of droughts and disseminate the information as it is developed.

K. FEDERAL

The federal government also serves multiple roles in addressing potential droughts. Many federal agencies have as their primary mandate the collection and dissemination of information for particular purposes. In the context of drought, these agencies would be those that forecast weather and water supply conditions. Other agencies exist primarily for the purpose of providing assistance, both on an ongoing basis and in response to emergencies. Finally, some agencies, such as the Soil Conservation Service, are empowered to provide both types of service to individuals and communities.

Federal emergency assistance is supplemental to state and local efforts. Federal assistance is requested when the Governor makes a determination that the local and state governments cannot respond effectively to alleviate a particular problem. Individual

federal agencies, acting upon their own, can provide limited assistance to certain segments of society affected by drought. Coordinated federal programs can be made available as the need arises.

This section lists activities undertaken by the different federal agencies. They do not represent the entire scope of each individual agency's statutory responsibilities. They are, rather, those aspects of the agency's responsibilities, which would come into play during a drought. Those roles are listed by agency.

1. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

a. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

() Provide programs which assist irrigation districts to secure adequate supplies of water and install the necessary facilities for delivery and distribution of that water.

() Evaluate water supply conditions on Bureau of Reclamation projects. Compare these conditions to project planning criteria to determine if the project meets supply requirements. Reclamation projects are planned with "water shortage criteria" in drought years. Planning criteria are established to recognize the cost of providing a full water supply in all years and yet ensure the long-term economic viability of the project area.

() Evaluate drought-related conditions on all Reclamation projects and identify recommended relief measures. Any time water supplies fail to allow an adequate supply, Reclamation seeks to identify, with its contractors, methods to extend the available water supply to reduce adverse economic impacts.

() Coordinate project operations with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), irrigation districts, and other operators of diversion facilities.

() Modify project operations to minimize drought-related impacts. These modifications often include operations that enhance water delivery to contractors but may also include actions to protect fish, wildlife, recreation and other values.

() Assess the need for changes in Reclamation policy to better accommodate drought year problems and solutions. This process naturally occurs during periods of water shortage when conflicts arise among competing uses of water.

() Provide public information and education. Historically, Reclamation has prepared public service announcements to encourage efficient water use during drought periods. Reclamation also makes water supply and forecast

information available to state and Federal agencies for drought assessment. Reclamation meets with irrigation district managers to present water supply information, develop short-term operating plans, and suggest methods to extend the available water supply.

() Implement programs authorized and funded by Congress through emergency legislation. These programs can include grants, loans, construction, and emergency authorities. Reclamation coordinates these activities with state, Federal, and local authorities and with water user entities.

b. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

() Measure and record streamflow data for most of the major rivers and streams of the state.

() Compare current streamflow characteristics with those of the past to evaluate current conditions.

() Conduct surface and ground water investigations, primarily as a cooperator with state and local agencies on projects involving water supply and quality issues. Determine the availability and quality of water supplies and evaluate hazardous conditions.

() Maintain remotely obtained streamflow data on real-time basis on local database.

() Conduct research on hydrologic processes and the effects of climate change.

c. BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

() Coordinate the operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS), a network of hydropower dams which are under the ownership of several different public and private bodies.

() Maintain data on current and projected electrical energy loads and coordinate with other energy producers to meet loads under low water/drought conditions.

() Provide technical assistance to large energy users in service area to improve efficiency in energy utilization.

2. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

a. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

() Produce hydrologic forecasts, including Water Supply forecasts and Peak Flow and Crest Stage forecasts, for much of the state from the Pacific Northwest River Forecast Center in Portland. Cooperate with the Soil Conservation Service in the determination and production of the Water Supply Forecasts.

() Produce short range (3 to 5 day) weather forecasts for the state. Longer-range forecasts (6 to 10 day, 30 day, and 90 day) are developed by the Weather Service in Washington, D.C. and distributed to the field offices.

() Collect and maintain meteorological records for weather stations around the state, including precipitation and temperature. Produce reports summarizing state meteorological data.

() Perform climate analyses and produce weekly Palmer Drought Index values, long-term Palmer values and Crop Moisture Index (CMI) values for the ten climatic regions of the state.

() Maintain a Climate Dial-Up Service at their Climate Analysis Center (CAC) in Maryland, which includes several databases where climatic information can be accessed.

b. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

() Provide grants for construction of public facilities in designated areas where economic conditions trail those of the rest of the nation.

() Provide project grants to states and local governments to assist in reversing either long-term economic deterioration or short-term economic dislocations, such as could result from drought.

3. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

a. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

() Produce estimates during the winter and spring months of future water supply conditions based upon precipitation and snowpack conditions. Publish monthly Water Supply Outlook bulletins summarizing water supply conditions.

() Maintain remote snowpack telemetry (SNOTEL) sites, which automatically record and relay snowfall depth and snow water content information.

() Conduct snow surveys to produce estimates of the amount of water

stored in the snowpack for other regions of the state.

() Track soil moisture conditions as an indicator of the amount of water that will be available to plants in the absence of additional precipitation.

() Provide much of the information collected, as well as data gathered by other agencies, on the Centralized Forecast System (CFS) computer system, which is located at the West National Technical Center in Oregon. The SCS also performs extensive analyses of the data collected.

() Provide technical advice on matters pertaining to farm conservation practices, water conservation, water quality improvement and other similar issues of concern to the agricultural community.

b. AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

() Provide regular programs which can be used to enhance water quality, improve farm and water use efficiency, protect and preserve wetlands, and manage watersheds.

() Provide emergency programs which can be used for emergency conservation measures, such as water conservation or enhancement, during times of drought.

() Serve as chair of the State Emergency Board. This board receives "flash reports" from the local emergency boards concerning disaster conditions. The State Emergency Board coordinates drought activities with DCD/DEM as well as provides advice to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning possible emergency declarations or designations.

c. FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (FmHA)

() Offer direct and guaranteed loan programs as well as grants to the agricultural and business communities to increase economic opportunities, improve farming conditions, reduce pollution, improve community facilities, and provide emergency disaster relief.

() Provide guaranteed and insured loans to assist family farmers, ranchers and aquaculture operators in recovering from losses resulting from natural disasters such as drought.

d. FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

() Provide insurance to farm owners and operators against unavoidable losses resulting from adverse conditions beyond the producers' control.

4. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

a. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

() Operate several hydropower dams along the Columbia and Snake rivers.

() Maintain several dams on the western slope of the Cascades, which are used for flood control and other purposes.

() Maintain an active interest in the water supply conditions around the state. The Corps' major involvement in water supply issues is from the combined perspectives of hydropower and flood control, but related issues involved in the operation of the dams require Corps participation in water management decisions.

() Maintain several extensive databases on their Columbia River Operational Hydromet System (CROHMS) computer system in Oregon. Serve as participant in the Columbia River Water Management Group.

() Control navigation along the Columbia and Snake rivers. This might require maintaining a clear channel for river traffic at very low streamflows. This could become important during times when crops must be delivered either to storage or to market in a timely manner.

