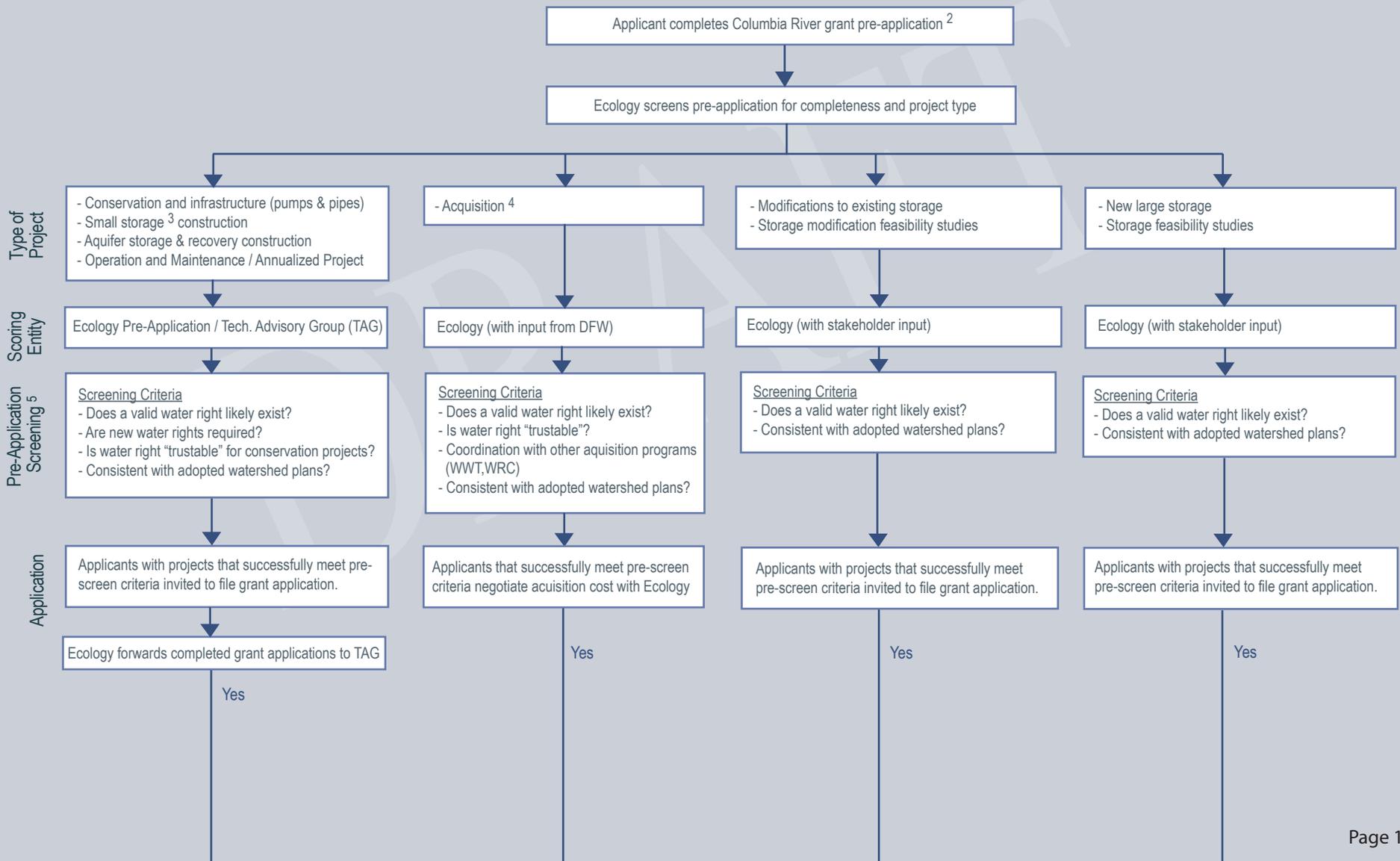


Developing Water Supply for the Columbia River Basin Water Management Program ¹

Draft Funding Process -- First Cycle



Scoring Factors and Technical Evaluation

1. Project Cost
 - percentage of matching funds
 - total cost per ac-ft
 - total cost per ac-ft consumptive
2. Water Savings
 - total water in storage or trust
 - percent of tributary low flow
 - water delivered to Columbia/Snake
3. Project Support
 - consistency with local plans
 - local support
4. Fish/Water Quality Benefits
 - current instream species & status
 - current instream habitat conditions
 - terrestrial species, habitat conditions & potential
 - potential future water quantity / quality conditions
 - ecological considerations
 - social & human aspects
5. Resources/Readiness
 - resources committed to project
 - readiness to proceed

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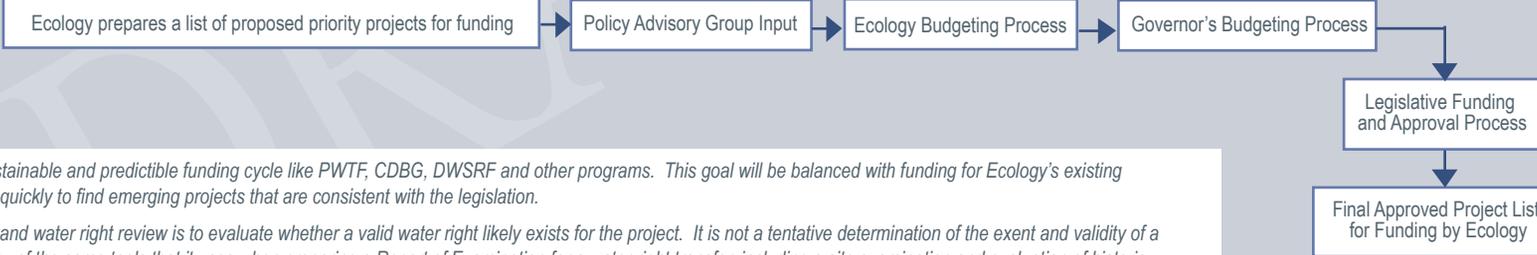
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Results



Annual Ecology Implementation Analysis to Match Supply with Demand

- Consideration of the ability of high-scoring projects to deliver water where and when it is needed
- supply/demand considerations
 - permanent sources matched to permanent uses
 - temporary sources matched to interruptibles/short-term demand
 - WRIA considerations



¹ Ecology's intent is to move towards a sustainable and predictable funding cycle like PWTF, CDBG, DWSRF and other programs. This goal will be balanced with funding for Ecology's existing commitments and the potential need to act quickly to find emerging projects that are consistent with the legislation.

² The intent of the pre-application process and water right review is to evaluate whether a valid water right likely exists for the project. It is not a tentative determination of the extent and validity of a water right. However, Ecology will use many of the same tools that it uses when preparing a Report of Examination for a water right transfer, including a site examination and evaluation of historic beneficial use. This process is similar to that used in Ecology's Irrigation Efficiency Program.

³ "Small storage" will be determined annually by Ecology depending on factors like the size of project and the lead for the feasibility study (e.g. local vs. federal).

⁴ Ecology's initial acquisition efforts will likely focus on specific auctions and partnerships with other programs and groups. Columbia River "acquisition" is defined in Chapter 6 of the PEIS.

⁵ A project may not meet minimum screening criteria because the water is not "trustable" (e.g. based on a claim), because a project is not consistent with an adopted watershed plan, because of uncertainty about whether a relinquishment exemption exists to excuse nonuse, because a change application for the water right may be needed, because a new water right may be needed, or others.