

**APPENDIX A**  
**DATA COMPILATION**

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**APPENDIX A-1**  
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**APPENDIX A-2**

**NON-GIS DATA DIRECTORY**

## Data Directory

File Name	Original Source - blank if unknown	Source	Brief Description	Full Description
12422500 real time data 2000-prsnt	USGS	Golder	Water Quantity - Real Time Stream Data	Spokane River at Spokane, WA
12422500 real time data 95-99	USGS	Golder	Water Quantity - Real Time Stream Data	Spokane River at Spokane, WA
12424000 real time data 2000-prsnt	USGS	Golder	Water Quantity - Real Time Stream Data	Hangman Creek At Spokane, Wash.
12424000 real time data 95-99	USGS	Golder	Water Quantity - Real Time Stream Data	Hangman Creek At Spokane, Wash.
12431000 real time data 95-prsnt	USGS	Golder	Water Quantity - Real Time Stream Data	Little Spokane River At Dartford, Wash
aa1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
airport1961-1990.doc		Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	same as spokaneapclimate.xls but formated
b1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
barkercentrailndailyaverage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 11/98-9/00 daily avg
barkercentralsouthdailyaverage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 11/98-9/00 daily avg
barkereucliddailyaverage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 5/99-8/00 daily avg
barkermissiondailyaverage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 5/99-9/00 daily avg
barkernorthdailyaverage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 11/98 - 9/2000 well levels
bb1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map.

## Data Directory

File Name	Original Source - blank if unknown	Source	Brief Description	Full Description
BOD and TP study QAPP Spokane 7- 99.doc		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Spokane River and Long Lake TMDL Study for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Update of the Phosphorus Attenuation Model 7/99
BPR-4 - Water Quality and Water Resources - 2nd Draft.doc		Spokane Co	Water Quality	reviews key water resources that may be impacted by the County's wastewater management program – the Spokane Valley - Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, and the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers.
c1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map.
cc1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map.
cda elev 04_94.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - lake elevations	Lake Couer D'Alene Elevations from 1904-1994, from USGS?
cda elevations 80- 00.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - lake elevations	Lake Couer D'Alene Elevations from 1980-2000 at midnight
census folder	US Census Bureau	Golder	Population	2000 Census Data for Spokane, Stevens and Pend Orielle
Chapter BPR-4 Figures.ppt		Spokane Co	Water Quality	figure for BPR-4 document
chatteroyobswell.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	78-00 obs well levels
ChehalisBasinLevel1	Grays Harbor Dept. Public Services	Spokane Co	Bibliography	All files for the Level 1 Assessment - December 2000 for the Chelhalis Basin Partnership
chew_geo_071301	DNR	Bryony Hansen	Geology	Table for geology coverage and Figure 4.10
cid11_idahoroaddailyav erage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 5/99-9/00
Citations Template.xls		Spokane Co	Bibliography	Gives fields that are recorded for tech reports, maps and other
citydatadailyaverages.xl s	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	Water elevation at the wastewater treatment plant for 1995-2001
coeur d alene 1 eclimate.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	9/1895-9/1998, met data from NCDC including, temp, precip, snow, evap and wind. Data summarized in different forms
coeurdalene1edaily.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	daily met data including temp, precip and snow. 10/60 - 8/86
coeurd'alenedaily.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	daily met data including temp, precip and snow. 1985 - 2000
Cross Section budget.doc		Spokane Co	Communcation - Geology	Memo to Stan Miller, Reanette regarding costs to get Cross sections in the Spokane Basin
d1.dwg		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
DakotaWellDailyAverag e.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 5/98-8/99
dams.xls	DOE and National Inve	Golder	Dam Information	Dam Locations (GIS coverage), basic srrorage, use and ownership info.
DATA FOR WATERSHED MODEL - Reanette's list.doc		Spokane Co	Summary	Summary of Data sent by Spokane County to Golder
dd1.dwg		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
deer park master.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Ground water quality data for the Deer Park Basin
deerpark2eclimate.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	summarized met data from NCDC including, temp, precip, snow, evap and wind. 7/48-3/77
deerpark2edaily.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	daily met data prcip,temp,snow data. 1960-1977
deerparkobswell.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 4/78-3/00 (not daily levels)

## Data Directory

File Name	Original Source - blank if unknown	Source	Brief Description	Full Description
depth2GW.tif		Spokane Co	Groundwater - images	Graphics from the Spokanr Valley- Rathdrum Prarie Aquifer
DNR cross section fix budget.xls		Spokane Co	Communcation - Geology	excel table of budget
dnr-xsec Buchanan memo.doc		Spokane Co	Communcation - Geology	Memo re: Buchannan's review of DNR Cross Sections
e1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
f1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
FeltsFieldDailyAverage s.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1973 - 2000 daily avg, max and min temperature
g1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
gary071301	Golder (B.H.)	Golder (B.H.)	Geology	Instructions for preparation of Figure 4.10
geography.tif		Spokane Co	Groundwater - images	Graphics from the Spokanr Valley- Rathdrum Prarie Aquifer
geology_map.tif		Spokane Co	Groundwater - images	Graphics from the Spokanr Valley- Rathdrum Prarie Aquifer
geology-map-key.tif		Spokane Co	Groundwater - images	Graphics from the Spokanr Valley- Rathdrum Prarie Aquifer
great floodatlas6_21.tif		Spokane Co	Groundwater - images	Graphics from the Spokanr Valley- Rathdrum Prarie Aquifer
GW_SW_Interaction.xl s		USGS	Water Quantity	Contains Well Elevations and River flows? Not sure of units or where the measured stations are. Or where this came from
GW_SW Interactions	USGS	USGS - Rodney R Caldwell	Groundwater and Surface Water Interactions	Summary of selected wells that have been field inventoried and utilized for our project and wells that have continuous water- level (pressure transducers) and temperature recorders.
h1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
hangmanusgsq.xls		USGS	Water Quantity - Streams	# USGS 12424000 HANGMAN CREEK AT SPOKANE, WASH. (1948-1999)
i1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
iceage.tif		Spokane Co	Groundwater - images	Graphics from the Spokanr Valley- Rathdrum Prarie Aquifer
idaho_pipelinedailyaver age.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 5/99-9/00 daily avg
inland50.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Discharge	Inland Paper Company Discharges 95-00
inlandpaperusgswell.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 2/98-6/99 at four hour intervals
InlandpaperWellUSGS. xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 7/29-1/01 random well level samples
j1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
k1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
kaiser50.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Discharge	Kaiser Trentwood Discharges from 94-99
kaisermead.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Discharge	Kaiser Mead Discharges to Deadmans Creek 94-99
l1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
lake-miz.tif		Spokane Co	Groundwater - images	Graphics from the Spokanr Valley- Rathdrum Prarie Aquifer
lawn irrigation.xls	Assorted Purveyors	Spokane C	Water Use	Water Use for City or Spokane and Whitworth Water. Also includes estimates of lawn irrigation needs as done by R.B.



**Data Directory**

<b>File Name</b>	<b>Original Source - blank if unknown</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>	<b>Full Description</b>
libert50.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Discharge	Liberty Lake Sewer District Discharges 94-99
lsa wy99 q's.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	Little Spokane River flows from water year 1999 at various locations along river, graphs included
LSR 5 Data Master.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	graphs for site 5 water quality data
LSR 6 Data Master.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	This seems to be Little Spokane River site 1 graphs, but there are errors in it or something
lSr data master2.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Historic water quality and flow data for Little Spkane and Tributaries
lSr data source bibliography.doc		Spokane Co	Bibliography	Bibliography of Little Spokane Basin Data Source Material
lSr doe random qs.xls	DOE	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	Stream flow measurements at various points along little Spokane River most from 1986-1990
lSr surface monitoring sites.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Surface Monitoring Locations in the Little Spokane River Basin
lSr wq data 1993 - 1998.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Water Quality Data for the Little Spokane River from 1993- 1998
LSR WQ Summary 6-1- 01	SCCD	SCCD	Water Quantity - Streams	Summary of data from The Spokane County Conservation District (SCCD) assisting The Pend Oreille Conservation District (POCD) with a one- year water quality assessment of the Little Spokane River Watershed. Sampling began October 1998 and ended September 1999.
LSR, LS3.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	graphs for site 3 water quality data
LSR4.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	graphs for site 4 water quality data
LSR6 Data Master.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	graphs for site 6 water quality data
LSRchattq 97- present.xls	SCCD (C.P.)	SCCD	Water Quantity - Streams	Data obtained from SCC by Charlie Peterson for the Chattaroy gage
lSrchattscq.xls	Spokane Cmnty Coll. (SCC)	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	Little Spokane River, Chattaroy Rd., Chattaroy, WA 1976- 1996, stn 001
lSrdartfordq.xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	Station Number 12431000 Little Spokane River At Dartford, Wash. Stream Source Agency USGS (1986-2000)
lSrelkq.xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	STATION NUMBER 12427000 LITTLE SPOKANE RIVER AT ELK, WASH. STREAM SOURCE AGENCY USGS (1948- 1971)
lSrrutterparkwayq.xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	STATION NUMBER 12431500 LITTLE SPOKANE RIVER NEAR DARTFORD, WASH. STREAM SOURCE AGENCY USGS (1948-1952, 1997-2000)
m1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
MayfairWellDailyAvera ge.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 9/97-9/00
MICROFEM review.doc	Golder	Golder	Models	Review of Spokane WHPP by Bryony
More data and a correction.txt		Spokane Co	Groundwater	communication regarding Vera data
mtspokanesummitclima te.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	Summarized met data from NCDC including, temp, precip, snow, evap and wind. 1953-1972
mtspokanesummitdaily. xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1960-1972 daily prcp, snow,tmax and tmin
mtspokanesummitnrbsd aily.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	
n1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map

## Data Directory

File Name	Original Source - blank if unknown	Source	Brief Description	Full Description
newportclimate.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	Summarized met data from NCDC including temp, precip, snow, and wind. 1927-1998
newportdaily.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	same data as newportnrscdaily.xls but in different format (1960-1998)
newportnrscdaily.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1960-1998 daily prcp, temp,snow data
nine mile discharge 86-99q.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Dam Discharge	Nine Mile Dam Discharge (1986-1999)
NOAA Deer Park.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	Graphs of NOAA/NWS COOP data for Deer Park - historical and cumulative precip and historical temperature graphs
NOAA Fairchild.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	Graphs of NOAA/NWS COOP data for Fairchild - historical and cumulative precip and historical temperature graphs. Real data for this is in noaadata.xls file
NOAA MTSpokane.xls	NCDC	Golder	Meteorological Data	Graphs of NOAA/NWS COOP data - historical and cumulative precip and historical temperature graphs (done by Golder)
NOAA Newport.xls	NCDC	Golder	Meteorological Data	Graphs of NOAA/NWS COOP data - historical and cumulative precip and historical temperature graphs (done by Golder)
NOAA Spokane WFO.xls	NCDC	Golder	Meteorological Data	Spokane Temp and Precip graphs (done by Golder)
NOAA Spokane.xls	NCDC	Golder	Meteorological Data	Spokane historic Temp and Precip graphs (done by Golder)
noaadata.xls	NCDC	NCDC	Meteorological Data	COOP data for all stations including newport, mt spokane, fairchild, deer park, spokane WFO spokane AP, Spokane
noaadatainstructions.xls	NCDC	NCDC	Meteorological Data	Describes data format and what NOAA COOP headings mean
normals data for coeur d alene.doc	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	Gives normal monthly and daily temperatures (max,min), precip and snow
o1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
p1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
p14-bnew.tif		Spokane Co	Groundwater - images	Graphics from the Spokanr Valley- Rathdrum Prarie Aquifer
Pend Oreille County population.doc		Spokane Co	Population	regarding communication to receive populations numbers. Contains no actual numbers
prcp_by_section.xls	Oregon State Universit	Golder	Meteorological Data - Modeled	Precipitation outputs from the PRISM model, merged to the section scale (PRISM data purchased includes snow, temp and precip)
q1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
r1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
river and well data.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity	Contains Well Elevations and River flows? Not sure of units or where the measured stations are. Or where this came from
river and well datarevised.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity	Contains Well Elevations and River flows - Updated 6/18/01
s1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
shadisoil.jpg		Golder	Land Use and Soils	Shadi soild coverage. Also have GIS file
snowpackspokanebasin.xls		Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1/97-6/2000 snow pack data around spokane basin includes data on snow depth, water equiv and averages
snowstuff.xls		Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	Snotel data for bunchgrass, quartz peak and ragged ridge
Soil Tables.xls	NRCS	Golder	Land Use and Soils	NRCS soil categories for the tri-county area with hydrologic group, map symbol, slope, etc.
Soils of Spokane County.xls		Spokane Co	Land Use and Soils	Soil info from Spokane County

## Data Directory

File Name	Original Source - blank if unknown	Source	Brief Description	Full Description
spo_geo_071301		Bryony	Geology	Table for geology coverage and Figure 4.10
spokan50.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Discharge	Spokane Advanced Waste Water Treatment Plant Discharges 94-99
Spokane Bibliography.pdt		Spokane Co	Bibliography	Procite Bibliography for Spokane Report
Spokane Bibliography.pdx		Spokane Co	Bibliography	Procite Bibliography for Spokane Report
Spokane County WELLOG.xls		Spokane Co	Geology	Describes the geologic material found while drilling for individual wells
spokaneapclimate.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1890-2000 Spokane Airport Climate Data
spokaneapdaily.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1960-2000 daily climate data at spokane airport from NCDC
spokaneclimate.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1953-1983 NRCS Spokane Climate Data
spokanedaily.xls	NCDC	Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1960-1983 daily climate data
spokanenwsdaily.xls		Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	1996-1999 National Weather Service Climate Data, Rambo Road - gage 457941
spokaneunknowdaily.xls		Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	??
spokanewsoairportnracs daily.xls		Spokane Co	Meteorological Data	10/60-9/98 nracs data - temp, precip, wind, evap, etc. for the spokane airport
SpoRiver Data Master.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Historic water quality data for the Spokane River
sporiver data master2.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Same as SpoRiverDatamaster not sure which of these is correct
sr@greenacres(barker)q(revised).xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	USGS measured flow on Spokane River at Greenacres (stn 12420500) 1948-1952 and 1999-2000. Minor calcs done on flows
sr@harvardusgsq(revised).xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	USGS measured flow on Spokane River at Liberty Bridge (Harvard) 1929-1984 and 1999-2000. Minor calcs done on flows
sr@harvardusgsq.xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	USGS measured flow on Spokane River at Liberty Bridge (Harvard) 1929-1984 and 1999-2000 (same as above w/o minor calcs)
sratspokaneq.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	Spokane River at Spokane flows 1891-2000 - no station number given
srblwtrentbridgeusgsq.xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	STATION NUMBER 12421500 SPOKANE RIVER BLW TRENT BRG NR SPOKANE, WASH. STREAM SOURCE AGENCY USGS. 1948-1954
srgreene93to98sccq.xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	SPOKANE RIVER BLW GREEN ST AT SPOKANE WASH. Flows 1993-1998. Stn 12422000
srharvard93to98sccq.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	93-98 flows on the Spokane River at Liberty Bridge. Stn 12419500. SCC data
srpostfalls13to99q.xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	Flow in the Spokane River at Post Falls from 1913-1999
sullivanparknorthdailyaverage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 11/98-9/2000 daily avg
sullivanparksouthdailyaverage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 11/98-9/00 daily avg
sullivanparksouthdailyaverage.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	well levels 11/98-9/00 daily avg
Summary of Water Quality Data.doc		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Summary of Water Quality Data for Little Spokane River
t1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map

**Data Directory**

<b>File Name</b>	<b>Original Source - blank if unknown</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>	<b>Full Description</b>
temp_by_section.xls	Oregon State University	Golder	Meteorological Data - modeled	Temperature outputs from the PRISM model, merged to the section scale (PRISM data purchased includes snow, temp and precip)
trsdischarge.xls		Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Discharge	Total Releases by Month for all dischargers in the basin. Units and year unclear
trswateruse.xls		Spokane Co	Water Use	Trswateruse.xls is meant to be average use for the last few years. For many of the water purveyors, information was obtained on water use for at least 1994 and 1997 because they have high use and low use years. Some water purveyors provided water use for the years 1994 to 1999, or some combination of those years. Numbers entered on the high side of average because it was assumed most water districts are growing. For some, we only knew the number of connections. For businesses, we found out the type of business, number of employees, and number of customers to assign water use. Because we were calling in 2000, most of our business data will reflect that year.
u1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
usgsspokaneriverdata.xls	USGS	Spokane Co	Water Quantity - Streams	Both water quality and flow data from several USGS Sites on the Spokane River, most measurements done in 1999
v1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
VeraWaterElevations.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	1967-2000 well levels and pumping logs for Vera Water District Wells
Vista3.gvw		Spokane Co	Models	GW model
w1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
waterqualitydata.mdb		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Organic and Inorganic Water Quality Information for Wells in Spokane
Watershed Model Data 2-23-01.doc	Spokane Co	Spokane Co	Summary	Summary of Data sent from Spokane County to Golder
Watershed Model Data 3-26-01.doc	Spokane Co	Spokane Co	Summary	Updated copy of Data sent from Spokane County to Golder
welllocationyield.xls		Spokane Co	Groundwater	Basic info on well yield, location, elevation etc. For Little Spokane Watershed (I think)
WRATS DATA DICTIONARY.doc	DOE	Golder	Water rights	Describes fields in WRATS table
WRIA Spokane River Water Quality Summary.doc		Spokane Co	Water Quality	Data Summary: Historic Water Quality of the Spokane River from Coeur d'Alene Lake to Long Lake Dam - May 2000
WRIA55-WRATS_TABLES.mdb	DOE	Golder	Water rights	Water Rights Application Tracking System Table for WRIA 57, includes master, purpose and source table
WRIA57-WRATS_TABLES.mdb	DOE	Golder	Water rights	Water Rights Application Tracking System Table for WRIA 56, includes master, purpose and source table
x1.dwg	DNR	Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files.From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
xsecmemo.doc			Communication - Geology	Memo to Stan Miller regarding Buchannans review and additional info needed

## Data Directory

File Name	Original Source - blank if unknown	Source	Brief Description	Full Description
Xsect1 extra from reanette.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect1.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect10.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect2.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect3.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect4.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect5.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect7.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect8.DWG		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect8.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
Xsect9.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
XsectC.DXF		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From Boese&Buchanan, 1996, Aquifer delineation of a part of North Spokane.
y1.dwg		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map
z1.dwg		Spokane Co	Geology - Cross Sections	Autocad cross section files. From DNR, 2001. Draft x-sections for the new Spokane draft 1:100,000 geology map

**APPENDIX A-3**  
**GIS DATA DIRECTORY**

**A-3 GIS Data Directory**

Filename	Original Source (blank if unknown)	Brief Description	Full Description	Additional Info
east_dem.e00	Coeur d'Alene Tribe- GIS 11/99	DEM	This DEM unfortunately does not cover the northern portion of the study area.	
ns_dem.e00	Spokane County Long Range Planning GIS	DEM	This DEM provides data for the northern, and an extension of the southern study area.	
hydro.e00		Hydrology	Some over-lay annotation to identify major water features. If built as a polygon, the lakes will function as polys.	DOUBLE precision coverage
hydro24k.e00	WA ST DOE GIS 7/96	Hydrology	Detailed 1:24K coverage of MOST of study area hydrology. There is a lot of coded information as arc attributes.	SINGLE precision coverage
po_lu.e00	PO County Conservation District in 1999-2000 as part of a watershed study	Land use from Pend Oreille County (from a planner's perspective)	This data was derived from aerial photos, and field checks	There is one useful polygon item field that describes the general usage of the polygon.
stev_lu.e00	POCCD as part of the watershed study	Land use		SINGLE precision coverage
spolu83pn.sip	POCCD study	landu_use		This data was created at the parcel level.
meta-data.doc		ArchInfo Log file		
meta-data.doc		Disk 1 file info word document		
readme.txt		Disk 1 file info word document		
q-sites.e00		8 sites where effluent is discharged into surfacewater.		DOUBLE precision coverage
q-metadata.doc		info about q-sites.e00		DOUBLE precision coverage
log.doc		ArchInfo Log file		DOUBLE precision coverage
actyp.e00	WA ST DNR/USGS 1:100K Digital Geologic Map of Spokane County and Vicinity, 1988	Actyp types for the extent of Spokane County.	Prepared by Spokane County WQMP as an input layer for SHADI - a GRID based Aquifer Sensitivity Study for Spokane County, Spring, 1998.	DOUBLE precision coverage
actyp.doc		Info about actyp.e00		DOUBLE precision coverage
water_dist.e00		Spokane County water purveyors and associated attribute data. Layers wdpub27 and wdpub83 contain historical and current arcs and labels. Layers wdpub27_poly and wdpub83_poly are the current boundaries only, no historical arcs or labels are maintained on these layers. The dataset contains all of those water purveyors, both public and private, which have participated in Spokane County's Coordinated Water System Plan.		
waterdist_ddict final.doc	Boundary Review Board Files * Spokane County Assessor Maps	Digitized GDMS layer		
monitorsite.e00		SPOKANE COUNTY GIS DATA DICTIONARY		
monitor_goldr.dd		WQMP monitor site coverage	Monitoring wells and river sampling sites selected specifically by WQMP staff for Golder and the WRIA study.	DOUBLE precision coverage
stev_solis.e00		Info about monitorsite.e00		
		NO DATA		
camden.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1966, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller

Filename	Original Source (blank if unknown)	Brief Description	Full Description	Additional Info
chatt.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
clayton.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
deerlk.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
deerpk.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
drifrd.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
elk.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
fank.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
framm.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
frhill.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
greenac.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
greenac2.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
lbrylk.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
lbrylk2.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
mead.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
micaplc.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
mtkc.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller



Filename	Original Source (blank if unknown)	Brief Description	Full Description	Additional Info
mispok.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
inimel.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
nwmplk.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.	contains info about source of files in this directory		This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
soil_discclaim		contains note about erodible soils		
soil_discclaim%		text document about various soil types		
soildscrp.txt		machine language		
soils.wpd		SPOKANE COUNTY GIS DATA DICTIONARY		
spc_soils.doc				
spokne.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
spokne2.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
spoknw.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
spoknw2.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
spokse.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
spoksw.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
tmim.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
twweed.00.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975.			This data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller
Info (Folder)				"Info" folder contains ".nri" and ".dat" files
aq_bndry.e00	IDAHO PANHANDLE HEALTH DISTRICT	Extent of the Rathdrum Prairie	Spokane Valley aquifer FROM SOUTH END OF LAKE PEND OREILLE, IDAHO - THRU RAHTDRUM PRAIRIE, THE SPOKANE VALLEY, TO DISCHARGE AT LITTLE SPOKANE RIVER, AND SPOKANE RIVER IN N-S REACH WEST OF CITY OF SPOKANE.	
aq_db.e00		Coverage of Spokane Valley- Rathdrum Prairie drainage basins		
aqbndry_comp.dd		Info about aq_bndry.e00		
aqdb_meta.txt		Info about aq_db.e00		

Filename	Original Source (blank if unknown)	Brief Description	Full Description	Additional Info
county-1	USGS 20 contour data	DEM	This is a elevation DEM for Spokane County, at 20 contour resolution (created from USGS 20 contour data)	name this county.dem or AI won't be able to read it.
d2_h20.e00	Water table elevation for the county was compiled from various studies and USGS well log data.	depth to groundwater	This data was put in a GRID, then subtracted from a surface elevation GRID, created from DNR elevation data. The resultant "depth to groundwater" GRID was GRIDPOLY'd to produce the d2 coverage.	
d2_meta.bt		info about d2_h20.e00		
golder21501.bt		data log		
log		Archinfo Log file		
misc_meta.bt%		info about various GIS files		
misc_meta.bt%		info about various GIS files		
monitor_sites.dd		info about monitor_sites.e00		Locations were derived from lat-long data
monitor_sites.e00	Reanette Boese, WQMP staff	point coverage of various types of USGS monitoring sites sections for PO County		
po_plss.e00				
po_res2.e00	windshield survey driven in Autumn, 2000, by WQMP-GIS staff and intern	residential sites in Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties, within WRIA 55	The windshield survey was supported by use of 1995 aerial photography of the area. Many roads were private, or turned out to be undrivable, so the digital ortho photography was used to add #'s in unseen areas. Many clusters of mail boxes were counted. This is a rough but representative inventory of residences in the study area.	
po_res2_meta.bt		info about po_res.e00		
po_tr.e00		township range PO County		
region_rds.e00		roads	1:250K or so crude regional major highways - sp NAD83 zone 5601	
rivers.e00		hydrology	1:250K or so crude regional hydrology - sp NAD83 zone 5601	
septic_inks.e00		septic systems		
sew_bash.e00		sewer boundaries		
spo_domwells.e00		point coverage of Spokane County Domestic Wells sections for Spokane County		
spo_plss.e00		township range Spokane County		
spo_tr.e00		sections for Stevens County		
stev_plss.e00		township range Stevens County		
stev_tr.e00				
ch_geo.pkey		cryptic geo data re. 0.7 Alluvium		large text file listing geology sources
ch_geomaps.bt		Geology of Washington State text data		
ch_metadata.bt		info about chew_geo.e00		
ch_units.bt		Geologic Map Units data		
chew_geo.e00	USGS	geology maps	1:100,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps as base	SINGLE precision coverage
spo_geo.e00	the USGS -Spokane office ???	no info		
spo_geo.key		cryptic geo data re. 0.7 Alluvium		
spo_metadata.bt		info about spo_geo.e00??? (Doesn't say which file it is for)		
spo_metadata.bt%		same as spo_metadata.bt		
images (Folder)				This Folder contains "tif" images
d2gw.tif		tif image		
geography.tif		tif image		
geo-map.tif		tif image		
g-map-key.tif		tif image		
great		tif image		
floodalass6_21.tif		tif image		
iceage.tif		tif image		
lake-miz.tif		tif image		
p14-bnew.tif		tif image		

Filename	Original Source (blank if unknown)	Brief Description	Full Description	Additional Info
Info (Folder)				"Info" folder contains ".nit" and ".dat" files
about_data.txt		info about various files in this dir.		
about_data.txt%		info about various files in this dir.		
data22301.txt		log data		
data22301.txt%		log data		There are no creek names, or other useful information yet added to basin polygons
lsl_db.e00	DOE statewide (very crude) WAU (water at 7 unit) coverage, from Spokane County WQMP data, using 30 meter DEMS as an elevation reference, and from 7.5 min quads	Little Spokane River drainage basins		
lsl_db2_data.txt		info about lsl_db.e00		
lsl_sites.e00		Stan's lsl basin data		
po_soil.e00		Pend Oreille County soils		
stirr_basn.e00	Spokane County Utilities Stormwater Department	stormwater basins coverage		
precip (Folder)				This Folder contains GIS data about monthly precipitations
precip_apr.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_aug.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_dec.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_feb.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_jan.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_jul.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_jun.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_mar.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	

Filename	Original Source (blank if unknown)	Brief Description	Full Description	Additional Info
precip_msy.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_nov.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_oct.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
precip_sep.e00	Oregon State University and Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University	Washington Average Monthly Precipitation, 1961-90	Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying data set from which the polygons and vectors were created	
washington average monthly or annual precipitationmetadata.doc		info about Precip data		
greenac.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975			data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller.
lbryk.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975			
soil_disclaim		info about various files in this directory		
soil_disclaim%		same as soil_disclaim		
soildscrp.txt		textual soil info		
soils.wpd		data form about SOILS coverage		
spokline.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975			data is for use at the scale of 1:24000 or smaller.
spoknw.e00	Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of 1968, with revision in 1975			
wlga.e00		Water District Growth Areas.	no population data included, just boundaries	
c_bk2k.e00		Census Block Boundaries	no population data included, just boundaries	
c_1k2k.e00		Census Tract Boundaries	use the TYPE item field and reselect for "not_sew_yet" for UNSEWERED areas	
wra_sewbas.e00		Sewer System Boundaries	You will notice that there are many septic tanks still showing open sewer basins sewerd in 2000 and 2001. This is because the residents have one year to hook up after the sewers are in place. This Septic Tank data from Spokane County Health District is from June 01, 2001 (therefore reflecting active septic tanks as of 6/2000).	
wra_septk.e00	Spokane County Health District	Septic Systems within Spokane County	based on land - cover data, LANDSAT, from the mid 90's	
gap_lc.e00	USGS National GAP Data Program	GAP Land Cover coverage	based on land - cover data, LANDSAT, from the mid 90's	
lutccode.rtf	USGS National GAP Data Program	Code look up table for gap_lc	based on land - cover data, LANDSAT, from the mid 90's	
datadict.rtf	USGS National GAP Data Program	data dictionary for gap_lc		

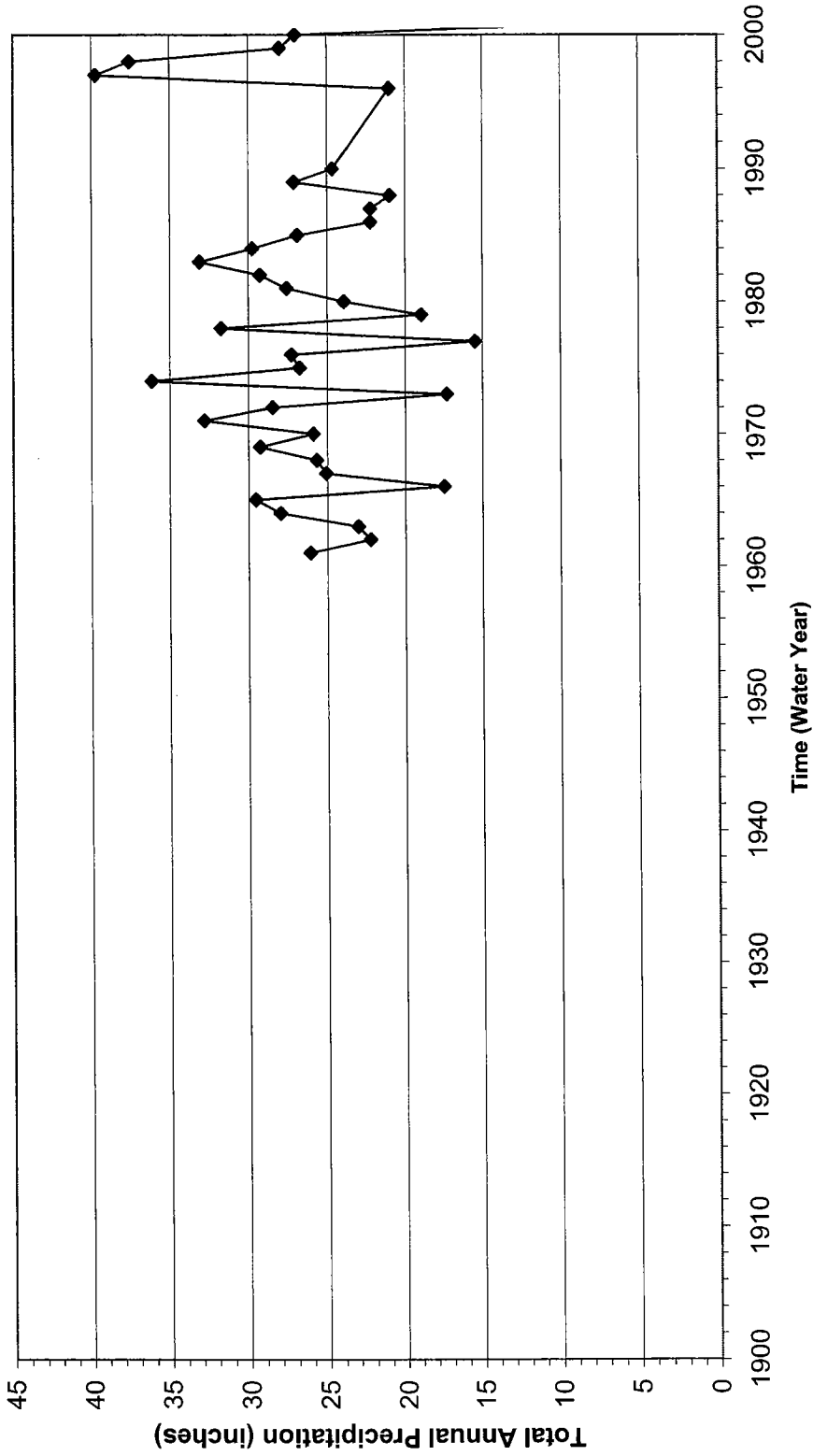
Filename	Original Source (blank if unknown)	Brief Description	Full Description	Additional Info
WRIA_24k.shp	Washington Dept. of Ecology	WRIA Boundaries	Water Resource Inventory Areas for Washington State	
WALI.shp	Washington Dept. of Ecology	WALI Boundaries	WALI Boundaries for Washington State	
HUC5.shp	National Atlas of the United States	HUC Boundaries	HUC Boundaries for Washington State	
streams.shp	Washington Dept. of Ecology	Hydrology	Washington State Streams	
idaho_streams.shp	Idaho Dept. of Water Resources	Hydrology	Idaho Streams	
montana_streams.shp	Montana State Library	Hydrology	Montana Streams	
hydrology_e00 (stream)	National Atlas	Hydrology	Large scale streams coverage of Washington	
lakes.shp	Washington Dept. of Ecology	Hydrology	Lakes in close proximity to Spokane County	
idaho_lakes.shp	Idaho Dept. of Water Resources	Hydrology	Idaho Lakes	
montana_lakes.shp	Montana State Library	Hydrology	Montana Lakes	
roads_selected.shp	Washington Dept. of Transportation	Roads	Roads in close proximity to Spokane County	
idaho_roads.shp	Idaho Dept. of Water Resources	Roads	Idaho Roads	
montana_roads.shp	Montana State Library	Roads	Montana Roads	
roads_24k.shp	Washington Dept. of Transportation	Roads	Large scale roads coverage of Washington	
townships.shp	WAGDA University of Washington Library	Townships polygons for Washington State		
plss.shp	WAGDA University of Washington Library	Sections coverage for Washington State		
Us_Snowfall13.asc	Climate Source Ltd	Washington annual snowfall data 1961 - 1990	PRISM Grid data depicting annual snowfall for the Continental United States	
dams.shp	Washington Dept. of Ecology	Dams	Washington State Dams	
dams_idaho.shp	US Army Corp of Engineers / National Atlas	Dams	Dams of interest falling outside of Washington State (Idaho)	
spo_geo.e00	Spokane County GIS Department	Geology data	Spokane County Geology data	
chew_geo.shp	Spokane County GIS Department	Geology data	Geology data for areas of interest outside Spokane County	
reservations.shp	Washington Dept. of Ecology	Reservations	Current and historic Indian tribal lands	
ancestral_land	Created with consultation from area tribes	Reservations	Current and historic Indian tribal lands	
boundary.shp	Created from HUC4 boundaries	Areas of Cultural significance to First Peoples.	Areas of Cultural significance to First Peoples.	
water_districts.shp	Spokane County GIS Department	WRIA 57 Contributing Watershed Boundary	WRIA 57 Boundary created from HUC4 boundaries and Map Delineations	
sewered_areas.shp	Spokane County GIS Department	Water Districts	Water District Polygon coverage for Spokane County, Stevens County and Pend Oreille County	
census.shp	US Census Bureau	Sewered Areas	Areas within the Study area that have established sewer systems	
303K_sites	Washington Dept. of Ecology Water Quality Program	Impaired & Threatened Waterbodies	Tiger population data divided and recalculated for TRS sections boundaries	
met_stations.shp	Washington Dept. of Ecology	Meteorological Stations	303(d) List of Impaired and Threatened Waterbodies	
wells.shp	Washington Dept. of Ecology	Washington State wells	Weather Stations in close proximity to Spokane County	
Aq_bndry.e00	Spokane County GIS Department	Delineated Aquifer Regions	Delineated Aquifer Regions within Washington State and Idaho	
wastewater.shp	Spokane County GIS Department	Wastewater Outfall Regions		
spo_domwells.e00	Spokane County GIS Department	Spokane County Dominant Wells		
monitor_sites.e00	Spokane County GIS Department	Surface Water Quality Monitoring Sites		
irr_land.e00	Spokane County GIS Department	Irrigated lands (Spokane Landuse)		
final_dem	USGS & Washington University Libraries (WAGDA)	DEM	DEM coverage extending throughout study area, comprised of smaller USGS DEMs to capture full area	

**APPENDIX B**

**TOTAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION GRAPHS**

## Table of Contents

- B-1a** Coeur D'Alene, Idaho
- B-1b** Newport, Washington
- B-1c** Mt. Spokane Summit, Washington
- B-1d** Deer Park 2 E, Washington
- B-1e** Spokane International Airport, Washington



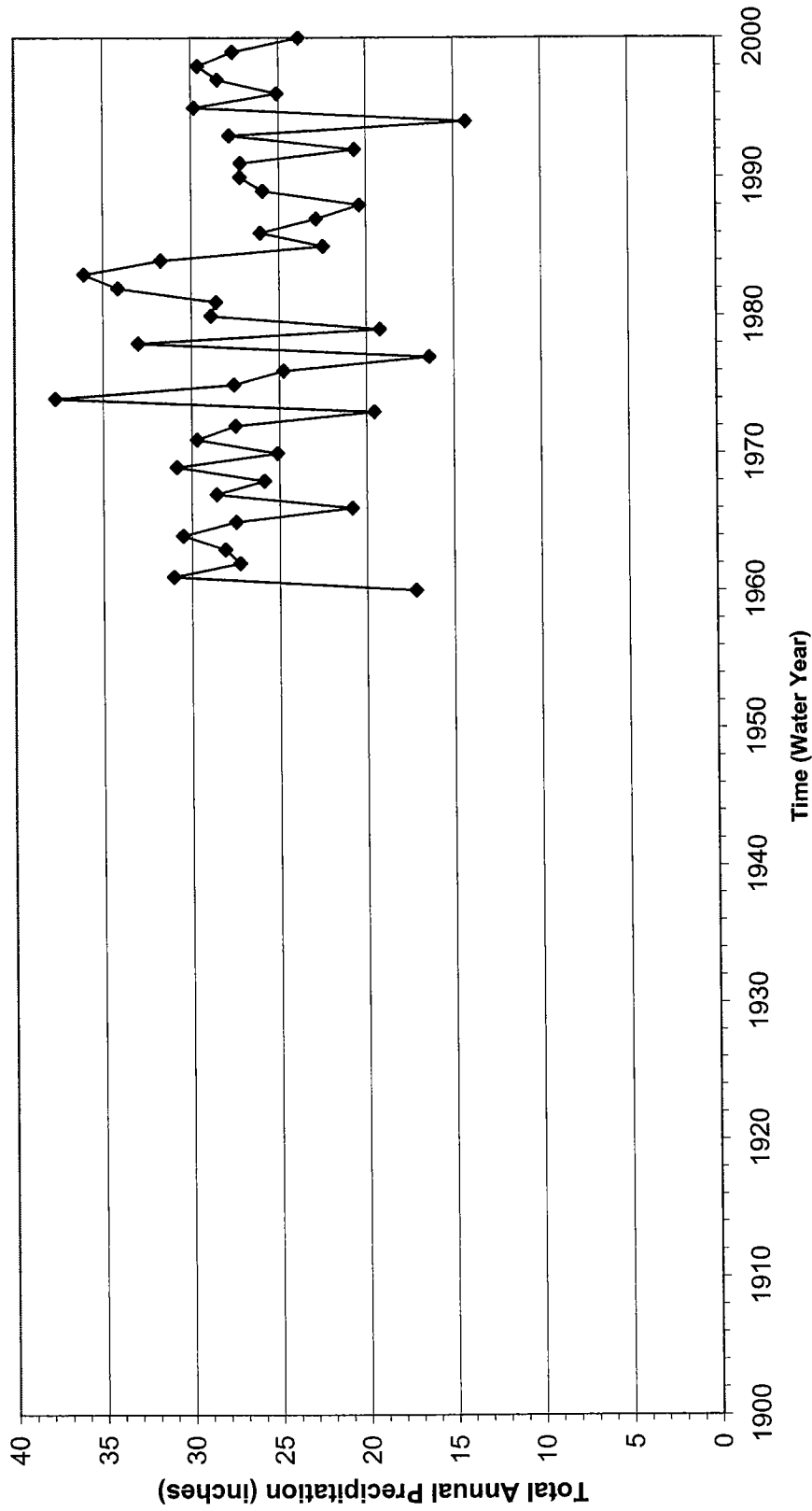
**FIGURE B-1a:**  
**Coeur D'Alene 1 E (stn 101956)**  
 Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment  
 013-1372\_07/23/01\_id101956graphs.xls



**Legend**

—◆— Total Annual Precipitation



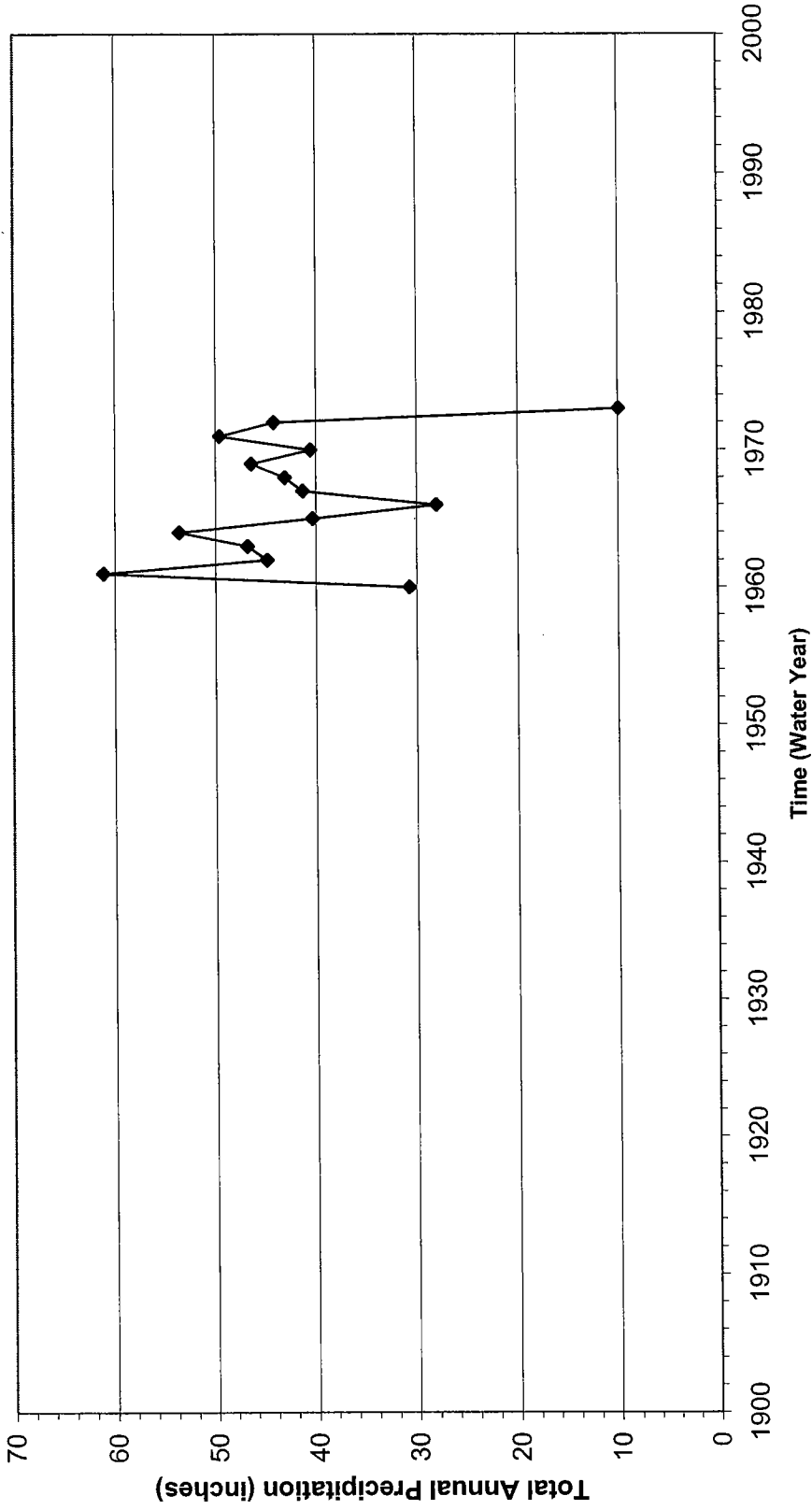


**FIGURE B-1b:**  
**Newport (stn 455844)**  
 Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment



013-1372, 07/23/01, id101956graphs.xls

**Legend**      ◆ Total Annual Precipitation



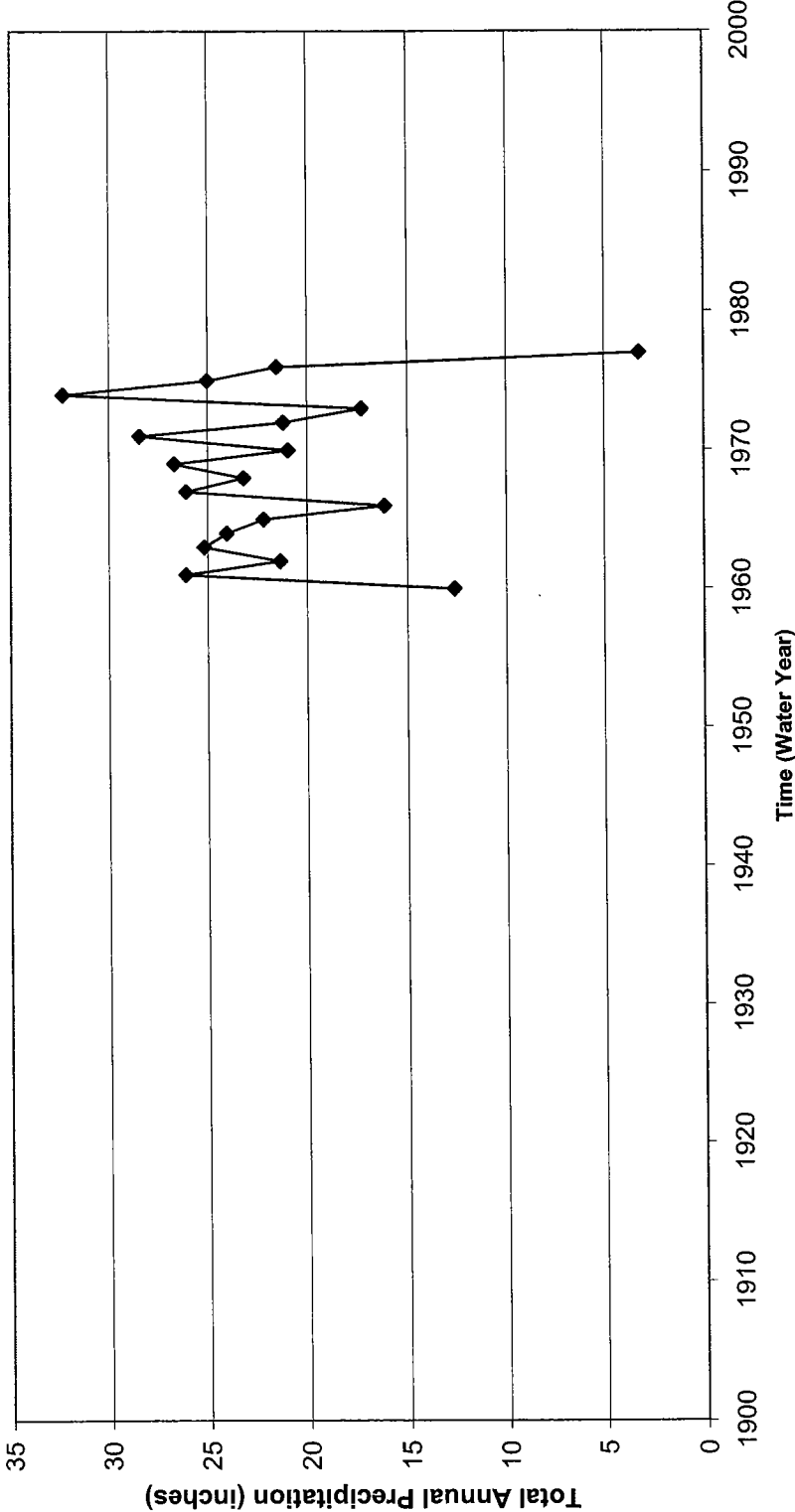
**Legend**

- ◆ Total Annual Precipitation

**FIGURE B-1.c:**  
**Mt. Spokane Summit, WA (stn 455674)**  
 Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment



013-1372, 07/23/01, id101956graphs.xls



**FIGURE B-1d:**

Deer Park 2 E (stn 452066)