() Construct wells and transport water to farmers, ranchers, and political subdivisions, under certain conditions, within areas determined to be drought-distressed by the Chief of Engineers. The authority to do this is part of the Corps' responsibility under Public Law 84-99.

5. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

a. Provide direct and guaranteed loan programs to individuals and business concerns, including agricultural cooperatives, which have suffered physical or economic losses, which occurred in a declared disaster area.

b. Provide advisory services, counseling, technical assistance and training to independently owned business to help improve management skills.

6. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

a. Provide disaster assistance to states, local governments and nonprofit organizations in instances of a presidential declaration of an emergency.

b. Provide disaster assistance to individuals and families adversely affected by disasters or emergencies including unemployment insurance, temporary

housing and crisis counseling.

c. Provide grants to states for the suppression of forest and grassland fires.

L. OTHER - This section will address capabilities and responses, which might be undertaken by other agencies. Since those cited are largely volunteer in nature, the amount of assistance they might be able to provide is limited. However, they could provide invaluable assistance particularly for short-term problems, such as the feeding and housing of either migrant or suddenly dislocated workers.

1. AMERICAN RED CROSS

a. Provide technical consultation and guidance to local and state government agencies or officials when planning for the distribution of water from central sites to community residences.

b. Establish and staff first aid stations at community sites designated for the distribution of water to residents.

c. Coordinate volunteer agency activities designed to support local community response efforts.

d. Provide voluntary personnel to assist local government response actions.

2. SALVATION ARMY

a. Provide voluntary personnel to assist local government officials in responding to drought-caused problems.

b. Provide emergency food and shelter for individuals adversely affected by drought.

c. Cooperate with the American Red Cross in providing emergency assistance to persons affected by drought conditions.

IV. OPERATIONS/FUNCTIONS - This section describes how the plan will actually function from the onset of drought conditions through to the full implementation of the appropriate level of response.

M. FORECASTING OF WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS: **The Water Supply Availability Committee**

The Water Supply Availability Committee is an advisory panel with core membership consisting of Ecology and several federal agencies, which deal with water supply issues, including the forecasting of future water supplies. Other state agencies which perform no forecasting activities but might be affected by drought are included as members so they might avail themselves of the latest water supply information.

The committee should meet periodically (at least every other month) to review water supply assessments and predictions and reconcile any discrepancies among them. Meetings may be postponed if a poll of the core member agencies indicates the water supply outlook is not a major concern.

At meetings, each of the forecasting agencies, all of which are concerned with one or more aspects of water supply throughout the state, reports on conditions as they perceive them. Any agencies with drought-related functions will be welcome at all WSAC meetings to receive updated briefings on current water supply conditions.

If the committee determines that one or more areas of the state will likely receive less than 75 percent of their normal water supply and will suffer undue hardships as a result of the shortage, they shall advise the Governor to convene the Executive Water Emergency Committee which, in turn, can activate the appropriate task forces to address the issues raised by drought in those areas. The committee will also advise Ecology as to those areas of the state, which might experience water supply shortages. Ecology, after consulting with federal and state entities, including the WSAC and EWEC, and securing the written approval of the Governor, will then be able to issue regulatory orders declaring droughts for those defined geographical areas.

The Water Supply Availability Committee is to be the main point for dissemination of water supply information. They will be responsible for reconciling discrepancies in the various forecasts and producing a consensus report on future water supplies for the state. Ecology will release this information in its Water Supply Update, which is prepared on a monthly basis. As chair of the Water Supply Availability Committee, Ecology will also serve as the primary contact for the committee on other water supply issues.

N. ORGANIZATION OF STATE DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS: The Executive Water Emergency Committee

The Executive Water Emergency Committee will serve as the body responsible for making drought-related policy decisions at the state level. The Governor shall convene the Executive Water Emergency Committee if one or more areas of the state appear likely receive less than 75 percent of their normal water supply and will suffer undue hardships as a result of the shortage. The EWEC in turn will activate the appropriate task forces to address the issues raised by drought in those areas. The EWEC can also be convened under other circumstances, such as to review or update procedures, or if the Governor feels that state agency directors need to be informed of certain conditions pertaining to water supply matters.

The Governor's Office will chair the committee and Ecology staff will serve as staff to the Committee. The Emergency Management Division of DCD will coordinate state agency resources to support the needs of local governments. The staffs of the other agencies will form the body of experts that can be assigned to deal with solutions to specific drought-related problems and issues at the local level.

Membership in the Executive Water Emergency Committee is comprised of state and federal agencies which have drought-related responsibilities. Most of those agencies proposed for membership have participated in past drought activities. Membership on the committee will be at two levels.

The decision-making level will consist of the directors or designated appointees of the respective agencies. They will be responsible for making determinations as to the apparent severity of any drought occurrence along with the appropriate responses to be undertaken and will advise the Governor accordingly. They will also assist Ecology in determining those specific areas of the state, which are experiencing water supply shortages and suffering undue hardships as a result. The frequency of the EWEC meetings will depend upon the nature of any particular drought emergency.

Appropriate staff from the member agencies will provide a second, working level of the committee. They will meet more frequently to receive the task force reports, monitor the progress of drought relief efforts and propose future courses of action. Working group members may in instances also be the task force members from the respective agencies.

O. ASSESSMENT OF DROUGHT IMPACTS: **Task Forces**

One of the primary objectives of the Executive Water Emergency Committee will be the assessment of drought impacts. The committee will be assisted in achieving this objective by several issue-specific task forces, the members of which will be designated by the EWEC.

The task forces will consist of members with expertise in particular aspects of the effects of drought and will form the main driving force of the drought response effort. They will be the groups actually making determinations as to the extent and severity of any drought and proposing possible solutions. Each task force will be charged with a specific area of responsibility. Task forces addressing the following areas are currently envisioned:

Agriculture

Economic Impacts

Energy

Fish and Wildlife

Forest Closures

Municipal/Domestic Supply

Public Information and Education

Business, Employment and Community Assistance

The proposed membership of the drought task forces is listed in Appendix 3. Additional task forces may be created and additional members added by the EWEC as they see fit.

The Executive Water Emergency Committee, acting upon the counsel of the task forces, will make the appropriate policy determinations as to how to most effectively respond to any specific drought.

The task forces would be convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee for the express purpose of making assessments of the probable impacts of any drought occurrence. They could also be convened, along with the EWEC, in non-drought years to develop and implement strategies to alleviate potential impacts, which could occur in future droughts.

Each task force would investigate, in depth, potential impacts in their area of concern and produce a report to the Executive Water Emergency Committee summarizing their findings and proposals. Included in their reports would be a summary of possible effects and proposed solutions. The scope of the work of the task forces would not be limited to the present drought, however. They should also report on changes, which could be made to prevent reoccurrence of similar problems in future, drought events.

The reports would then be distilled by the EWEC to produce a Drought Action Program for each drought event. The EWEC should produce an Initial Drought Action Program within the first few weeks of their convening. This initial program would then be modified accordingly, as the extent of the drought becomes more apparent.

The Drought Action Program will be the guiding document for the state's response to a particular drought event and would provide the framework for analysis of the current situation, determination of appropriate responses and eventual identification of areas which need improvement for future droughts.

P. LOCAL ASSISTANCE: Getting Aid to Those Affected by Drought - This section generally describes the forms of assistance available to communities and the general public for dealing with drought-caused problems, when such assistance is available, and how to apply for it.

The first and most immediate source of assistance remains local agencies, such as Cooperative Extension and Emergency Services/Management, which can provide technical advice and guidance to those encountering drought problems. The local Emergency Services/Management agency also collects information on the effects and severity of drought and can have local officials proclaim a local state of emergency, which authorizes emergency expenditures. Local agencies can assist those seeking state or federal aid.

The state and federal government offer many programs, which can aid those, affected by drought. Some are ongoing while others become available only in instances when local

efforts are overwhelmed. Appendix 4 includes brief summaries of the major state and federal programs, which could be of possible value prior to and during times of drought. These programs change continually, so they should be reviewed periodically to ascertain if they still are available.

State assistance is available primarily in the form of technical assistance, cost-sharing programs, and coordination between state, local and federal agencies. Under specific conditions, state agencies can be reimbursed for unbudgeted expenses encountered in responding to an emergency.

The primary source of financial assistance for losses resulting from drought is the federal government.

1. REGULAR (NON-EMERGENCY) PROGRAMS

Both the state and federal governments provide regular assistance programs, which are available to farmers, businesses and industries, communities, and special purpose organizations, such as water utilities and irrigation districts. These programs are ongoing and require no extenuating circumstances before they become available. Additional programs can be made available under specified emergency conditions.

a. STATE PROGRAMS

Regular state assistance programs can be in the form of technical assistance, grants and loans. Technical assistance of different types is provided by several agencies, including the Department of Community Development, the Department of Ecology, the Employment Security Department, the State Energy Office, the Department of Health, and the Department of Trade and Economic Development. These programs characteristically have specific objectives but could potentially be utilized to deal with problems related to drought.

Applications for these forms of assistance are usually handled by the individual agencies themselves, either through their headquarters or, in some instances, through their local or regional branches.

State grant and loan programs also generally have specific objectives. The programs are all structured individually and can involve some combination of cost sharing, loans and outright grants. These programs are also generally handled by the individual agencies themselves.

b. FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The federal government offers many ongoing programs which provide technical services to water users. The U.S. Geological Survey, the National Weather Service and the Soil Conservation Service are all involved in aspects of water supply forecasting and monitoring. The information they provide is

valuable for planning and scheduling purposes.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) administers most of the many regular federal assistance programs, which could be of value during times of drought. Most of these programs are intended to provide technical advice to the agricultural community, including producers, warehousemen, and retailers. These programs are administered through local ASCS offices.

2. EMERGENCY PROGRAMS

The state and federal governments have many forms of emergency assistance which are available to farmers, businesses and industries, communities, and special purpose organizations, such as water utilities and irrigation districts. Some of these programs are emergency extensions of regular programs while others apply only during emergency situations.

The determination of what constitutes an emergency for purposes of securing assistance from these programs varies. Some can be activated with no emergency determination at all; others require only a local determination of emergency, while others require some form of regional or statewide declaration. One must refer to the specific program or agency to determine the triggering mechanism.

a. STATE PROGRAMS

Emergency programs which could be of value during a drought are provided by several state agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, Department of Community Development, the Department of Ecology, the Employment Security Department, the State Energy Office, and the Department of Health. These programs, most of which address specific problems, provide both technical and financial assistance to individuals, communities, and special districts. Most have rather strict conditions, which must be met to qualify for assistance.

Applications for state emergency assistance, particularly grant and loan assistance, are generally made to the agencies themselves. These agencies usually either adopt or have in place rules establishing eligibility requirements and application procedures. Additionally, regular state programs may be modified in whole or in part, to make additional assistance available under emergency conditions.

b. FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Federal emergency programs, many of which have resided with the U.S. Department of Agriculture since 1977, can be of several different types. These programs are intended to supplement state and local programs and many are of

an advisory or technical nature. Some, however, can provide either financial assistance, direct assistance (i.e. the drilling of wells), or supplemental commodities to replace those damaged or destroyed by drought.

Most federal financial assistance available requires some form of disaster designation, either by an agency administrator, the department secretary, or the President. The different levels of designation can make available increasing levels of assistance.

While specific requirements for the different federal programs vary, a key step in the process of securing assistance is notification of the local offices of the federal agencies. They cooperate with other local officials to verify that actual losses are resulting from emergency conditions and begin the process of securing emergency declarations.

Both state and local government play roles in the securing of a federal natural disaster designation. County Emergency Boards assess impacts on the local agricultural and business communities and prepare "flash reports" which are submitted to the county emergency management agency and the State Emergency Management Board to begin the process of securing of a disaster declaration. County Emergency Services/Management departments can declare local states of emergency and make requests for further assistance from both the state and federal governments. Both bodies help provide the necessary verification of actual losses due to drought.

V. SPECIFIC AGENCY ACTIONS - This section lists and describes individual state agency actions as they pertain to drought. The activities are organized generally in a time-sequence format to show how the agencies would actually react to potential drought conditions. Many agencies are conducting ongoing activities (such as water right adjudication) which will better prepare them should a drought occur. These activities are also highlighted in this section. The other phases detail actual responses which agencies could make during a drought and follow-up activities which might be undertaken once a drought period has ended.

The procedures through which drought-related assistance, financial and otherwise, from all levels of government, will be made available to citizens, organizations and communities are described in greater detail in Appendix 4.

Q. ONGOING ACTIVITIES AND PREPARATION

1. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

a. Keep apprised of water supply conditions throughout the state. Be prepared to convene the Executive Water Emergency Committee even in advance of the occurrence of drought conditions.

b. Convene and chair the Executive Water Emergency Committee in annual

reviews of the Drought Contingency Plan to ensure it remains current and accurately reflects agency duties and responsibilities.

c. Convene and chair the Executive Water Emergency Committee as needed and/or when requested to by Ecology based upon: 1) the advice of the Water Supply Availability Committee that water supply conditions for one or more areas within the state for the upcoming season will likely be below 75 percent of normal, and 2) Ecology's proposal to issue orders in accordance with the provisions of RCW 43.83B.405. The EWEC will determine if the water shortages will result in undue hardships being incurred, providing the second test for the determination of "drought conditions."

2. DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

a. Chair Water Supply Availability Committee meetings.

b. Maintain direct communications with drought-prone irrigation districts and agricultural organizations.

c. Administer the Agricultural Water Supply funds. The department should encourage projects, which will improve water use efficiency during periods of water supply shortages when considering applications for these funds.

d. Adopt permanent rules for the administration of Emergency Agricultural Water Supply Funds for drought relief during periods of water shortage. Temporary rules were adopted for the disbursement of funds during the 1987-88 drought. Inasmuch as these rules appeared satisfactory, should Ecology secure permanent drought assistance authority, some similar form of rules should be adopted.

e. Continue to conduct adjudications of claims to water rights. Areas where water right conflicts often arise should be adjudicated to provide managers with the definitive tools for managing the water resource. The department should identify areas with either existing or potential unresolved water right conflicts and give them all community in identifying the availability of crop insurance and types of coverage. Provide assistance with technical questions regarding specifics of crop insurance programs. The crop insurance program, once maintained by the government, has been privatized and is operated as a uniform program by private insurance carriers.

f. Provide incentives for water conservation and efficient water use and eliminate disincentives, which currently exist under state laws and regulations and current irrigation district policies (based on the results of the water use efficiency study).

g. Encourage the use of an irrigation water-scheduling program in conjunction with Cooperative Extension to assist irrigators in meeting their water needs by

applying new water management practices. Monitor the demand by farmers for such a water scheduling service, analyze its effectiveness in achieving water savings and better water utilization, and be prepared to expand the program if required.

h. Establish a statewide ground water monitoring network similar to the stream-gauging program operated primarily by the USGS. This network would be used to determine general water use and water availability trends. It would also be suitable for more intensive monitoring for drought-specific concerns during times of below average water supplies. Wells in coastal aquifers, which may be susceptible to salt water intrusion, could be closely monitored during water short years when water tables are lowered. Ecology's Water Quality and Water Resources programs will monitor wells and identify problem areas.

i. Develop, in conjunction with DOH and other appropriate agencies, a resource-monitoring program for tracking both supply resource levels and water utility consumption to assess the adequacy of conservation measures taken.

j. Adopt and implement revised guidelines to facilitate the processing of new ground water applications.

k. Provide information on the status of applications for ground water rights to individual applicants as soon as possible so decisions on available options can be made.

3. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

a. Identify, in conjunction with state and local agencies, all local, state and federal financial, technical and physical (equipment) resources available for use to respond appropriately to the full range of drought-related emergencies. Inventory drought relief activities and programs applicable to local governments.

b. Maintain contact with state agencies concerning emergency equipment they own which could be used in cases of drought.

c. Work with county Emergency Management departments to develop a list of emergency equipment that could be used in instances of drought.

d. Clarify and implement, in consultation with other responsible state and local agencies, any actions which will reduce the occurrence of water supply emergencies. Such actions include providing public information and education about: curtailing water use; possible hunting, camping, burning, and fireworks use restrictions; managing migrant worker programs; and identifying alternative water sources.

e. Encourage individual preparedness for coping with various types of

emergency conditions, including drought.

f. Determine what technical and financial assistance resources can be targeted specifically at drought-related impacts.

g. Ensure that local governments and community organizations receive accurate information about the drought, its expected impacts, and actions that can be taken to lessen or remedy drought-related impacts.

h. Identify, in conjunction with the EWEC, essential actions, which can be carried out in advance by local governments and community organizations to prepare for drought. Necessary training, equipment, and/or financial requirements to enable local entities to fulfill their responsibilities should be identified.

i. Conduct public information and educational activities to make local governments more aware of water supply conditions and possible remedies. Develop and conduct a series of regional workshops to be hosted jointly by the state and local governments. The workshops would be to share information, identify emerging needs, assess local capabilities, and enlist local leaders in the statewide effort to conserve water and prudently manage drought-related impacts.

j. Enlist local governments and community leaders in the state's effort to initiate immediate voluntary conservation efforts by governments, agriculture operators, businesses, and individuals. Where necessary, provide training and equipment to local entities to monitor water usage, identify emerging critical needs, and respond to drought-related impacts.

k. Assist the state Department of Agriculture in coordinating with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and local Emergency Boards regarding access to the Emergency Livestock Feed Program and other programs.

4. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

a. Administer the Municipal Water Supply funds. The department should include an effective conservation program as one consideration when reviewing applications for these funds.

b. Develop and disseminate water conservation materials for public water supply systems.

c. Assist public water supply systems with the development of Water Shortage Response Plans. Assist those utilities, which already have plans in place to update them and keep them current.

d. Maintain updated drought information letter, to be disseminated during

water short periods, which identifies the severity of the event and explains what state assistance is available to suppliers of water.

e. Maintain and update a list of conservation materials available to the public and water supply utilities.

f. Maintain and update a bibliography of publications and contact persons concerned with water conservation.

g. Join with other state agencies in developing drought/conservation/resource management bulletin(s) for persons interested in drinking water. This would serve as a communication device between DOH and utilities.

h. Maintain and update a list of organizations that could assist DOH and others in promoting water conservation and other short-term curtailment and long-term resource management programs.

i. Develop a model conservation program to include detailed guidelines (related to short-term curtailment and resource management) to be incorporated into the DOH water system plan handbook.

j. Continue to work with Ecology in its development and implementation of the state water resources program, including a conservation component.

k. Promote emergency response planning by utilities statewide. This includes promoting DOH's emergency water utility planning guidelines statewide, which include both general procedures for use in an emergency and long-term response planning.

l. Compile a statewide water utility resource inventory, including information on utility water consumption, resource needs, and an identification of available resources.

m. Develop procedures for coordination of state agency efforts where more than one user group and more than one state agency is involved in water resource issues so that the state's response to such issues is coordinated and unified.

n. Develop a list of emergency equipment available to water utilities with water shortage problems.

o. Develop DOH emergency drought response procedure to ensure consistent response by DOH staff.

p. Update emergency water treatment and handling procedures for use by DOH staff.

q. Develop local health department drought assistance program to provide guidance to local health departments regarding services that could be rendered to small water systems in a drought.

5. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

a. Monitor agricultural conditions throughout the state. Maintain contact with all the county extension offices to anticipate potential drought conditions and estimate possible impacts.

b. Assist members of the agricultural community in identifying the availability of crop insurance and types of coverage. Provide assistance with technical questions regarding specifics of crop insurance programs. The crop insurance program, once maintained by the government, has been privatized and is operated as a uniform program by private insurance carriers.

c. Prepare and disseminate, through the Agricultural Statistics Service, Washington Agri-Facts and Washington Crop Weather, publications, which provide relevant climatic and economic information to the agricultural community.

6. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

a. Develop a long-term program to provide cost-share funds for fisheries-related improvements, which result in the conservation of water and the reduction of drought-related impacts.

b. Identify measures, which could be employed to preserve the fisheries resource-using emergency funding available for drought-affected areas as designated by Ecology.

c. Identify drought-sensitive facilities (such as hatcheries) and take steps to improve the security of the water supply (e.g. new wells, deeper wells, etc.)

d. Hold meetings among all concerned parties about streams, which are either regulated or controlled by water storage projects during the spring and early summer to discuss specific drought problems and the management of these projects to minimize the water use conflicts and impacts on the resources.

e. Assess the need for changes to the fishing seasons or related regulations.

7. DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

a. Revise and keep current regional drought monitoring/action reporting system similar to that employed during past droughts.

- b. Identify measures, which could be employed to preserve both fish and wildlife resources using emergency funding available for drought-affected areas as designated by Ecology.
- c. Develop a program, which would provide cost-share funds for habitat improvements, resulting in the conservation of water and the reduction of impacts during droughts.
- d. Identify facilities (such as hatcheries) which are sensitive to drought and work to secure better water supplies (e.g. new wells, deeper wells, etc.)

8. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- a. Maintain channels of communications with other regulator agencies, forest users and the general public on the fire potential as well as the status of forest restrictions.
- b. Provide long-term forecasts of forest conditions which will notify forest users well in advance of potential problems resulting from late-season water shortages and weather conditions which indicate a high fire potential.

9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

- a. Monitor employment conditions statewide and identify possible areas of concern should drought conditions occur. These areas of concern could include forced plant closures, forest operations closures and migrant worker problems.

10. DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- a. Offer Business Assistance Programs, which provide aid to businesses and industries as means of improving the economic climate of the state.

11. STATE ENERGY OFFICE

- a. Develop and emphasize energy conservation programs for the residential, commercial and irrigation communities, which will minimize water utilization in times of short supply.
- b. Operate the Washington Energy Extension Service which provides technical assistance to water users regarding matters of efficient water use and energy conservation.
- c. Encourage efficient use of energy by local governments, state agencies, and public schools, which can lessen increases in energy consumption.
- d. Publish the Washington Irrigator, a newsletter which provides information and assistance to the agricultural community concerning efficient energy and

water use.

e. Investigate the options of using alternative energy sources, such as coal and nuclear, as means of reducing hydropower demands during times of water shortage.

f. Anticipate energy issues, such as drought, which could adversely affect the state's economic climate.

12. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- a. Develop and coordinate plans for each state agency and other facilities to reduce their water use by a specified amount.
- b. Develop and coordinate plans for each state agency and other facilities to reduce their electrical energy consumption by a specified amount.
- c. Have each state agency investigate achieving additional water savings through the purchase of water saving devices or the modification of existing facilities.
- d. Investigate means of achieving long-term electrical energy savings at state facilities through either improved efficiency or upgraded equipment.
- e. Identify possible funding sources for making improvements in water use and electrical energy consumption by state agencies.
- f. Develop/update/revise a means of measuring actual water savings at each state facility.

R. RESPONSE

1. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

- a. Convene and chair the Executive Water Emergency Committee. Oversee the preparation, publication and distribution of the Drought Action Program.
- b. Review and, if appropriate, approve in writing proposed Ecology orders designating areas suffering from "drought conditions" and implementing emergency water rights processing procedures and releasing emergency agricultural water supply funds.
- c. Establish a high priority for all state agencies to assist in drought-related efforts and support the work of the Executive Water Emergency Committee.
- d. Exercise emergency powers should conditions reach a point where such action is necessary. Determine if an appropriate declaration of emergency will make available assistance which otherwise would not be.
- e. Authorize emergency expenditures for measures for which no appropriations have been made. This can be done when an agency head requests such an expenditure and the governor determines that it is necessary for the "preservation of peace, health or safety, or for the carrying on of the necessary work required by law..."
- f. Request the Executive Water Emergency Committee to determine a list of

potential forms of assistance that could be provided to the state by the federal government and be prepared to request such assistance if the drought continues.

g. Publicly urge all citizens, businesses and industries to comply with the provisions of the Drought Action Program.

h. Publicly address any potential for high fire danger during drought periods and emphasize the potential for forest closures. Urge caution by all forest users to minimize hazard.

i. Direct the Washington State Patrol to increase its emphasis on enforcement of existing laws regarding the disposal of burning material from vehicles.

j. Encourage other levels of government to seriously address potential drought problems. Encourage cooperation between different levels of government in the resolution and mitigation of any problems encountered.

2. DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

a. Continue to chair meetings of the Water Supply Availability Committee.

b. Chair the Public Information and Education Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. Coordinate the preparation of the public information and education section of the Drought Action Program.

c. Serve as member of the Agriculture; Economic Impacts; Municipal/Domestic Supply; Public Information and Education; and the Business, Employment, and Community Assistance task forces.

d. Implement the provisions of RCW 43.83B.400 -.420 relating to drought relief, including the following:

() Identify those areas of the state where water supplies are less than 75% of normal and undue hardships are being encountered due to lack of water. Consult with members of the WSAC and the EWEC as to whether orders implementing emergency water rights provisions for those areas should be issued. Secure the written approval of the Governor to issue such orders.

() Issue orders, with the consent of the WSAC and EWEC, and the written approval of the Governor, implementing rules authorizing temporary withdrawals of public waters and temporary transfers of water rights. These orders would also waive State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and publication requirements, which are a part of the normal water rights application process.

() Publish orders in newspapers of general circulation in the areas designated as suffering from drought.

- e. Keep utilities informed of current water supply conditions, knowledge gained from previous droughts, short-term resource curtailment activities, long-term resource management planning techniques, and record keeping. This could be done in cooperation with DOH. Possible vehicles include newsletters or workshops.
- f. Regulate existing water rights. The department can regulate existing junior water right holders on a stream or within a groundwater basin to ensure that senior right holders receive the full measure of their right. Similarly, the department can regulate those rights on streams which have minimum flows set if they were issued after the setting of the flow levels.
- g. Effect temporary and permanent water right transfers. Current state law allows for the transfer of water rights to others when the transfer can be accomplished without detriment to any existing water rights. Normally these applications are processed as ordinary water right applications, but processing during drought periods can be expedited under the rules adopted to implement the 1988 drought legislation.
- h. Issue temporary water rights. The Department can issue temporary water right permits for development of supplemental water supplies to be used for limited periods of time to offset anticipated shortages from normal sources. These can include the drilling of wells; the installation of alternative diversion, conveyance or storage facilities; and other development activities, which normally require the securing of a permit through the normal application and review process. Applications for temporary water rights will be subject to review by WDW and WDF and subject to established instream flows.
- i. Waive State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements for new temporary water rights. Most applications for water rights are specifically exempted from review under the SEPA rules. However applications for amounts of water greater than the exemption must normally be submitted for review under the SEPA rules for a determination if the project will present any deleterious environmental effects. The provisions of RCW 43.83B.410 allow for the waiver of these requirements under these specific circumstances.
- j. Waive public notice requirements for new temporary water rights. New applications for water rights must normally be advertised in local newspapers for a specified period of time to allow anyone who feels that the proposed project might impinge on their rights to protest the application. Orders issued under the provisions of RCW 43.83B.410 permit this public notification process to be waived to permit the timely development of the temporary water supply.
- k. Provide prompt review of applications for supplemental irrigation wells. Applications for supplemental sources of water must be reviewed prior to approval in the same manner as applications for primary rights. In areas

designated as suffering from drought conditions, prompt review of such applications is required to ensure that, if no significant interference with existing wells can be determined, the well can be drilled and utilized more quickly.

l. Administer drought relief grant and loan program. The Department of Ecology administers Emergency Withdrawal and Facilities funds for drought relief under the terms of RCW 43.83B.415. These funds become available once an area has been designated as suffering from drought conditions. The funds can be used to improve conveyance and distribution systems, which result in net savings of water.

m. Increase the monitoring of drought-related water quality impacts, through Ecology's Water Quality Program, to identify problems, which might pose a threat to humans, fish or habitat before they become critical. The department should intensify monitoring of sensitive water bodies such as lakes and streams to identify specific areas of concern when water levels are lowered.

n. Institute higher levels of control on municipal and industrial discharges to preserve water quality for fish and other uses. On regulated streams, request release of water from regulating structures if possible to achieve the same results. Possible additional options to preserve water quality include disposal of waste products by means other than discharging them into a water body, or augmenting the water supply from another source.

o. Provide continuous flow of informational and educational materials for use by the print and electronic media to inform the public. Public information activities constitute a major component of the state's response to drought. As the chair of the Water Supply Availability Committee, member of the Executive Water Emergency Committee, and as the state water resources agency, Ecology is the appropriate lead agency for the public information and education program as it relates to drought conditions and state responses.

p. Respond to complaints of well interference and take action as necessary.

q. Adopt guidelines for: (1) Temporary transfers of water between willing parties who are not within irrigation districts, and (2) Water spreading to allow the same amount of water to be consumptively used on a greater number of acres.

r. Monitor and enforce adopted instream flow provisions.

3. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

a. Chair the Business, Employment and Community Assistance Task Force, which reports to the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

b. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts and the Municipal/Domestic

Supply task forces.

c. Locate and when necessary obtain, in conjunction with state and local agencies, all local, state and federal financial, technical and physical (equipment) resources available to respond appropriately to the full range of drought-related emergencies.

d. Coordinate state agency resources used to respond to drought-related emergencies. Coordinate support for the needs of local governments as well as state agencies encountering drought problems. The staffs of state agencies form a body of experts that can be assigned to help solve specific drought-related problems and issues.

e. Identify, in conjunction with the EWEC, essential actions to be carried out by local governments and community organizations. Identify training, equipment, and/or financial requirements to enable local entities to carry out their responsibilities.

f. Work with DTED and ESD to coordinate state assistance in instances of threatened and actual industry closures resulting from drought-caused shortages.

g. Coordinate fire-fighting activities on state-owned lands with DNR. Coordinate fire suppression activities, through DCD's Fire Protection Service Division, for all other areas throughout the state except state and federally owned forestlands.

h. Work with appropriate state agencies to identify the available human resources, which could be deployed to help during water supply emergencies. For example, inmate crews may be used for fire fighting and other specific drought management activities in areas under the jurisdictions of the departments of Natural Resources and Corrections. Other programs, such as the Washington Conservation Corps and the Senior Volunteer Corps might be able to provide personnel for drought-related activities.

i. Conduct public information and educational activities to make local governments more aware of water supply conditions and possible remedies. Develop and conduct a series of regional workshops to share information, identify emerging needs, assess local capabilities, and enlist local leaders in an effort to promote water conservation to minimize drought-related impacts. Both state and local governments would assist in this effort.

j. Prepare and disseminate drought information packets, in conjunction with the EWEC, targeted at local governments, special purpose districts and community organizations.

4. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- a. Chair the Domestic/Municipal Supply Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. Oversee preparation of the domestic/municipal supply component of the Drought Action Program for the EWEC.
- b. Administer drought relief funding program for public water supply systems. Identify other state and federal funding sources available for utility drought-related projects and impacts and make funding available as appropriate. Develop and prioritize a list of drought-related improvement projects that could be funded if sufficient grant money were available. Develop a list of drought-related water utility emergency equipment that could be funded if grant money were available.
- c. Participate, in cooperation with Ecology, in periodic conservation workshops across the state to inform utilities of current water supply conditions, knowledge gained from previous droughts, short-term resource curtailment activities, long-term resource management planning techniques, and record keeping.
- d. Develop drought-related news releases for radio and newspapers.
- e. Conduct educational seminars for news media interested in tracking the drought situation.
- f. Continue to provide engineering and water quality technical assistance to utilities seeking assistance.
- g. Monitor wells in coastal areas where salt-water intrusion may occur due to reduced groundwater supplies. Coordinate with Ecology to identify problem areas and develop possible remedial measures.
- h. Develop and implement resource-monitoring program for tracking both supply resource levels and water utility consumption.
- i. Poll, if necessary, all systems with more than 100 service connections to identify the impacts of the drought on water supply systems.

5. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- a. Chair the Agriculture Task Force which prepares a Drought Action Program for the Executive Water Emergency Committee.
- b. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts and the Public Information and Education task forces.
- c. Intensify monitoring of agricultural conditions throughout the state.

Contact all the county extension offices to produce estimates of impacts of drought conditions.

d. Prepare and disseminate specific drought-related information to the agricultural community, the EWEC, and the media.

6. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

a. Act as co-chair of the Fish and Wildlife Task Force.

b. Activate regional drought monitoring/action reporting systems and continue operation until drought conditions abate.

c. Work with water managers on controlled streams to assure adequate and proper consideration is given to fish needs. Try to reach agreements, which will satisfy most of the water needs of the various competing users.

d. Monitor hatchery conditions and assess the need for changes in individual hatchery operations to compensate for possible reduced water supplies. Possible measures include, among other options, reduction of fish density, aeration of existing water, or development or acquisition of emergency water supplies to lessen the impact of potential shortages of water on juvenile fish. Early releases, even with reduced survival, may sometimes provide the only practical solution.

e. Modify commercial and recreational fishing regulations as necessary to protect runs of anadromous fish.

f. Assess the need for temporary changes to the Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) permit program consistent with the provisions of RCW 43.83B.410.

g. Seek emergency funding from Ecology to implement identified measures, which could be employed to preserve the fisheries resource.

h. Intensify enforcement efforts to prevent poaching. Reduced streamflows may cause the blockage of fish where flows are insufficient to permit passage or concentration of fish in channels of reduced size. The increased ease of access to the fish may lead to increases in poaching.

i. Respond to disease problems as they occur. Agency fish pathology experts should frequently consult with individual hatchery personnel to address such problems.

j. Monitor streams for possible blockages should streamflows prove inadequate to permit normal salmon migration. Undertake appropriate actions to address such specific problems. In some instances, the capture and transportation of fish around the blockage would be effective. In others, the stream could be physically modified to eliminate barriers and permit fish

passage. Typical individual actions could include, among others, excavation of stream channels, sandbagging to concentrate flow to facilitate fish passage, "berming" spawning nests to keep the eggs wet or blockage of a damaged stream channel and capture and relocation of returning fish.

7. DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

- a. Serve as member of the EWEC.
- b. Co-chair the Fish and Wildlife Task Force and prepare fish and wildlife component of the Drought Action Program for the EWEC.
- c. Serve as member of the Forest Closures Task Force.
- d. Reactivate regional drought monitoring/action reporting systems and continue operation as long as necessary.
- e. Assess the need for changes to the fishing or hunting seasons or related regulations. Modify recreational fishing regulations as necessary to protect vulnerable fishery resources. Modify hunting regulations as appropriate to respond to impacted populations of game birds and animals.
- f. Assist with the production of statewide public information spots, interviews and announcements for use by the print and electronic media (radio/television). Explain the effects of drought on wildlife and actions, which the public can take to lessen potential long-term damages.
- g. Assess the need for temporary changes to the Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) permit program consistent with the provisions of RCW 43.83B.410.
- h. Assess the need for changes in hatchery operations. Monitor hatchery conditions and respond with measures best suited to the individual situation. Reduction of fish density, aeration of existing water, or developing emergency water supplies, among others, are possible options to compensate for potential shortages of water for juvenile fish. Early fish releases, even with reduced survival, may sometimes be the only practical solution.
- i. Hold meetings concerning either regulated streams or streams controlled by water storage projects during the spring and early summer to discuss specific drought problems and the management of these projects to minimize the water use conflicts and impacts on the resources.
- j. Seek emergency funding from Ecology to implement identified measures, which could be employed to preserve fish and wildlife resources.
- k. Respond, if possible, to any drought-caused disease problems in either fish or wildlife. Agency fish pathology experts should consult with individual

hatchery personnel to address any disease problems.

l. Capture adult fish and transport them to the hatcheries on any streams where flows are inadequate for natural migration.

m. Undertake specific drought-response actions depending on the nature of the problems. Individual actions might include: excavation of stream channels or sandbagging to concentrate flow to facilitate passage, capturing and hauling of fish upstream past problem areas, "berming" spawning nests to keep the eggs wet, increased enforcement activities where increased poaching is likely to result from the concentration of fish, etc.

n. Determine whether to conduct fish relocations from reservoirs, which are drawn down below normal levels. Identify and request specific support from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service if the conduct of such "rescue operations" is decided upon.

o. When and where necessary, install and maintain artificial watering facilities for upland birds.

p. Implement existing emergency feeding programs for upland birds and big game when necessary for their survival. As funds permit, expand the program in future years.

q. Determine if emergency winter conditions will seriously impact wildlife, big game, and upland game and authenticate those conditions. Prepare a request for assistance, to be forwarded through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Upon approval, the Commodity Credit Corporation (quasi-federal) can provide Commodity Credit Corporation certificates transferring ownership of specified lots of surplus grain to the Department of Wildlife for use for emergency winter feeding program support.

r. Identify areas where water quality problems could affect fish habitat and assess whether any relief actions such as trapping and hauling fish to another location would help alleviate the problems. If the problem is water temperature, seek the institution of higher of flows, if possible, and/or water quality variances on municipal and industrial discharges to provide water for adequate dilution.

8. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Chair the Forest Closures Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee. Guide the preparation of the forest closures component of the Drought Action Program for the EWEC.

b. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force and the Public Information and Education Task Force.

- c. Assess the need for closing of forestlands while considering both economic and social values.
- d. Monitor the potential for escaped forest fires on Washington's 12.5 million acres of private and state forestlands. In conjunction with local, state and federal agencies and forest users, regulate burning, logging and other forest uses to minimize the threat of forest fires.
- e. Public information and education, e.g. PSAs detailing forest conditions, types of activities permitted and prohibited, expected duration of any closures, etc.
- f. Aggressively attack all wildland fires, which threaten Department-protected forestland until the fire no longer is a threat to life and property. Fires up to 9.9 acres will be extinguished completely.

9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

- a. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.
- b. Monitor impacts on employment resulting from any drought occurrence. Potential areas of concern include forced plant closures, forest operations closures and migrant worker problems.
- c. Identify means of ameliorating the drought-related impacts on employment. Determine what assistance programs can be used to help those adversely affected by drought conditions.
- d. Work with DCD and DTED to coordinate state assistance in instances of threatened and actual plant closures resulting from drought-caused shortages.
- e. Administer programs, in cooperation with DOH and DCD, to assist communities, which have been placed under long-term stress as a result of drought.
- f. Utilize Shared Work program to minimize short-term effects of drought on local businesses.
- g. Provide relief programs such as entrepreneurial and vocational training to assist individuals who have been either dislocated or become unemployed as a consequence of severe drought and have little opportunity to resume previous occupations.

10. DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- a. Chair the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive

Water Emergency Committee. Coordinate preparation of the economic impact component of the Drought Action Program for the EWEC.

b. Identify strategies for conserving water in specific water dependent industries, including sources of financing for improvements to plants and equipment, and disseminate information to businesses.

c. Develop a strategy to counteract drought as a potential negative impact on the state's image as an investment location.

d. Monitor the economic impacts of drought on industries heavily reliant on available water, adequate electric power, or supplies of materials that are directly affected by the drought. This includes industries such as agriculture, forest products, food processing, aluminum, chemicals, petroleum refining, etc.

e. Work with DCD and ESD to coordinate state assistance in instances of threatened and actual plant closures resulting from drought-caused shortages.

f. Monitor the economic impacts on other activities, such as tourism, that may be affected by drought. For example, forest closures could preclude recreational opportunities, state and private parks could experience water supply problems, lower stream flows could impact river rafting and whitewater recreation, lower lake levels could cause problems of access to water, water quality could become a problem, etc.

g. Share information with federal and private sector organizations that are monitoring drought impacts. Coordinate impact monitoring efforts and share information with neighboring states and provinces.

h. Provide drought-related information to smaller businesses on the Business Assistance Center's electronic bulletin board.

i. Participate in series of regional workshops to be hosted jointly by the state and local governments. The workshops will be to share information, identify emerging needs, assess local capabilities, and enlist local leaders in the statewide effort to conserve water and prudently manage drought-related impacts.

j. Collaborate through Ecology the production of statewide public information messages for the print and electronic media.

k. Provide drought-related information to the state's economic development community, trade-oriented organizations, and business and industry associations.

11. STATE ENERGY OFFICE

a. Chair the Energy Task Force when convened by the Executive Water

Emergency Committee. Coordinate preparation of the energy component of the Drought Action Program for the EWEC.

b. Serve as member of the Economic Impacts Task Force when convened by the Executive Water Emergency Committee.

c. Implement energy conservation programs, which will minimize water utilization.

d. Facilitate cooperation between energy producers and consumers to reduce energy consumption during times of short water supply. Investigate the feasibility of utilizing alternative energy sources, such as coal and nuclear, as means of reducing the use of hydropower during periods of drought.

e. Invoke energy supply emergency procedures as prescribed in Chapter 43.21G RCW if hydropower supplies become critically low.

12. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

a. Implement plans for reduction of water use by each state agency.

b. Assist each agency to achieve savings of water.

c. Implement plans to reduce electrical energy consumption by each state agency and facility.

d. Assist each agency to achieve energy savings.

S. RECOVERY AND EVALUATION

1. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

a. Assist in the development of legislation, which will lessen impacts of future drought occurrences.

b. Chair EWEC review of effectiveness of Drought Action Program and assessment of need for improvements to Drought Contingency Plan.

2. DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

a. Obtain information and suggestions from cities, irrigation districts and agricultural organizations about drought-related problems they encountered and how they were approached.

b. Implement any appropriate water use efficiency measures, which require no legislative action. Such elements might include development of recommendations for permanent policies, procedures, and guidelines for

temporary and permanent water right transfers between willing parties, as well as activities such as water banking and water marketing.

c. Assess the need for, and availability of, Conservation Corps personnel and other staff resources to assist various public agencies to better respond to future requests for drought assistance.

d. Assess the need for, and availability of, other forms of state assistance that might be successfully utilized in future droughts.

3. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

a. Identify all actions, which may need to be implemented in response to drought-related emergencies. Assign responsibility for implementing actions and, as warranted and available, distribute resources to the responsible state and local agencies.

b. Coordinate drought relief efforts with those state agencies which provide assistance to local communities and local governments.

c. Determine the availability and extent of Federal drought relief assistance programs and the necessary requirements to receive assistance.

d. Review with local governments the types of water supply problems encountered and possible solutions which would lessen future drought-caused impacts.

e. Determine the extent of physical property damages and/or severe production losses resulting from drought. Assess, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, the need for a declaration of disaster by the Governor. Communicate findings concerning the extent of damages and any disaster declaration to the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA).

f. Collaborate on the production of statewide public information spots, interviews and announcements for use by the print and electronic media (radio/television).

4. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

a. Consult with water suppliers to determine if drought related problems persist or they can resume normal operations.

b. Review statewide water utility regulations such as State Board of Health, Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC), and Ecology water right requirements to determine if they can be amended to be more effective during a drought.

c. Update the list of utilities which experienced problems as a result of the drought and are likely to encounter difficulties during future droughts.

5. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- a. Assist the Division of Emergency Management (DCD) in assessing the availability of state, federal, and local drought relief programs for the agricultural community.
- b. Assess the severity of drought for both dryland and irrigated agriculture.
- c. Cooperate with other state and federal agencies to provide financial assistance, using funds from the Emergency Loan Program to help family and part-time farmers who have been adversely affected by causes beyond their control, such as drought.

6. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

- a. Identify problem areas and assess what future actions would help alleviate the problems encountered.

7. DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

- a. Assess the need for future changes in the emergency wildlife feeding programs to enhance their effectiveness.
- b. Identify problem areas and assess what future actions would help alleviate the problems encountered.

8. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- a. Permit the gradual and orderly resumption of normal forest activities as drought conditions subside without unduly jeopardizing forest resources.
- b. Take appropriate measures, such as building water bars to reduce erosion on fire lines, to minimize long-term effects of drought-caused wildfires and prevent secondary effects, such as increased erosion and landslides, from occurring.
- c. Review fire suppression, forest closures and other drought-caused activities with other regulator agencies, forest users and the general public to determine their general effectiveness. Propose changes which would increase effectiveness in dealing with future drought occurrences.

9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

- a. Provide guidance, through the Job Service Centers, regarding training and assistance programs available to those whose employment status has changed as the result of drought.

b. Provide relief programs such as entrepreneurial and vocational training to assist individuals who have been either dislocated or become unemployed as a consequence of severe drought and have little opportunity to resume previous occupations.

c. Utilize Shared Work program to minimize short-term effects of drought on local businesses.

10. DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

a. Provide assistance to drought-affected businesses through available Business Assistance Programs.

b. Make business community aware of available assistance through participation in public information campaign.

c. Summarize drought impacts in conjunction with the state agencies and the Economic Impacts Task Force.

11. STATE ENERGY OFFICE

a. Review energy conservation programs to see if they might be modified to produce greater savings.

b. Lift any emergency energy restrictions imposed as hydropower supplies return to normal.

c. Review energy producers' and consumers' efforts to reduce energy consumption to determine if improvements can be made.

12. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

a. Evaluate and revise plans for water use and electrical energy reductions by each state agency. Determine if additional savings can be achieved for future drought occurrences.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN

A. Incorporate the Drought Contingency Plan as Annex Z2 to the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The Individual agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which support the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan will require modification to reflect their responsibilities under the drought plan.

B. Each state agency on the Executive Water Emergency Committee should also develop internal drought procedures to guide their individual agency responses during future droughts. This plan and all procedures shall be reviewed by the Executive Water

Emergency Committee (or a designated subgroup) to ensure that individual agency efforts are properly coordinated. Agencies should consider actions which can be conducted on an ongoing basis which would help to alleviate future drought impacts.

C. Affected state agencies should adopt rules as necessary to implement the provisions of RCW 43.83B.400 - .420, the state drought legislation.

D. State agencies should develop the means to readily access information on both state and federal assistance programs. At least one agency, perhaps the State Library, should subscribe to the Federal Assistance Programs Retrieval System (FAPRS). This is a computerized system which provides information about Federal grants, loans, insurance, training and other assistance programs. It includes the information in the Federal Office of Management and Budget/General Services Administration (OMB/GSA) Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, which can be queried in several different ways. A similar system could possibly be developed on the state level as well.

E. The members of the EWEC should be convened as necessary, but at the minimum annually, by the Governor to review changes in agency organization, responsibilities and activities. The plan should be modified to incorporate any changes. Assistance programs should be reviewed and updated if necessary. The plan should also be modified to reflect any legislatively mandated changes.

F. Following any drought-related efforts instigated by the EWEC, the Committee shall assess the suitability of the drought responses and the need for any changes to this drought contingency plan.

G. Any drought-related legislation necessary to implement portions of the drought contingency plan should be drafted and submitted to the Legislature.

APPENDIX 1

MEMBERS OF THE WATER SUPPLY AVAILABILITY COMMITTEE

CORE MEMBERS

Washington State Department of Ecology (Chair)

U.S. Geological Survey

National Weather Service

Soil Conservation Service

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Bonneville Power Administration

USER MEMBERS

Washington Department of Wildlife

Washington Department of Fisheries

Washington Department of Community Development

Washington Department of Agriculture

Washington Department of Natural Resources

Washington Department of Health

Washington Office of Financial Management

APPENDIX 2

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE WATER EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

STATE AGENCIES

Governor's Office (Chair)

Agriculture

Community Development

Ecology

Energy Office

Employment Security

Fisheries

Health

Natural Resources

Office of Financial Management

Trade and Economic
Development

Wildlife

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Bureau of Reclamation

Army Corps of Engineers

Bonneville Power Administration

LOCAL AGENCIES

Cooperative Extension

APPENDIX 3

DROUGHT TASK FORCES AND MEMBERSHIP

Agriculture:

Washington Department of Agriculture (Chair), Washington Department of Ecology, individuals and agricultural organizations that are concerned about the drought and water transfer-related topics.

Economic Impacts:

Washington Department of Trade and Economic Development (Chair); Revenue Forecast Council; Washington Departments of Agriculture, Community Development, Ecology, Employment Security, Natural Resources, Revenue and the Washington State Energy Office.

Energy:

Washington State Energy Office (Chair), Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Departments of Ecology and Trade and Economic Development.

Fish and Wildlife:

Washington Departments of Fisheries and Wildlife (Co-chairs).

Forest Closures:

Washington Department of Natural Resources (Chair), Washington Department of Wildlife, the Pack Forest, the U.S. Forest Service and the Washington Forest Protection Association.

Municipal/Domestic Supply:

Washington Department of Health (Chair), Washington Departments of Community Development and Ecology, Thurston County Health Department, selected major municipal water suppliers from around the state.

Public Information and Education:

Washington Department of Ecology (Chair), Washington Department of Agriculture, Washington Farm Bureau, and Washington State University Cooperative Extension, selected major municipal water departments from around the state.

Business, Employment, and Community Assistance:

Washington Department of Community Development (Chair); Washington Departments of Agriculture, Ecology, Employment Security, Health, and Trade and Economic Development, and the Washington State Energy Office.