Spokane County

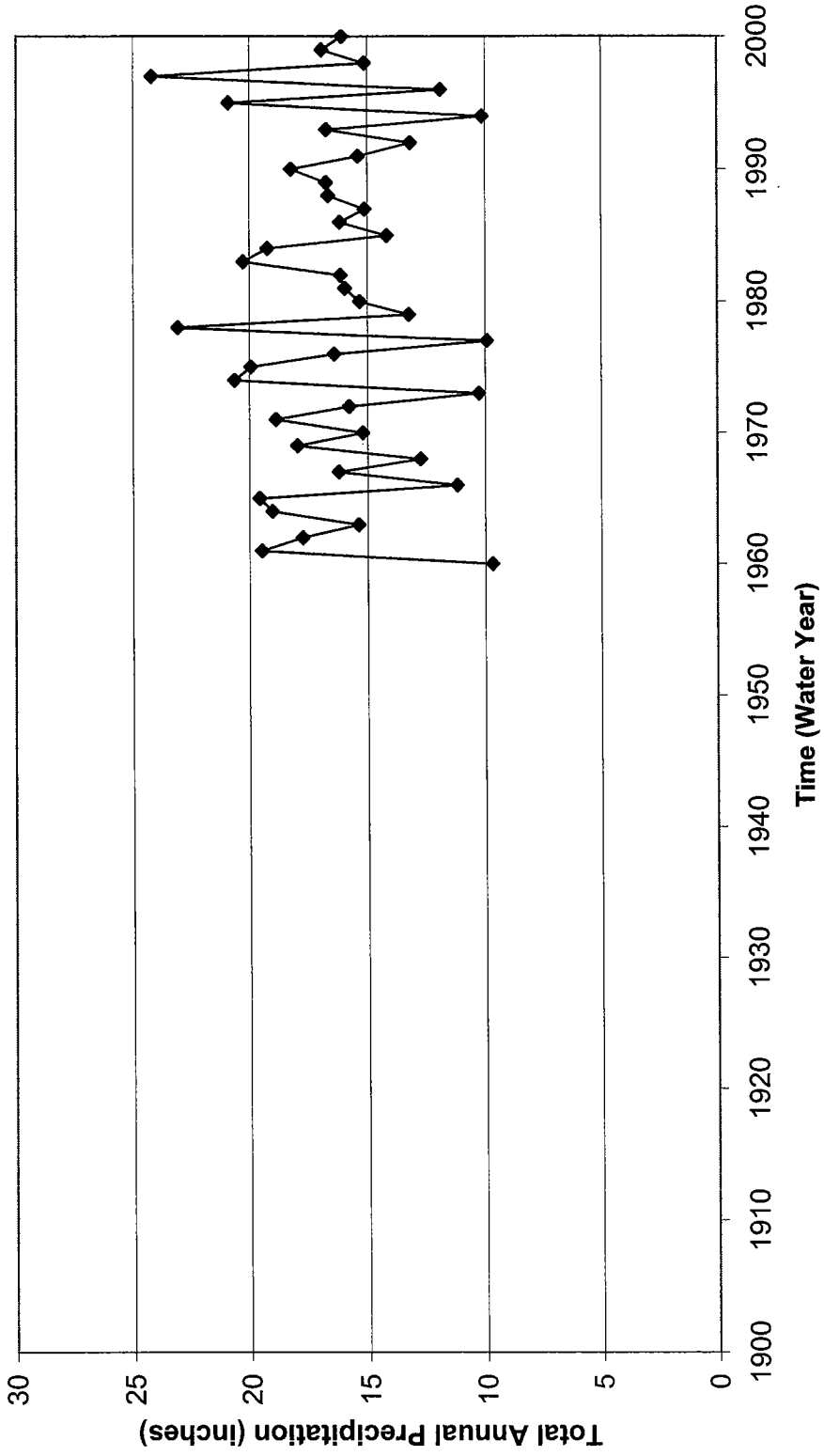
Watershed Inventory Assessment

013-1372, 07/23/01, id457938.xls



**Legend**

◆ Total Annual Precipitation



**FIGURE B-1e:**  
**Spokane International AP (stn 457938)**

Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment  
 013-1372, 07/23/01, id457938.xls



**Legend**  
 ◆ Total Annual Precipitation

**APPENDIX C**

**SURFACE WATER INFORMATION**

## Table of Contents

- C-1 Stream Gaging Stations**
- C-2 Dam Information**
- C-3 Average Annual Flow for Continuous Gaging Stations (WRIA 55/57)**
- C-4 Chapter 173-555 WAC, Water Resources Program in the Little Spokane Basin, WRIA55**
- C-5 Instream Flow Communication Spokane River Basin, WRIA 57**

**APPENDIX C-1**  
**STREAM GAGING STATIONS**

Table C-1 - List of Stream Gaging Stations

Station Name	Source	Drainage Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Elevation abv MSL (ft)	Period of Record	Record Length (Years)	County	State	TimeStep	Discharge	Stage	Quality	Peak Flow	USGS ID	WQMP ID	SC-POCD ID	DOE ID
Beaver Ck @ Antler Rd	WQMP			02/28/1992	0	Spokane	WA	single	X		X		8204Q	DR14A		
Beaver Ck @ Herman Rd	WQMP			06/27/1994-06/12/1995	1	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X		8204E	DRT4		
Beaver Creek at road, Trib of West Brank LSR	DOE/Dames & Moore			07/09/1986-10/20/1990	4	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X		0318Q			2
Bigelow Gulch Near Spokane, Wash.	USGS	2.7		11/06/1950-07/14/1975	15	Spokane	WA	random				X	12430370			
Buck Creek near bridge, Trib of Horseshoe Lk	SCCD			07/09/1986-10/20/1990	4	Pend Orielle	WA	bimonthly	X		X		0306Q			0
Deadman Creek at road (east side)	DOE			06/14/1989-10/19/1991	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X				7423B			291
Deadman Creek at road (north side)	DOE/Dames & Moore			06/14/1989-10/19/1991	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X		7433Q			293
Deer Creek Near Chaffaroy, Wash.	USGS	31.9		00/00/1962-03/02/1975	13	Spokane	WA	random				X	12429600			
Dragoon Ck @ Crawford Rd	POCD- SCCD			03/18/1992-06/12/1996	4	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X			DR2		
Dragoon Ck @ Crescent Br	DOE- 2000			06/27/1994-06/12/1995	1	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X		8333R	DR5		
Dragoon Ck @ Dahl culver	WQMP			03/18/1992	0	Spokane	WA	single	X		X		9234P	DR4A		
Dragoon Ck @ Montgomery	WQMP			02/28/1992-03/18/1992	0	Spokane	WA	random	X		X		9222P	DR1A		
Dragoon Ck @ Old Hwy Br	WQMP			2/28/1992, 3/18/1992	0	Spokane	WA	random	X		X		8331C	DR3		
Dragoon Cr @ Oregon culv	WQMP			02/28/1992-06/12/1995	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X		9205P	DR1		
Fan Lake Outlet	Jul- 1991/ SCCD- 1992			12/15/1988-11/12/1991	3	Pend Orielle	WA	monthly			X		0392G			
Greene St River Sample S	WQMP			02/14/1994-06/15/1999	5	Spokane	WA	weekly			X		5310M			
Hangman Creek @ mouth	WQMP			07/17/1984-9/24/1984	0	Spokane	WA	weekly			X		5224E			
Hangman Creek At Spokane, Wash.	USGS	689	1717.42	04/01/1948-09/30/1999	51	Spokane	WA	daily	X		X	X	12424000	5224E01		
Hangman Creek River Sample	WQMP			07/17/1984-09/24/1984	0	Spokane	WA	monthly			X		5224E01			
Harder Pond Outlet	Jul- 1991/ SCCD- 1992			11/22/1988-12/07/1989	1	Pend Orielle	WA	monthly	X		X		0405K			
Heat Creek	Jul- 1991/ SCCD- 1992			11/05/1990-11/12/1991	1	Pend Orielle	WA	monthly	X		X		0304C			
Highway 211	Jul- 1991/ SCCD- 1992			12/15/1988-12/07/1989	1	Pend Orielle	WA	monthly	X		X		0417E			
Huston Ck @ Wildrose cul	POCD- SCCD			06/27/1994-06/12/1995	1	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X					
Little Creek At Dartford, Wash.	DOE- 2000			02/03/1963-02/11/1977	14	Spokane	WA	random	X			X	12431100		DRT8	
Little Deep Creek	USGS	11.9		06/14/1989-09/11/1990	2	Spokane	WA	monthly	X				7323E			288
Little Deep Creek at access Rd	Dames & Moore- 1995			06/14/1989-10/19/1991	2	Spokane	WA	monthly	X							289
Little Deep Creek at road (west side)	DOE			06/04/1989-09/11/1990	1	Spokane	WA	monthly	X				7407G			287
Little Spokane	Dames & Moore- 1995			07/29/1996-09/13/1999	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X			7310E	LS5	
Little Spokane @ Milan	POCD- SCCD			07/29/1996-09/13/1999	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X			9335G	LS4	
Little Spokane @ Scotia	DOE- 2000	74.2	2.6	07/29/1996-09/13/1999	3	Pend Orielle	WA	monthly	X		X		12426500	0508N	LS-1	
Little Spokane blw Deadman	POCD- SCCD	659		07/29/1996-09/13/1999	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X		12430600	7333F	LS-6	
Little Spokane nr Mouth (Hwy 291 Br.)	DOE- 2000	6.2	1299	10/05/1993-09/09/1997	4	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X		12431900	6205E	558070	



Table C-1 - List of Stream Gaging Stations

Station Name	Source	Drainage Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Elevation abv MSL (ft)	Period of Record	Record Length (Years)	County	State	TimeStep	Discharge	Stage	Quality	Peak Flow	USGS ID	WQMP ID	SC-POCD ID	DOE ID
Little Spokane R. nr Mouth nr Spokane	USGS	7		11/30/1970-6/11/1980	10	Spokane	WA	random			X		12431900	6203C	55B070	
Little Spokane River at bridge	DOE			06/22/1987-09/12/1990	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X							
Little Spokane River At Dartford Rd Bridge	WQMP			10/05/1988-09/13/1999	1	Spokane	WA	monthly			X			6305C	55B082	
Little Spokane River At Dartford, Wash.	USGS	665	1585.62	05/01/1929-09/30/1999	56	Spokane	WA	daily	X		X		12431000	6305C	55B082	
Little Spokane River At Elk, Wash.	USGS	115	187	07/01/1948-10/22/1971	23	Spokane	WA	daily	X		X		12427000	9408K	LS2	7
Little Spokane River at USGS Elk Gage	DOE/Dames & Moore			07/02/1987-09/12/1990	12	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X		12427000	9408K	LS2	7
Little Spokane River Near Dartford, Wash.	POCD - SCCD DOE- 2000			10/12/1998-09/13/1999	1	Spokane	WA	monthly			X			6203E01	55B075	
Little Spokane River Near Dartford, Wash.	USGS	698	155	04/01/1948-09/30/1999	51	Spokane	WA	daily	X				12431500		55B075	
Little Spokane River, Chattaroy Rd., Chattaroy, WA	SCC			10/01/1975-09/30/1996	21	Spokane	WA	daily	X		X			8327Q	55B200	6
Meenach River Sample Sit	WQMP			05/12/1987-06/15/1999	2	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X			5212E		
Mud CK @ Monroe Rd culve	WQMP			02/28/1992-07/10/1995	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X			8222N	DRT5	
N Fork Buck Creek	Jul- 1991/ SCCD- 1992			11/05/1990-11/12/1991	1	Pend Ortelie	WA	monthly/seasonal	X		X			1235G		
N. Fork Little Deep Creek	Dames & Moore- 1995			06/14/1989-09/11/1990	1	Spokane	WA	monthly/seasonal	X					7404C		285
N. Fork Little Deep Creek	Dames & Moore- 1995			06/14/1989-09/11/1990	1	Spokane	WA	monthly/seasonal	X					8433B		284
North Shore Road #2	Jul- 1991/ SCCD- 1992			01/23/1989-05/26/1989	0	Pend Ortelie	WA	random			X			0403M		
Other Creek at highway nr trib of LSR	DOE/Dames & Moore			06/09/1988-10/25/1991	3	Pend Ortelie	WA	bimonthly	X					0326C		8
Other Creek at road (Grange) nr trib of LSR	DOE/Dames & Moore			06/09/1988-10/25/1991	3	Pend Ortelie	WA	bimonthly	X					0326F		9
Other Creek at road (Kopp) nr trib of LSR	DOE/Dames & Moore			06/09/1988-10/25/1991	3	Pend Ortelie	WA	bimonthly	X					0335Q		10
Peone Creek at road Post St River Sample	DOE/Dames & Moore			06/14/1989-09/11/1990	1	Spokane	WA	monthly	X					6408H		294
S. Fork Little Deep Creek	WQMP			09/15/1998-06/15/1999	1	Spokane	WA	monthly/seasonal	X		X			5318L		
Spokane R Ab Liberty Br Nr Otis Orchard, Wash	Dames & Moore- 1995			06/14/1989-09/11/1990	1	Spokane	WA	monthly/seasonal	X					7403D		286
Spokane R at 7 Mile Bridge Nr Spokane Wash.	USGS/SCC	388	2	01/01/1929-10/01/1983, 01/01/1993-09/30/2000	61	Spokane	WA	daily	X		X		12419500			
Spokane R at Sullivan Rd Br Nr Trentwood, Wash	USGS	5.2		11/01/1948-09/30/1952	4	Spokane	WA	daily	X		X		12424500			
Spokane River - Barker Road Bridge	USGS			05/11/1978-09/09/1999	21	Spokane	WA	random	X		X		12420800			
Spokane River - Below Nine Mile Falls	WQMP			07/17/1984-06/01/1999	15	Spokane	WA	random		X	X			5508M		
Spokane River - Harvard Bridge #2	WQMP			06/16/1966-09/24/1984	18	Spokane	WA	random			X			6206Q		
Spokane River - Harvard Road Bridge	WQMP			04/02/1999-07/02/1999	0	Spokane	WA	weekly		X				5509A		
Spokane River - Mission Ave Bridge	WQMP			10/10/1971-09/01/1994	23	Spokane	WA	random		X	X			5509A		
Spokane River - Mission Ave Bridge	WQMP			03/12/1972-06/01/1999	27	Spokane	WA	random		X	X			5309N		

Table C-1 - List of Stream Gaging Stations

Station Name	Source	Drainage Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Elevation abv MSL (ft)	Period of Record	Record Length (Years)	County	State	TimeStep	Discharge	Stage	Quality	Peak Flow	USGS ID	WQMP ID	SC-POCD ID	DOE ID
Spokane River - Planties Ferry	WQMP			09/19/1997-12/10/1998-07/02/1999	23	Spokane	WA	random		X	X	X		5404K		
Spokane River - Stetline Bridge	WQMP			09/01/1966-09/01/1999	33	Spokane	WA	random	X	X	X	X		5606D		
Spokane River - Sullivan Rd	WQMP			07/17/1984-06/01/1999	15	Spokane	WA	random	X	X	X	X		5412N		
Spokane River - Trent Bridge	WQMP			09/01/1966-09/01/1994	28	Spokane	WA	random	X	X	X	X		5403M		
Spokane River At Greenacres, Wash	USGS	415		03/01/1948-10/01/1952, 08/11/1999-09/30/1999	3	Spokane	WA	daily	X		X	X	12420500			
Spokane River at Long Lake, Wash	USGS			04/01/1939-09/30/1999	60	Stevens	WA	daily	X		X	X	12433000			
Spokane River At Spokane Wa	USGS	429	1696.6	04/01/1891-09/30/1999	108	Thurston	WA	daily	X		X	X	12422500			
Spokane River Blw Green St at Spokane Wash	USGS/SCC			12/01/1948-09/30/1952, 01/01/1993-12/31/1998	10	Spokane	WA	daily	X		X		12422000			
Spokane River Blw Trent Brg Nr Spokane, Wash.	USGS	42	197.49	01/01/1948-09/30/1954	6	Spokane	WA	daily	X				12421500			
Spokane River near Post Falls, ID	USGS	384	2 3	01/01/1913-09/30/2000	86	Kootenai	ID	daily	X		X	X	12419000			
Spring Ck @ Earl Mix Pk	WQMP			02/28/1992-06/12/1995	3	Spokane	WA	monthly						8303B	DRT3	
Unnamed Creek at road-Deadman Creek Trib.	Moore- 1995			06/14/1989-05/06/1992	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X					7430R		290
Unnamed Crk at highway (North side)	DOE/Dames & Moore			02/13/1991-05/06/1992	1	Spokane	WA	bimonthly	X					7420L		290A
Unnamed Crk at road (east side)	DOE/Dames & Moore			06/14/1989-10/19/1991	1	Spokane	WA	monthly	X					7428P		292
Unnamed trib to Peone Crk at Rd (South Side)	DOE/Dames & Moore			06/14/1989-09/11/1990	1	Spokane	WA	monthly	X					6416K		295
Upper Beaver Creek	Juul- 1991/SCCD- 1992			11/05/1990-11/12/1991	1	Stevens	WA	monthly	X		X			0211Q		
W Br Dragon Ck @ Monroe	WQMP			02/28/1992-06/12/1995	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X			8222D		
W Br Dragon Ck @ Wallbr	WQMP			02/28/1992	0	Spokane	WA	single	X		X			8208N		
W Branch LSR @ Circle Moon	Juul- 1991/SCCD- 1992			11/22/1989-12/07/1999	10	Orielle	WA	monthly			X			1431L		
W Branch LSR @ Diamond Lk	Juul- 1991/SCCD- 1992			11/22/1988-12/07/1989	1	Orielle	WA	monthly			X			0409Q		
W Branch LSR @ Eloika Outlet	Juul- 1991/SCCD- 1992			01/19/1987-02/19/1989	2	Spokane	WA	monthly			X			9315L		
W Branch LSR @ Hanworth Road	Juul- 1991/SCCD- 1992			11/22/1988-11/12/1991	4	Orielle	WA	monthly	X		X			1334R		
W Branch LSR @ Horseshoe Lk Inlet	Juul- 1991/SCCD- 1992			11/12/1988-12/07/1989	1	Orielle	WA	monthly	X		X			0308E		
W Branch of the LSR at Access Rd	Dames & Moore- 1995			09/11/1986-10/20/1990	4	Orielle	WA	monthly						0317E		3
W Branch of the LSR at Bridge (Toner's)	DOE			09/11/1986-09/12/1990	4	Orielle	WA	monthly	X							
W Branch of the LSR at Rd (2 culverts)	Dames & Moore- 1995			09/11/1986-10/20/1990	4	Orielle	WA	monthly	X		X			0332B	LS3	4
W Fork Buck Creek	Juul- 1991/SCCD- 1992			04/15/1991-11/12/1991	0	Orielle	WA	monthly	X		X			1227N		
Wetthey Ck @ Crosscut cul	WQMP			02/18/1992-06/12/1995	3	Spokane	WA	monthly	X		X			8235E	DR18	

**APPENDIX C-2**  
**DAM INFORMATION**

Table C-2 Dam Summary

Dam Name	WRIA	Federal NID ID	County	Stream	Owner Name	Owner Type	Type of Dam	Dam Purpose	Date Built	Crest Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Max Storage (acre-ft)	Normal Storage (acre-ft)	Surface Area (acres)	Drainage Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Downstream Hazard	Regulating Authority
Beryl Baker Dam	55	WA01324	Stevens	Tr-Dragoon Creek		Private	Earth	Recreation	1977	390	25	48	22	22	3	Significant	WaDOE
Decie Lake Dam	55	WA01029	Pend Oreille	Tr-Little Spokane River		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1960	190	22	33	25	4	0	Significant	WaDOE
Deer Park Sewage Treatment Lagoon	55	WA01487	Spokane	Tr-Dragoon Creek-Offstream	City of Deer Park	Local Government	Earth	Water Quality	1984	1340	12	25	21	0	0	Significant	WaDOE
Deer Park Waste Water Storage Lagoon	55	WA01468	Spokane	Tr-Dragoon Creek-Offstream	City of Deer Park	Local Government	Earth	Water Quality	1984	3300	12	205	176	0	0	High	WaDOE
Diamond Lake Aeration Lagoon No. 2	55	WA00588	Pend Oreille	Tr-Little Spokane River-Offstream	Diamond Lake Sewer District	Private	Earth	Water Quality	1987	800	16	61	51	0	0	Significant	WaDOE
Diamond Lake Sewage Lagoon No. 1	55	WA01632	Pend Oreille	Tr-Little Spokane River-Offstream	Diamond Lake Sewer District	Private	Earth	Water Quality	1988	500	12	12	10	0	0	Significant	WaDOE
Dragon Lake Dam	55	WA00342	Spokane	Dragon Creek	North Park Development Company	Private	Concrete Gravity	Recreation	1913	200	18	157	157	22	17	Low	WaDOE
Gatlin Dam No. 1	55	WA01657	Spokane	Darford Creek-Offstream		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1988	110	8	50	25	9	0	Significant	WaDOE
Gatlin Dam No. 2	55	WA01658	Spokane	Darford Creek-Offstream		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1988	100	6	50	25	9	0	Low	WaDOE
Gatlin Dam No. 3	55	WA01659	Spokane	Darford Creek-Offstream		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1988	100	6	50	25	9	0	Low	WaDOE
Homestead Lake Dam	55	WA00035	Pend Oreille	Tr-Moon Creek		Private	Earth	Recreation	1971	420	18	52	30	7	0	Low	WaDOE
Isabelle Lake Dam	55	WA01028	Pend Oreille	Tr-Little Spokane River		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1960	180	22	16	10	2	0	Significant	WaDOE
Ketwig Wildlife Dam	55	WA00385	Pend Oreille	Spring Heel Creek		Private	Earth	Recreation	1979	550	13	180	100	100	2	Low	WaDOE
Koenig Dam	55	WA01014	Pend Oreille	Tr-Oiler Creek		Private	Earth	Recreation	1968	80	12	35	15	0	0	Low	WaDOE
Little Spokane River Dam	55	WA01293	Pend Oreille	West Branch Little Spokane River	Washington Dept. of Wildlife	State	Earth	Recreation	1980	290	8	35	20	0	0	Low	WaDOE
Loon Lake Aeration Lagoon	55	WA01495	Stevens	Tr-Loon Lake-Offstream	Loon Lake Sewer District No. 4	Private	Earth	Water Quality	1986	840	12	18	15	0	0	Significant	WaDOE
Lynda Lake Dam	55	WA01027	Pend Oreille	Tr-Little Spokane River		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1960	170	22	17	9	2	0	Significant	WaDOE
Ponderay Newspaper Mill Settling Lagoon	55	WA00098	Pend Oreille	Pend Oreille River-Offstream	Ponderay Newspaper	Private	Earth	Water Quality	1989	2250	24	105	82	8	0	Low	WaDOE
Ponderosa Lake Dam	55	WA00041	Stevens	Beaver Creek	Reflection Lake Homeowners Assoc.	Private	Earth	Recreation	1959	412	55	710	357	75	8	Significant	WaDOE
Reflection Lake North Dam	55	WA00362	Spokane	Sheets Creek	Reflection Lake Homeowners Assoc.	Private	Earth	Recreation	1955	200	8	440	370	58	1	Significant	WaDOE
Reflection Lake South Dam	55	WA00050	Spokane	Sheets Creek	Reflection Lake Homeowners Assoc.	Private	Earth	Recreation	1955	710	23	570	490	58	1	High	WaDOE
Wandermere Lake Dam	55	WA00304	Spokane	Tr-Little Spokane River	Washington Water Power Company	Private	Earth	Recreation	1930	1500	4	70	45	11	0	Low	WaDOE
Nine Mile Dam	57	WA00088	Spokane	Spokane River	Washington Water Power Company	Public Utility	Concrete Gravity	Recreation	1908	464	68	5275	5210	440	5110	High	FERC
Deruwe Dam	57	WA01023	Spokane	Salliese Creek		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1966	1200	12	39	24	24	0	Low	WaDOE
Dosser Reservoir Dam	57	WA00049	Spokane	Quinnamose Creek		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1959	950	10	55	42	10	6	Low	WaDOE
Marlin Dam	57	WA00531	Spokane	Tr-Deadman Creek		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1972	500	15	55	30	10	1	Significant	WaDOE
Monroe Street Dam	57	WA00039	Spokane	Spokane River	Washington Water Power Company	Public Utility	Concrete Gravity	Hydroelectric	1973	217	26	68	30	30	4290	Significant	FERC
Morrison Dam	57	WA01605	Spokane	Salliese Creek	Morrison Cattle Company	Private	Earth	Irrigation	1945	1000	5	50	5	0	0	Low	WaDOE
Newman Lake Flood Control Dam	57	WA00396	Spokane	Thompson Creek	Newman Lake Flood Control Zone Dist	Private	Earth	Recreation	1976	8400	10	11300	8700	1200	29	Low	WaDOE
Upper Falls Dam	57	WA00038	Spokane	Spokane River	Washington Water Power Company	Public Utility	Concrete Gravity	Hydroelectric	1922	366	25	800	800	135	4290	Significant	FERC
Upriver Station Control Works	57	WA00074	Spokane	Spokane River	City of Spokane	Local Government	Earth	Hydroelectric	1935	725	38	3000	200	160	4215	Significant	FERC
Warner Dam	57	WA01325	Spokane	Thompson Creek-Offstream		Private	Earth	Recreation	1975	240	15	25	20	20	0	Low	WaDOE
Williams Dam	57	WA01520	Spokane	Salliese Creek		Private	Earth	Recreation	1982	1400	10	50	30	30	0	Low	WaDOE
Woods Lake Dam	57	WA01294	Pend Oreille	Tr-Little Spokane River		Private	Earth	Recreation	1930	225	3	35	35	29	0	Low	WaDOE
Albent Falls		ID00319	BONNER	Pend Oreille River-Offstream	DAEN NPS	Federal	Concrete Gravity	Hydroelectric	1955		180	1155000	1153000	94600	24200	High	
Baker Lake Dam		WA01314	Pend Oreille	Tr-Deer Creek	Alice Congdon	Private	Concrete	Recreation	1966	110	5	61	20	2300	0	Low	WaDOE
Berley Lake Dam		WA00084	Stevens	Tr-Coville River		Private	Earth	Recreation	1934	40	10	124	100	24	0	Low	WaDOE
Davis Lake Dam		WA00049	Pend Oreille	Deer Creek and Davis Creek	Washington Dept. of Wildlife	State	Rockfill	Recreation	1960	210	10	12622	12000	150	18	Low	WaDOE
Diamond Lake Aeration Lagoon No. 3		WA00567	Pend Oreille	Tr-Little Spokane River-Offstream	Diamond Lake Sewer District	Private	Earth	Water Quality	1987	1570	17	61	51	0	0	Significant	WaDOE
Duncan Dam No. 1		WA00045	Pend Oreille	Tr-Pend Oreille River		Private	Earth	Recreation	1966	176	12	150	96	86	1	Low	WaDOE
Duncan Dam No. 2		WA00044	Pend Oreille	Tr-Pend Oreille River		Private	Earth	Recreation	1966	325	15	150	95	85	0	Low	WaDOE
Emilman Dam No. 2		WA01026	Spokane	Tr-Minnie Creek		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1968	192	13	24	18	18	0	Low	WaDOE

Table C-2 Dam Summary

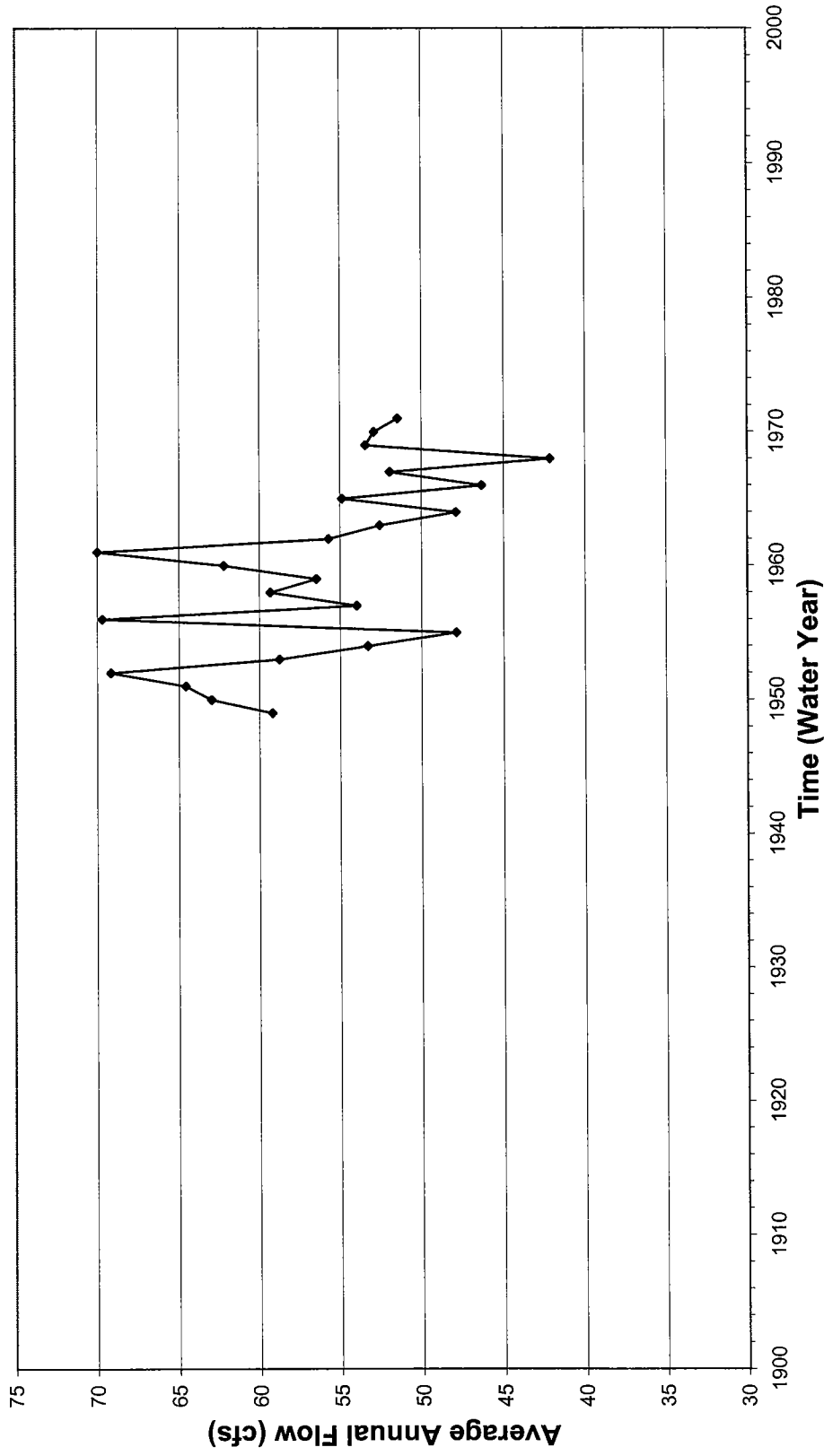
Dam Name	WRIA	Federal NID ID	County	Stream	Owner Name	Owner Type	Type of Dam	Dam Purpose	Date Built	Crest Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Max Storage (acre-ft)	Normal Storage (acre-ft)	Surface Area (acres)	Drainage Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Downstream Hazard	Regulating Authority
Jumpoff Jim Lake Dam		WA000680	Stevens	Tr-Cobville River		Private	Earth	Recreation	1972	590	11	270	115	61	6	Low	WaDOE
Loon Lake Control Structure		WA01208	Stevens	Tr-Sheep Creek	Washington Dept. of Wildlife	State	Concrete	Recreation	1951	25	5	5590	5590	279	0	Low	WaDOE
Loon Lake Polishing Lagoon		WA00519	Stevens	Tr-Loon Lake-Offstream	Loon Lake Sewer District No.	Private	Earth	Water Quality	1986	1700	12	41	35	4	0	Significant	WaDOE
Loon Lake Waste Storage Lagoon		WA00518	Stevens	Tr-Loon Lake-Offstream	Loon Lake Sewer District No. 4	Private	Earth	Water Quality	1986	1700	10	76	63	7	0	Significant	WaDOE
Marney Lake Dam		WA00046	Pend Oreille	Tr-Deer Creek	Marley Orchards	Private	Earth	Irrigation	1967	280	15	50	21	5	0	Significant	WaDOE
Marshall Lake Dam		WA00353	Pend Oreille	Marshall Creek		Private	Earth	Irrigation	1912	565	10	1919	1292	219	5	High	WaDOE
Mountain Meadows Lake		WA00030	Pend Oreille	Kent Creek		Local	Earth	Recreation	1959	120	10	1000	1000	170	1	Low	WaDOE
Post Falls Earth Dike		ID83065	KOOTENAI	Spokane River	Pend Oreille County	Public Utility	Concrete	Hydroelectric	1990	13	1900000	225000	225000	48000	3784	High	
Post Falls Middle Channel		ID00220	KOOTENAI	Spokane River	WASHINGTON WATER PWR	Public Utility	Concrete	Hydroelectric	1906	64	1900000	225000	225000	48000	3784	High	
Post Falls North Channel		ID83001	KOOTENAI	Spokane River	WASHINGTON WATER PWR	Public Utility	Concrete	Hydroelectric	1906	31	1900000	225000	225000	48000	3784	High	
Post Falls South Channel		ID83002	KOOTENAI	Spokane River	WASHINGTON WATER PWR	Public Utility	Concrete	Hydroelectric	1906	25	1900000	225000	225000	48000	3784	High	
Power Lake Dam		WA00010	Pend Oreille	North Fork Calispell Creek	Pend Oreille County, PUD No.	Public Utility	Concrete	Hydroelectric	1922	150	56	1450	1000	62	56	High	WaDOE
Sowers Reservoir Dam		WA00065	Stevens	Tr-Sheep Creek		Private	Earth	Recreation	1988	181	15	51	23	7	8	Low	WaDOE
Willy-O Lake Dam		WA01024	Pend Oreille	Tr-Pend Oreille River		Private	Earth	Recreation	1959	1155	16	42	28	7	0	Low	WaDOE
Yergens & Anselmo Dam No. 1		WA00076	Pend Oreille	Tr-Pend Oreille River		Private	Earth	Recreation	1970	245	15	51	45	45	0	Low	WaDOE
Yergens & Anselmo Dam No. 2		WA01025	Pend Oreille	Tr-Pend Oreille River		Private	Earth	Recreation	1970	150	15	24	16	16	0	Low	WaDOE

**APPENDIX C-3**

**AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW FOR CONTINUOUS GAGING STATIONS  
(WRIA 55/57)**

## Table of Contents

- C-3a Little Spokane River at Elk, Washington**
- C-3b Little Spokane River at Chattaroy Rd., Chattaroy Washington**
- C-3c Little Spokane River at Dartford, Washington**
- C-3d Little Spokane River near Dartford, Washington**
- C-3e Spokane River near Post Falls, Idaho**
- C-3f Spokane River at Spokane, Washington**
- C-3g Spokane River above Liberty Bridge near Otis Orchard, Washington**
- C-3h Spokane River below Greene Street at Spokane, Washington**



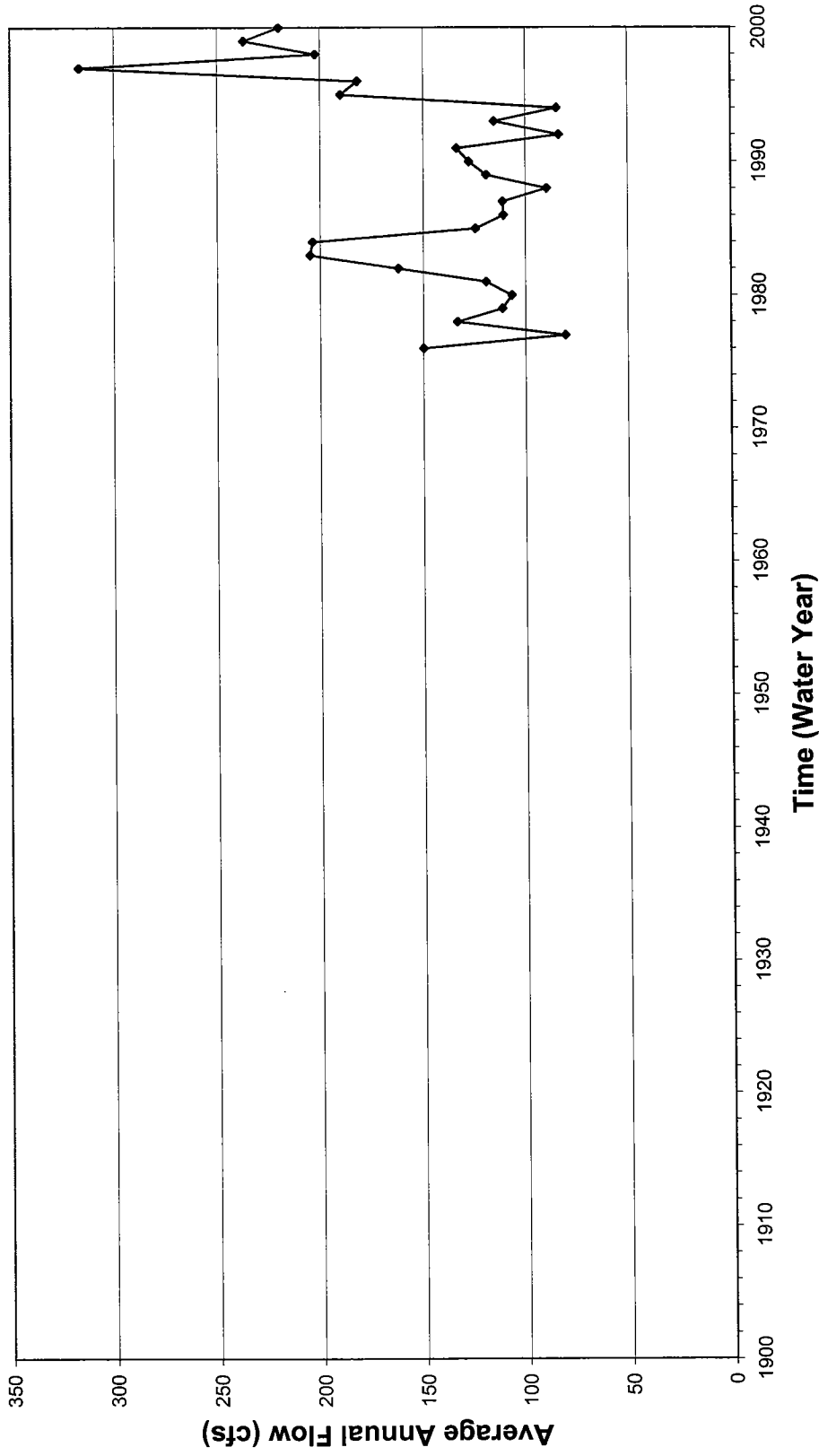
**Legend**

**FIGURE C-3a:**  
**Little Spokane River At Elk, Wash. (USGS stn. 12427000)**

Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment  
 013-1392, id143.xls, 07/23/2001







**FIGURE C-3b:**  
 Little Spokane River, Chattaroy Rd., Chattaroy, WA (SCC 8327Q)

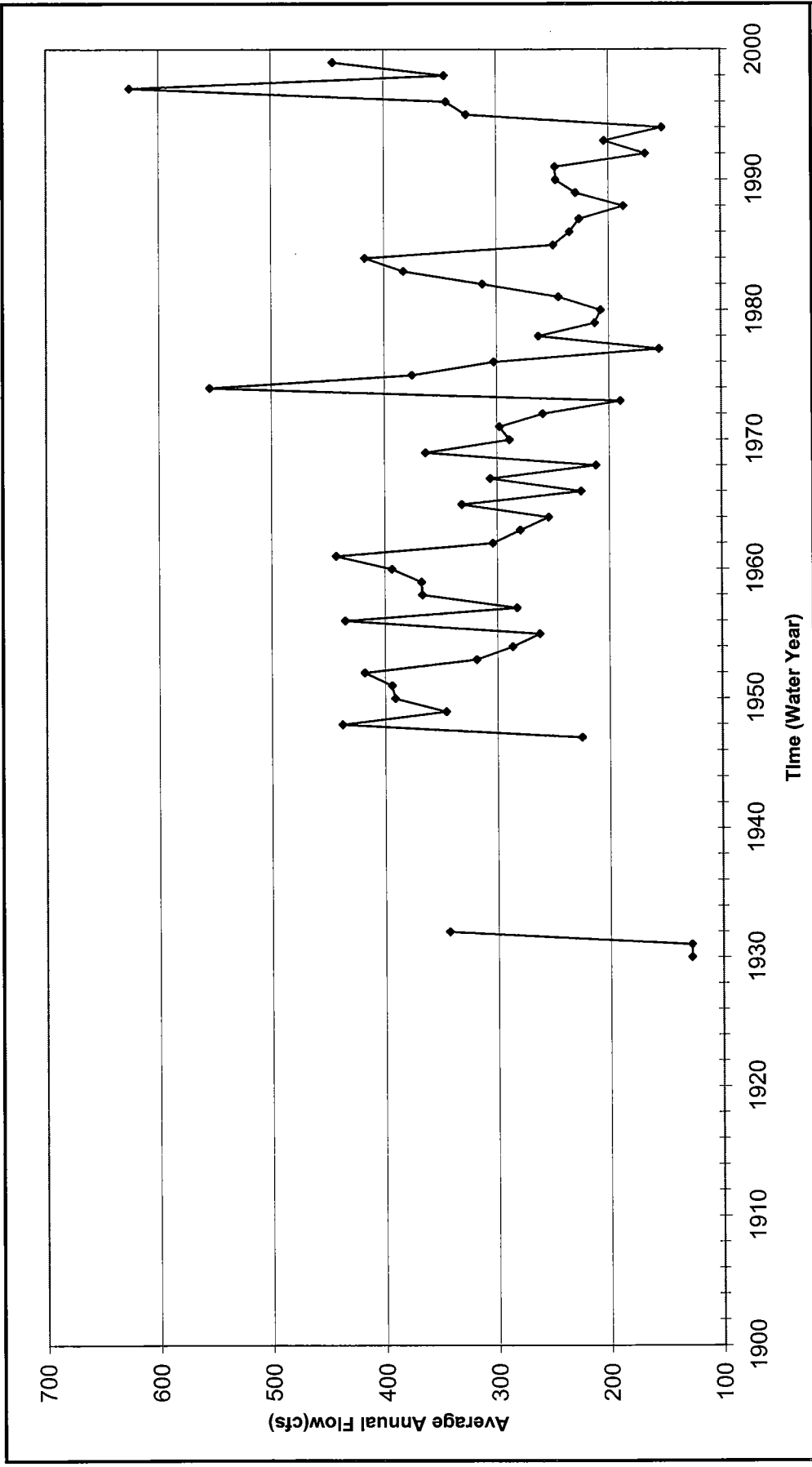
Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment

013-1392\_id147.xls, 07/19/2001



**Golder  
 Associates**

**Legend**

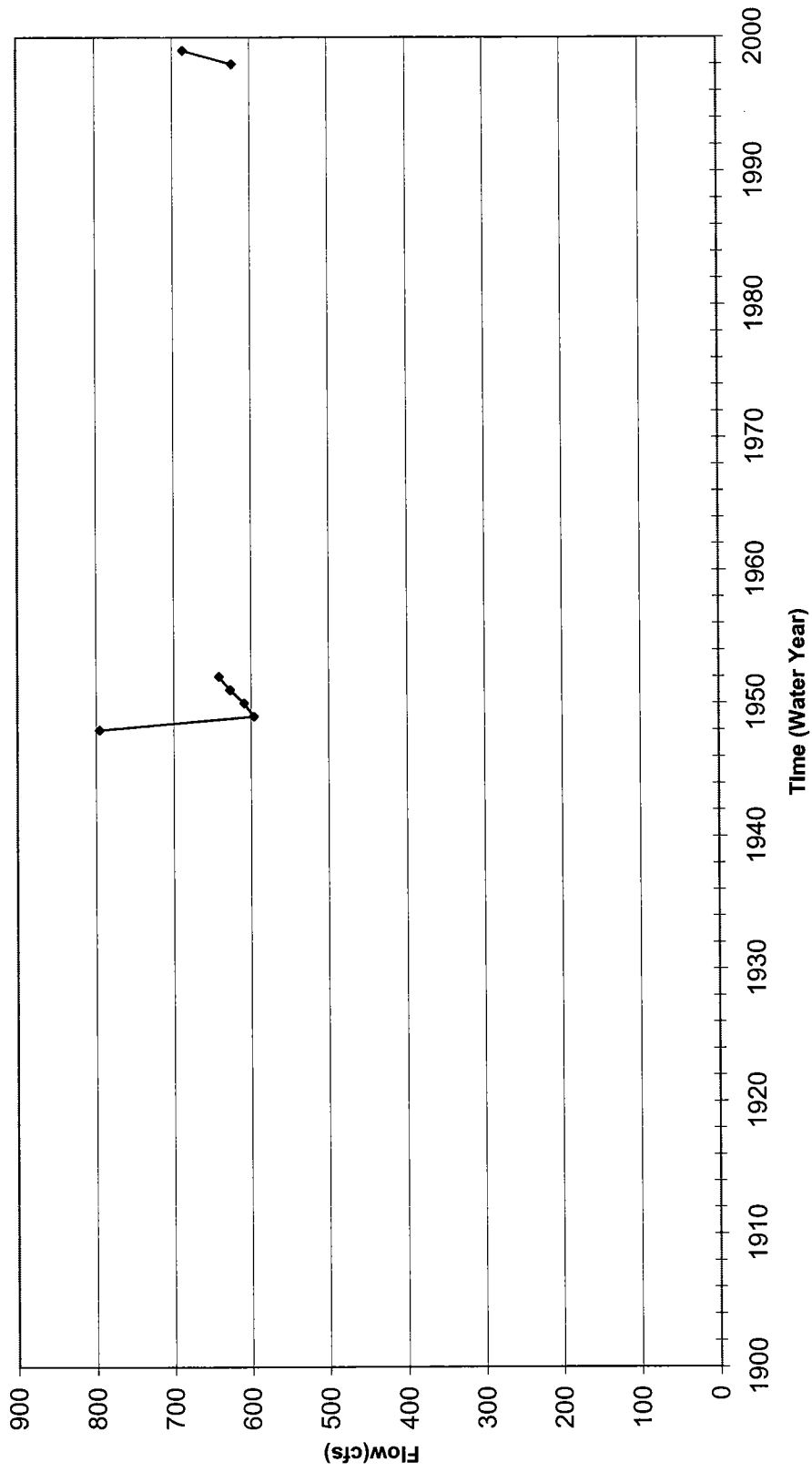


**FIGURE C-3c:**  
 Little Spokane River at Dartford (USGS gage 12431000)  
 Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment  
 013-1392, id 142.xls, 07/19/2001



**Legend**

Note: Data for 1933-1946 do not exist

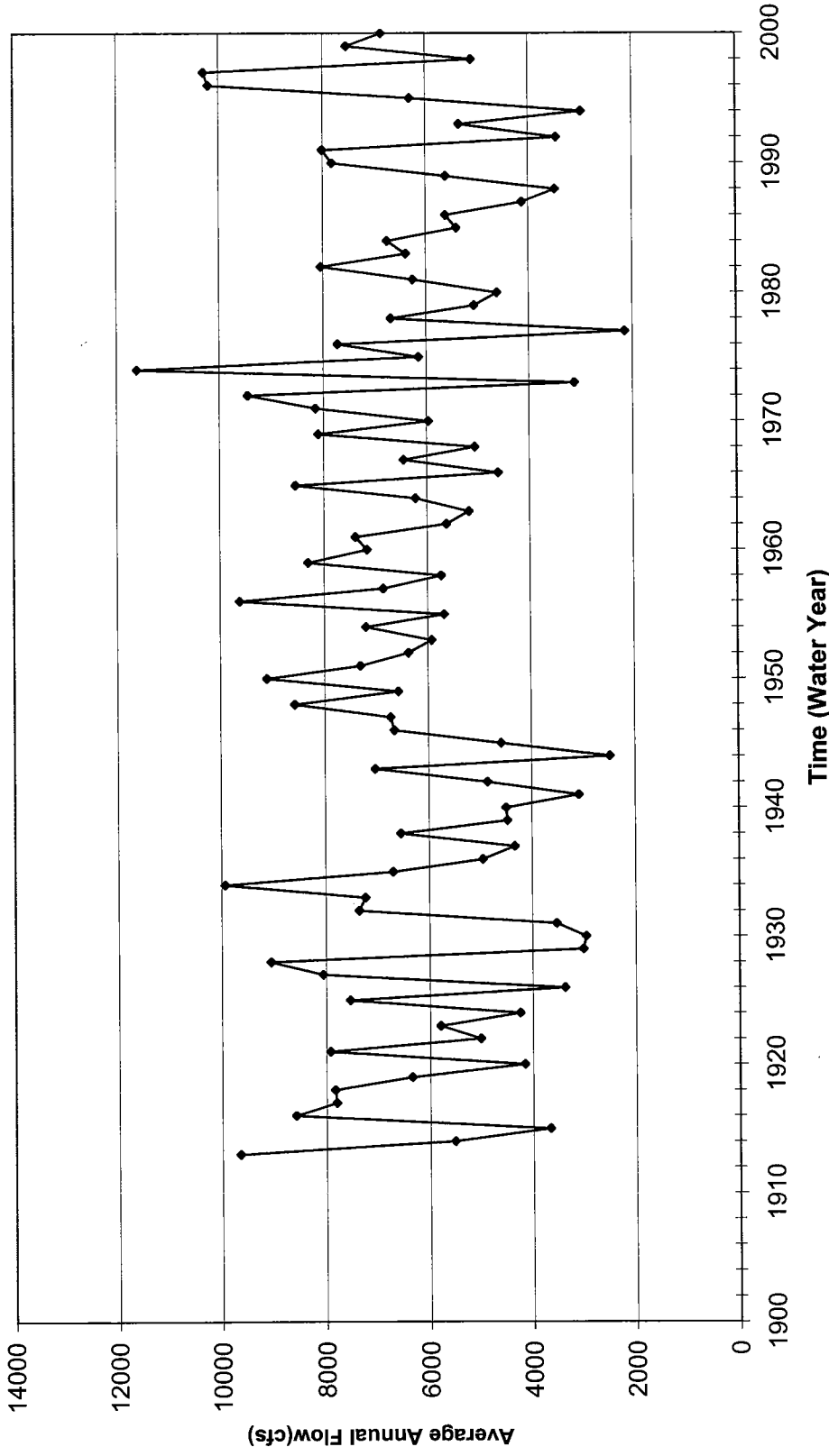


**FIGURE C-3d:**  
**Little Spokane River Near Dartford, Wash. (USGS gage**  
**12431500)**

Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment  
 013-1392, id 146.xls, 06/19/2001



**Legend**



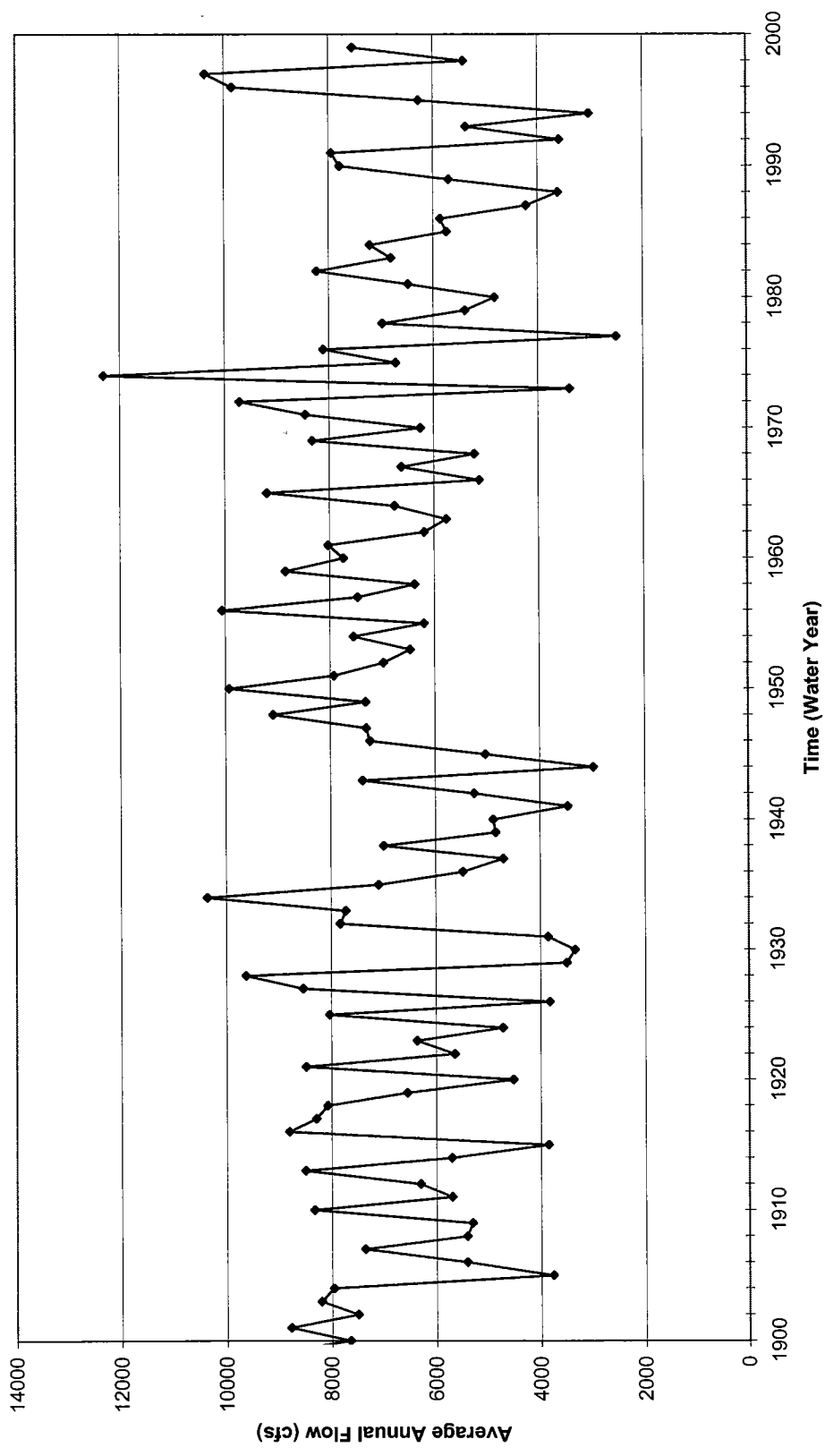
**FIGURE C-3e:**  
 Spokane River near Post Falls, ID (USGS gage  
 12419000)

Spokane County Watershed Inventory  
 Assessment

013-1392. id172 araphs.xls. 09/2001



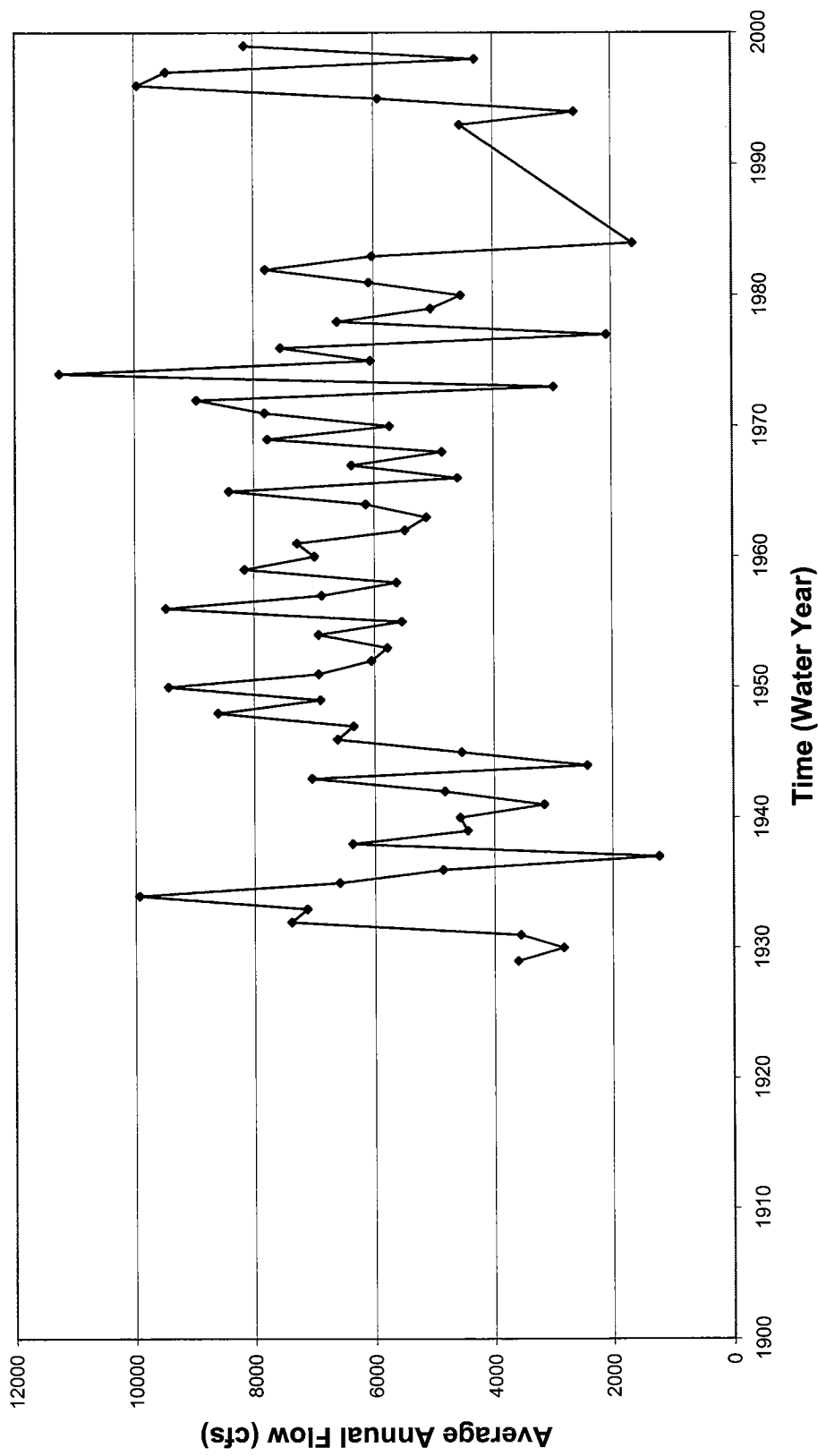
**Legend**



**FIGURE C-3f:**  
 Spokane River At Spokane Wa (USGS gage 12422500)  
 Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment  
 013-1372, id169.xls, 06/19/01



**Legend**

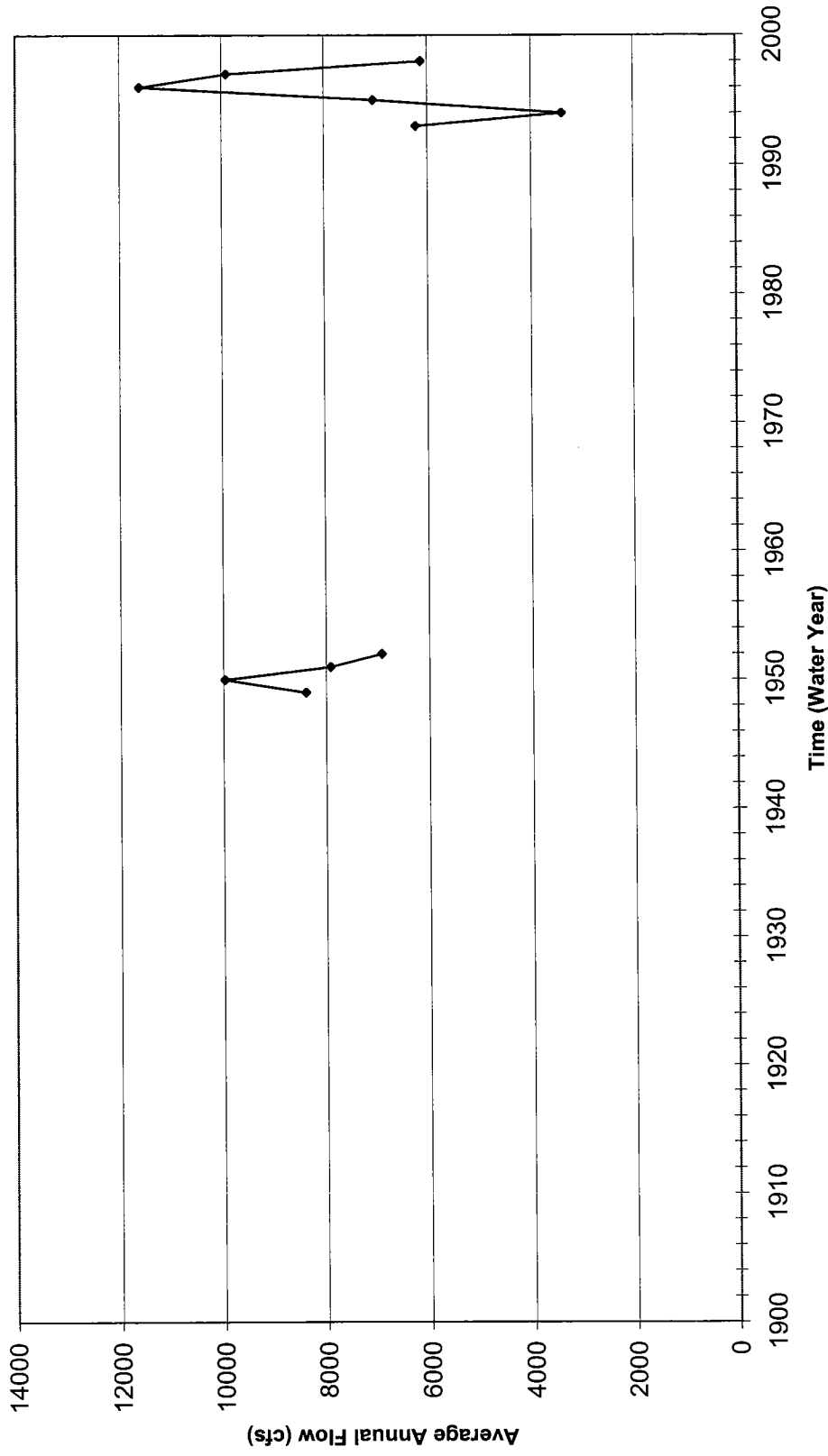


**FIGURE C-3g:**  
 Spokane R Ab Liberty Br Nr Otis Orchard, Wash. stn.  
 12419500

Spokane County Watershed Inventory  
 Assessment  
 013-1392, id164.xls, 06/19/2001



**Legend**



**FIGURE C-3h:**  
 Spokane River below Greene St at Spokane WA (USGS gage  
 12422000)  
 Spokane County  
 Watershed Inventory Assessment  
 013-1372, id170.xls, 06/19/01



**Legend**

**APPENDIX C-4**

**CHAPTER 173-555 WAC, WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM IN THE LITTLE  
SPOKANE BASIN, WRIA55**



**CHAPTER 173-555 WAC  
WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM IN THE  
LITTLE SPOKANE RIVER BASIN, WRIA 55**

Last Update: 6/9/88

WAC

173-555-010	General provision.
173-555-020	Definition.
173-555-030	Establishment of base flows.
173-555-040	Future allocations—Reservation of surface water for beneficial uses.
173-555-050	Priority of future water rights during times of water shortage.
173-555-060	Streams and lakes closed to further consumptive appropriations.
173-555-070	Effect on prior rights.
173-555-080	Enforcement.
173-555-090	Appeals.
173-555-100	Regulation review.

**WAC 173-555-010 General provision.** These rules, including any subsequent additions and amendments, apply to waters within and contributing to the Little Spokane River basin, WRIA-55 (see WAC 173-500-040). Chapter 173-500 WAC, the general rules of the department of ecology for the implementation of the comprehensive water resources program, applies to this chapter 173-555 WAC.

[Order DE 75-24, § 173-555-010, filed 1/6/76.]

**WAC 173-555-020 Definition.** “NONCOMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION” means beneficial use of water upon not more than three acres for the purpose of crops and livestock for domestic use.

[Order DE 75-24, § 173-555-020, filed 1/6/76.]

**WAC 173-555-030 Establishment of base flows.**

(1) Base flows are established for stream management units with monitoring to take place at certain control points as follows:

**Stream Management Unit Information**

Control Station Number, Stream Management Unit Name	Control Station Location by River Mile and Section, Township Range	Affected Stream Reach
No. 12-4270.00 Little Spokane River Elk	34.6 Sec. 8, T.29N., R.43 E.W.M.	From confluence with Dry Creek to the headwaters including tribu- taries except Dry Creek.
No. 12-4295.00 Little Spokane River Chattaroy	23.05 Sec. 34, T.28N., R.43 E.W.M.	From confluence with Deer Creek to confluence with Dry Creek including tribu- taries except Deer Creek.
No. 12-4310.00 Little Spokane River Dartford	10.8 Sec. 6, T.26N., R.43 E.W.M.	From confluence with Little Creek to confluence with Deer Creek including tribu- taries except Little Creek.
No. 12-4315.00 Little Spokane River Confluence	3.9 Sec. 3, T.26N., R.42 E.W.M.	From mouth to confluence with Little Creek including tributaries.

(2) Base flows established for the stream management units in WAC 173-555-030(1) are as follows:

**Base Flows in the Little Spokane River Basin**  
(in Cubic Feet Per Second)

Month	Day	12-4270.00 Elk	12-4295.00 Chattaroy	12-4310.00 Dartford	12-4315.00 Confluence
Jan.	1	40	86	150	400
	15	40	86	150	400
Feb.	1	40	86	150	400
	15	43	104	170	420
Mar.	1	46	122	190	435
	15	50	143	218	460
Apr.	1	54	165	250	490
	15	52	143	218	460
May	1	49	124	192	440
	15	47	104	170	420
Jun.	1	45	83	148	395
	15	43	69	130	385
Jul.	1	41.5	57	115	375
	15	39.5	57	115	375
Aug.	1	38	57	115	375
	15	38	57	115	375
Sept.	1	38	57	115	375
	15	38	63	123	380
Oct.	1	38	70	130	385
	15	39	77	140	390
Nov.	1	40	86	150	400
	15	40	86	150	400
Dec.	1	40	86	150	400
	15	40	86	150	400

(3) Base Flow hydrographs, Figure II-1 in the document entitled “water resources management program in the Little Spokane River Basin” dated August, 1975 shall be used for definition of base flows on those days not specifically identified in WAC 173-555-030(2).

(4) All rights hereafter established shall be expressly subject to the base flows established in sections WAC 173-555-030 (1) through (3).

[Order DE 75-24, § 173-555-030, filed 1/6/76.]

**WAC 173-555-040 Future allocations—Reservation of surface water for beneficial uses.**

(1) The department determines that these are surface waters available for appropriation from the stream management units specified in the amount specified in cubic feet per second (cfs) during the time specified as follows:

- (a) Surface water available from the east branch of the Little Spokane River, confluence with Dry Creek to headwaters, based on measurement at control station number 12-4270.00 at Elk are:

Month	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Date	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15
Amount	26 22	17 14	11 9	5 5	5 5	7 7

(b) Surface water available from the Little Spokane River from confluence with Little Creek at Dartford to Eloika Lake outlet, and to confluence with Dry Creek based on measurement at control station number 12-4310 at Dartford are:

Month	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Date	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 15
Amount	340 236	152 103	62 34	11 11	11 11	20 20

(c) Available surface waters for those days not specified in (a) and (b) shall be defined from Figures II-3 and II-4 in the document entitled "water resources management program in the Little Spokane River basin" dated August, 1975.

(2) The amounts of waters referred to in WAC 173-555-040(1) above are allocated for beneficial uses in the future as follows:

(a) Three cubic feet per second from the amount available in the east branch of the Little Spokane River referred to in WAC 173-555-040 (1)(a) above and five cubic feet per second from the amount available in the Little Spokane River, besides east branch, referred to in WAC 173-555-040 (1)(b) are allocated to future domestic, stockwatering and noncommercial agricultural irrigation purposes within the stream reaches specified therein throughout the year.

(b) The remainder of the amount referred to in WAC 173-555-040 (1)(a) and (b) besides the amount specified in WAC 173-555-040 (2)(a) are allocated to consumptive and nonconsumptive uses not specified in WAC 173-555-040 (2)(a). These are further described in the figures appended hereto.

[Order DE 75-24, § 173-555-040, filed 1/6/76.]

**WAC 173-555-050 Priority of future water rights during times of water shortage.**

(1) As between rights established in the future pertaining to waters allocated in WAC 173-555-040 (2)(a) and (b), all rights established in (a) shall be superior to those pertaining to (b) regardless of the date of the priority of right.

(2) As between rights established in the future within a single use category allocation of WAC 173-555-040, the date of priority shall control with an earlier dated right being superior to those rights with later dates.

[Order DE 75-24, § 173-555-050, filed 1/6/76.]

**WAC 173-555-060 Streams and lakes closed to further consumptive appropriations.**

The department, having determined there are no waters available for further appropriation through the establishment of rights to use water consumptively, closes the following streams to further consumptive appropriation except for domestic and normal stockwatering purposes excluding feedlot operation:

**SURFACE WATER CLOSURES**

Stream* Name	Affected Reach	Date of Closure	Period of Closure
Dry Creek	Mouth to	5-26-1952 headwaters	1 June-31 Oct.
Otter Creek	Mouth to	2-23-1971 headwaters	“
Bear Creek	Mouth to	4-13-1953 headwaters	“
Deer Creek	Mouth to	2-29-1968	“
	headwaters		
Dragoon Creek	Mouth to	7-02-1951 headwaters	“
Deep Creek	Mouth to	6-14-1961 headwaters	“
Deadman Creek1/headwaters	Mouth to	11-28-1961	“
Little Creek	Mouth to	4-13-1953 headwaters	“
W. Branch Little Spokane River	Outlet of Eloika Lake to headwaters	Date of adoption	“
All natural lakes in the basin		“	“

\* Includes all tributaries in the contributing drainage area unless specifically excluded.

1/ An unnamed tributary flowing through Sec. 20, T26N., R.44E. is exempted from closure.

[Order DE 75-24, § 173-555-060, filed 1/6/76.]

**WAC 173-555-070 Effect on prior rights.** Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to lessen, enlarge or modify the existing rights acquired by appropriation or otherwise.

[Order DE 75-24, § 173-555-070, filed 1/6/76.]

**WAC 173-555-080 Enforcement.** In enforcement of this chapter, the department of ecology may impose such sanctions as are appropriate under authorities vested in it, including but not limited to the issuance of regulatory orders under RCW 43.27A.190 and civil penalties under RCW 90.03.600.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.27A, 90.22 and 90.54 RCW. 88-13-037 (Order 88-11), § 173-555-080, filed 6/9/88.]

**WAC 173-555-090 Appeals.** All final written decisions of the department of ecology pertaining to permits, regulatory orders, and related decisions made pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to review by the pollution control hearings board in accordance with chapter 43.21B RCW.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.27A, 90.22 and 90.54 RCW. 88-13-037 (Order 88-11), § 173-555-090, filed 6/9/88.]

**WAC 173-555-100 Regulation review.** The department of ecology shall initiate a review of the rules established in this chapter whenever new information, changing conditions, or statutory modifications make it necessary to consider revisions.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.27A, 90.22 and 90.54 RCW. 88-13-037 (Order 88-11), § 173-555-100, filed 6/9/88.]

**APPENDIX C-5**

**INSTREAM FLOW COMMUNICATION SPOKANE RIVER BASIN, WRIA 57**





May 24, 1999

TO: David Mudd  
Bruce Smith

FROM: Hal Beecher

SUBJECT: Instream flow for Spokane River

On Friday morning, May 21, I met with Rep. Cathy McMorris, Keith Phillips (Ecology), and Sen. Morton and George Schlender (Ecology, Spokane) by phone. The topic was the water right application for 10 or 15 cfs between Long Lake Dam and Little Falls Dam. The application was made by the Hutterian Brethren for irrigation. The applicants had been given some sort of verbal assurances by Ecology that the application would be approved, so the applicants spent a million dollars on intake facilities. They have since planted, based on Ecology's assurances. Phillips says courts won't support enforcement if the applicant has already put in seed, so Ecology won't try to enforce.

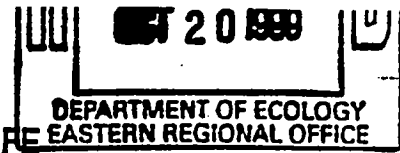
I have been using the Tennant method for instream flow recommendations for the Spokane River because we have no site-specific instream flow studies and the Spokane is a large, gauged river. The Tennant method uses different percentages of the mean annual flow (MAF) as the criterion for instream flow. In the past I have used 30% MAF or 30% and 20%MAF, with the lower value in low flow season. When I read the Wild Salmonid Policy, I changed the recommendation to 60% MAF year round. This precludes diversion during late summer and early fall.

Subsequently, Curt Leigh brought to my attention a study by Washington Water Power (now Avista) showing losses to rainbow trout spawning and incubation when flows in the upper Spokane River near the Idaho border drop below 6,000 cfs.

I have indicated to Kevin Robinette and George Schlender that I would defer to more site-specific studies, using IFIM or similar studies, if such studies are done. Kevin Robinette is representing WDFW on ESHB 2514 planning units that are organizing for the Spokane basin.

Keith Phillips wants to meet soon to decide how to address this application. One proposal is to issue a temporary permit for this year based on the assumption that we have a good snowpack and will have plenty of water. A longer term solution is to have the applicants make a storage arrangement with Avista.

cc: Kevin Robinette  
Curt Leigh  
Greg Hueckel



State of Washington  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Mailing Address: 600 Capitol Way N • Olympia, WA 98501-1091 • (360) 902-2200, TDD (360) 902-2207  
Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building • 1111 Washington Street SE • Olympia, WA

Washington State Department of Ecology  
4601 N Monroe, Suite 202  
Spokane WA 99205

October 18, 1999

RE: WATER RIGHT APPLICATION REVIEW: Main Stem Spokane River(WRIA 54)

Application Number: All pending Water Right Decisions, Main Stem Spokane River WRIA 54

WRIA 54, Main Stem Spokane River, WDFW recommended conditions:

There is insufficient information concerning biological and hydraulic parameters to use a standard method for recommending instream flows. The river is highly regulated, with flows released from Idaho and reregulated in Washington. Some riverine sections of the river exist and support rainbow trout and other fish, but no IFIM nor toe-width data are available for the main stem Spokane River in WRIA 54. WDFW will recommend a flow based on the 'natural' baseflow condition that existed prior to the construction of the Post Falls Dam. This will be derived by using the baseflow condition as depicted on the 50% exceedance flow for pre-dam water years (1891 through 1906) as measured at the USGS's gaging station at Spokane. WDFW recommends that the water rights be subject to the following instream flows or natural flows, whichever is less: 2000 cubic feet per second (cfs) as measured at U.S.G.S. gage 12422500 Spokane River at Spokane.

WDFW recommends that instream flow studies be conducted to address instream flow needs in riverine portions of the Spokane River before additional water allocations are made beyond the current batch. Studies conducted by Washington Water Power (now Avista) have indicated that 6,000 to 10,000 cfs is needed in the upper reach (WRIA 57) of the Spokane River during spring (through July) for successful rainbow trout spawning and incubation.

Other conditions by WDFW:

- HPA
- Screen intake if accessible to fish (to be determined during application for HPA) according to WDFW standards

*Hal A. Beecher*

**APPENDIX D**  
**GROUNDWATER INFORMATION**

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- D-1 Explanation of Aquifer Properties**
- D-2 Groundwater Snapshot and Hydrograph Information**
- D-3 Description of Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Groundwater Flow Models**
- D-4 Spokane River – SVRP Aquifer Interaction Studies**

**APPENDIX D1**

**EXPLANATION OF AQUIFER PROPERTIES**

## D1-1. DESCRIPTION OF AQUIFER PROPERTIES

The following text provides a brief explanation of each of the aquifer properties compiled on Table 5.6 of the Level 1, Phase II Assessment Report for WRIs 55 and 57. The information within this Appendix supports information presented within Section 5.2.5 of the Level 1, Phase II Assessment Report for WRIs 55 and 57.

- **Pump Rate or Well Yield** is a measure of how much water the wells completed within an aquifer produce and is expressed as a flow per unit of time (gallons per minute or gpm). Higher sustained well yields indicate an aquifer of higher productivity and vice versa.
- **Specific Capacity** is a measure of the performance of a well and is expressed as a flow rate per unit drawdown (gpm/ft). Specific capacity is a time dependant parameter until steady-state conditions are reached. It is also referred to as specific drawdown, expressed as a drawdown per unit flow rate (ft/gpm).
- **Transmissivity (T)** is a measure of the transmitting capacity of the aquifer and is expressed in units of L<sup>2</sup>/T (ft<sup>2</sup>/day for example). It is also often expressed as a volume capacity (gallons per day) per unit thickness of aquifer (ft). Transmissivity for an aquifer can be estimated from the specific capacity using the following empirical formula (Driscoll, 1986):

$$T = \frac{Q^* x}{s}$$

Where,

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| T | = | transmissivity of the well (gallons per day / foot)              |
| Q | = | yield of the well (gallons per minute)                           |
| s | = | drawdown in the well (feet)                                      |
| x | = | 1,500 for an unconfined aquifer and 2,000 for a confined aquifer |

- **Hydraulic Conductivity (K)** is a vector quantity that describes the flow of groundwater through an aquifer. It has units of L/T (ft/day for example). As a vector, it has both a vertical and horizontal component. Hydraulic conductivity is used to determine the rate of groundwater movement. Vertical hydraulic (Kv) conductivity is not easily determined from well data. However, horizontal hydraulic conductivity (Kh) can be estimated using well test data by the following relationship:

$$Kh = \frac{T}{b}$$

Where,

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| T  | = | transmissivity of the well (feet squared / day) |
| b  | = | screened interval (feet)                        |
| Kh | = | horizontal hydraulic conductivity (feet / day)  |

Vertical anisotropy is the ratio of the horizontal hydraulic conductivity to the vertical hydraulic conductivity.

- For a confined aquifer, the storage term is referred to as the Specific Storage ( $S_s$ ) and is defined as the volume of water that a unit volume of aquifer releases from storage under a unit decline in hydraulic head (Freeze and Cherry, 1979). Storativity for a confined aquifer is defined as:

$$S = S_s b$$

Where,

$S$	=	storativity or storage coefficient (dimensionless)
$S_s$	=	specific storage (1/feet)
$b$	=	aquifer thickness (feet)

The usual range for  $S_s$  is 0.005-0.00005.

- For an unconfined aquifer, the storage term is referred to as the **Specific Yield ( $S_y$ )** and is defined as the volume of water that an unconfined aquifer releases from storage per unit area of aquifer per unit decline in the water table (Freeze and Cherry, 1979). The storage coefficient for an unconfined aquifer is defined as:

$$S = S_y b$$

Where,

$S$	=	storage coefficient (dimensionless)
$S_y$	=	specific yield (1/feet)
$b$	=	saturated thickness of the aquifer

The usual range for  $S_y$  is 0.01-0.3.

Note that the higher values for specific yield versus specific storage reflect the fact that the releases from storage in unconfined aquifers represent an actual dewatering of the soil pores, whereas releases from storage in confined aquifers represent only the secondary effects of water expansion and aquifer compaction caused by changes in fluid pressure.

- **Porosity ( $n$ )** describes the ratio of the volume of voids to the total volume of the aquifer / aquitard material and is defined as:

$$n = \frac{V_v}{V}$$

Where,

$n$	=	porosity (decimal or % if multiplied by 100)
$V_v$	=	volume of voids (cubic feet)
$V$	=	total volume of aquifer / aquitard material (cubic feet)

The effective porosity is the porosity through which flow can occur. An understanding of porosity is required to estimate the volumes of water flowing through an aquifer or aquitard.

- **Linear Velocity ( $v$ )** describes the average horizontal velocity of groundwater flow through an aquifer or aquitard. Linear velocity has units and is defined as:

$$v = \frac{-Kh \times dh}{n \times dl}$$

Where,

$Kh$  = horizontal hydraulic conductivity (feet / day)

$n$  = porosity (decimal)

$\frac{dh}{dl}$  = hydraulic gradient (dimensionless)

Where,

$dh$  = change in hydraulic head (feet)

$dl$  = horizontal distance (feet)



**APPENDIX D2**

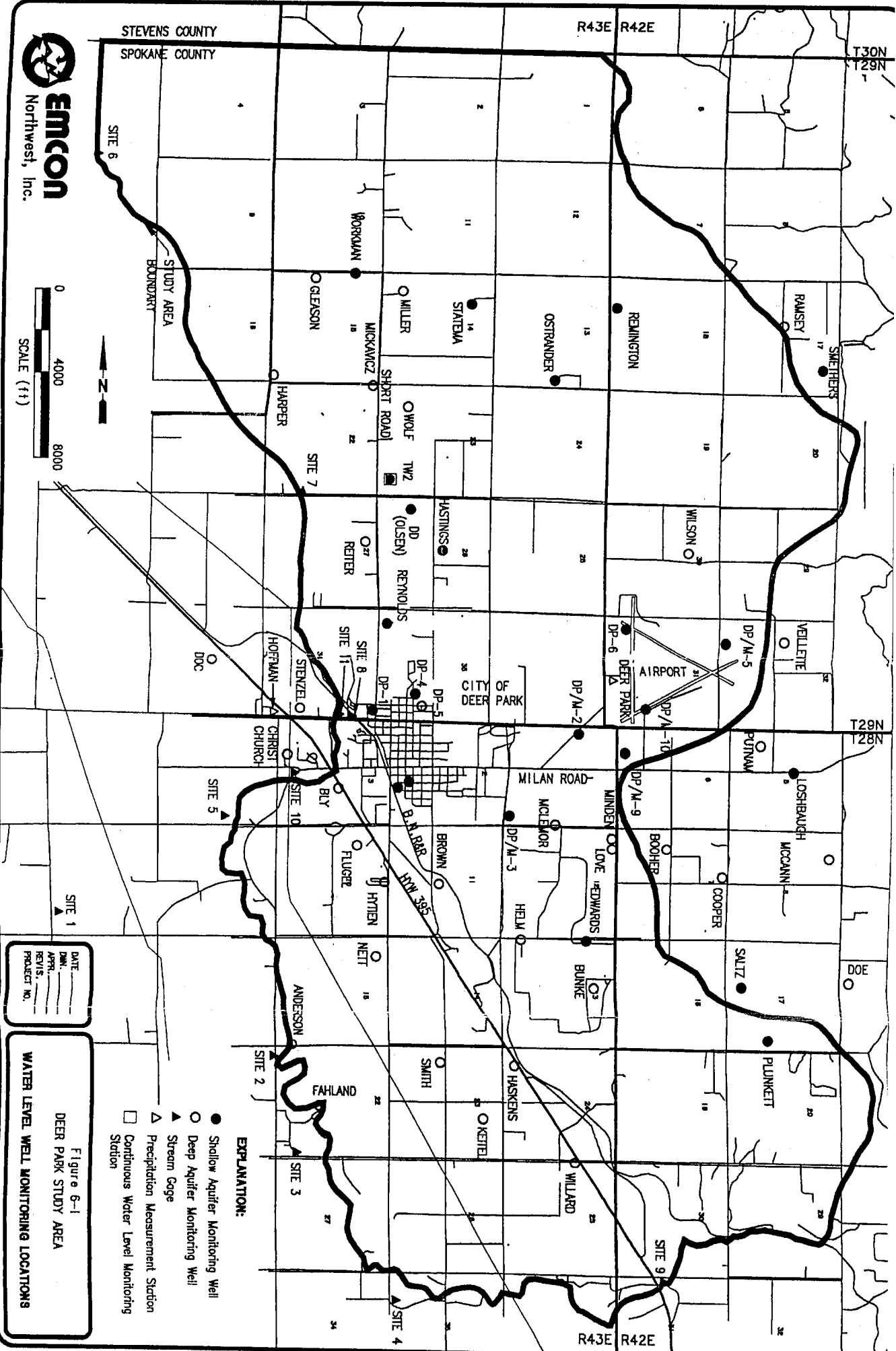
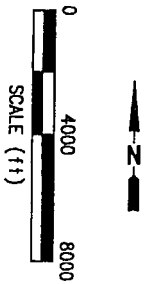
**GROUNDWATER SNAPSHOT AND HYDROGRAPH INFORMATION**

**APPENDIX D2 - GROUNDWATER SNAPSHOT INFORMATION**

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Location Map for USGS 2000 Wells	



DATE	_____
DRAWN	_____
APPROVED	_____
REVISIONS	_____
PROJECT NO.	_____

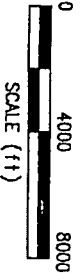
**WATER LEVEL WELL MONITORING LOCATIONS**

Figure 6-1  
DEER PARK STUDY AREA

- EXPLANATION:**
- Shallow Aquifer Monitoring Well
  - Deep Aquifer Monitoring Well
  - ▲ Stream Gage
  - △ Precipitation Measurement Station
  - Continuous Water Level Monitoring Station



STEVENS COUNTY  
SPOKANE COUNTY



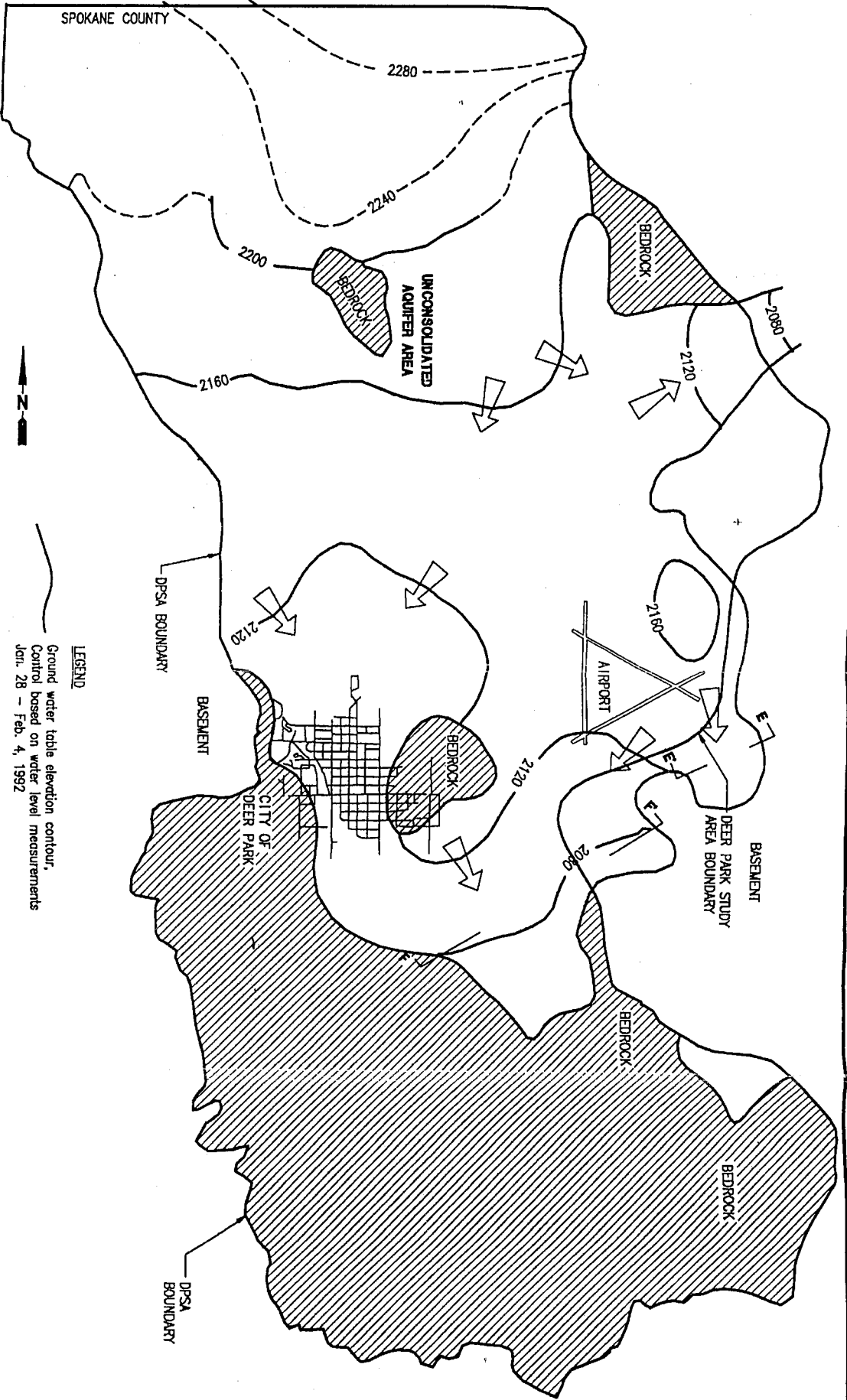
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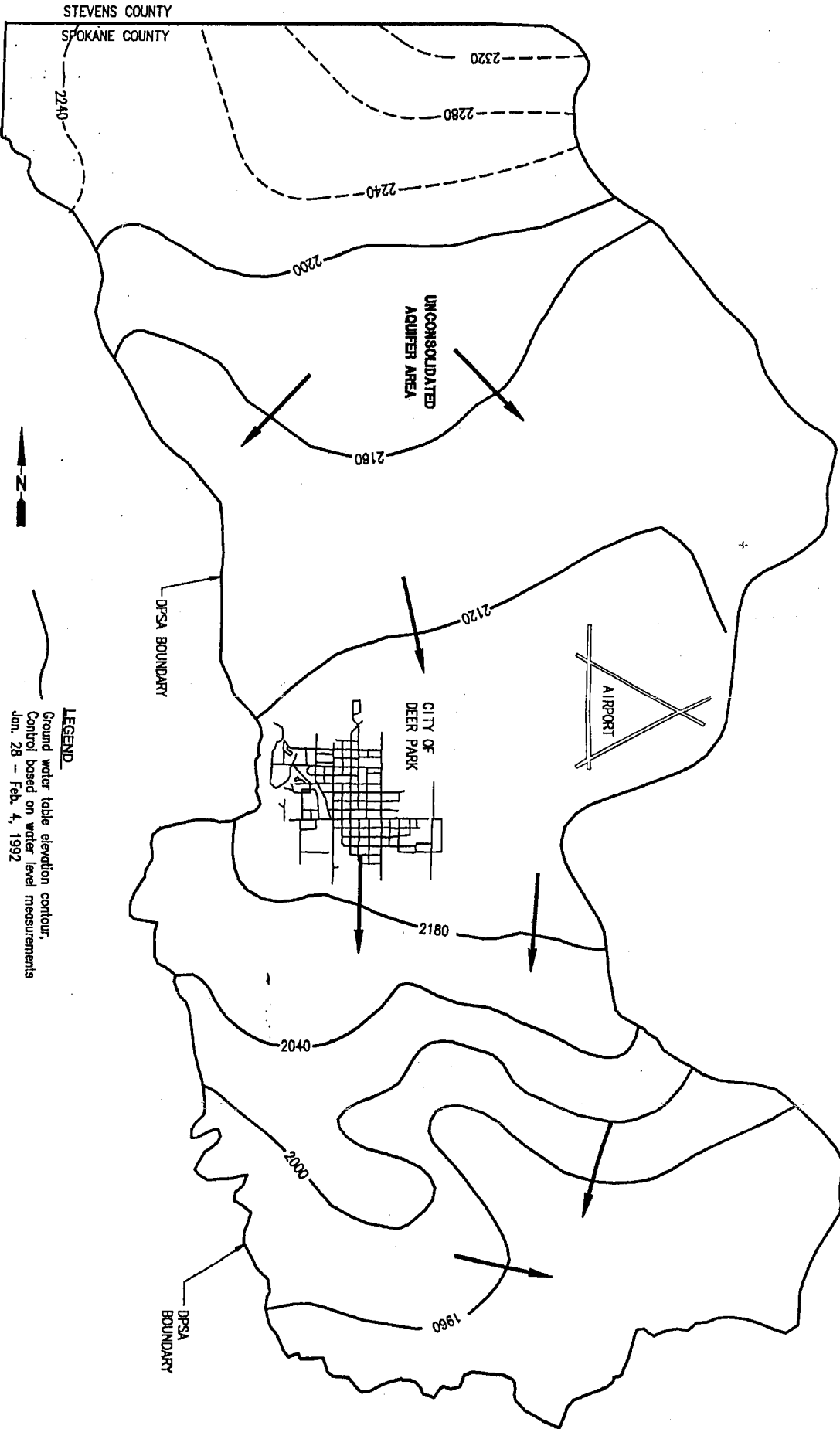
Ground water table elevation contour,  
Control based on water level measurements  
Jan. 28 - Feb. 4, 1992

Ground water table elevation contour,  
Control based on water level measurements  
from well driller logs

DATE 6-92  
DWN. JLP  
REV. \_\_\_\_\_  
APPR. \_\_\_\_\_  
PROJECT NO. XZ201.04

Figure 6-2  
DEER PARK STUDY AREA  
POTENTIOMETRIC MAP OF  
SHALLOW GROUND WATER SYSTEM  
MEASURED JAN. 28 TO FEB. 4, 1992





**LEGEND**

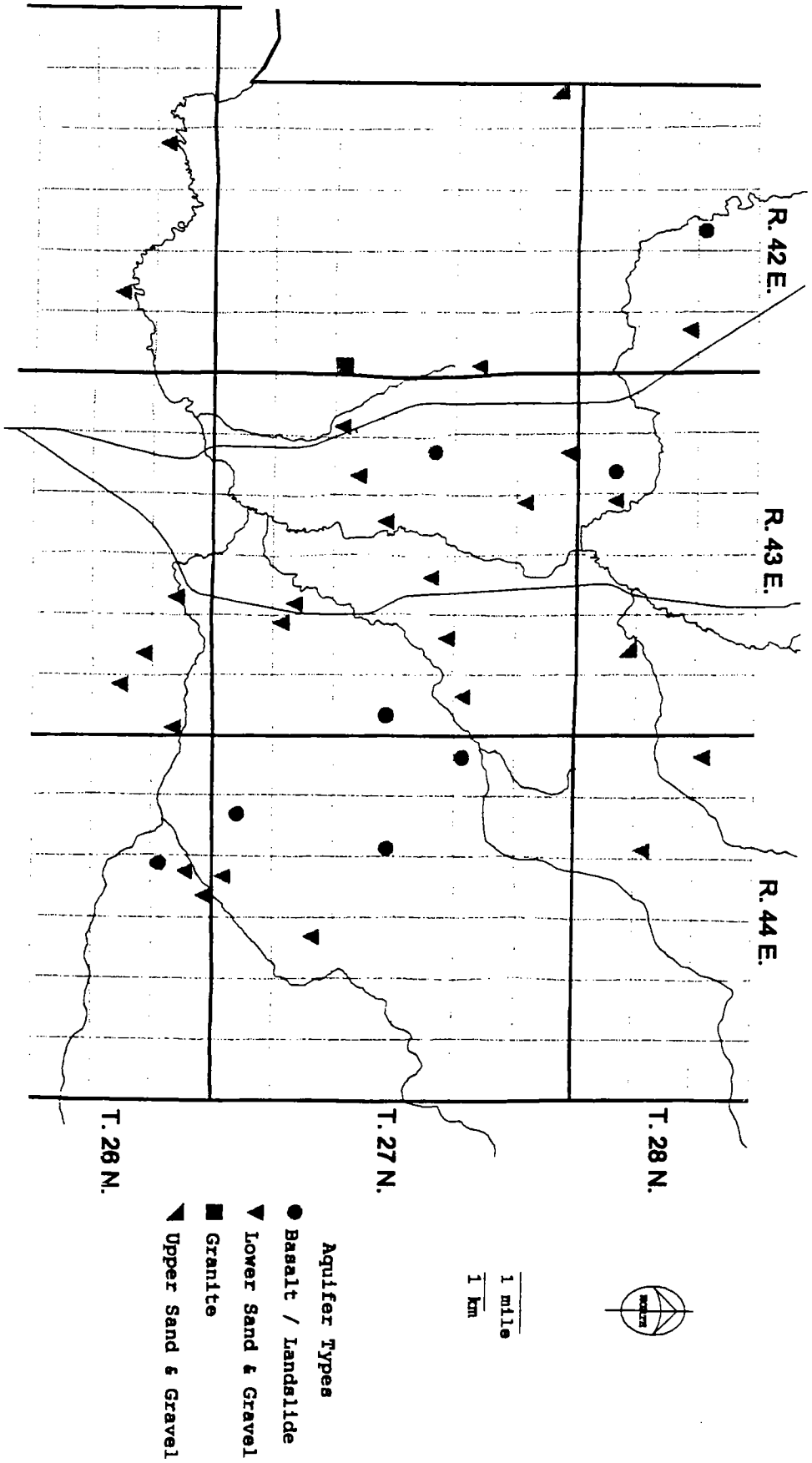
Ground water table elevation contour,  
Control based on water level measurements  
Jan. 28 - Feb. 4, 1992

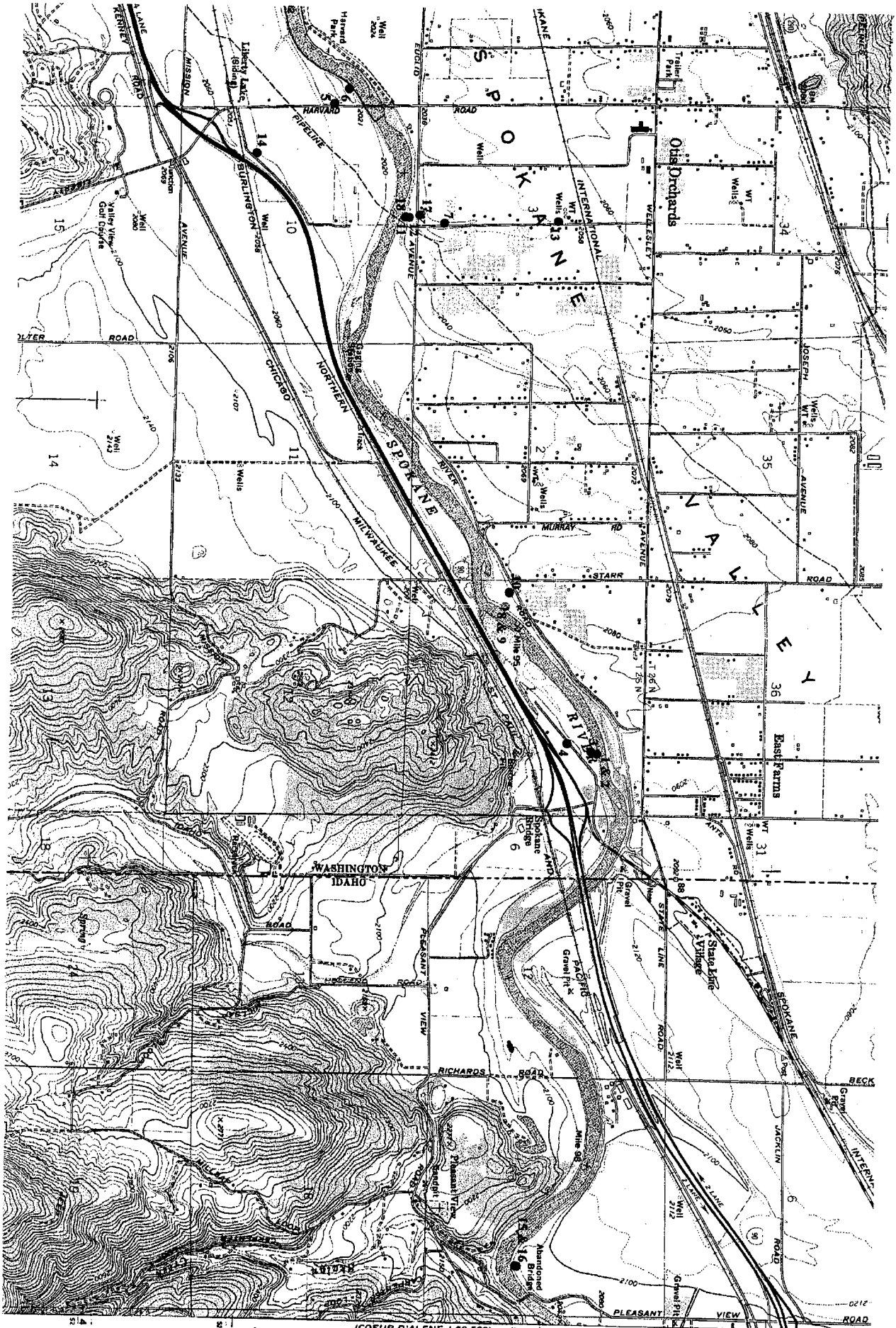
Ground water table elevation contour,  
Control based on water level measurements  
from well drillers logs

DATE:	6-92
DN:	MP
REV:	
APP:	
PROJECT NO.:	X2201.04

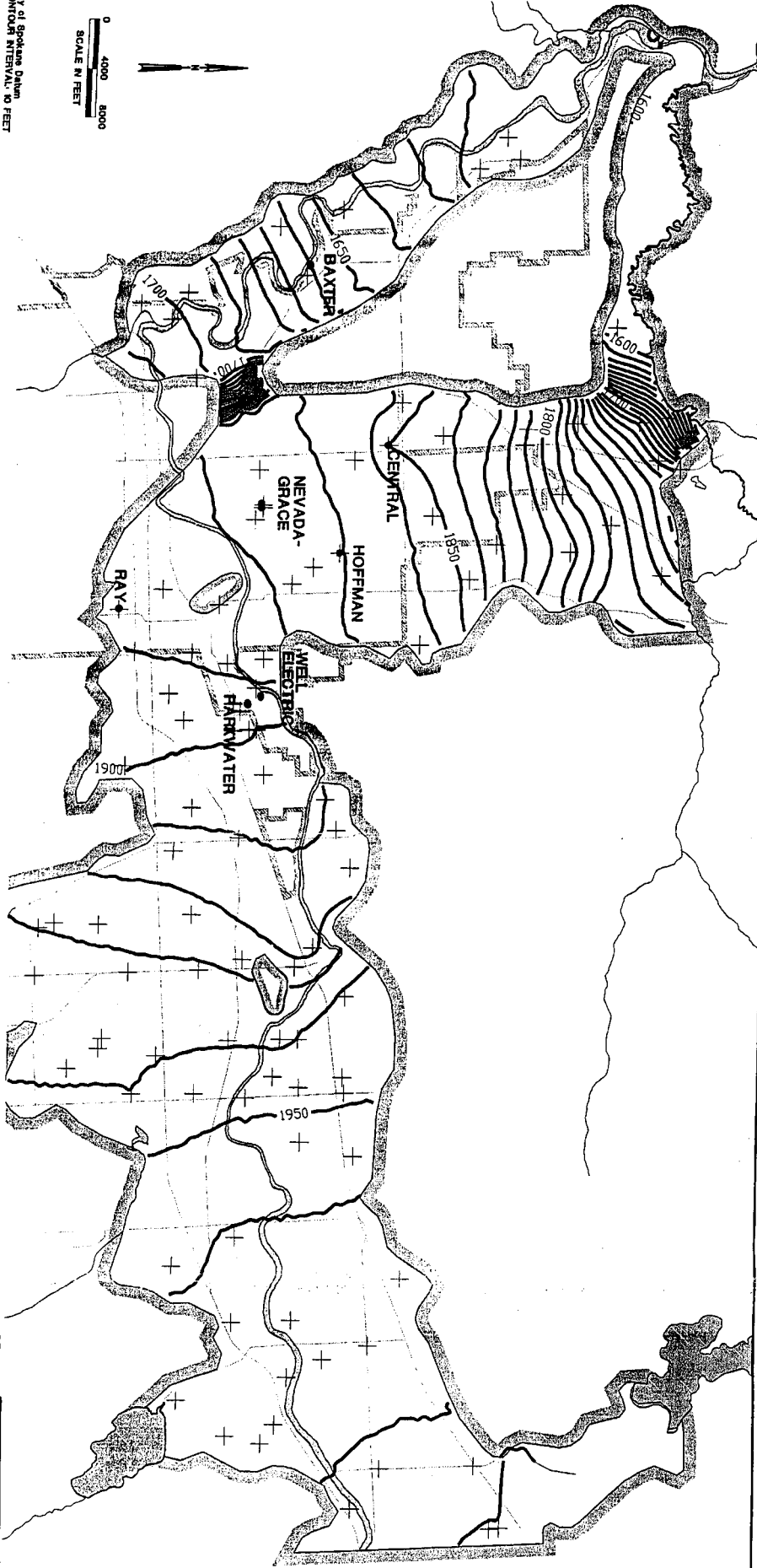
Figure 6-3  
DEER PARK STUDY AREA  
POTENTIAL METRIC MAP OF  
DEEP GROUND WATER SYSTEM  
MEASURED JAN. 28 TO FEB. 4, 1992

Figure 25. Location map of wells sounded for the depth to the water table in the study area, April - June, 1996.









City of Spokane Data  
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 FEET

0 4000 8000  
SCALE IN FEET

FIGURE 2.3  
MEASURED  
GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS  
(SEPTEMBER 1948)

City of Spokane Datum  
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5 FEET

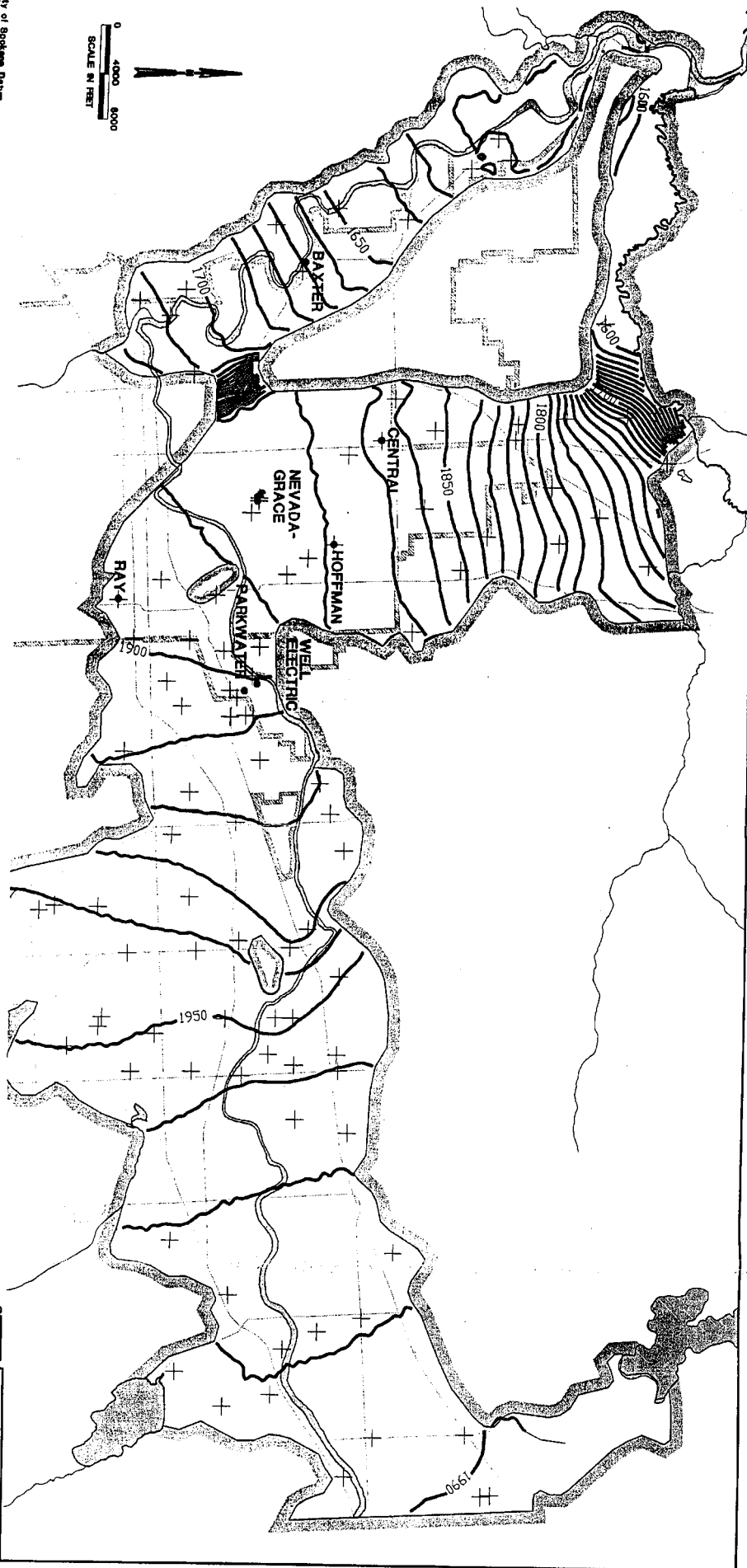
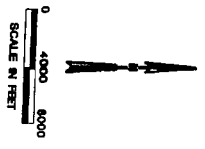


FIGURE 2-4  
MEASURED  
SPokane  
APRIL 1930







**APPENDIX D2 - GROUNDWATER HYDROGRAPHS**

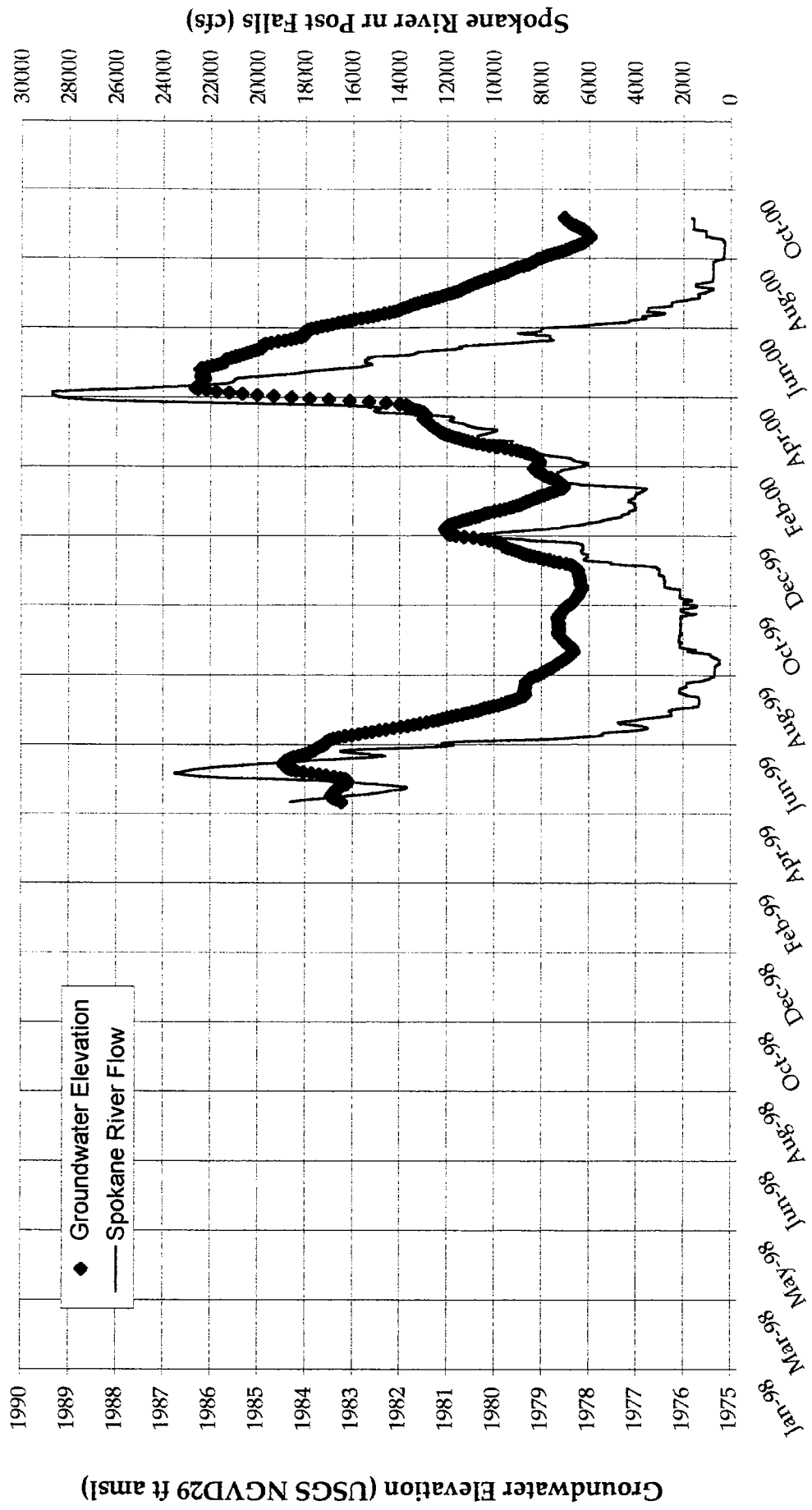
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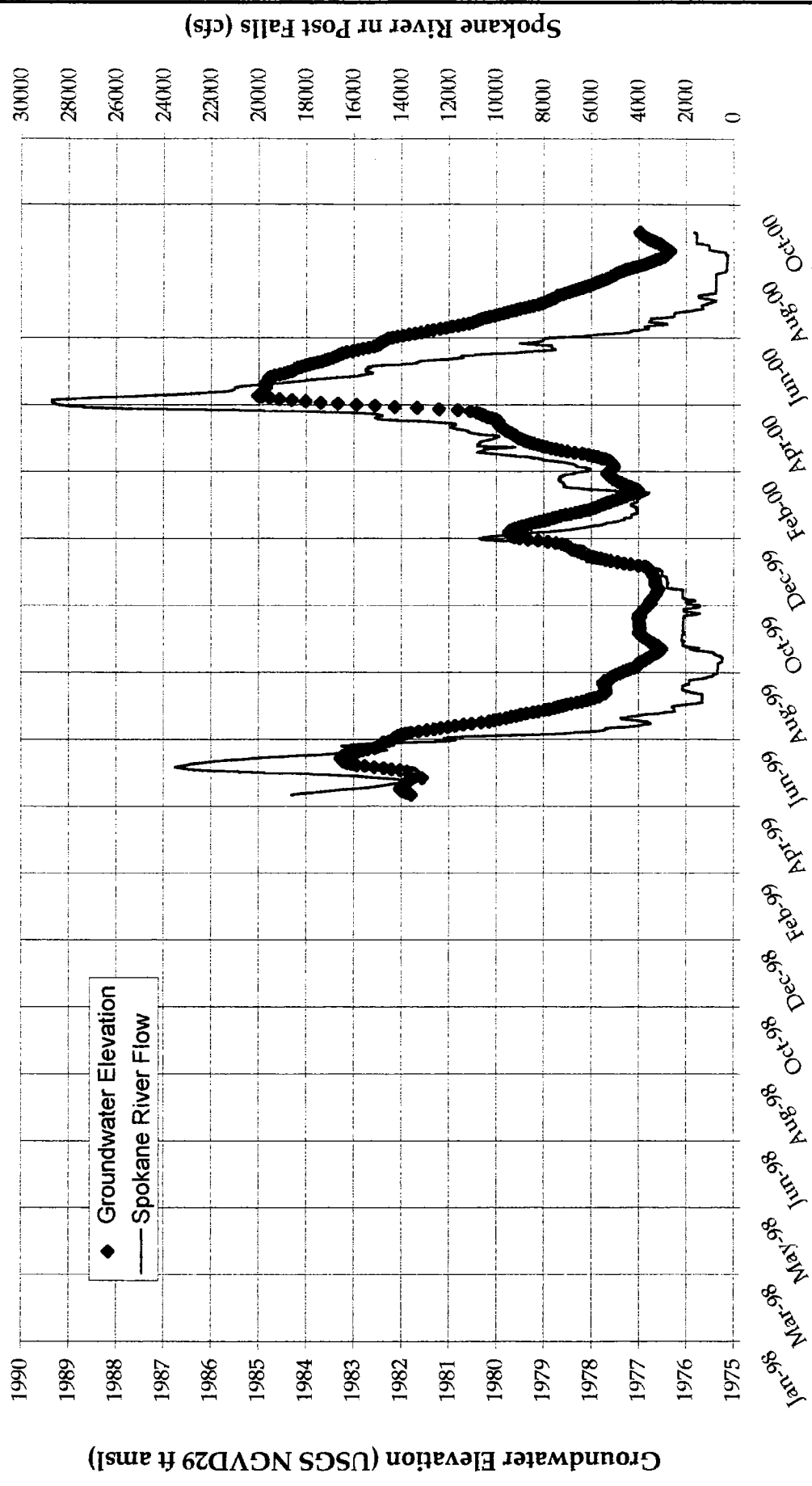
**FIGURE D2-1:**  
**Idaho Road nr Pipeline Well**  
**5/1999-9/2000**

Spokane Co. / Level 1 Assess / WA




**Golder ASSOCIATES**

**Data Source:** Spokane County  
**Date Type :** Daily averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** Idaho Road nr Pipeline  
**Station ID:** 6525R01



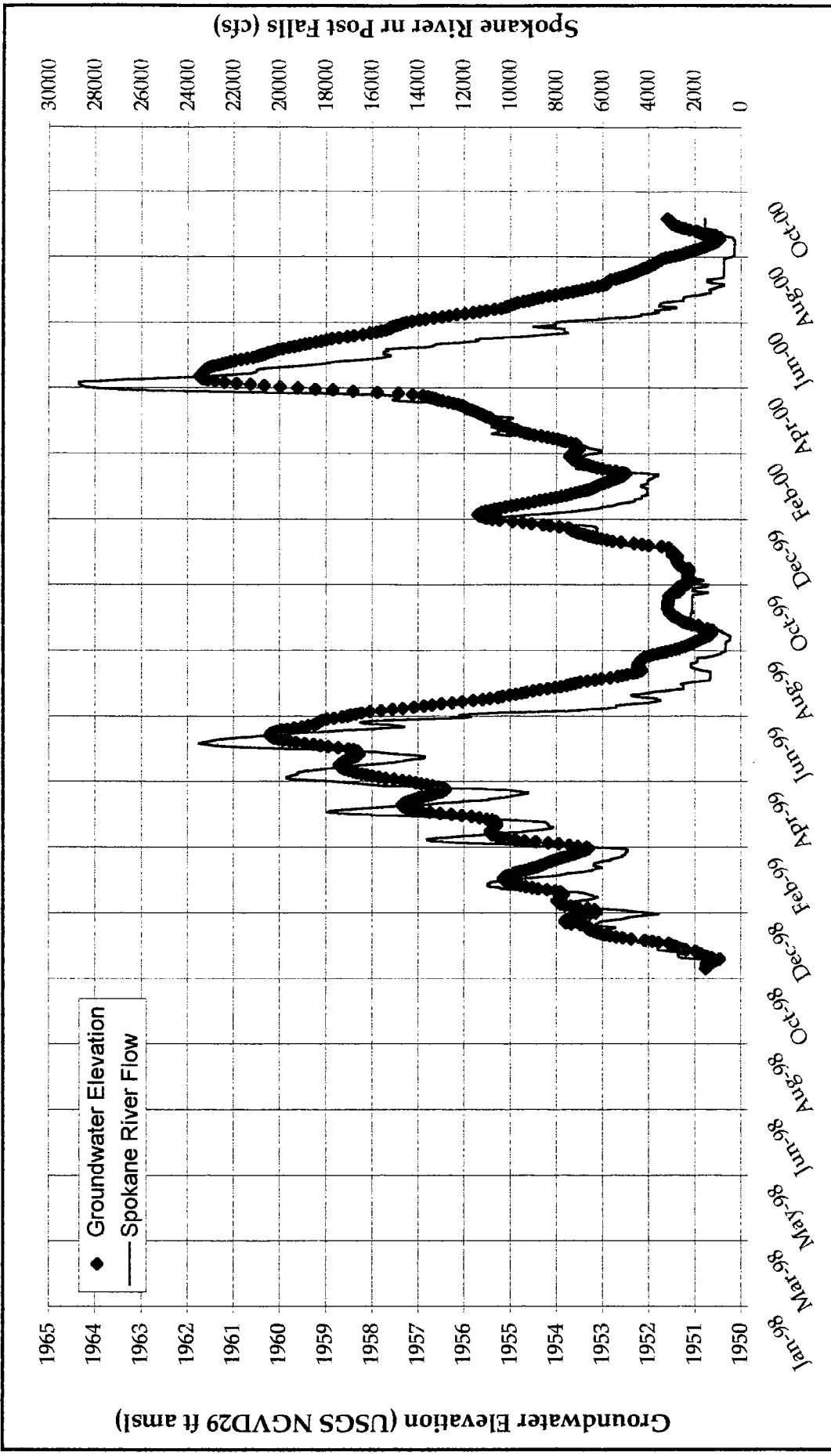
**FIGURE D2-2:**  
**CID 11 / Idaho Road**  
**5/1999-9/2000**

Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



**Golder Associates**

Data Source: Spokane County  
 Date Type : Daily Averages  
 Station Name: CID-11 / Idaho Road Well  
 Station ID: 6631M07

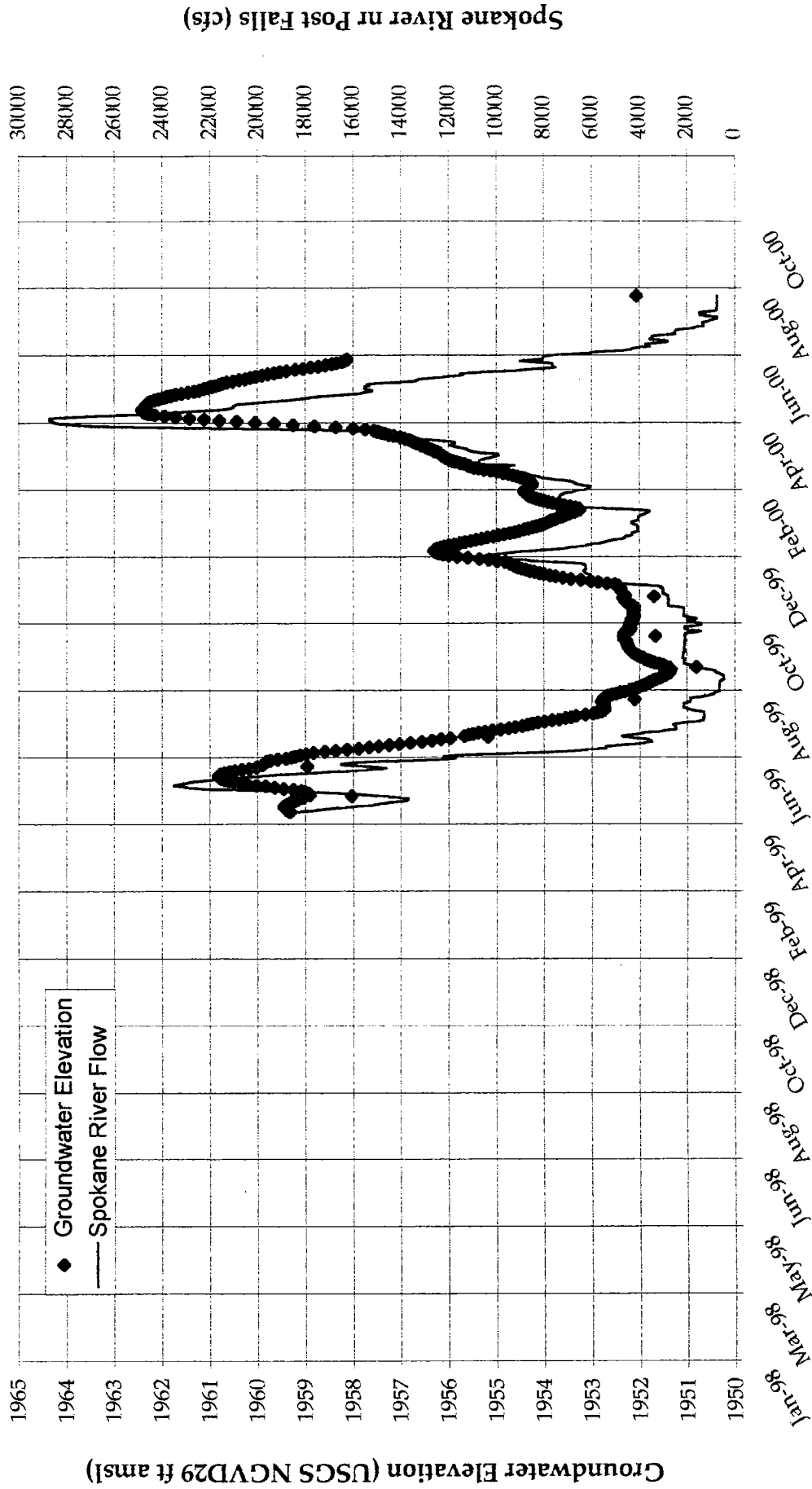


**Data Source:** Spokane County  
**Date Type :** Daily averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** Barker Road North, Barker North  
**Station ID:** 5507H01

**FIGURE D2-3:**  
**Barker Road North Well**  
**(Barker North)**  
**11/1998-9/2000**

Spokane Co. / Level 1 Assess / WA



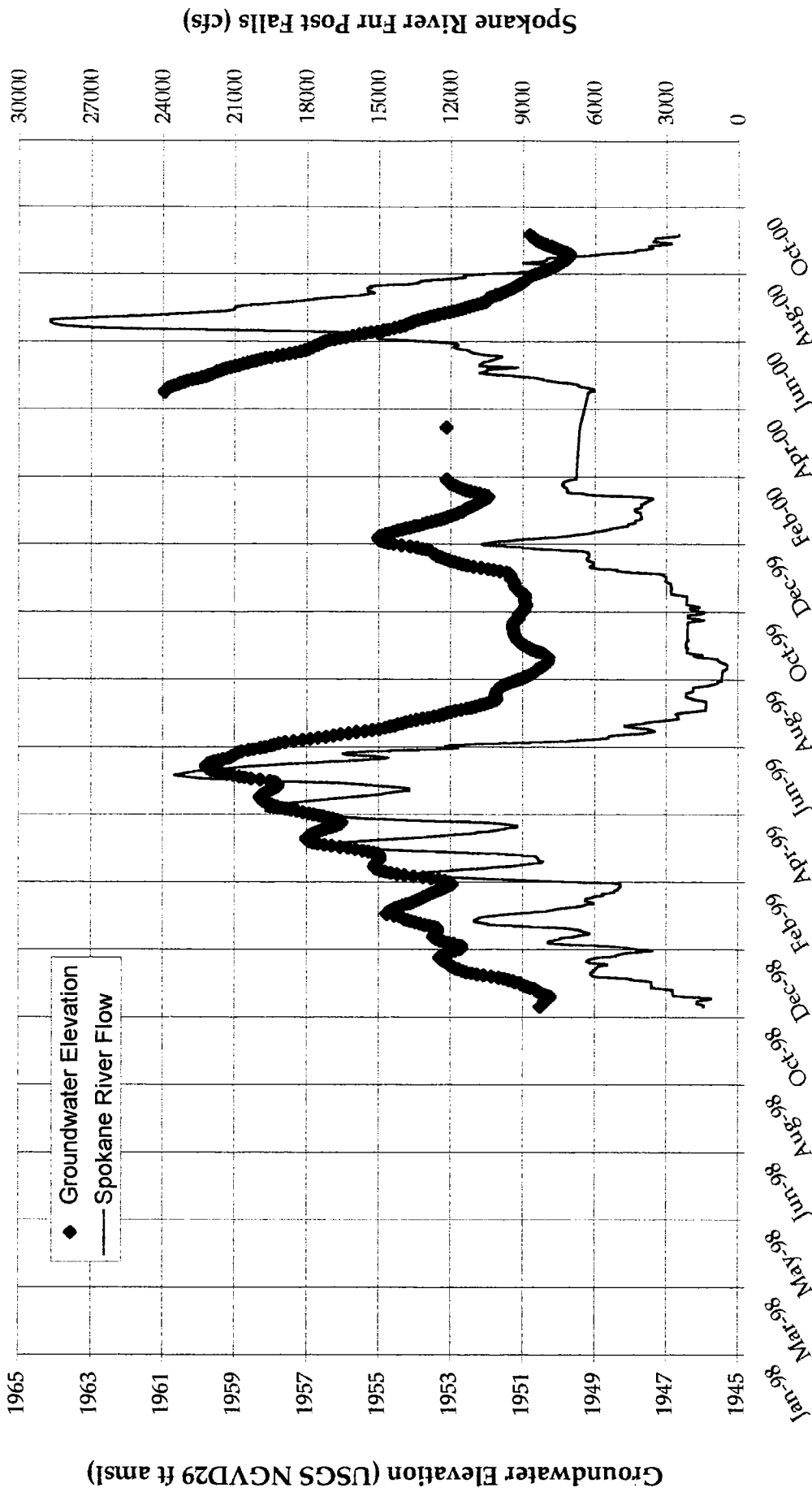


**FIGURE D2-4:**  
 Barker and Euclid Well  
 (CID Barker N)  
 5/1999-8/2000

Data Source: Spokane County  
 Date Type: Daily averages from transducer data  
 Station Name: Barker and Euclid, CID Barker North  
 Station ID: 5507A04



Spokane Co. / Level 1 Assess / WA

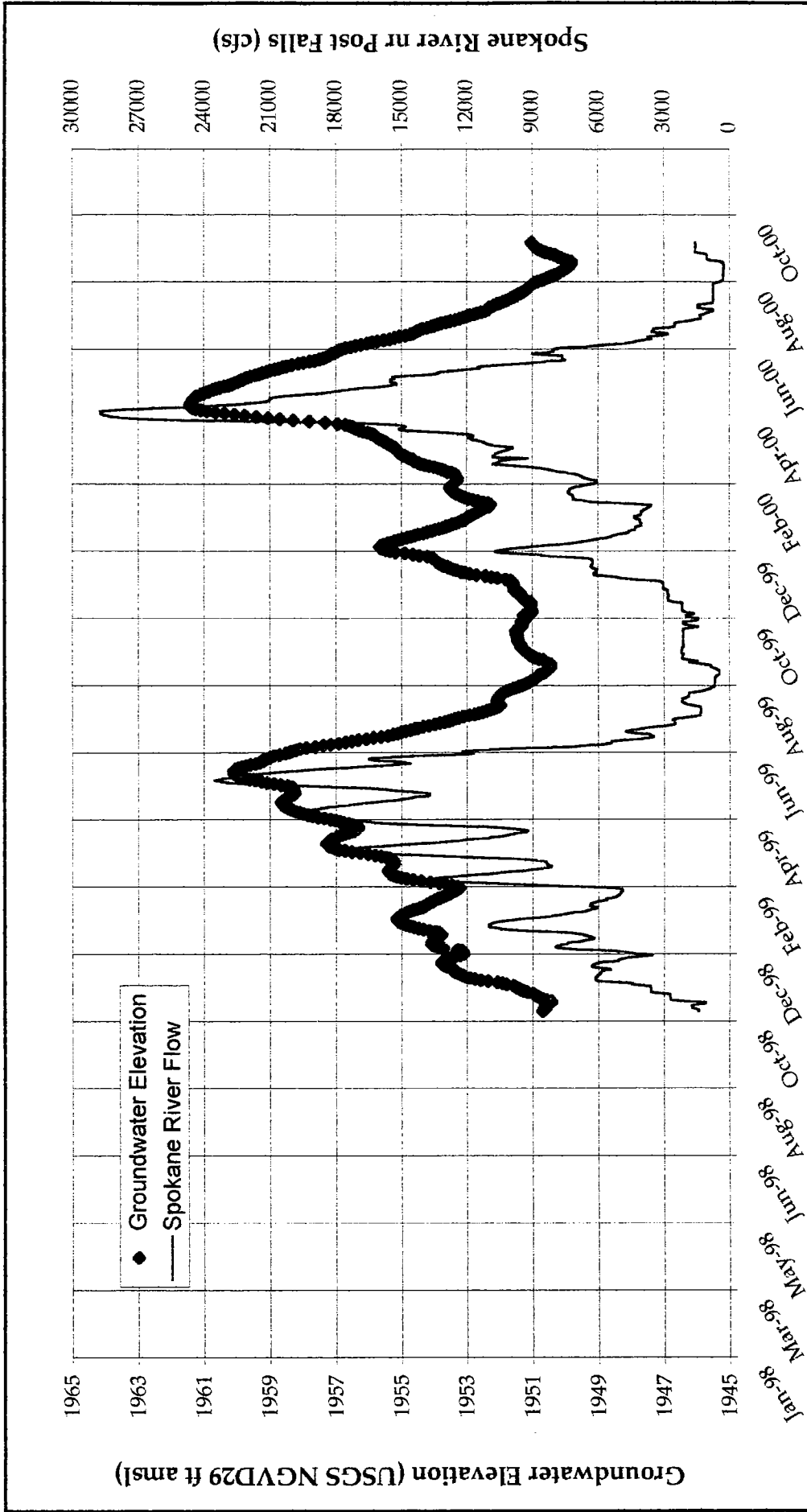


**Data Source:** Spokane County  
**Date Type :** Daily averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** Barker and Centennial Trial S Well, Barker South 1  
**Station ID:** 5508M02

**FIGURE D2-5:**  
**Barker and Centennial Trail S Well**  
**(Barker South 1)**  
**11/1998-9/2000**


Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA





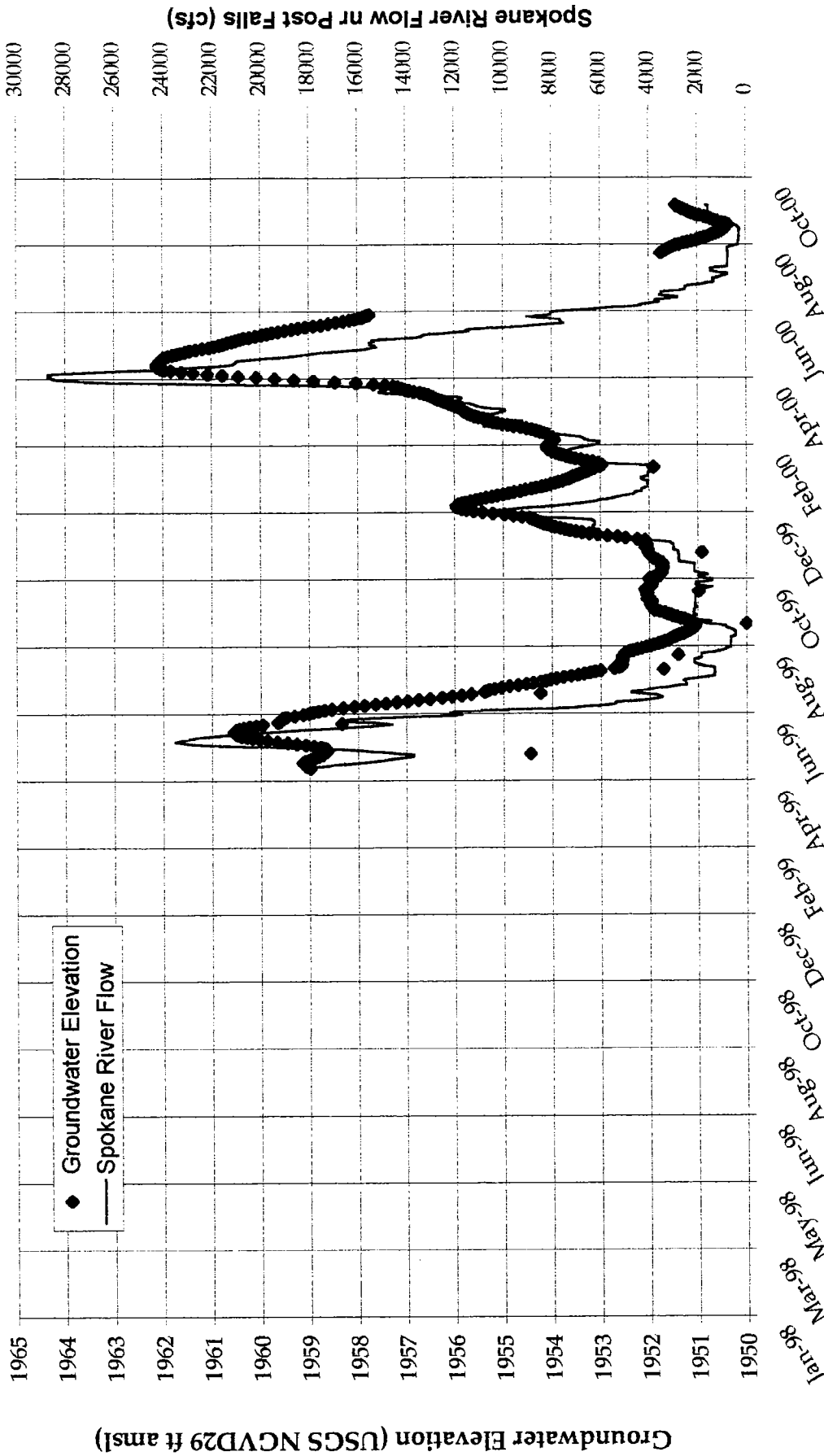
**FIGURE D2-6:**  
**Barker and Centennial Trail North Well**  
**(Barker South 2)**  
**11/1998-9/2000**

Spokane Co. / Level 1 Assess / WA



**Golder Associates**

Data Source: Spokane County  
 Date Type : Daily Averages  
 Station Name: Barker and Centennial Trail N, Barker South 2  
 Station ID: 5508M01



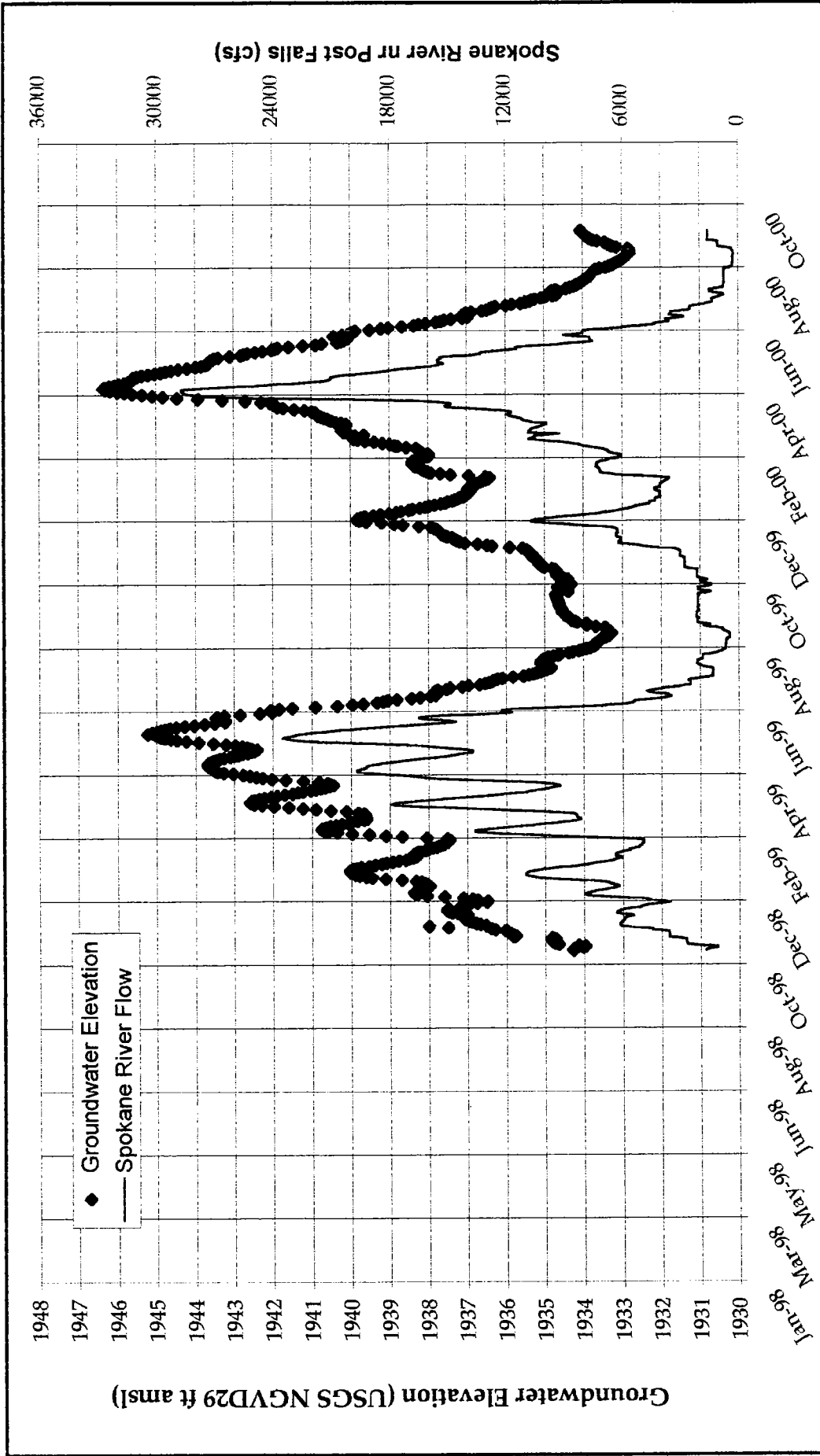
**FIGURE D2-7:**

**Barker and Mission Well  
 (CID Barker S)  
 5/1999-9/2000**

**Data Source:** Spokane County  
**Date Type :** Daily averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** Barker and Mission Well, CID Barker S  
**Station ID:** 5517D05

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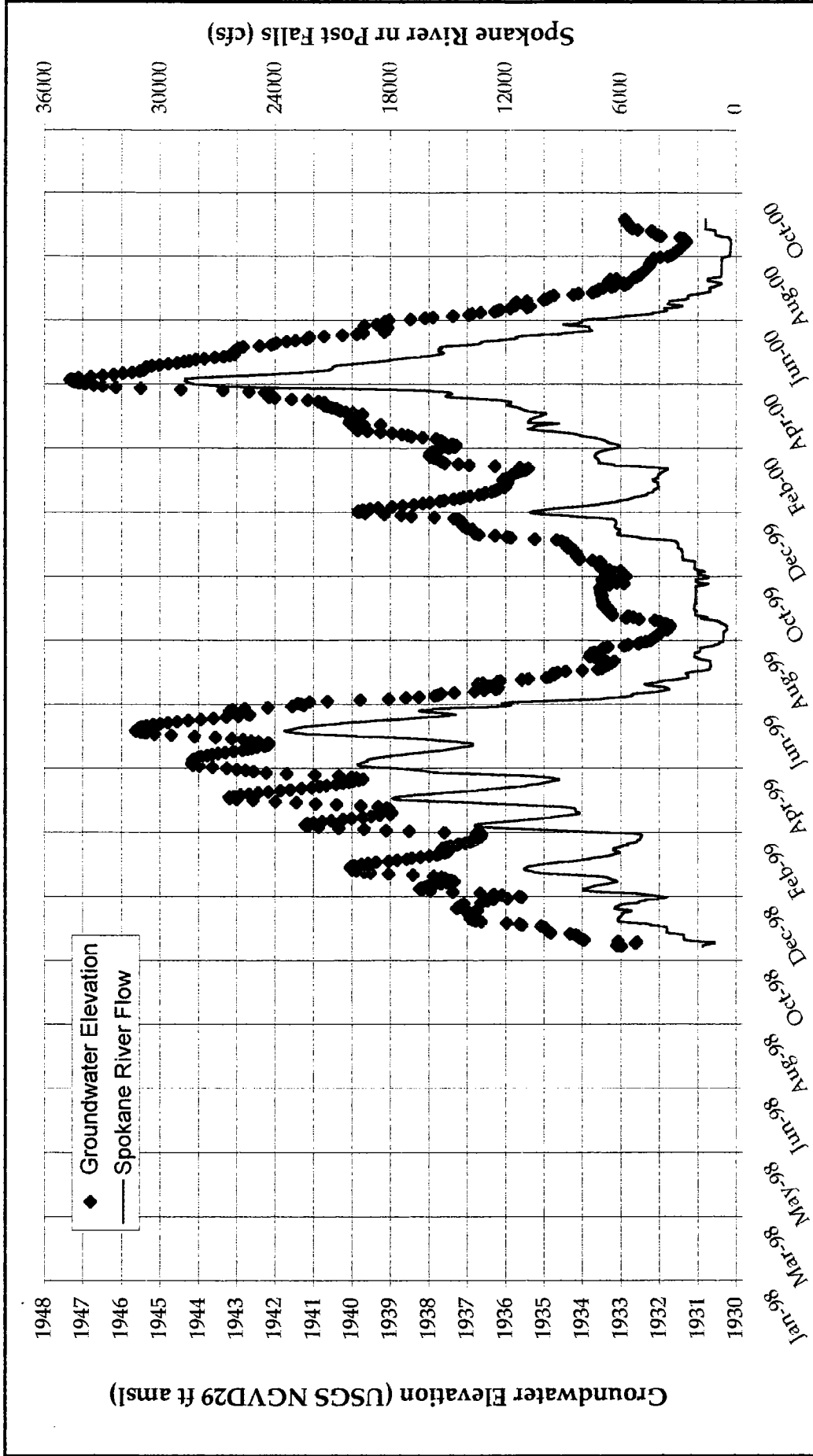
**FIGURE D2-8:**  
**Sullivan South Well**  
**11/1998-9/2000**

**Data Source:** Spokane County  
**Date Type :** Daily Averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** Sullivan South  
**Station ID:** 5411R04



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**FIGURE D2-9:**

**Sullivan Park South Well  
 (Sullivan North 2)  
 11/1998-9/2000**



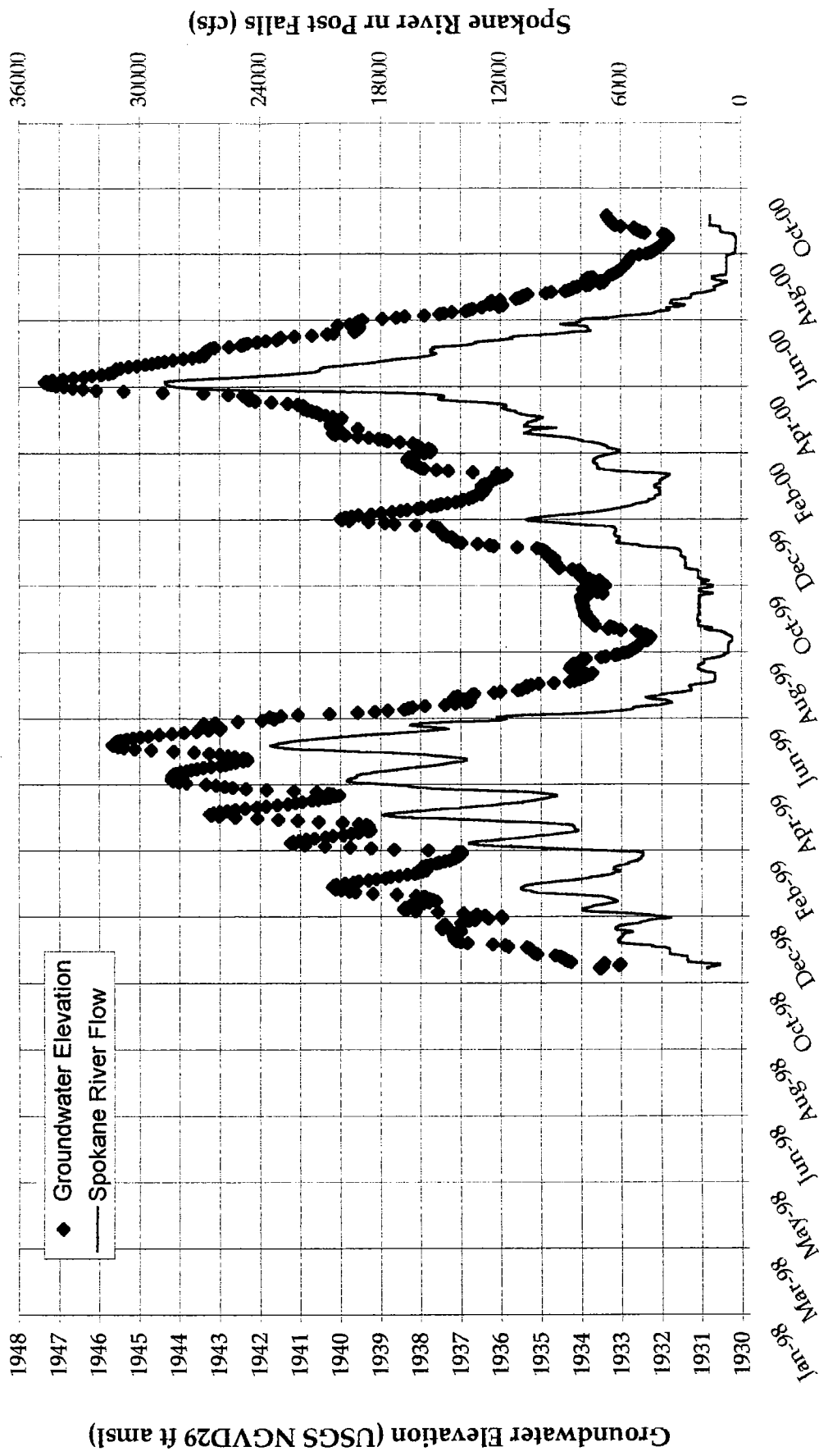
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**Data Source:** Spokane County

**Date Type :** Daily averages from transducer data

**Station Name:** Sullivan Park South, Sullivan North 2

**Station ID:** 5411R03



**FIGURE D2-10:**

**Sullivan Park North Well  
 (Sullivan North 1)  
 11/1998-9/2000**

**Data Source:** Spokane County

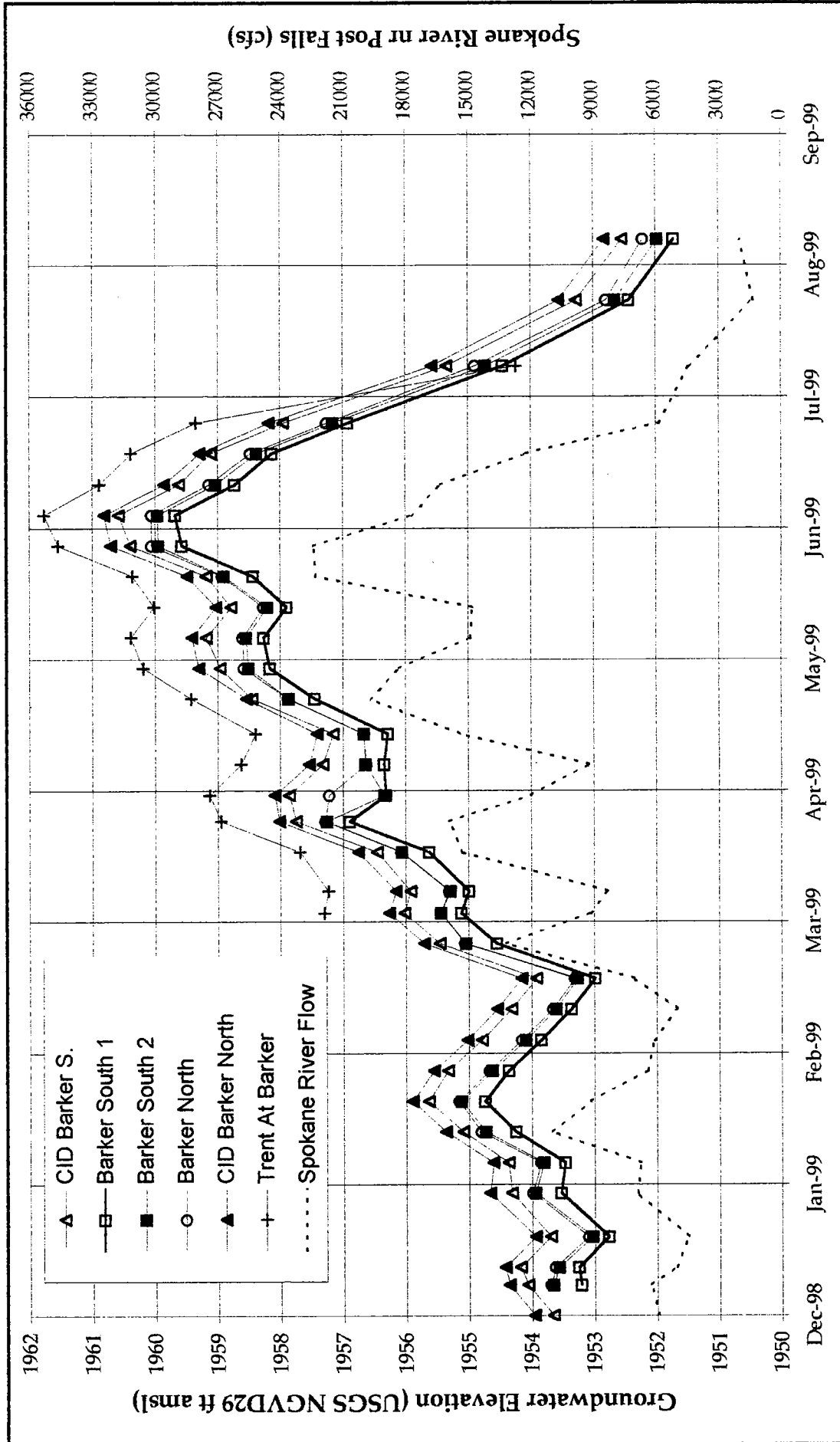
**Date Type:** Daily averages from transducer data

**Station Name:** Sullivan Park North, Sullivan North 1

**Station ID:** 5411R02



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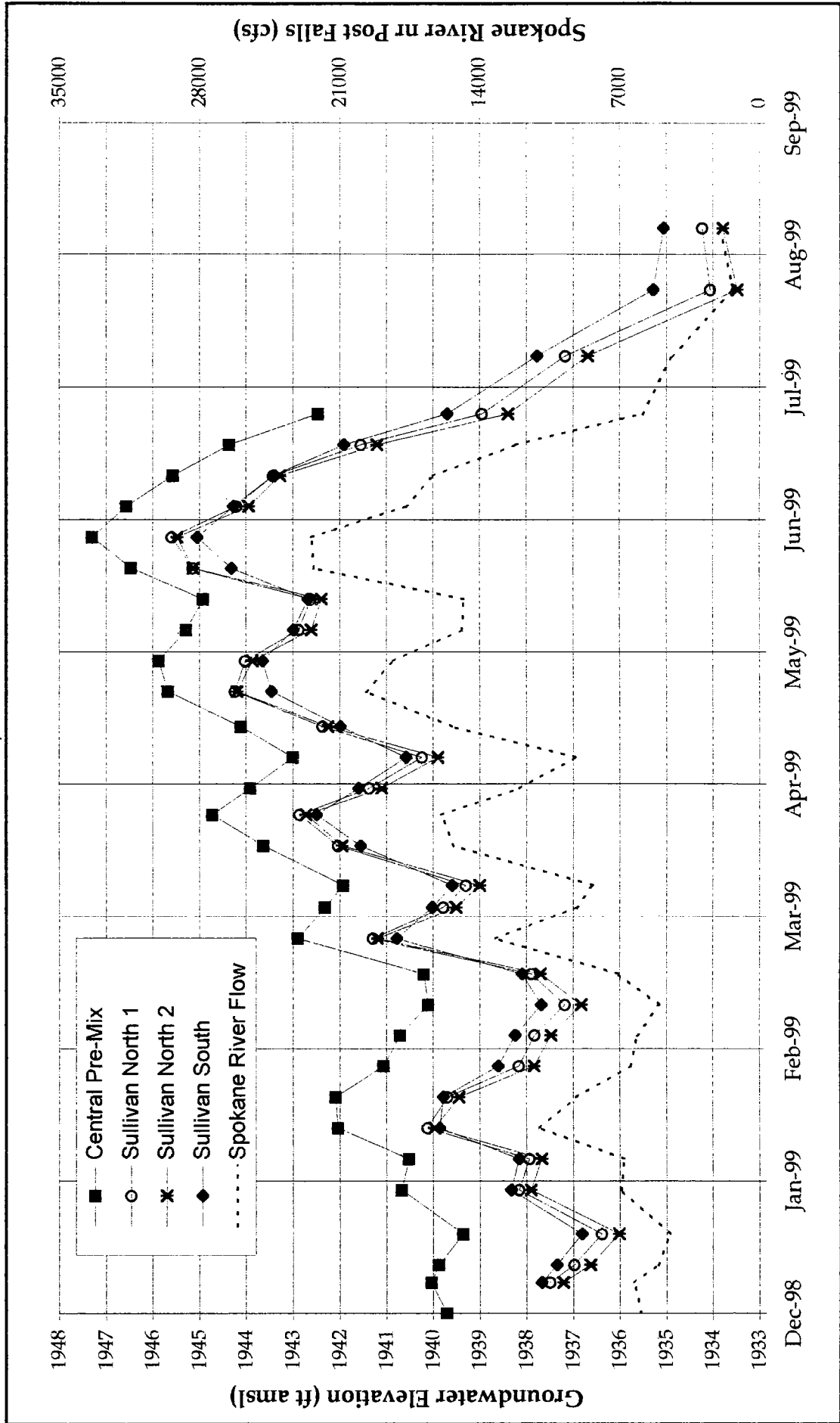


**FIGURE D2-11:**  
**Spokane County Baseline**  
**Barker Wells**


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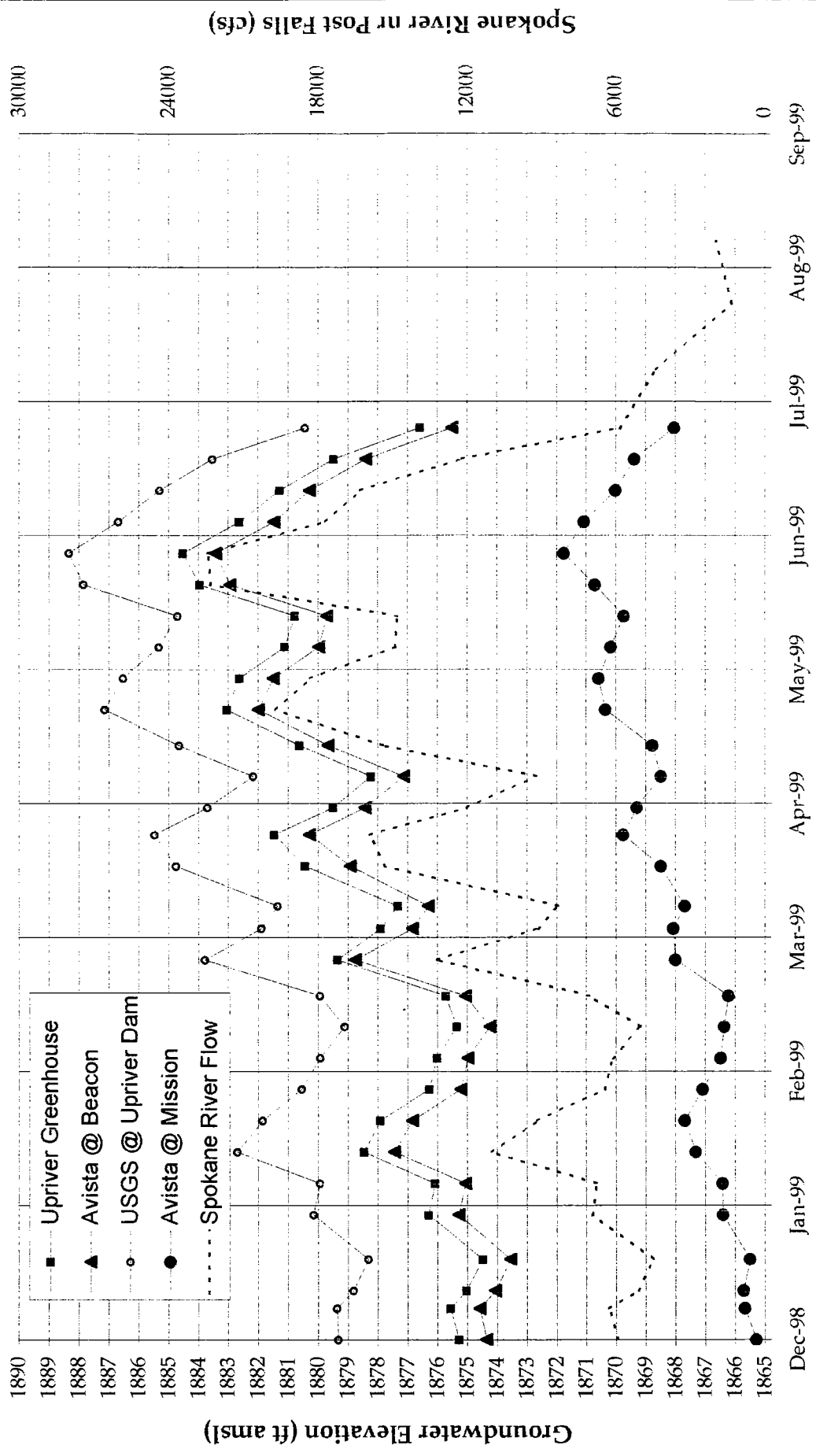
Data Source: Spokane County  
 Date Type: Weekly  
 Station Name: Spokane County Baseline Monitoring  
 Station ID: Barker Wells



**FIGURE D2-12:**  
**Spokane County Baseline**  
**Sullivan Wells**  
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Data Source: Spokane County  
 Date Type: Weekly  
 Station Name: Sullivan Wells  
 Station ID: na

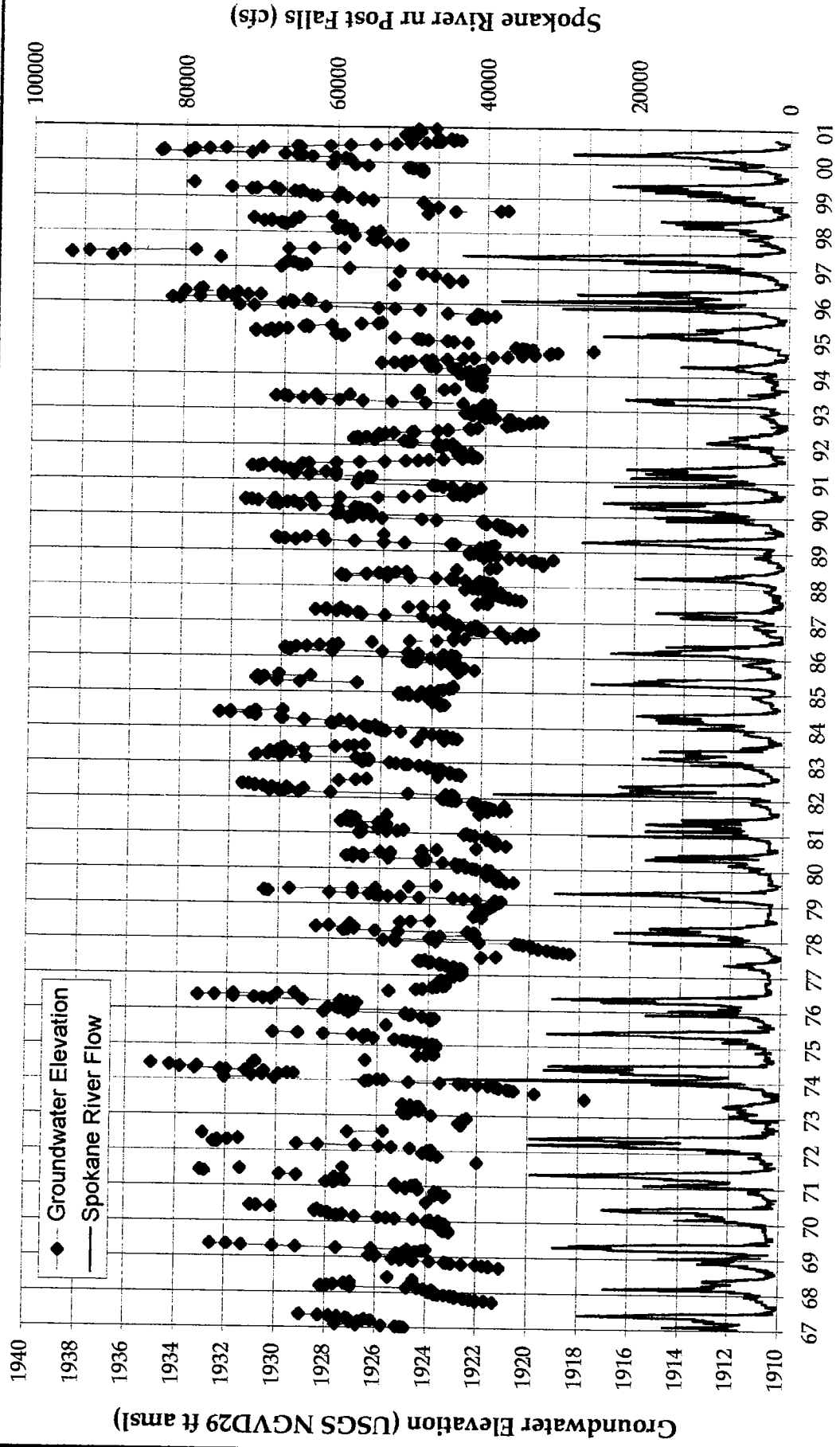


**FIGURE D2-13:**  
**Spokane County Baseline**  
**Upriver Wells**

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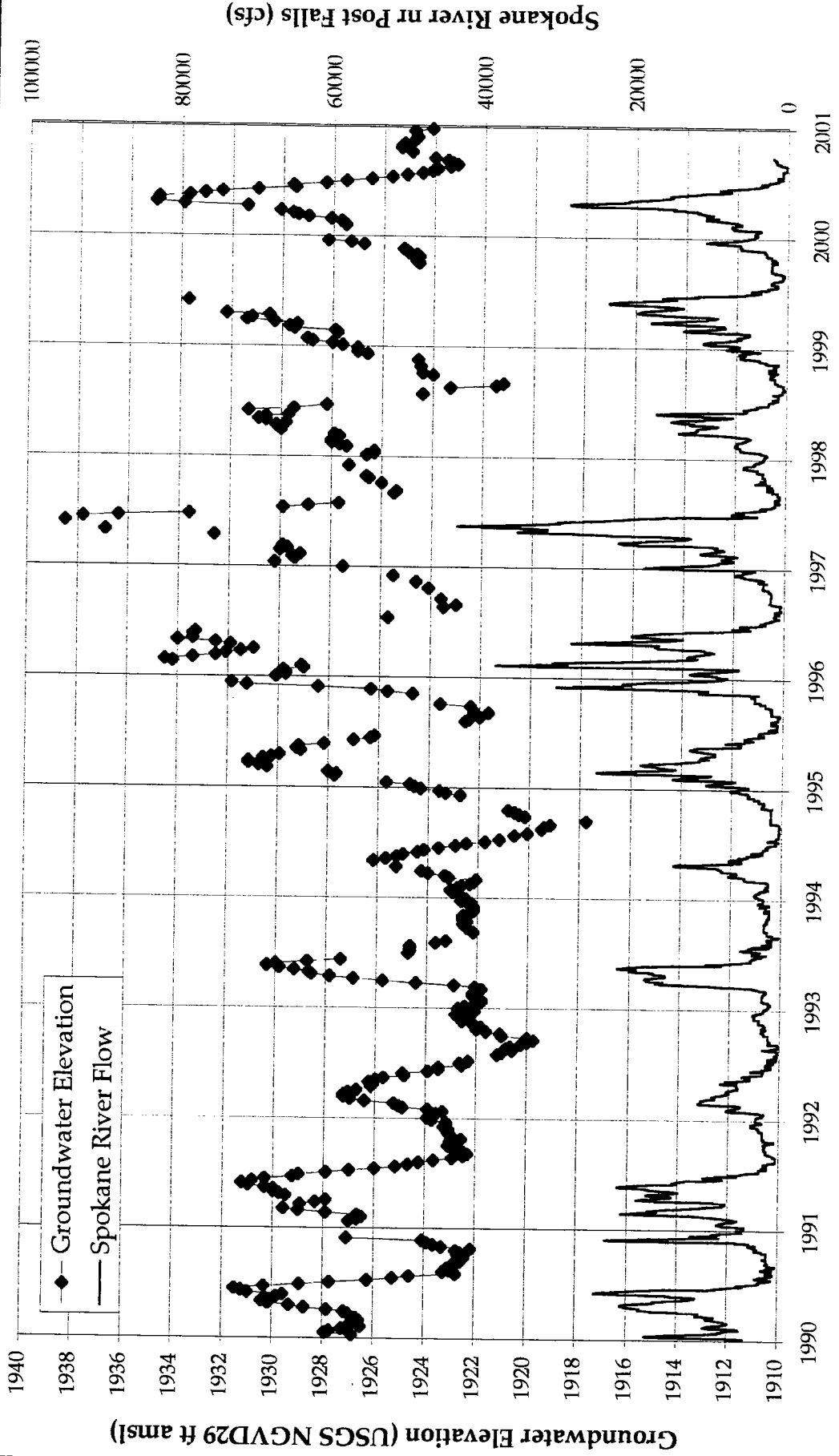
Data Source: Spokane County  
 Date Type: Weekly  
 Station Name: Upriver Wells  
 Station ID: na



**FIGURE D2-14:**  
 Vera Water District Well #1  
 1/1967-12/2000  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type: Weekly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #1  
 Station ID: 5415J01

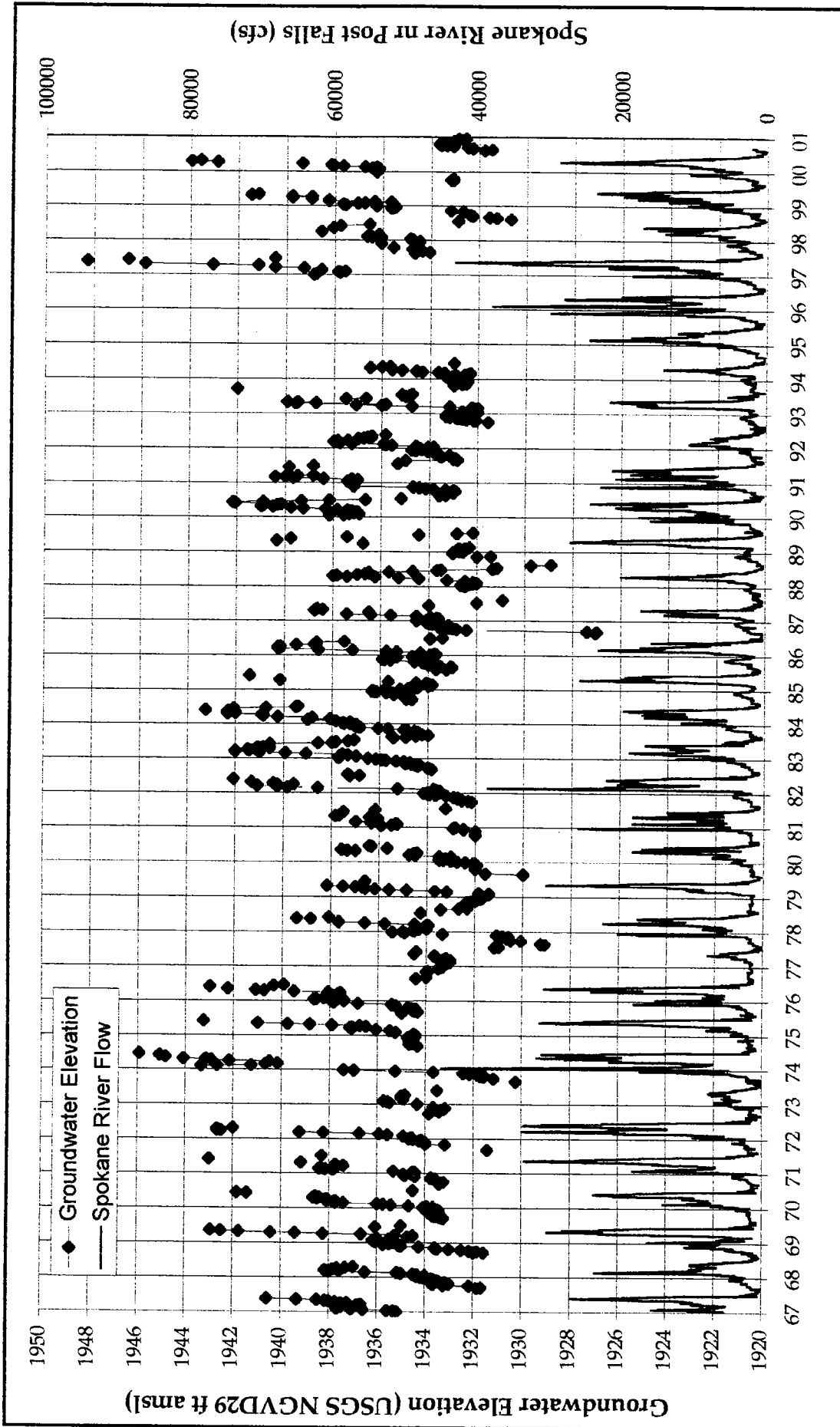


**FIGURE D2-15:**  
**Vera Water District Well #1**  
**1990 - 2000**

**Data Source:** Vera Water District  
**Date Type:** Weekly  
**Station Name:** Vera Water District Well #1  
**Station ID:** 5415J01

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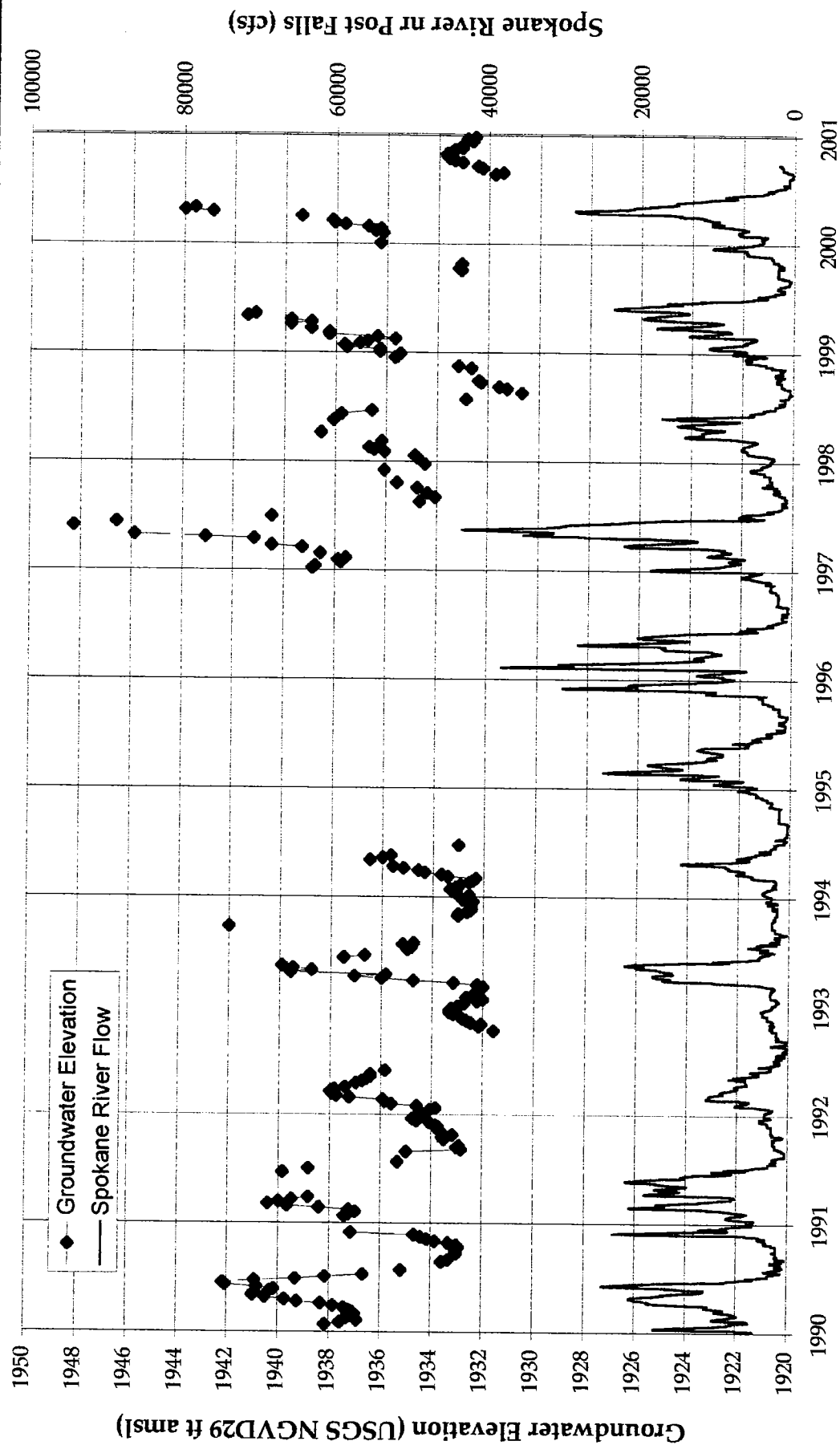
**FIGURE D2-16:**  
**Vera Water District Well #2**  
**1/1967-12/2000**

**Data Source:** Vera Water District  
**Date Type:** Weekly  
**Station Name:** Vera Water District Well #2  
**Station ID:** 5413M01(1967-1994), 5414J01 (1994 - 2001)



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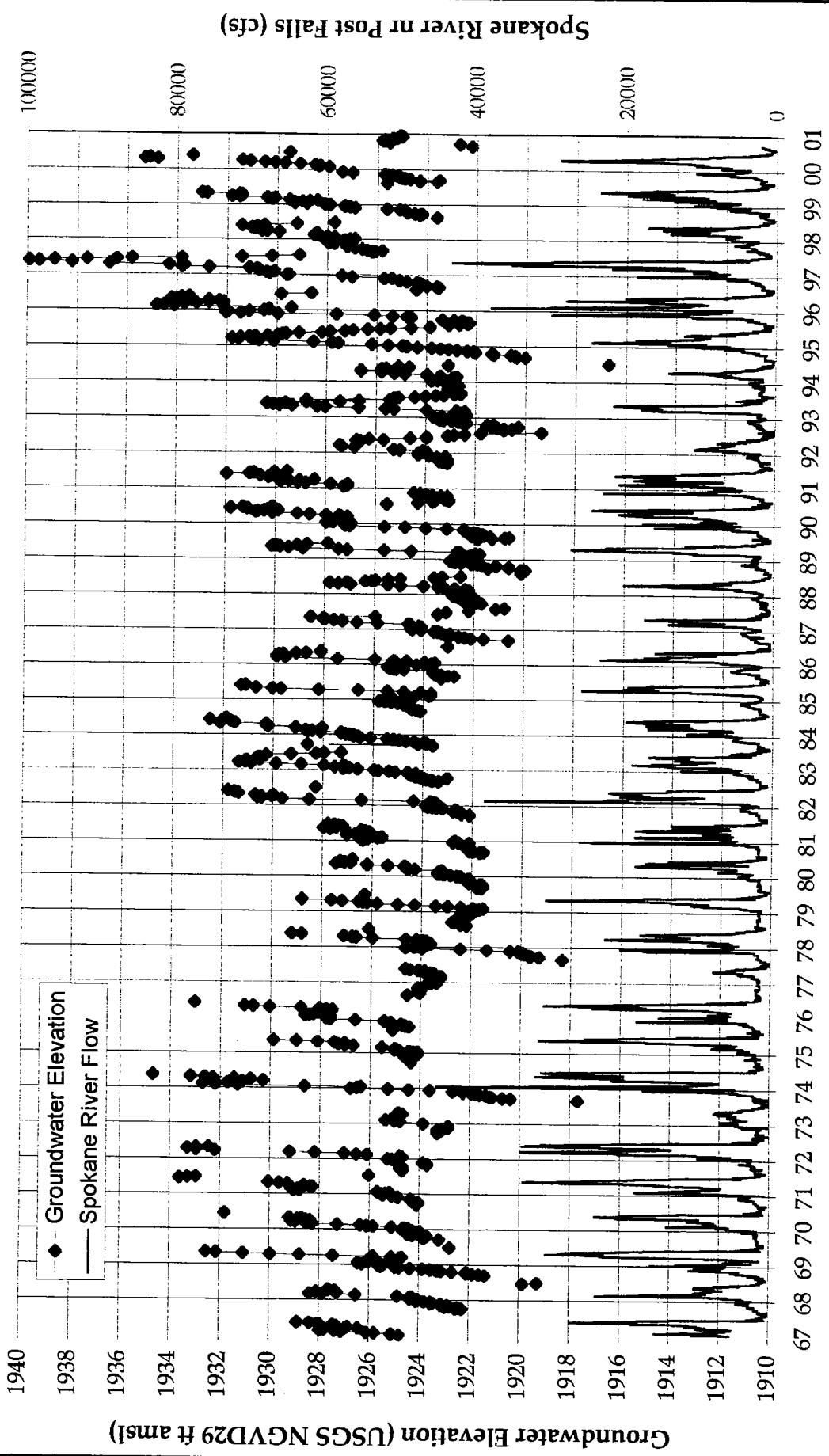




**FIGURE D2-17:**  
**Vera Water District Well #2**  
**1990 - 2000**  
**Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA**

**Data Source:** Vera Water District  
**Date Type:** Weekly  
**Station Name:** Vera Water District Well #2  
**Station ID:** 5413M01(1967-1994), 5414J01 (1994 - 2001)



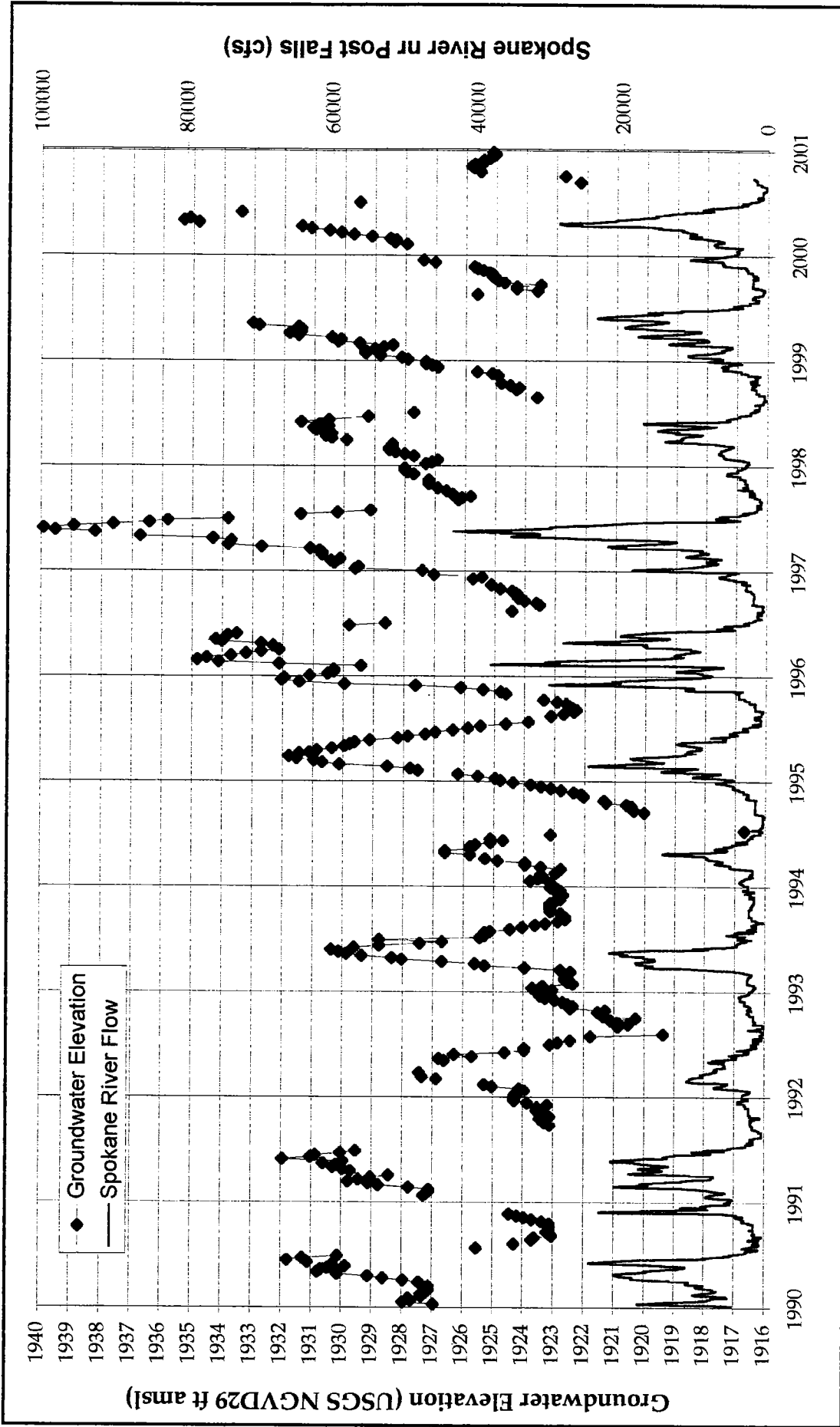


**FIGURE D2-18:**  
 Vera Water District Well #3  
 1/1967-12/2000

Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type: Weekly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #3  
 Station ID: 5422R01




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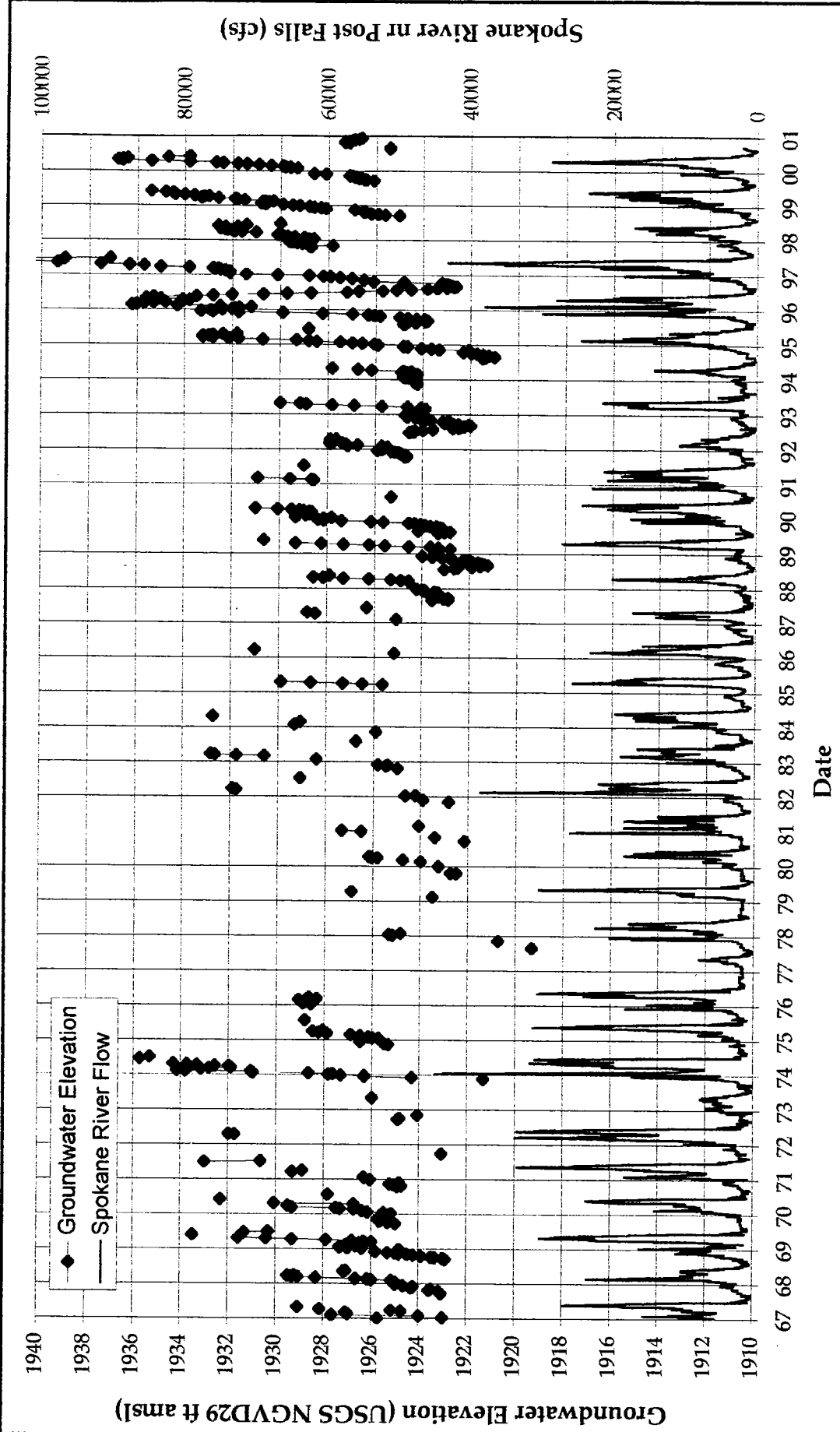


**FIGURE D2-19:**  
 Vera Water District Well #3  
 1990 - 2000

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Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type : Weekly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #3  
 Station ID: 5422R01

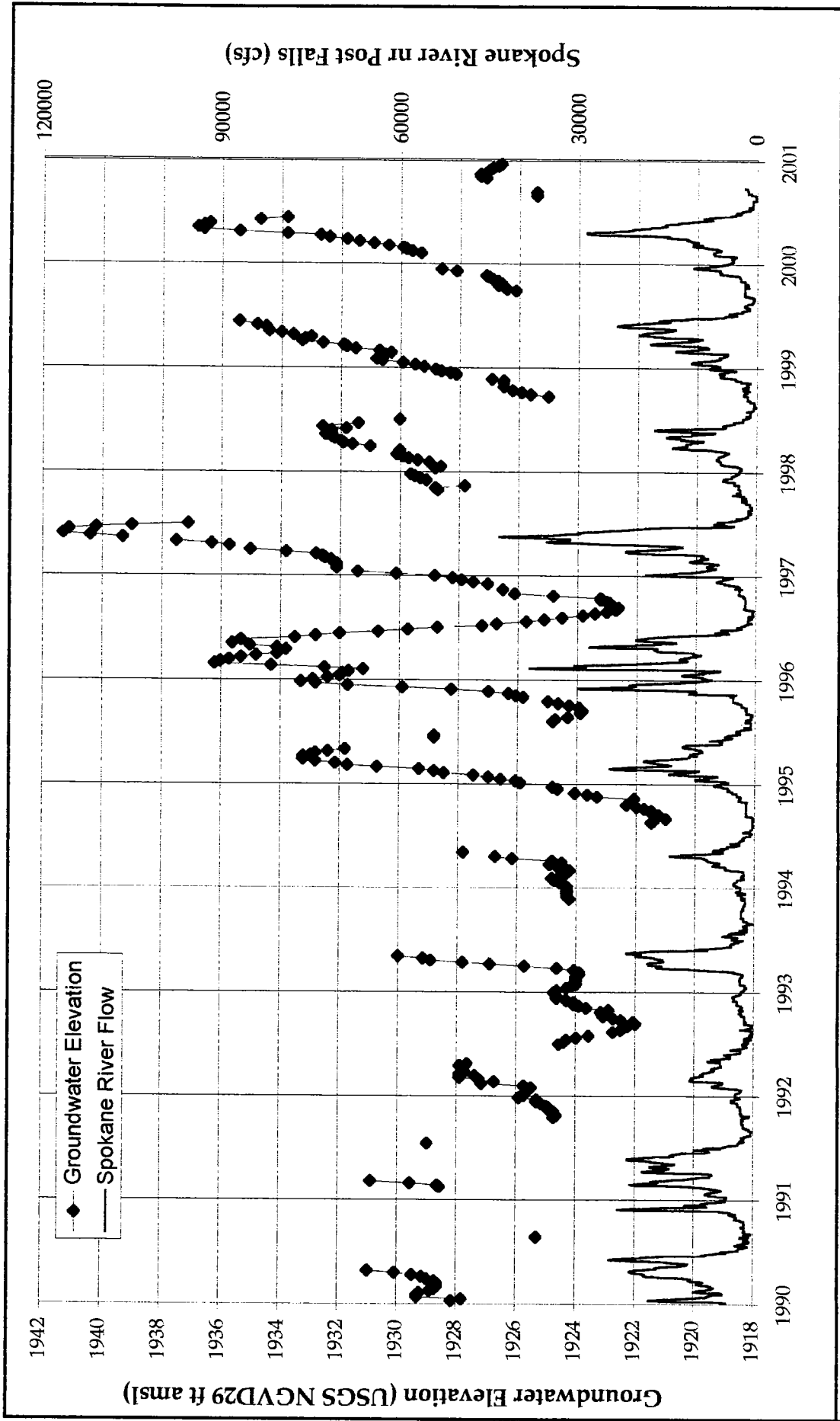


**FIGURE D2-20:**  
 Vera Water District Well #4  
 1/1967-12/2000

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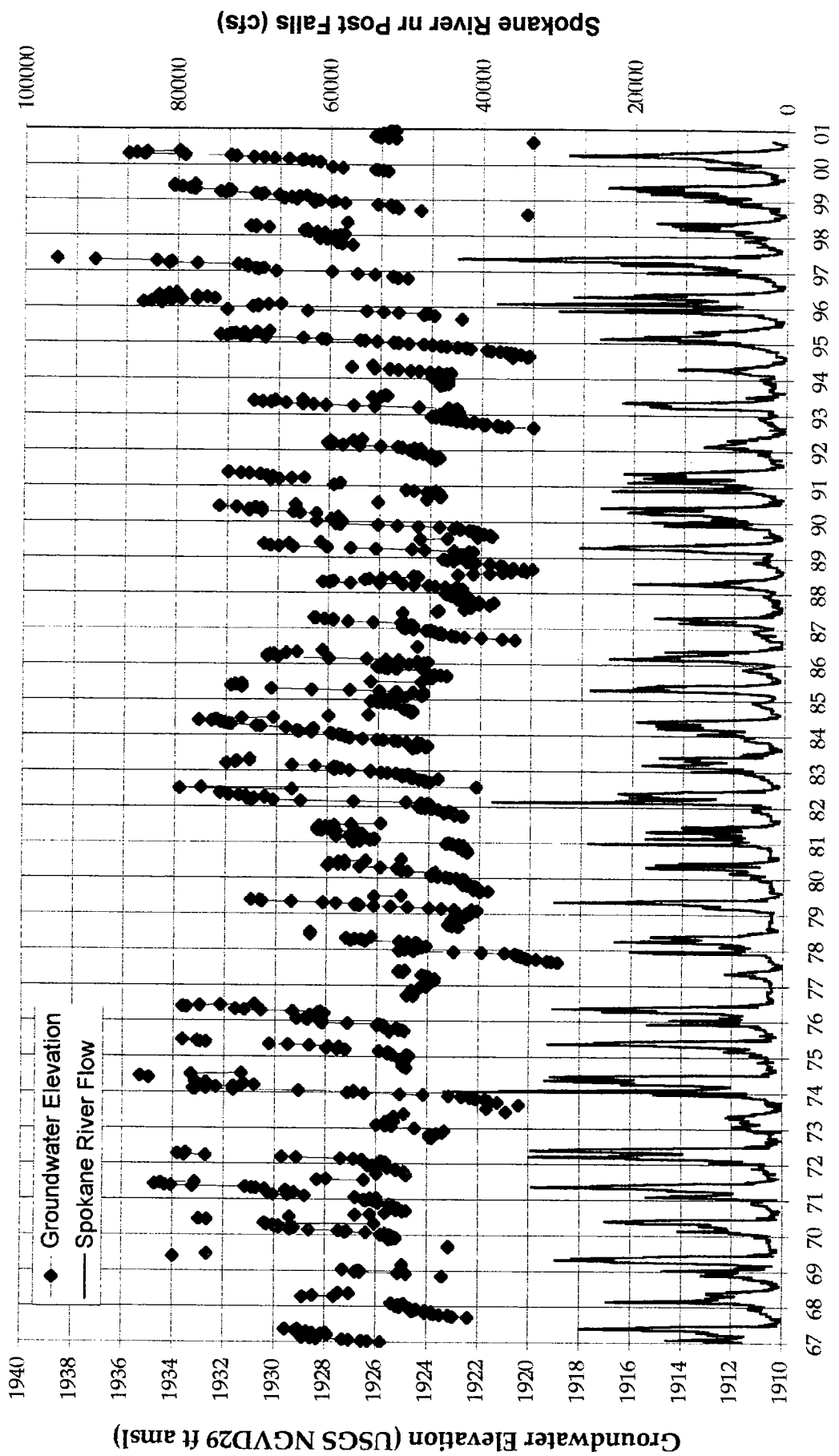
Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type : Weekly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #4  
 Station ID: 5426L01



**FIGURE D2-21:**  
**Vera Water District Well #4**  
**1990 - 2000**  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type : Weekly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #4  
 Station ID: 5426L01

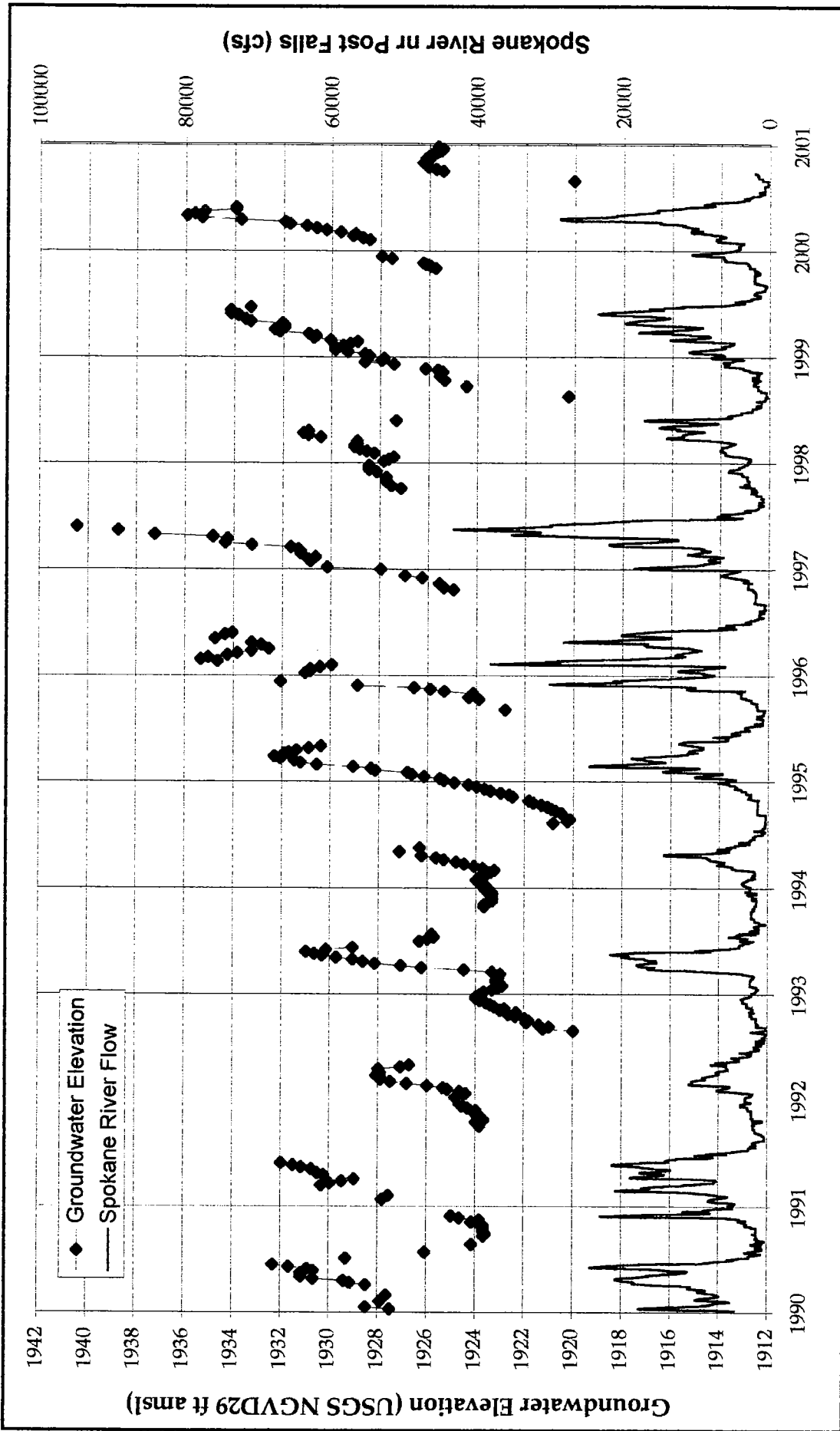


**FIGURE D2-22:**  
 Vera Water District Well #5  
 1/1967-12/2000

Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type : Weekly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #5  
 Station ID: 5426D01



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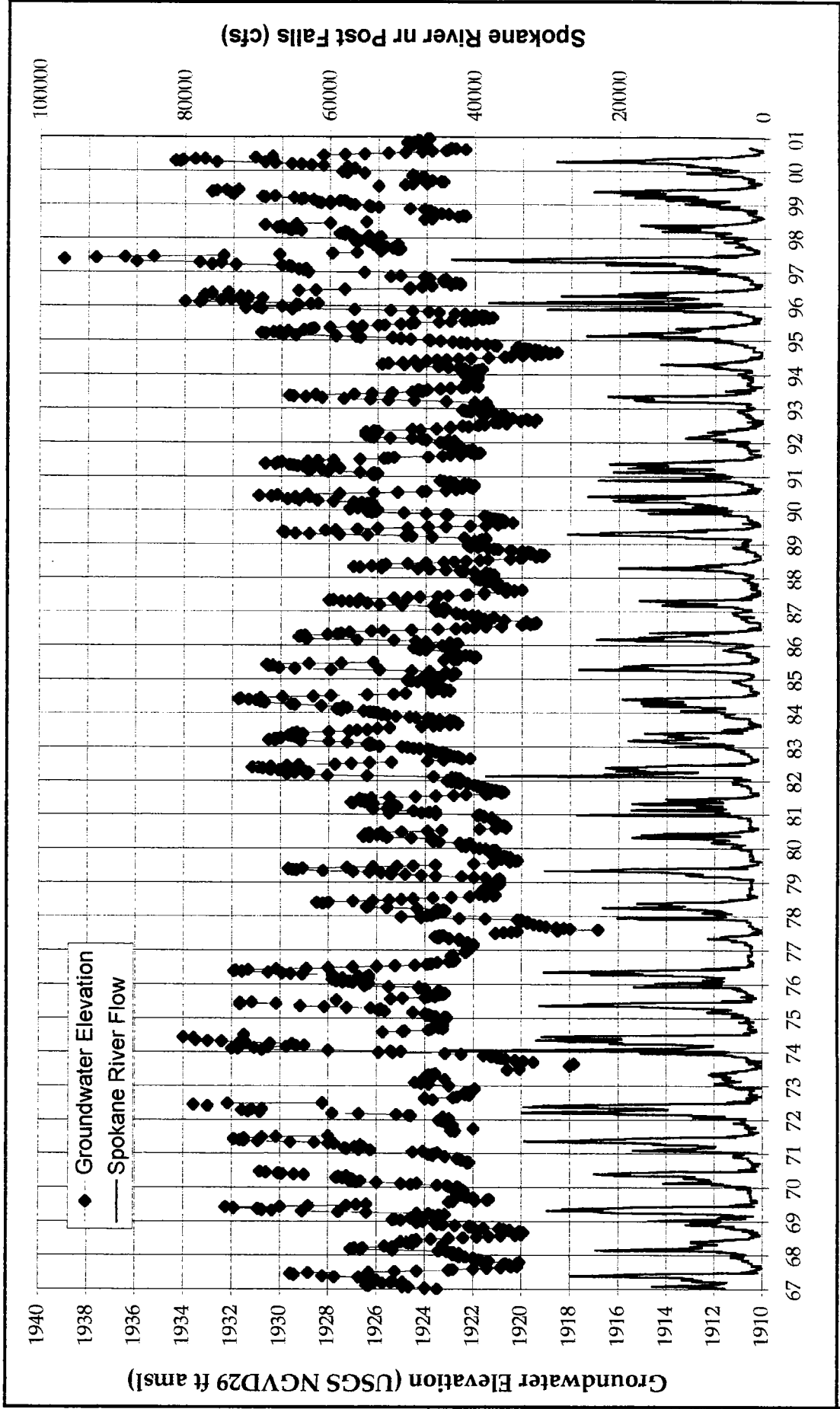


**FIGURE D2-23:**  
**Vera Water District Well #5**  
**1990 - 2000**

**Data Source:** Vera Water District  
**Date Type:** Weekly  
**Station Name:** Vera Water District Well #5  
**Station ID:** 5426D01



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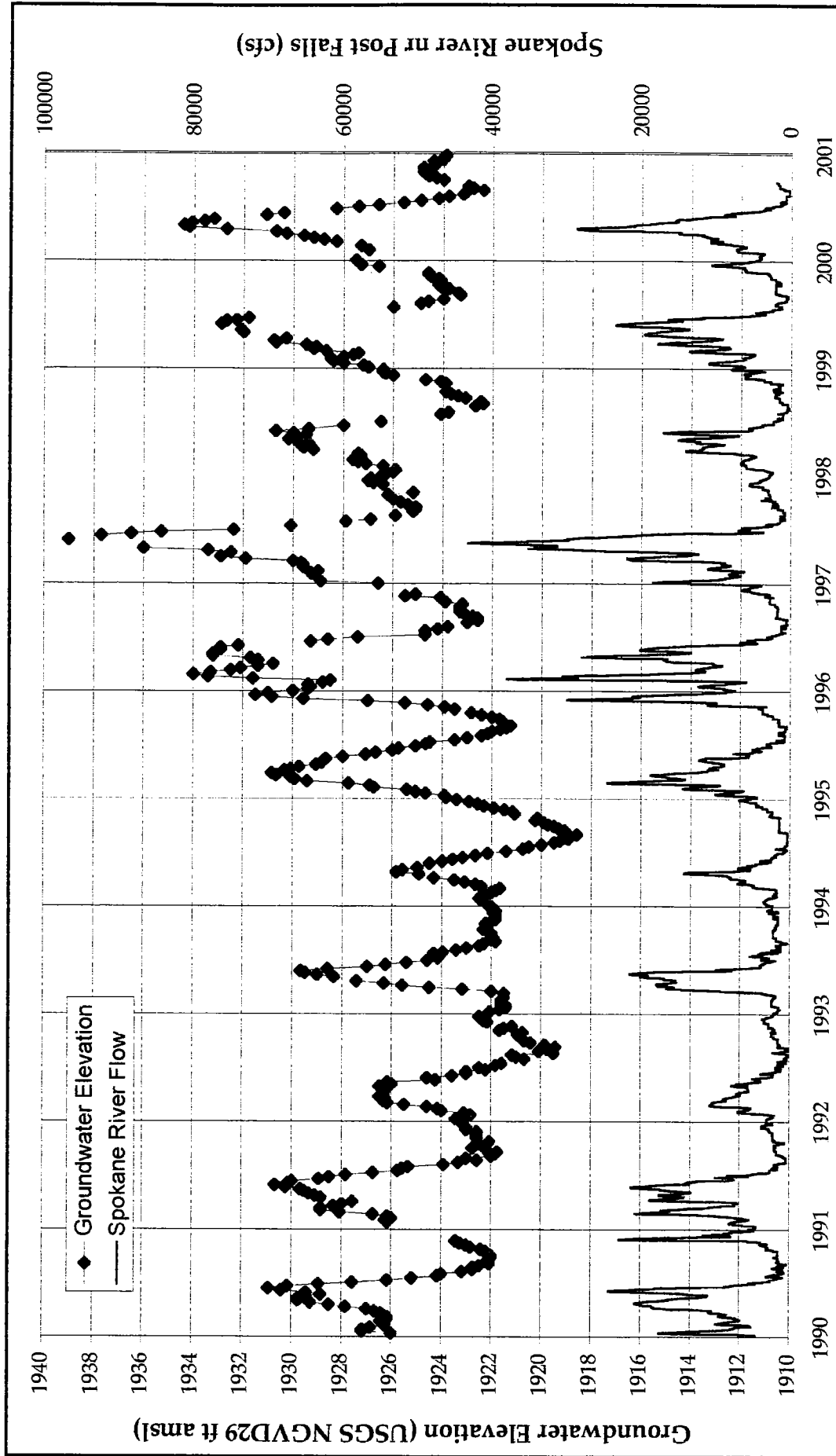


**FIGURE D2-24:**  
**Vera Water District Well #6**  
**1/1967-12/2000**  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type: Weekly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #6  
 Station ID: 5422H02






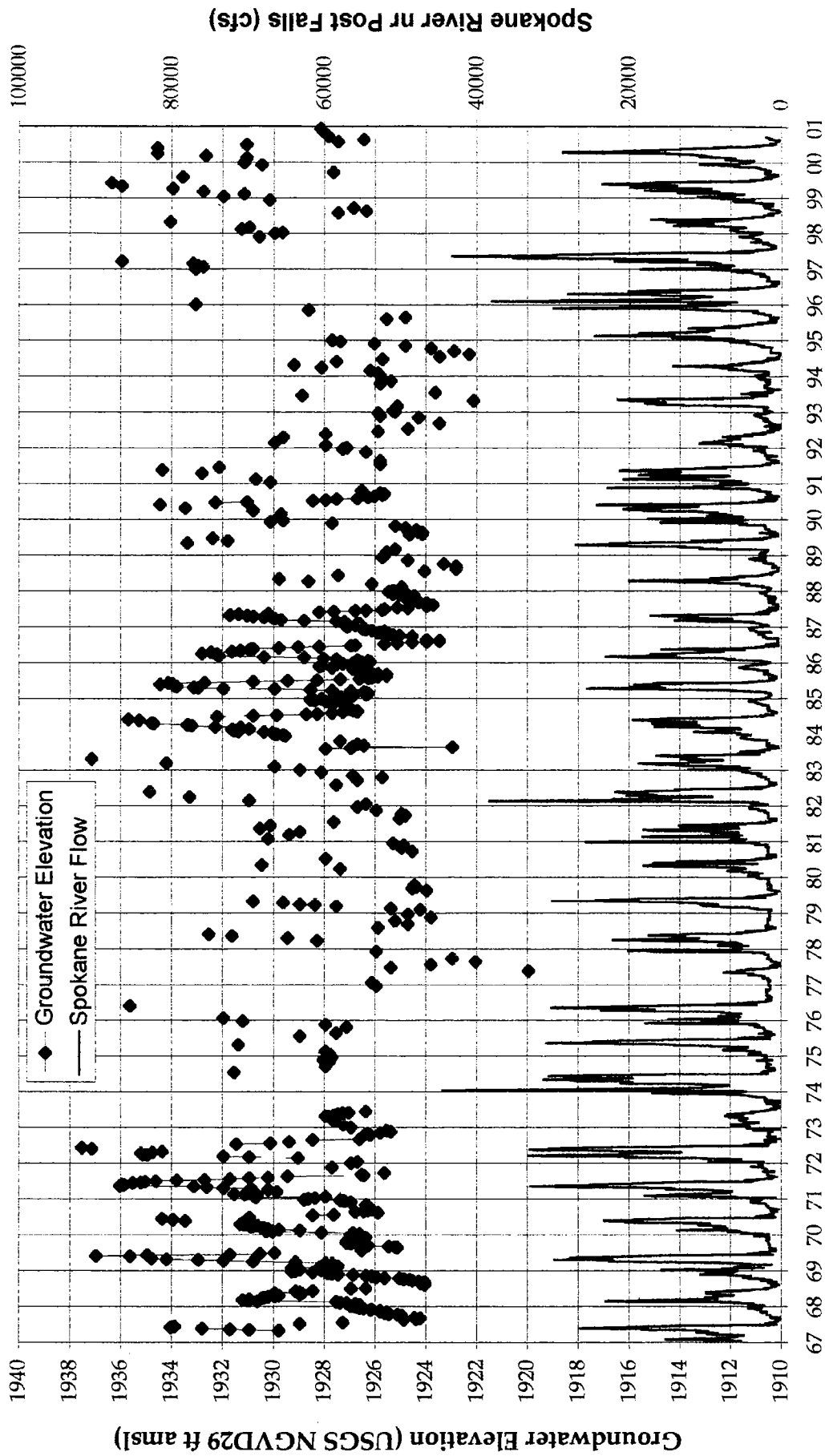
**FIGURE D2-25:**  
 Vera Water District Well #6  
 1990 - 2000

Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type : Weekly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #6  
 Station ID: 5422H02

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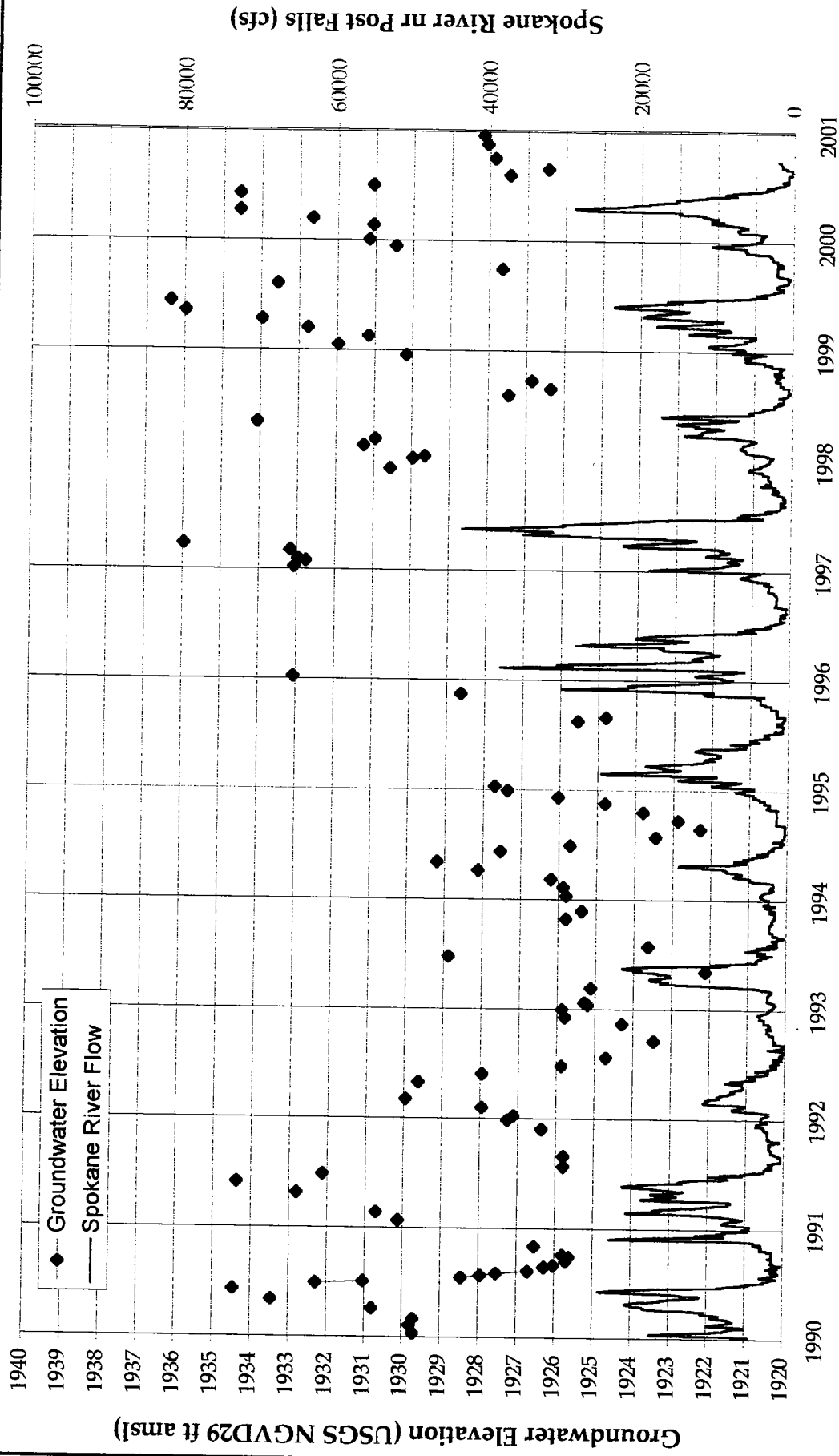


**FIGURE D2-26:**  
**Vera Water District Well #7**  
**1/1967-12/2000**

**Data Source:** Vera Water District  
**Date Type :** Monthly  
**Station Name:** Vera Water District Well #7  
**Station ID:** 5423C01

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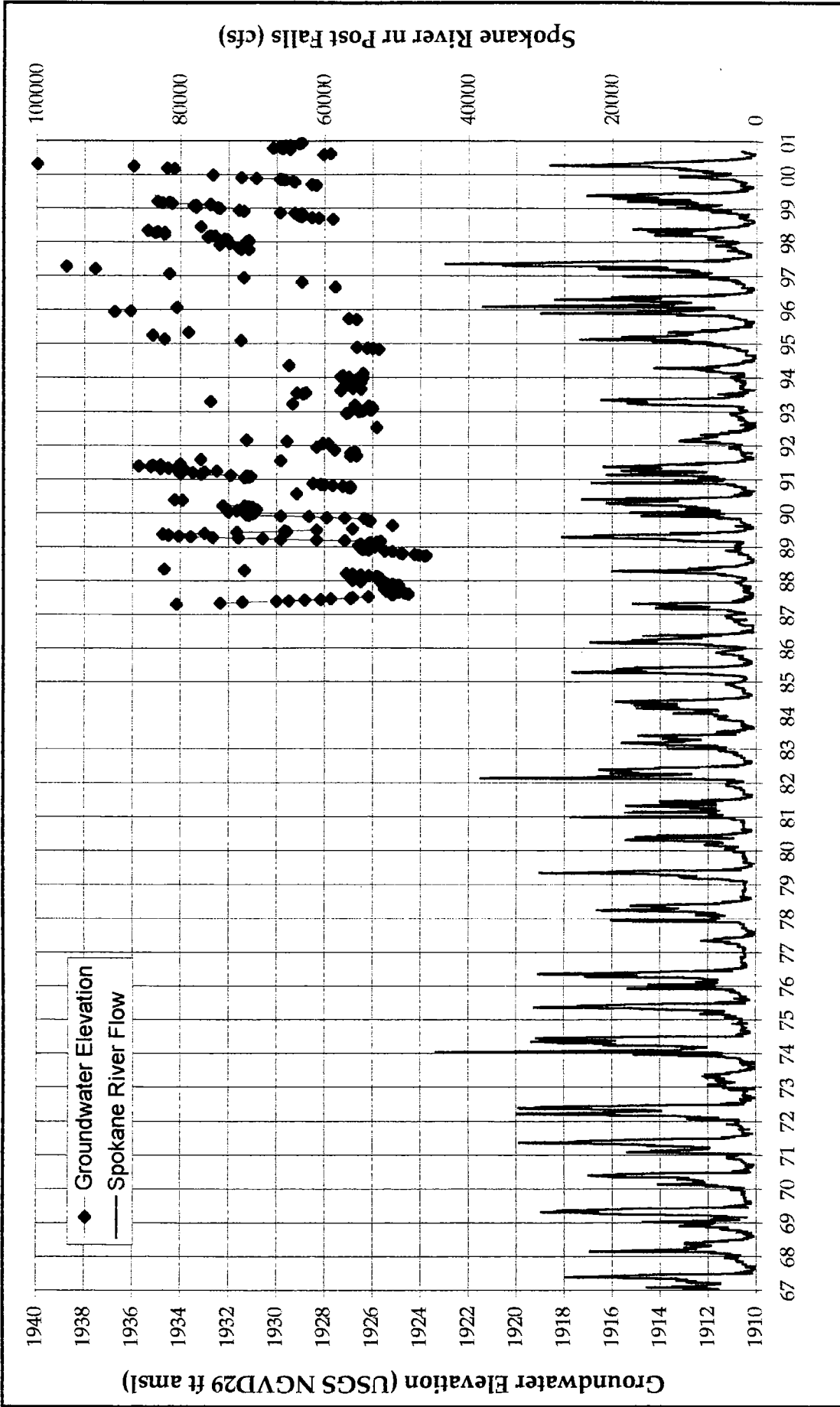


**FIGURE D2-27:**  
 Vera Water District Well #7  
 1990 - 2000

Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type: Monthly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #7  
 Station ID: 5423C01




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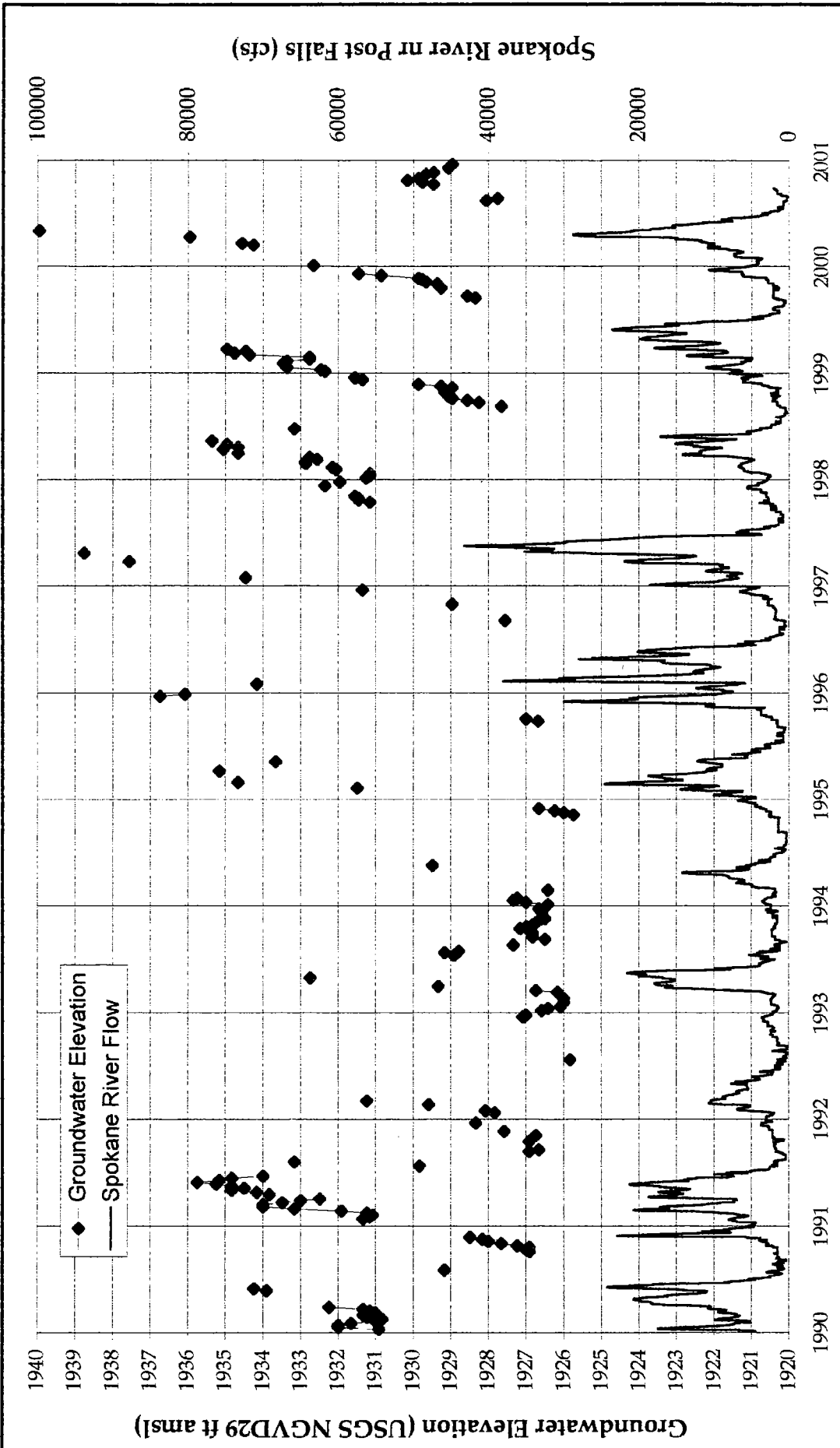
**FIGURE D2-28:**  
 Vera Water District Well #8  
 5/1987-12/2000

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**Data Source:** Vera Water District  
**Date Type:** Monthly  
**Station Name:** Vera Water District Well #8  
**Station ID:** 5423J03

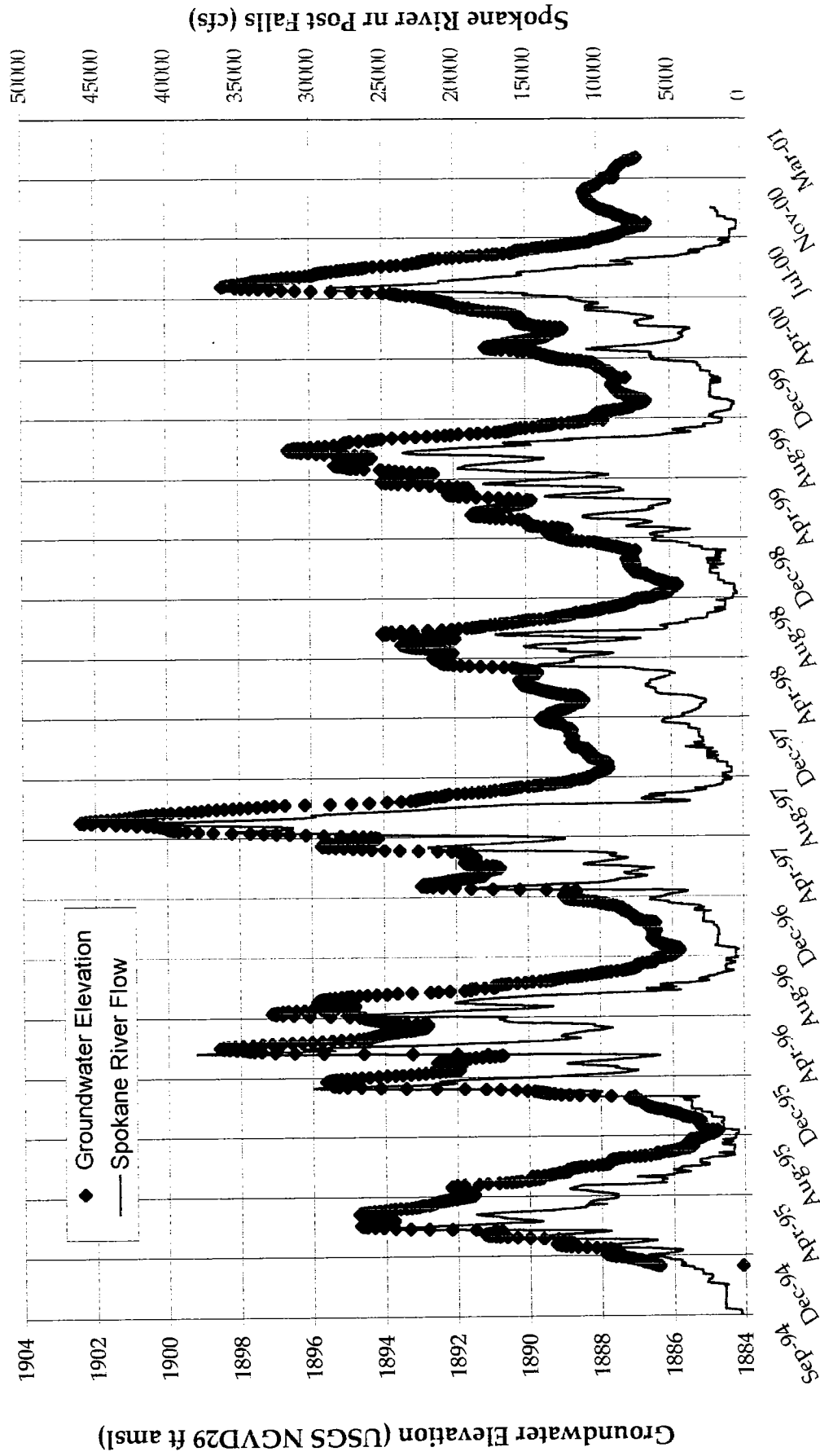


**FIGURE D2-29:**  
 Vera Water District Well #8  
 1990 - 2000

Data Source: Vera Water District  
 Date Type : Monthly  
 Station Name: Vera Water District Well #8  
 Station ID: 5423J03



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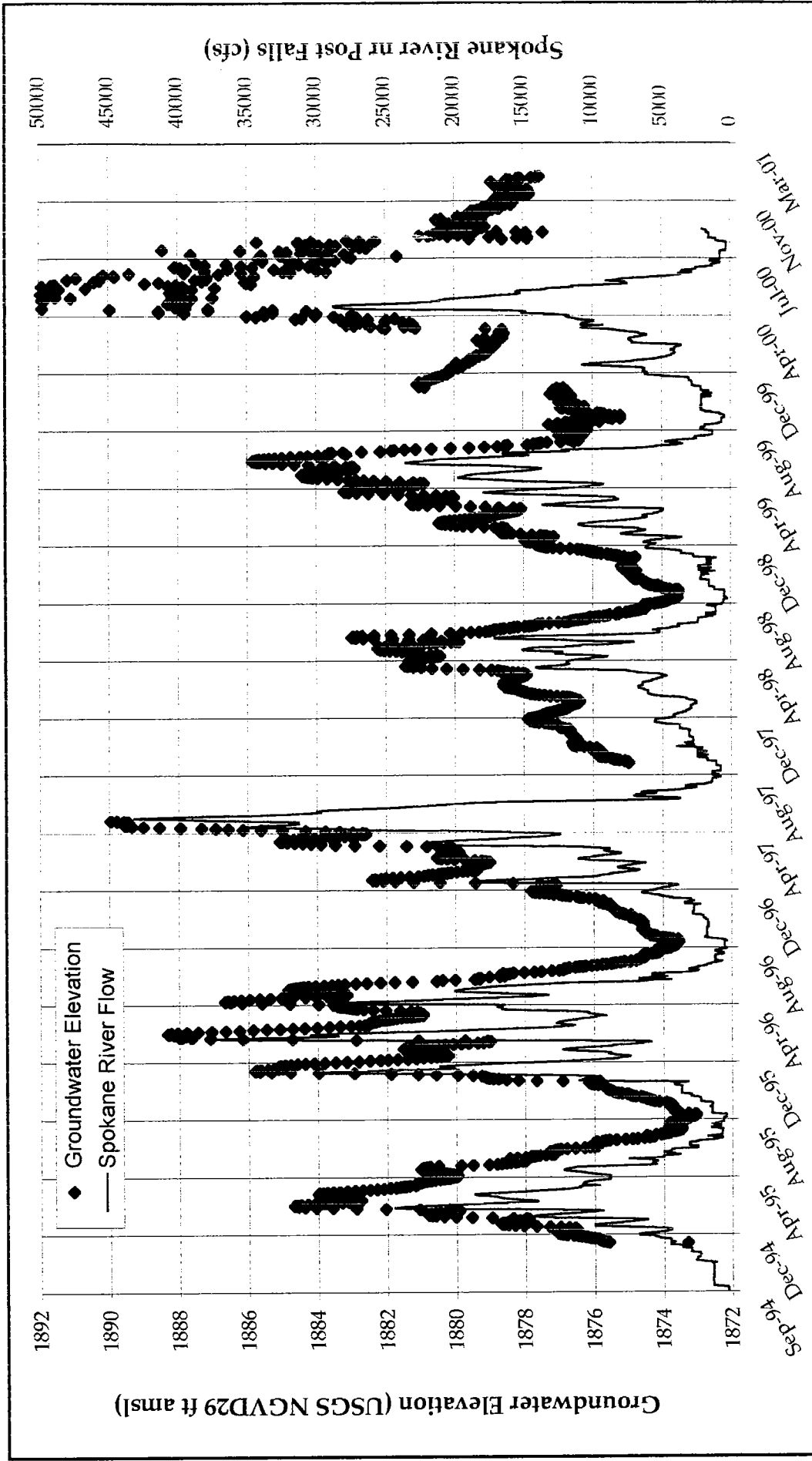


**FIGURE D2-30:**  
**Felts Field Monitoring Well**  
**11/1994 - 1/2001**

**Data Source:** City of Spokane  
**Date Type :** Daily Averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** Felts Field Monitoring Well  
**Station ID:** 5312C01



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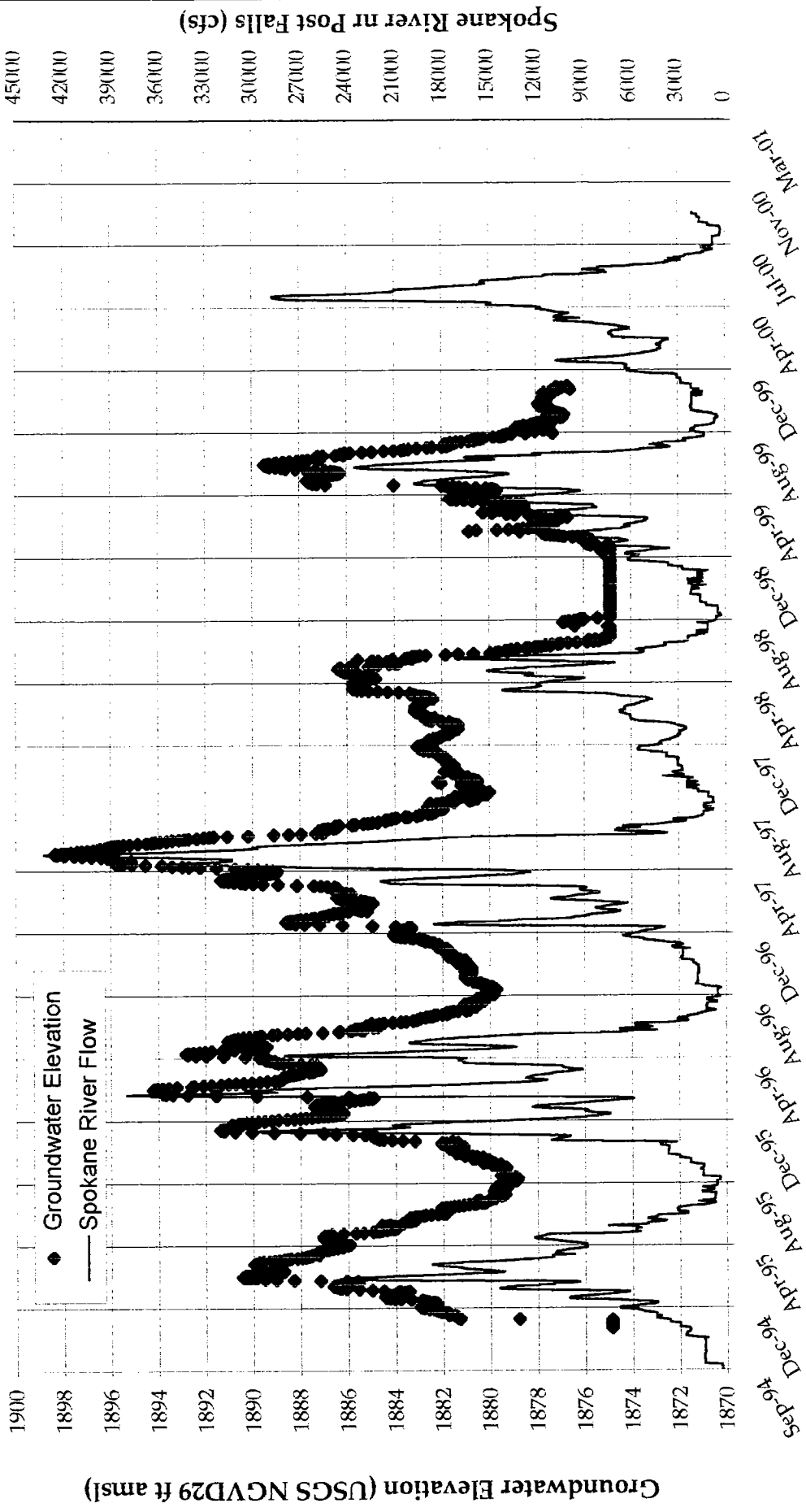


**FIGURE D2-31:**  
**Central Pre-Mix at Yardley**  
**Monitoring Well**  
**12/1994 - 1/2001**

**Data Source:** City of Spokane  
**Date Type :** Daily Averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** Central Pre-Mix at Yardley Monitoring Well  
**Station ID:** 5314E01




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**FIGURE D2-32:**  
 Hale's Nested Site - Mid Well  
 (Parkwater #2) Monitoring Well  
 11/1994 - 11/1999

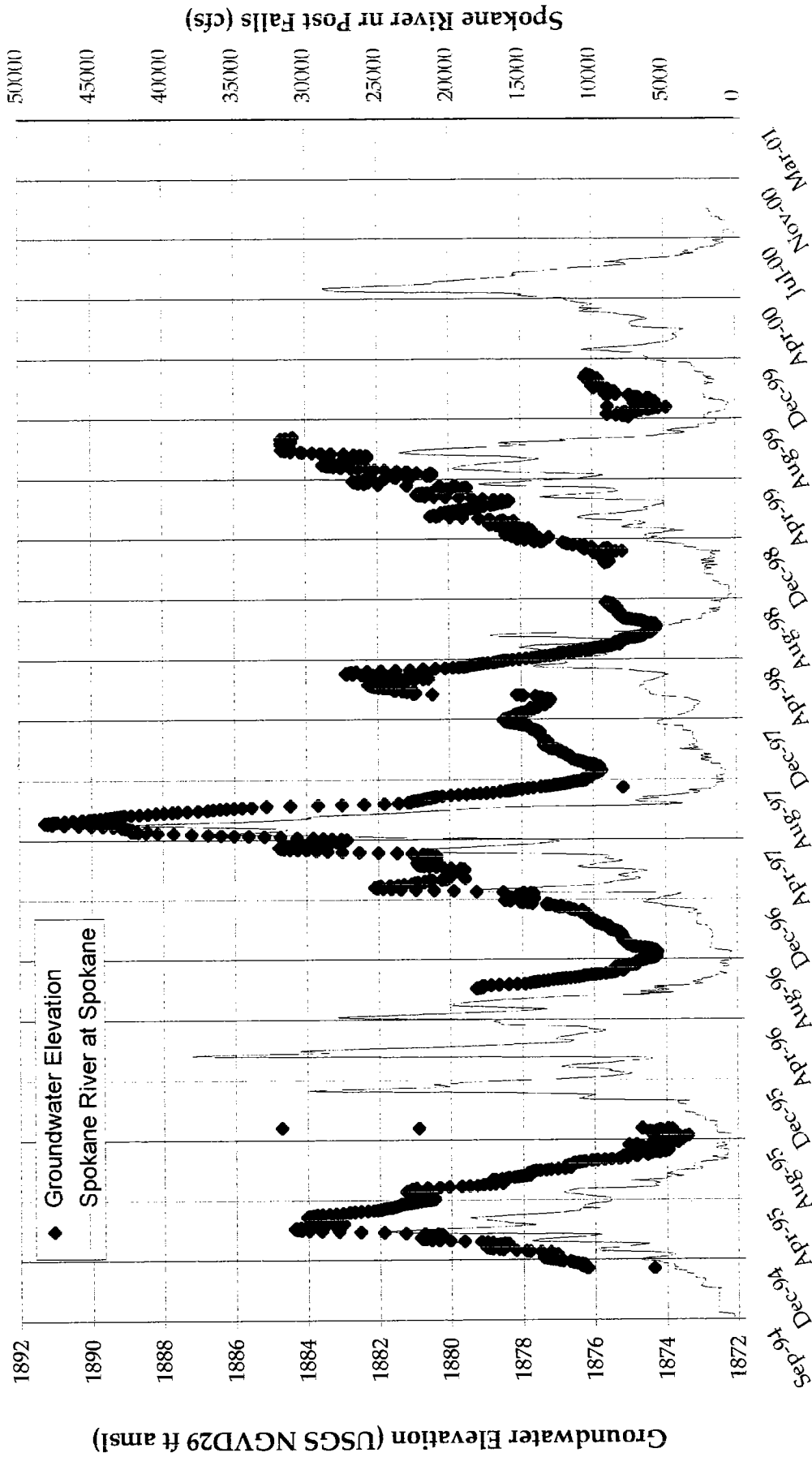
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Data Source: City of Spokane  
 Date Type : Daily Averages from transducer data  
 Station Name: Hale's Nested Site - Mid Well, Monitoring Well  
 Station ID: 5311J07





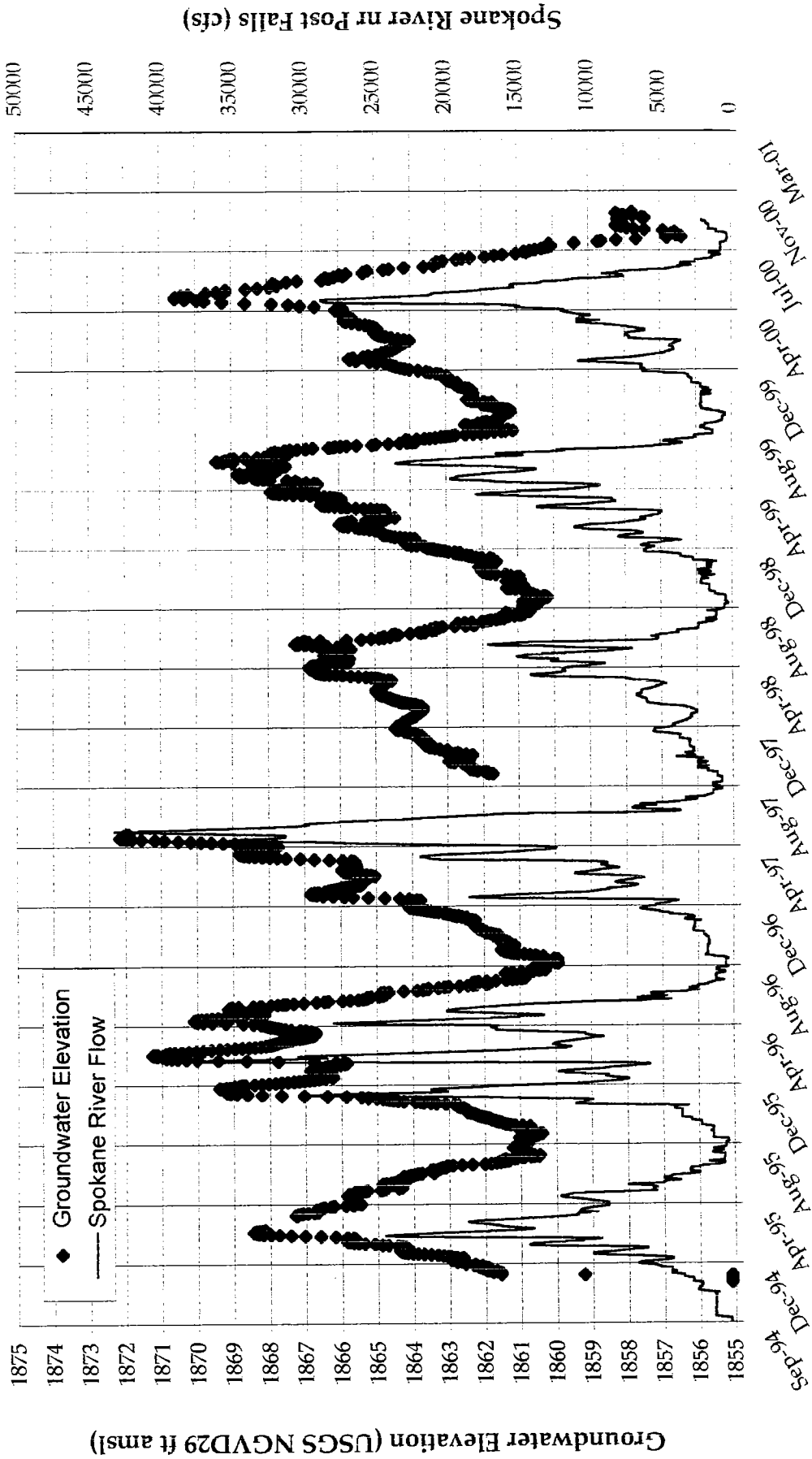
**FIGURE D2-33:**

**Third & Havanna Nested - Mid Well  
Monitoring Well  
11/1994-11/1999**

**Data Source: City of Spokane  
Date Type: Daily Averages from transducer data  
Station Name: Third & Havanna Nested - Mid Well, Monitoring Well  
Station ID: 5322A03**



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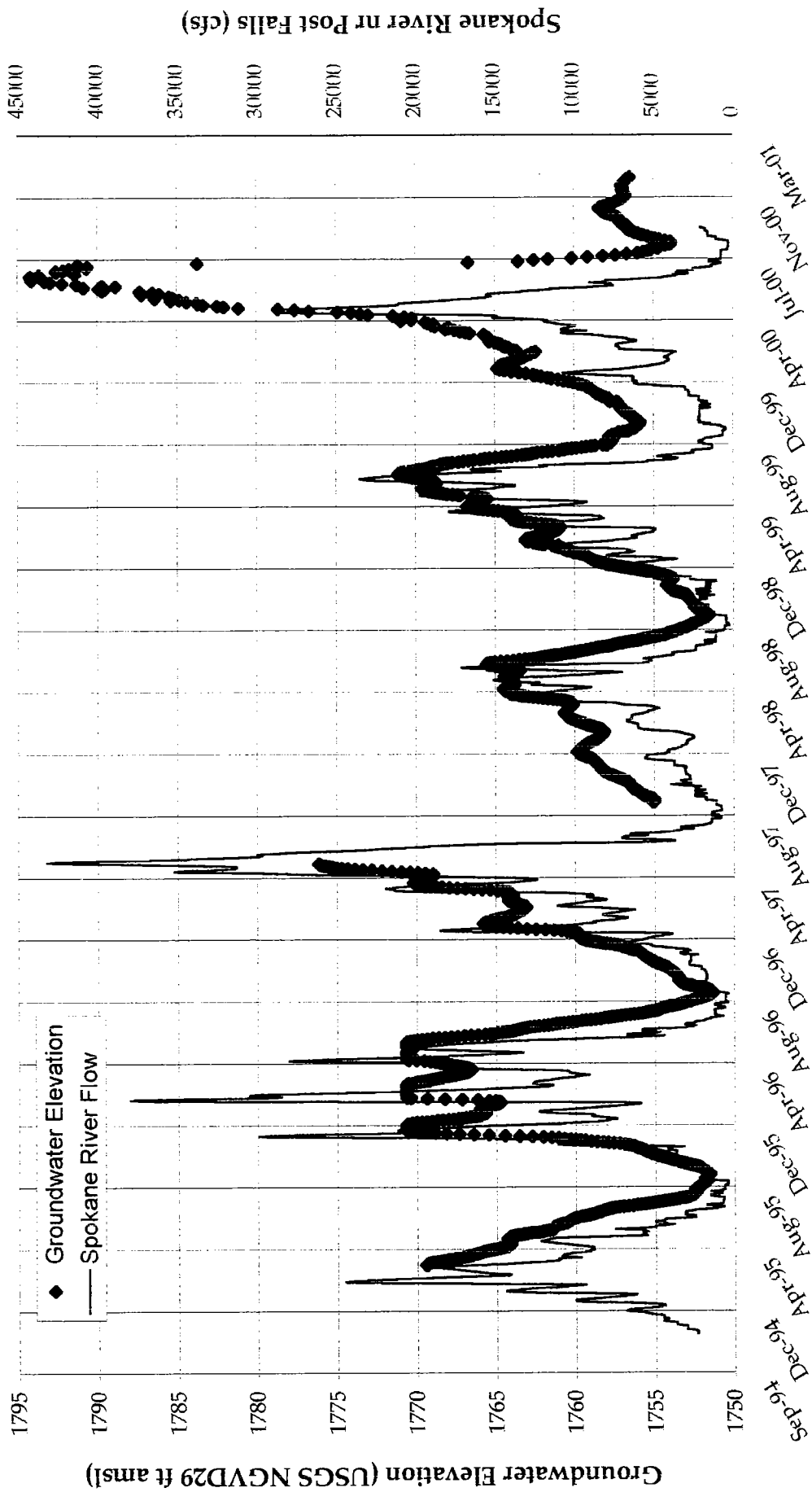
**FIGURE D2-34:**

**Nevada-Grace at Denver & Marietta  
Monitoring Well  
11/1994 - 10/2000**

**Data Source: City of Spokane  
Date Type : Daily Averages from transducer data  
Station Name: Nevada-Grace at Denver & Marietta, Monitoring Well  
Station ID: 5308H01**



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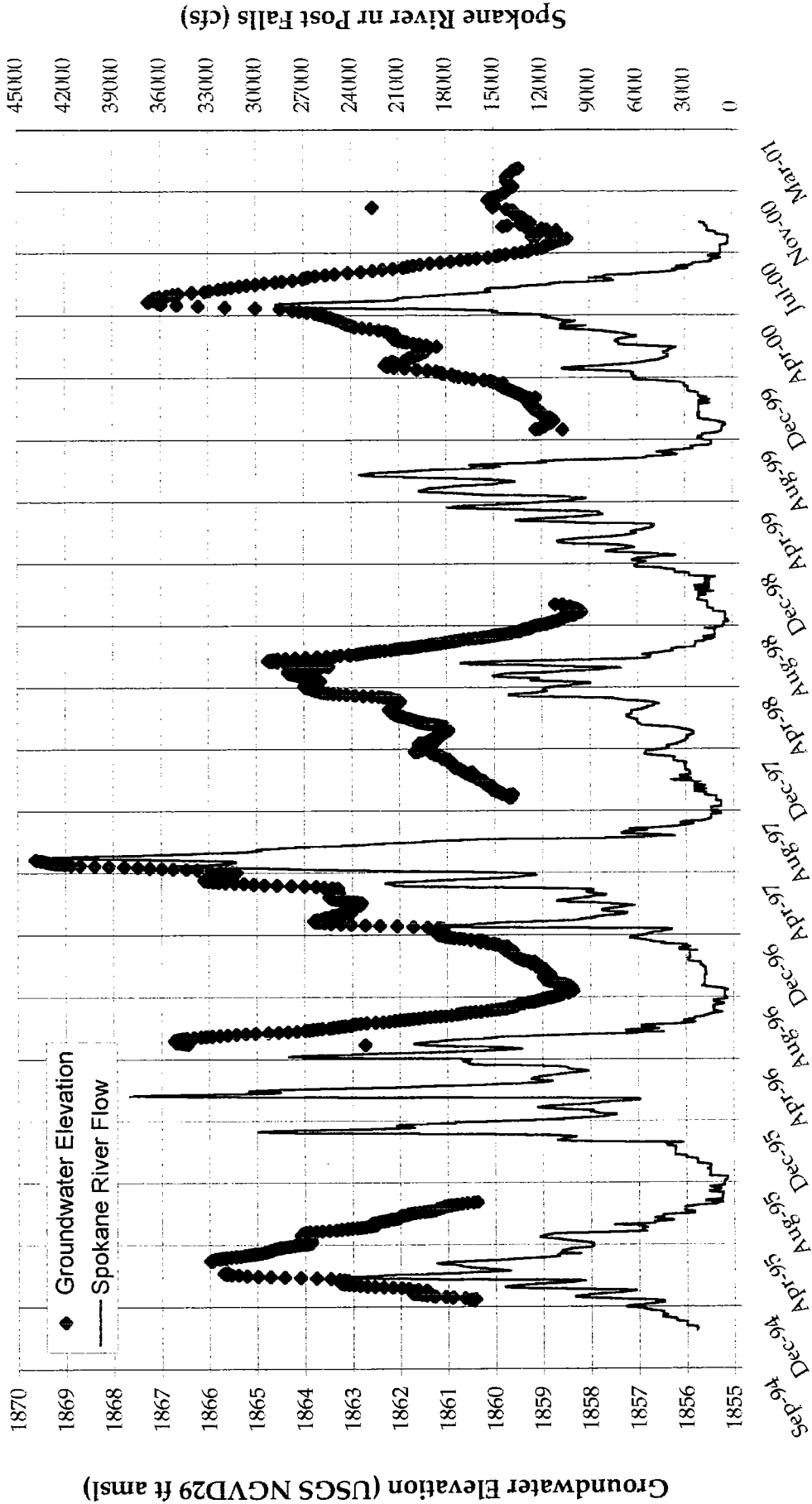


**FIGURE D2-35:**  
 Trinity School, Adams & Carlisle  
 Monitoring Well  
 3/1995 - 1/2001

Data Source: City of Spokane  
 Date Type: Daily Averages from transducer data  
 Station Name: Trinity School, Adams & Carlisle Monitoring Well  
 Station ID: 5307M01



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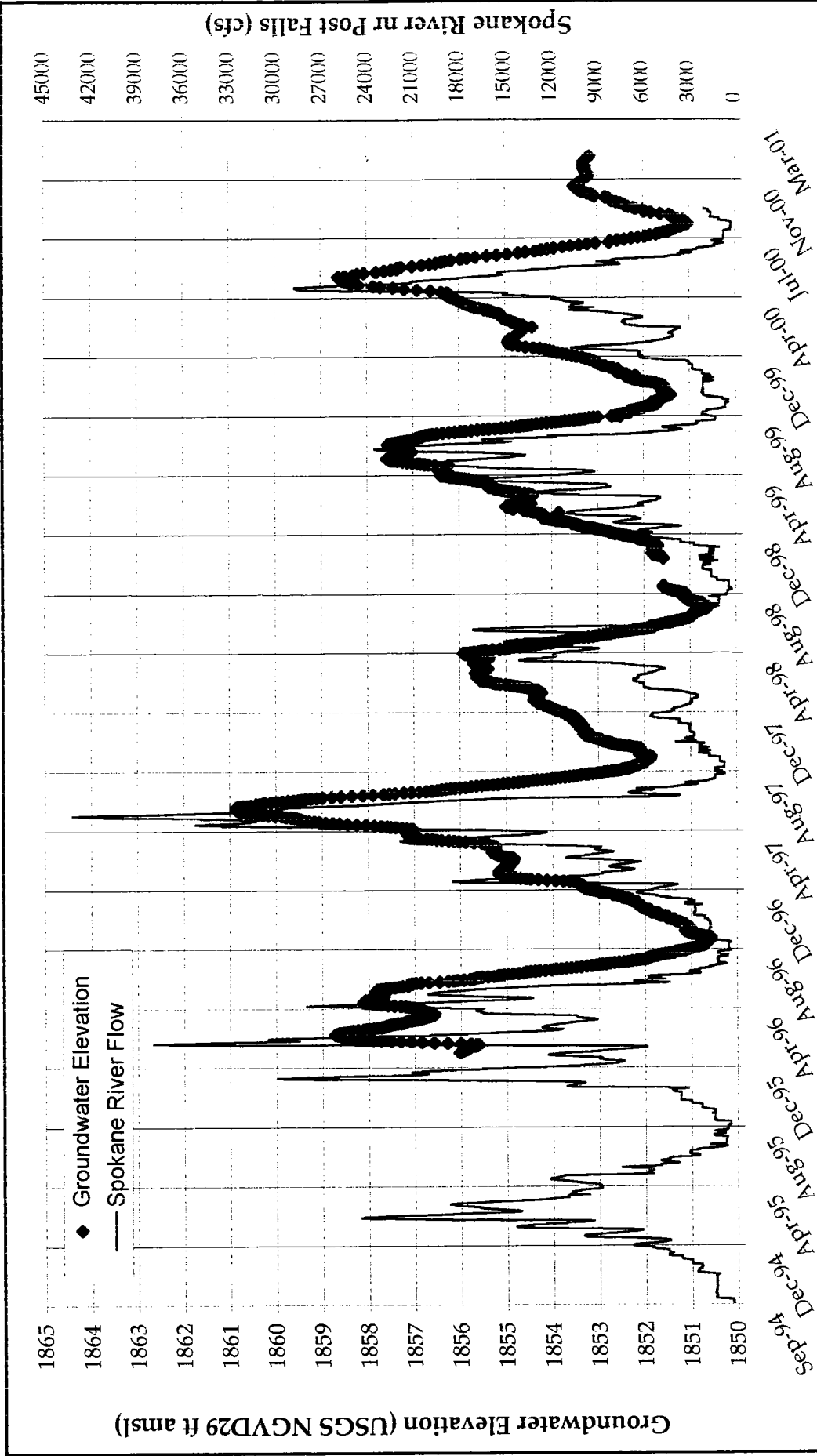


**FIGURE D2-36:**  
**NE Community Center Monitoring Well**  
**11/1995 - 1/2001**

**Data Source:** City of Spokane  
**Date Type :** Daily Averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** NE Community Center Monitoring Well  
**Station ID:** 5304G01



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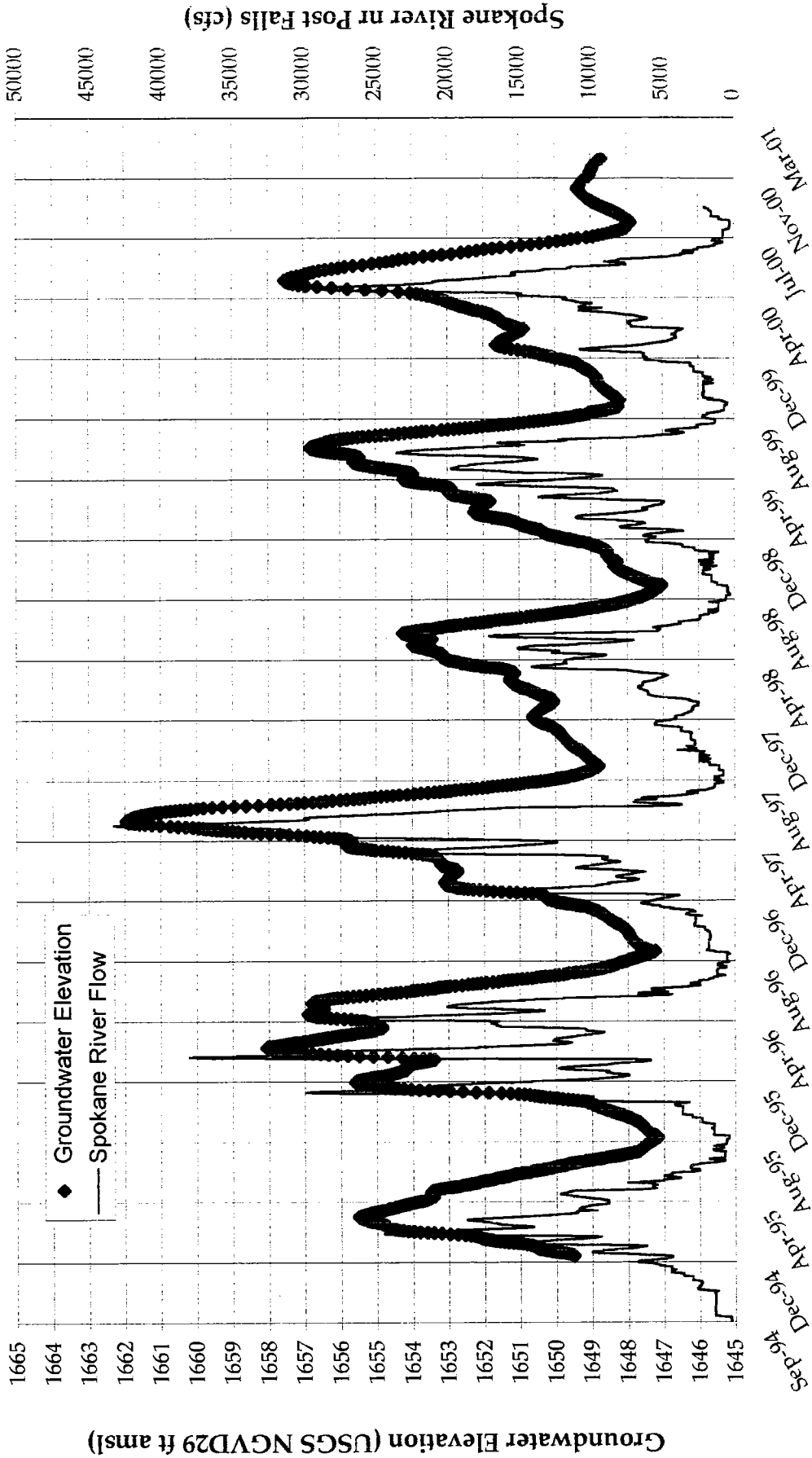


**FIGURE D2-37:**  
**Franklin Park Monitoring Well**  
 1/1996 - 1/2001



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Data Source: City of Spokane  
 Date Type : Daily Averages from transducer data  
 Station Name: Franklin Park, Monitoring Well  
 Station ID: 5322A03



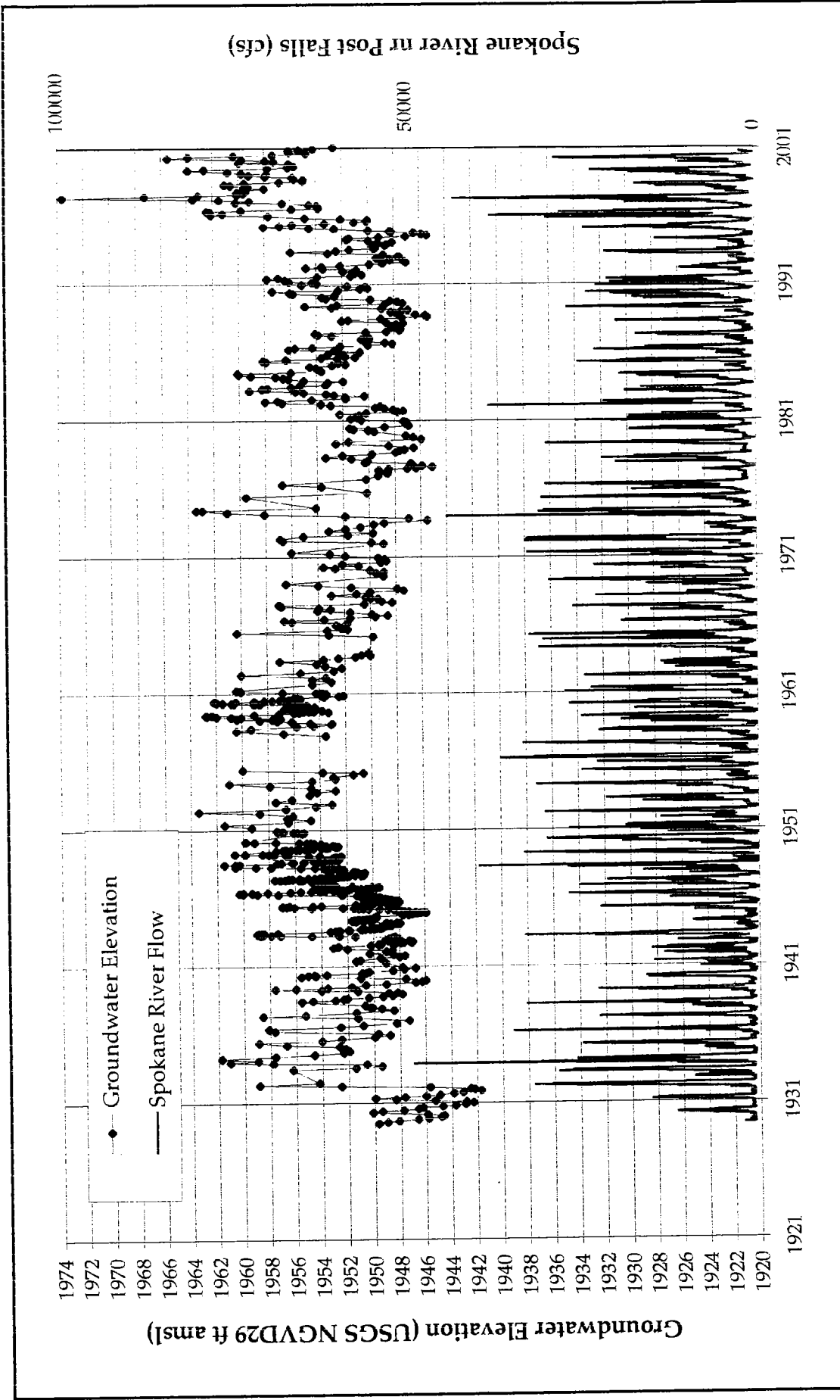
**FIGURE D2-38:**

**Wastewater Treatment Plant Well  
1/1995 - 1/2001**

**Data Source:** City of Spokane  
**Date Type :** Daily Averages from transducer data  
**Station Name:** Wastewater Treatment Plant Monitoring Well  
**Station ID:** 5202E01




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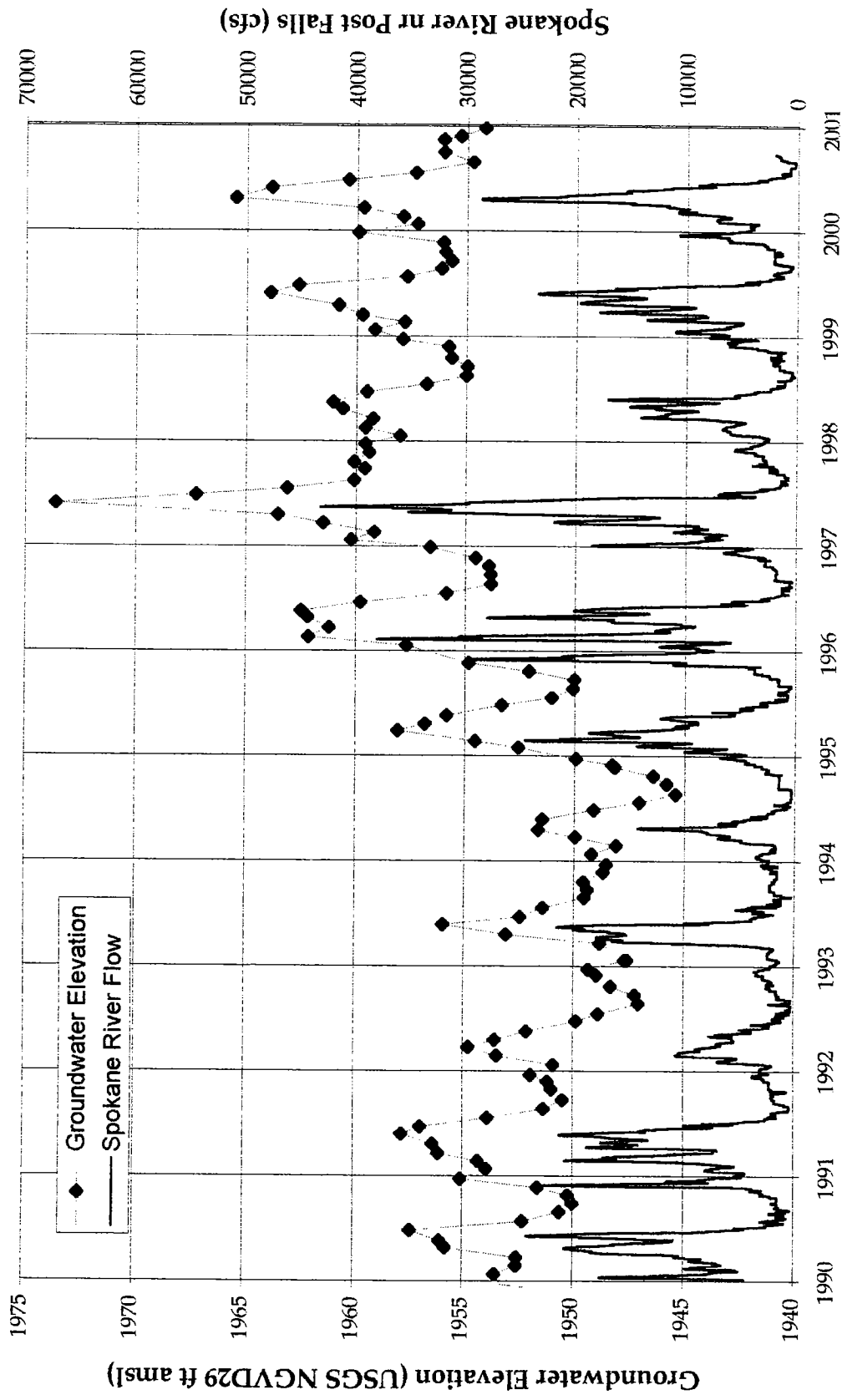
**FIGURE D2-39:**  
**Inland Empire Paper Well**  
**7/1929-01/2001**

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**Data Source:** USGS  
**Date Type :** Monthly  
**Station Name:** Inland Empire Paper Well  
**Station ID:** 5516C01



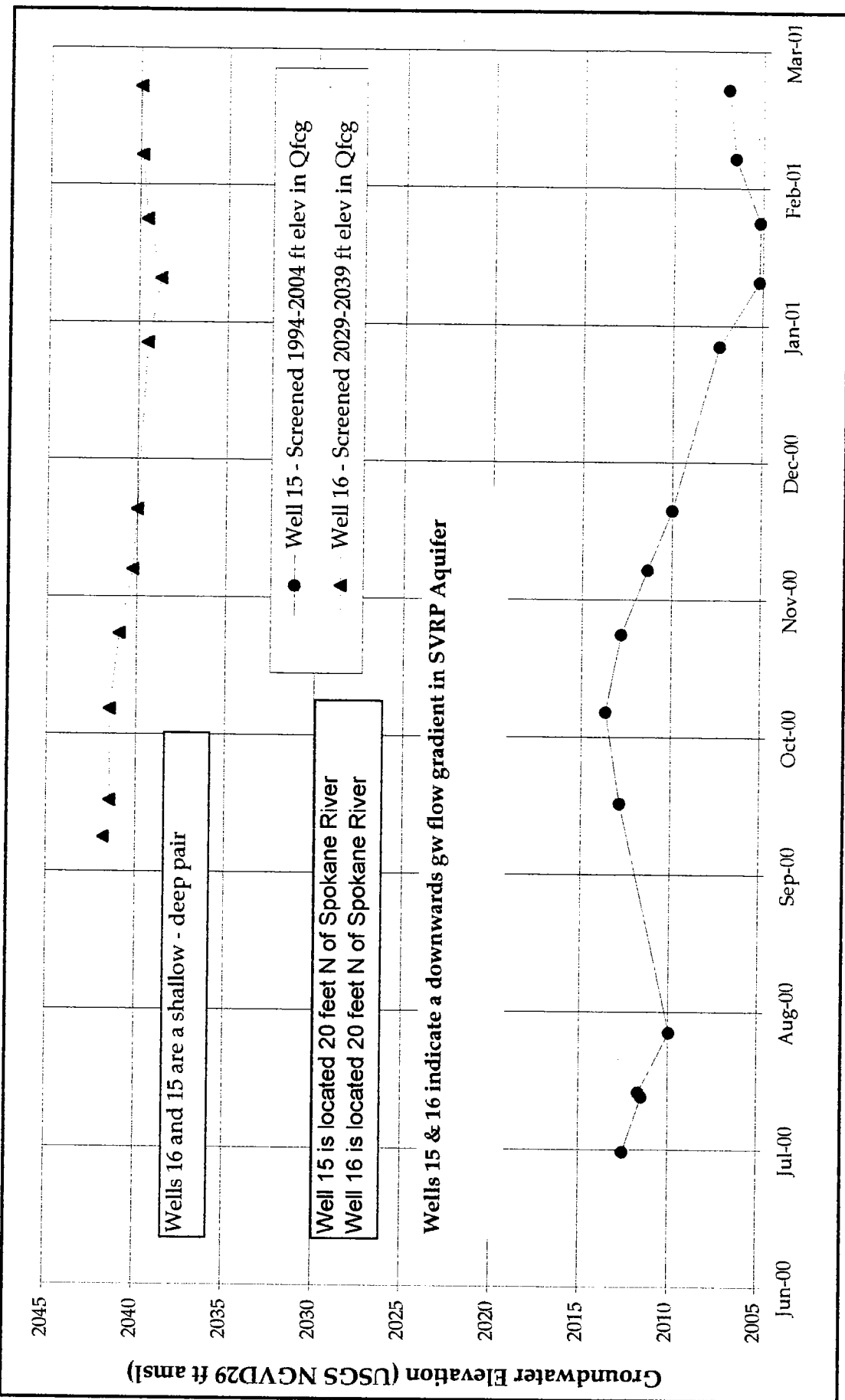
**FIGURE D2-40:**  
**Inland Empire Paper Well**  
**1/1990-12/2000**

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**Data Source:** USGS  
**Date Type :** Monthly  
**Station Name:** Inland Empire Paper Well  
**Station ID:** 5516C01

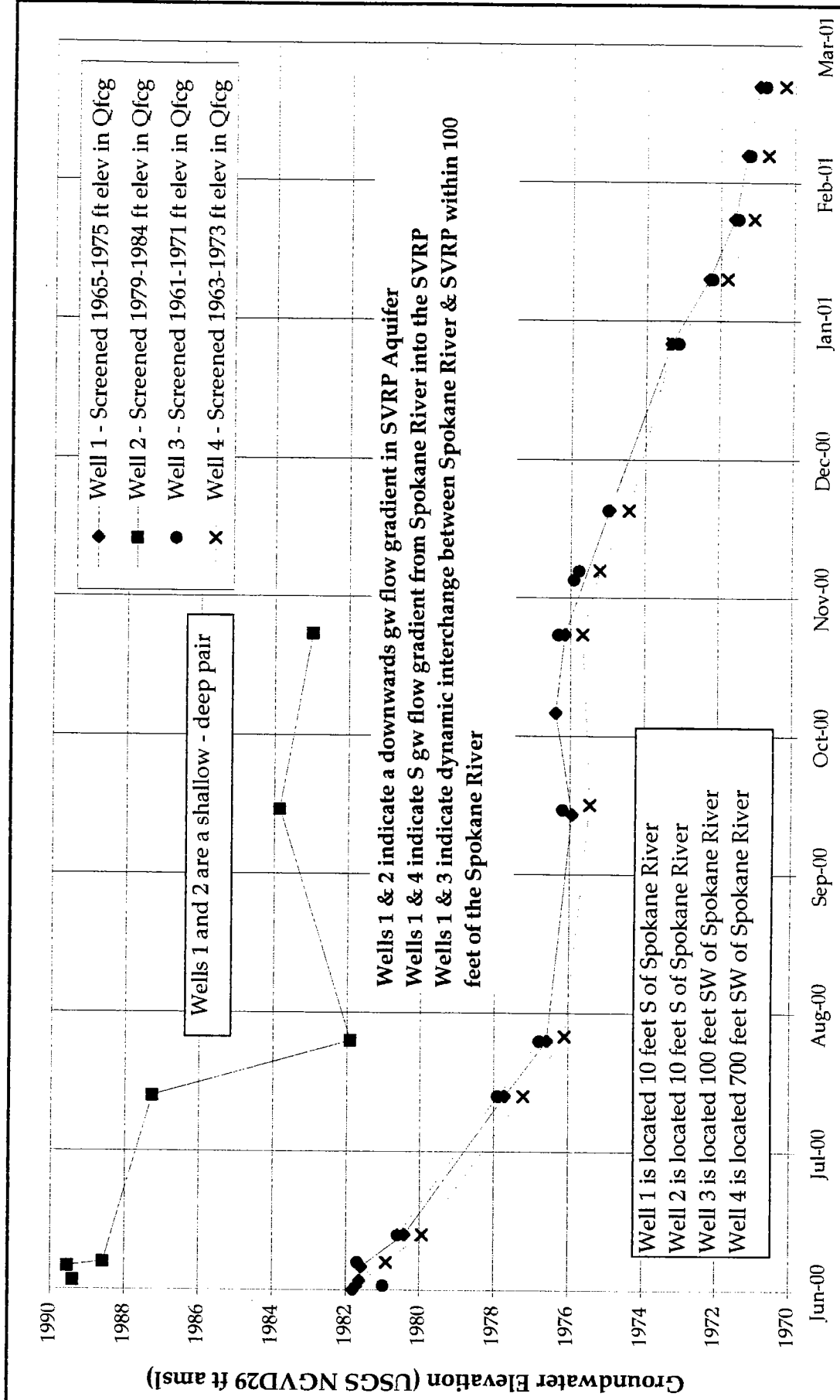




**FIGURE D2-41:**  
**USGS Wells 2000-2001**  
**River Bend Rd, N of Spokane River**  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



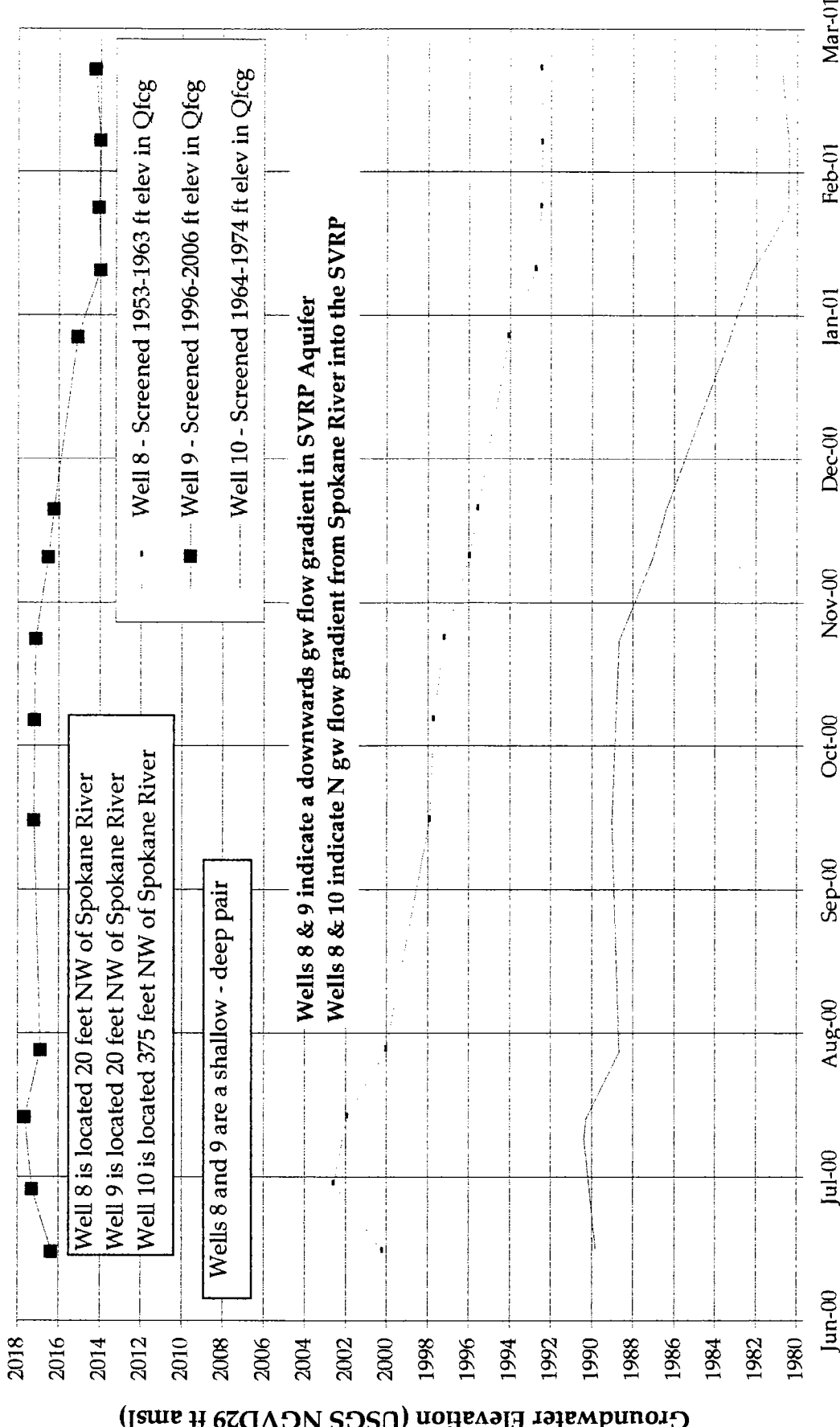
**Data Source:** USGS and Spokane County  
**Date Type:** Weekly  
**Station Name:** River Bend Road USGS Wells  
**Station ID:** Well Nos 15 & 16



**FIGURE D2-42:**  
**USGS Wells 2000-2001**  
**State Line, S of Spokane River**  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



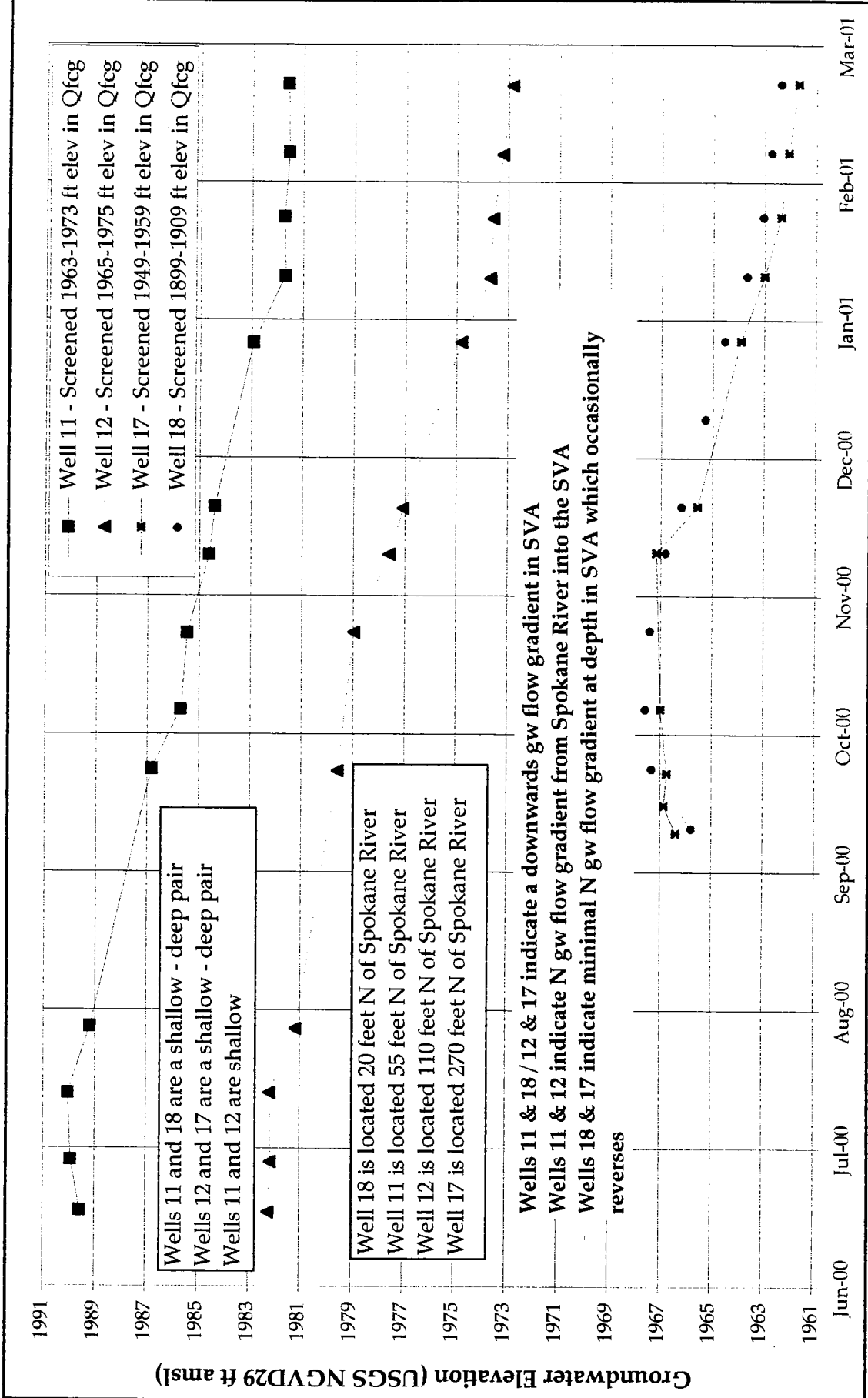
**Data Source:** USGS and Spokane County  
**Date Type:** Weekly  
**Station Name:** State Line USGS Wells  
**Station ID:** Well Nos 1, 2, 3 & 4



**FIGURE D2-43:**  
**USGS Wells 2000-2001**  
**Starr Road, N of Spokane River**  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA




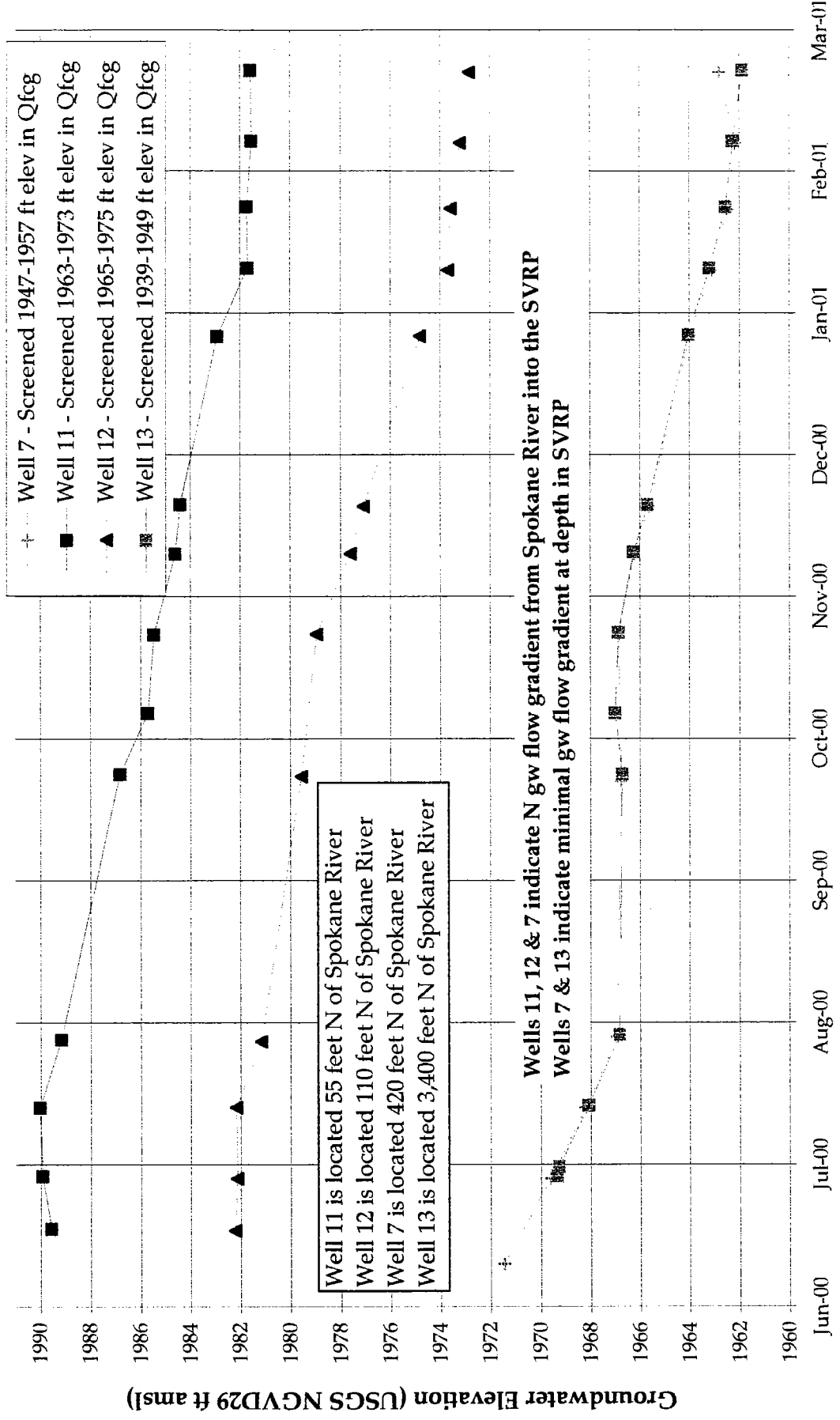
**Data Source:** USGS and Spokane County  
**Date Type :** Weekly  
**Station Name:** Starr Road USGS Wells  
**Station ID:** Well Nos 8, 9 & 10



**FIGURE D2-44:**  
**USGS Wells 2000-2001**  
**Euclid Ave N of Spokane River**  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA

**Data Source:** USGS and Spokane County  
**Date Type:** Weekly  
**Station Name:** Euclid Ave USGS Wells  
**Station ID:** Well Nos 11, 12, 17 and 18

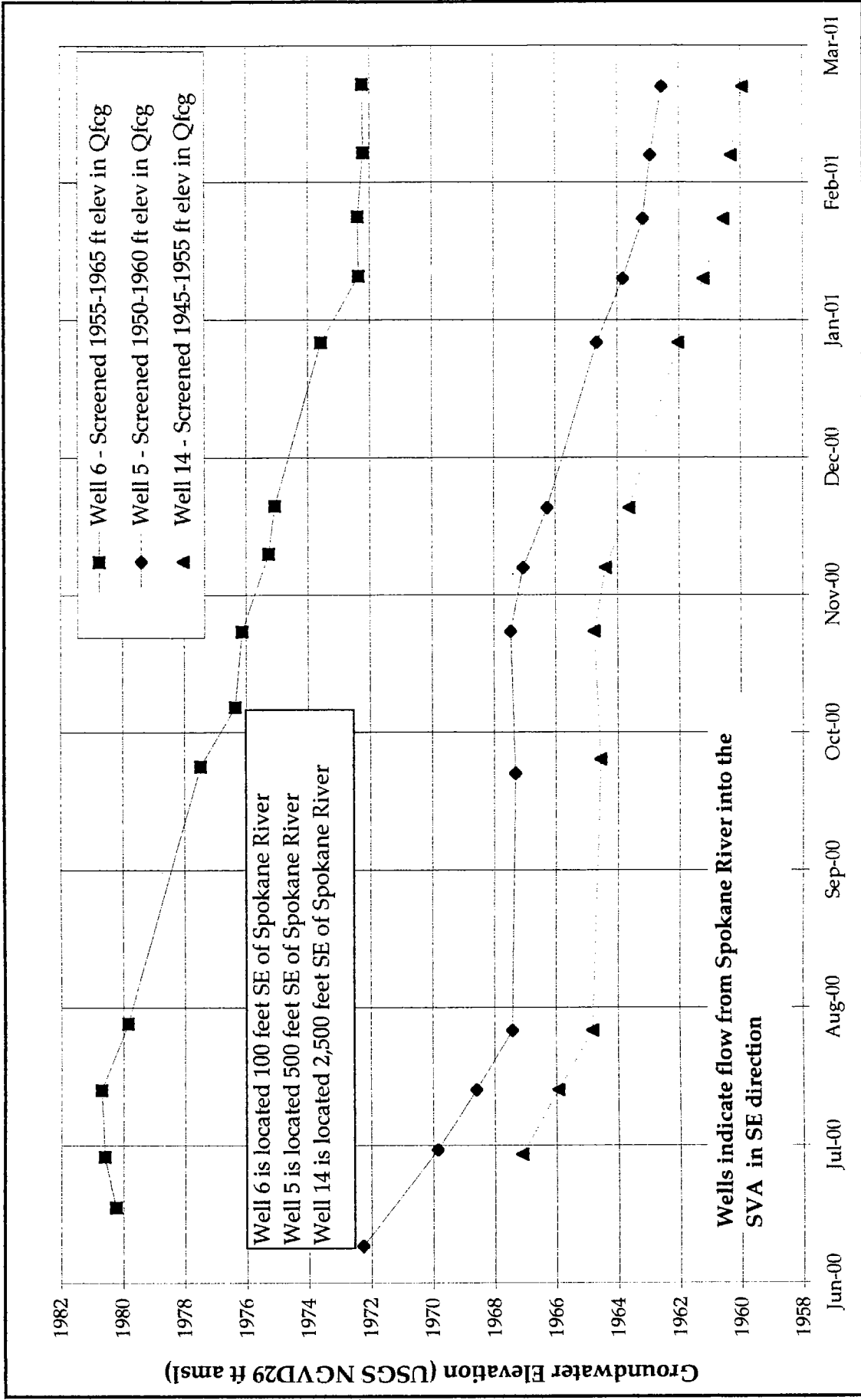




**FIGURE D2-45:**  
**USGS Wells 2000-2001**  
**Lynden Road, N of Spokane River**  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA

**Data Source:** USGS and Spokane County  
**Date Type:** Weekly  
**Station Name:** Lynden Road USGS Wells  
**Station ID:** Well Nos 7, 11, 12 and 13

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**FIGURE D2-46:**  
**USGS Wells 2000-2001**

**Harvard Road, S of Spokane River**

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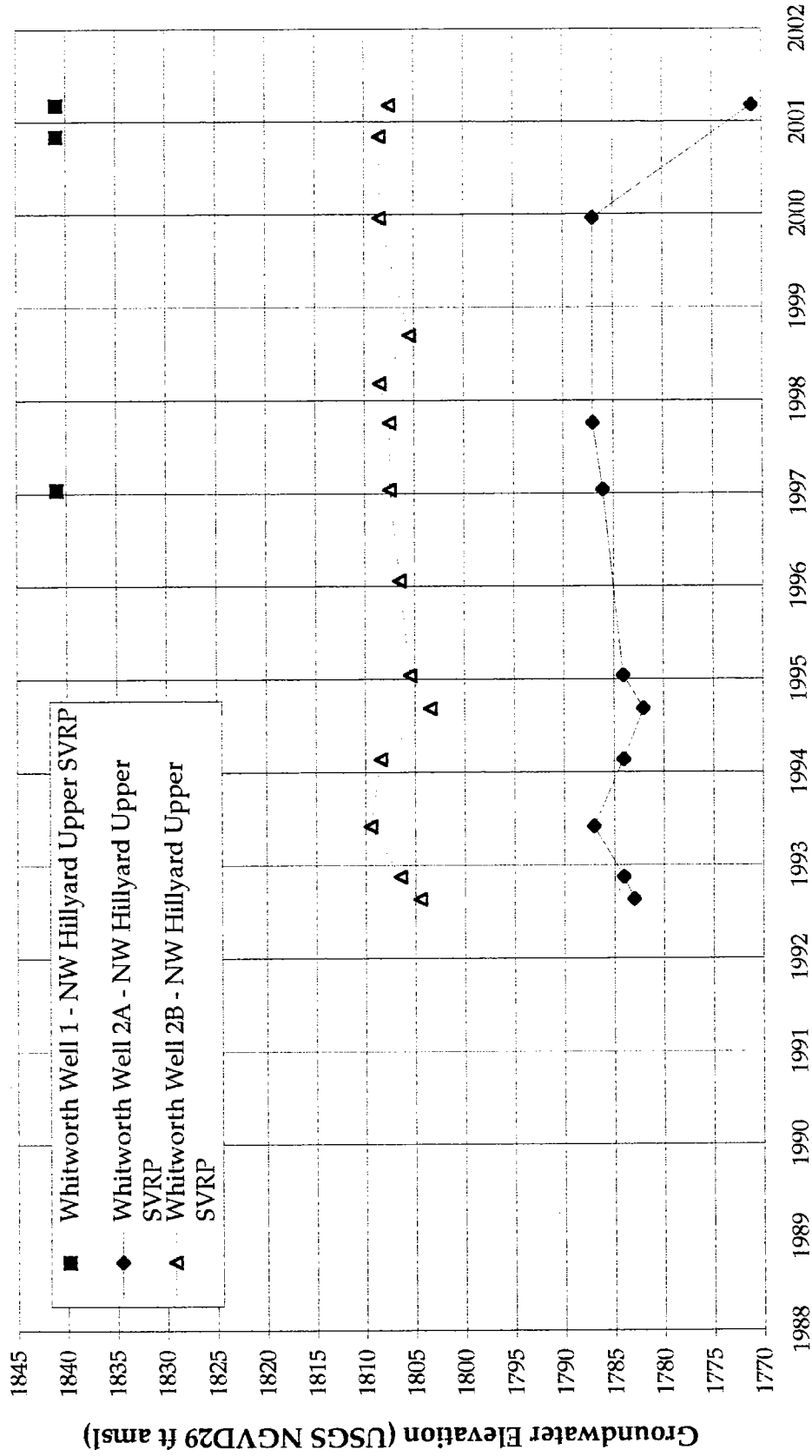


**Data Source:** USGS and Spokane County

**Date Type :** Weekly

**Station Name:** Harvard Road USGS Wells

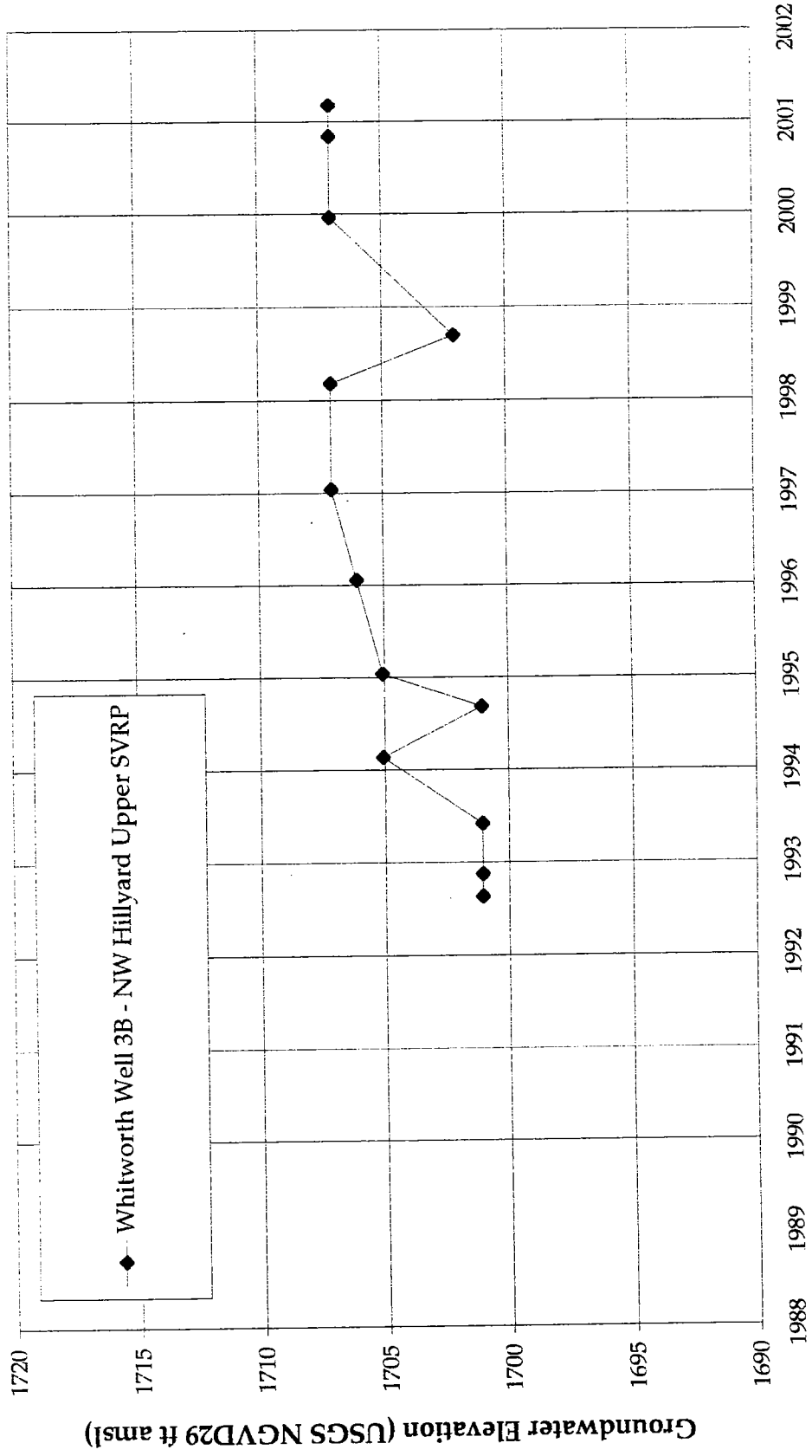
**Station ID:** Well Nos 14, 5 and 6



**FIGURE D2-47:**  
 Whitworth Water District Wells  
 #s 1, 2A, 2B  
 Static Levels 1988-2001  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA

**Data Source:** Whitworth Water District and Spokane County  
**Date Type:** Random Manual Measurements  
**Station Name:** Whitworth Water District Well #s 1, 2A, 2B  
**Station ID:** 6330F01, 6320D01, 6319A01  
 Note: Wells 1, 2A and 2B located northwest Hillyard Trough



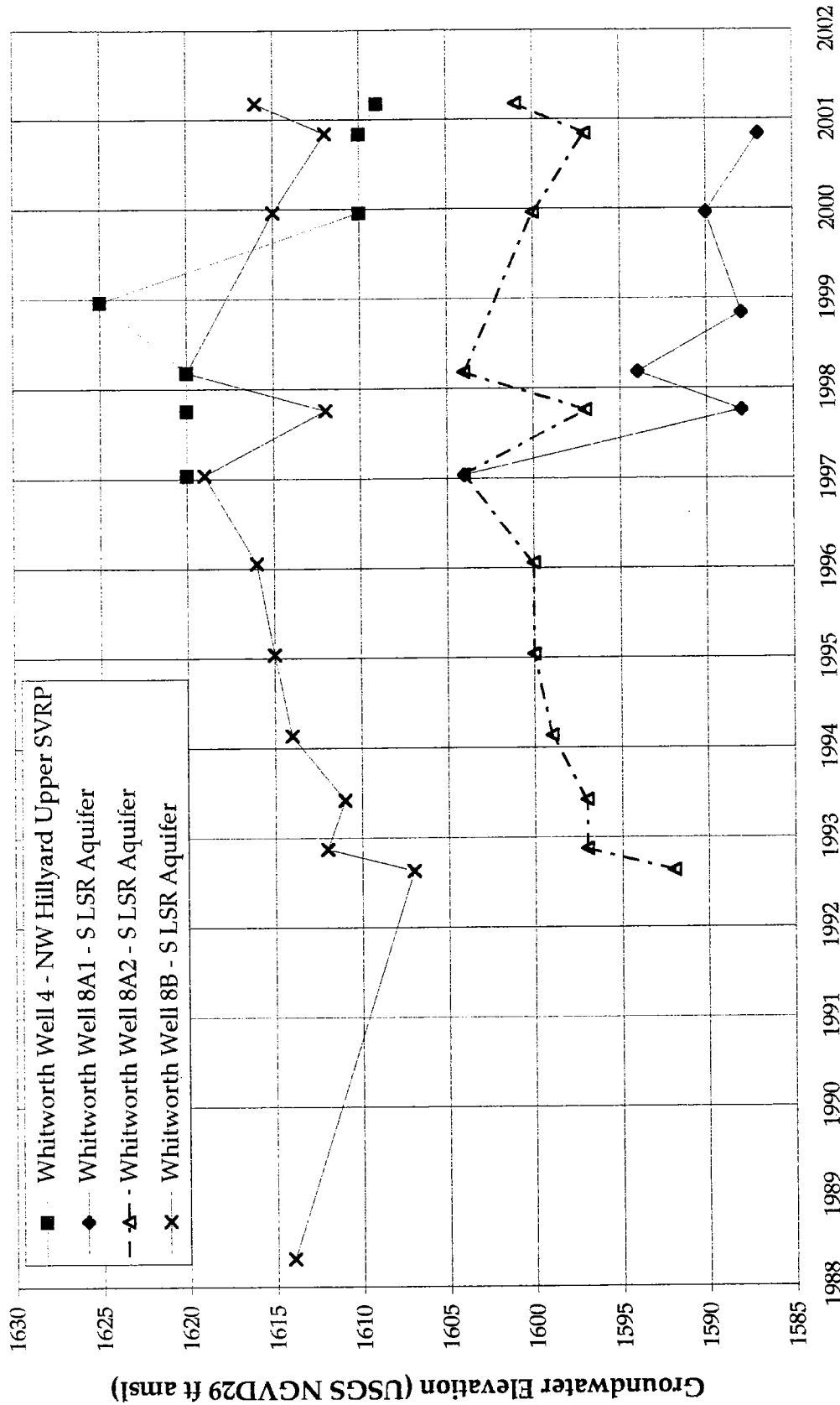


**FIGURE D2-48:**  
 Whitworth Water District Wells  
 # 3B  
 Static Levels 1992-2001  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA




Data Source: Whitworth Water District and Spokane County  
 Date Type : Randon Manual Measurements  
 Station Name: Whitworth Water District Well #s 3B  
 Station ID: 6307G01

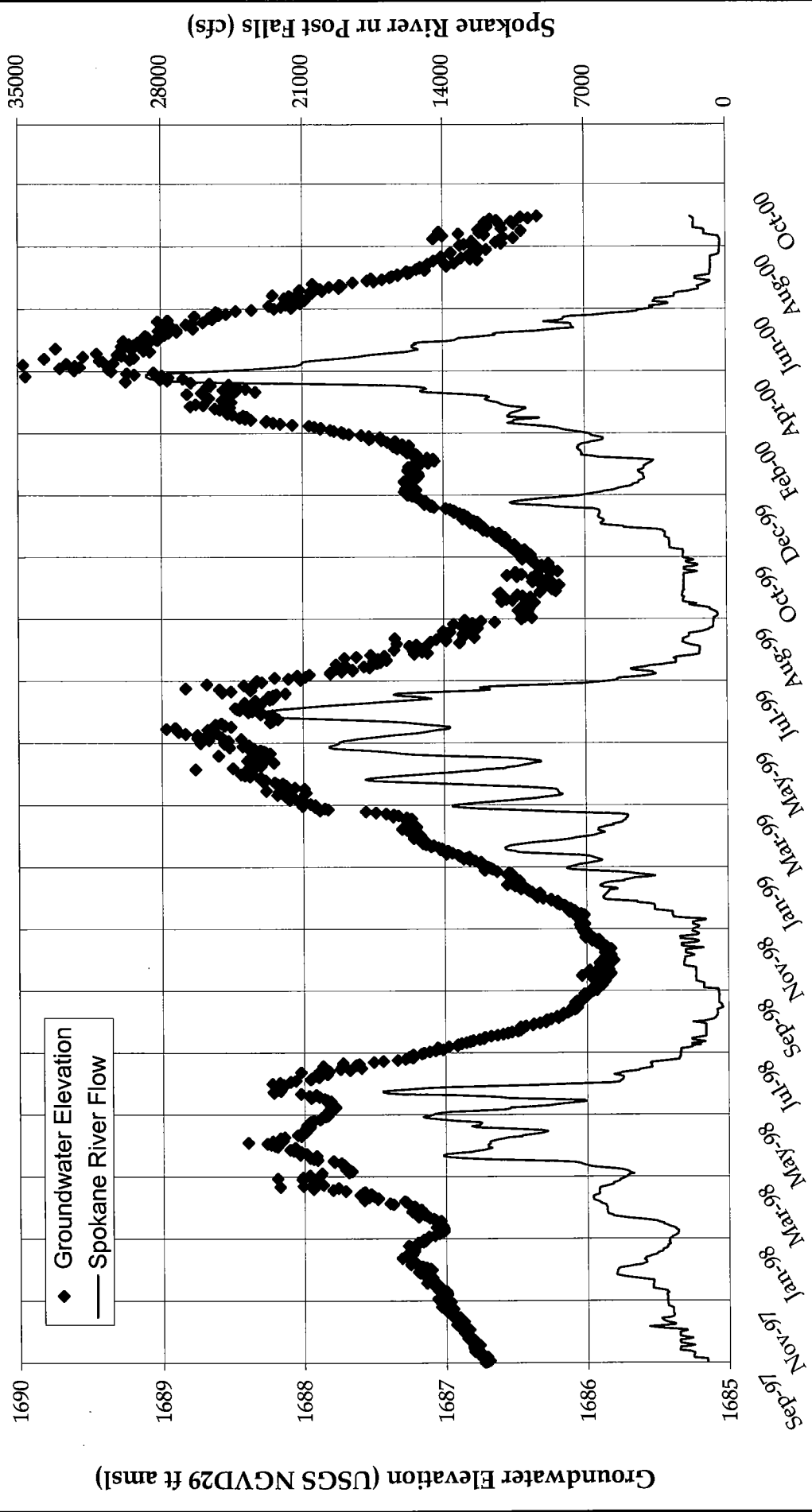




**FIGURE D2-49:**  
 Whitworth Water District Wells  
 #s 4, 8A1, 8A2, 8B  
 Static Levels 1988-2001  
 Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



**Data Source:** Whitworth Water District and Spokane County  
**Date Type :** Randon Manual Measurements  
**Station Name:** Whitworth Water District Well #s 4, 8A1, 8A2, 8B  
**Station ID:** 6212L01, 7332H01, 7332H02, 7333E01  
 Note: Wells 8A1, 8A2 and 8B located north of Little Spokane River, just upstream of Dartford Creek.

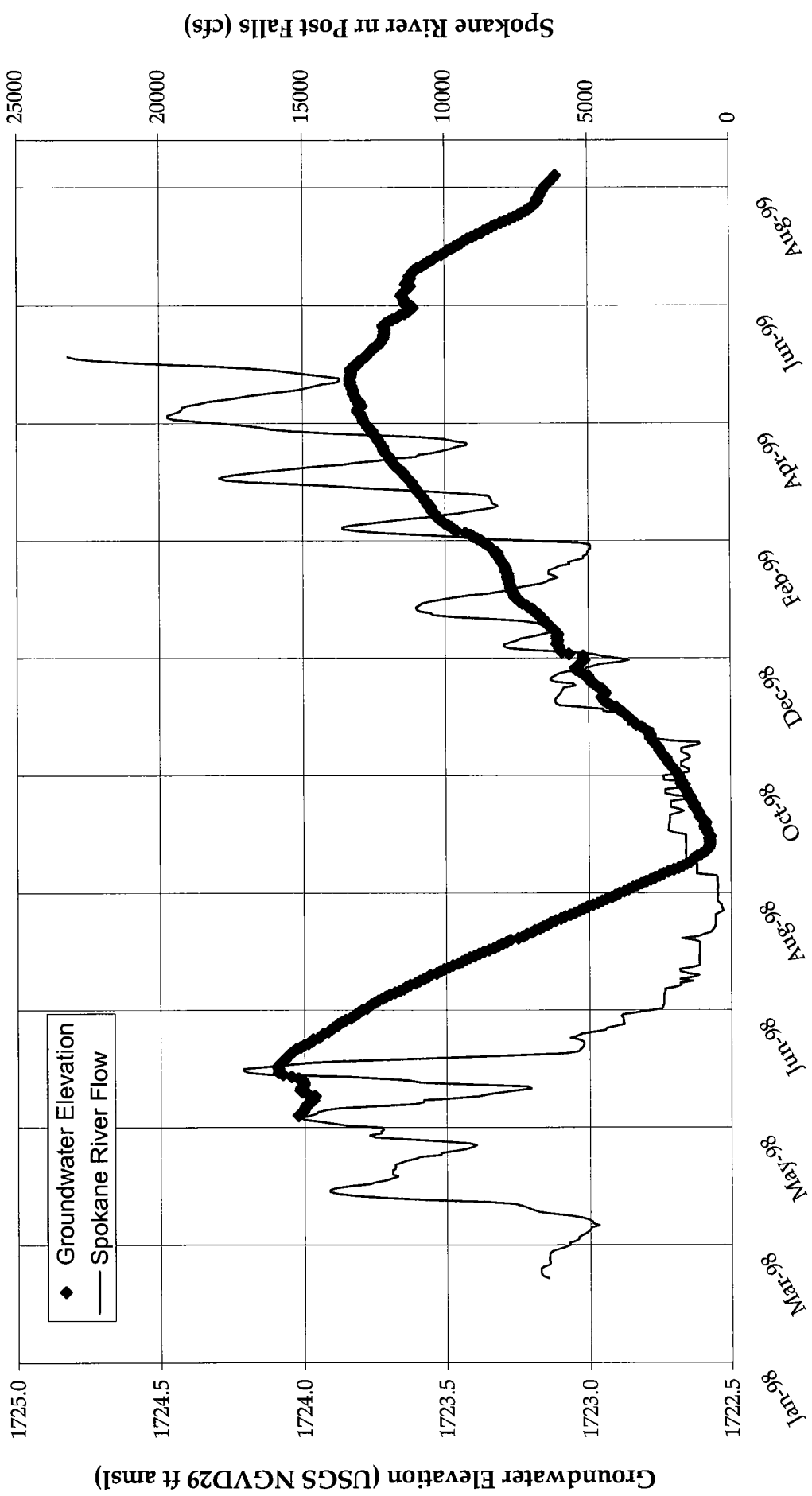


**FIGURE D2-50:**  
**Mayfair Well**  
**9/1997-9/2000**

**Data Source:** Ecology  
**Date Type :** Daily Averages  
**Station Name:** Mayfair Well, Whitworth Water District Test Well  
**Station ID:** 6308F02  
**Note:** completed 452 - 462 ft bgs in the lower sands & gravels of N Hillyard Trough



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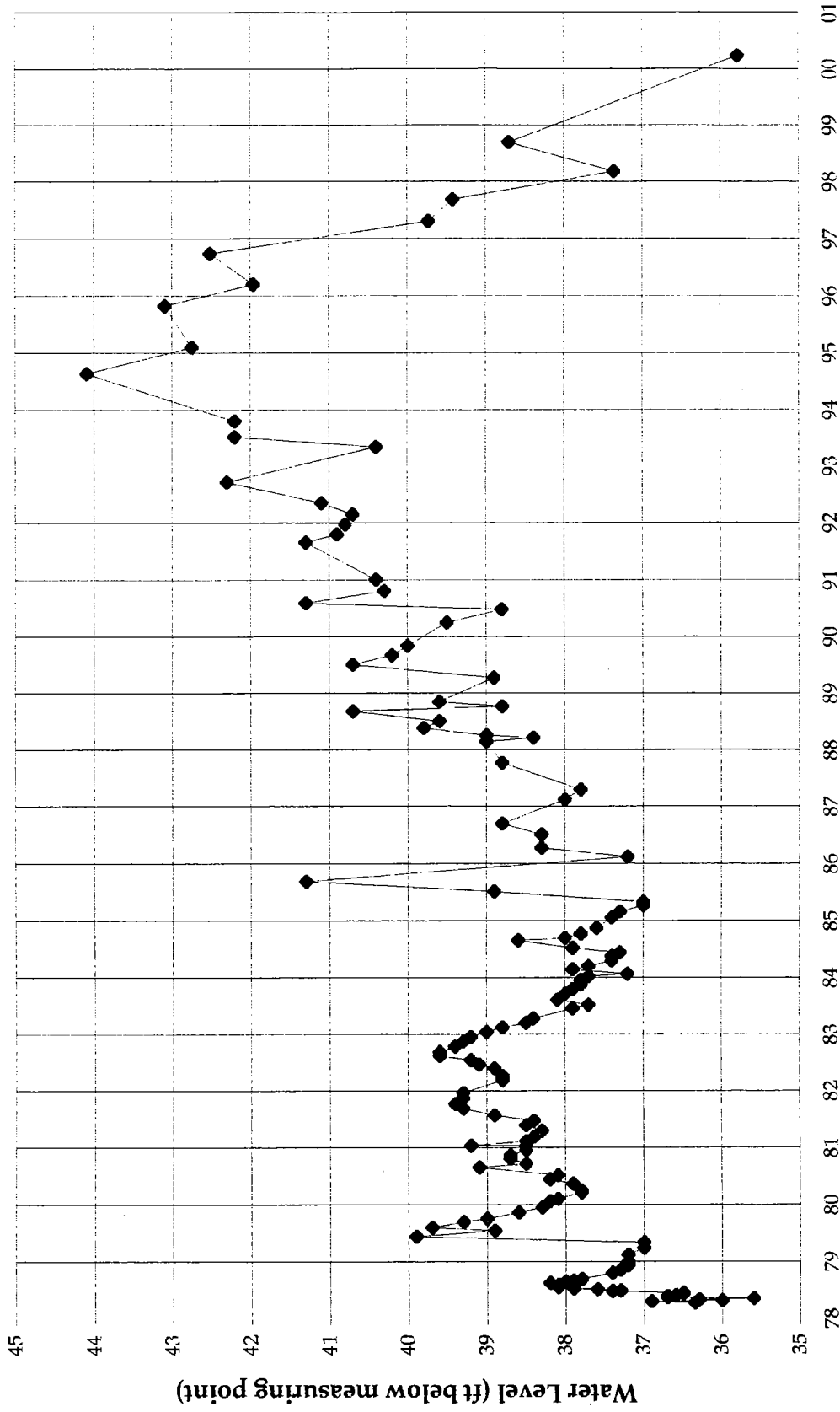


**FIGURE D2-51:**  
**Dakota Well**  
**5/1998-8/1999**

**Data Source:** Ecology  
**Date Type :** Daily Averages  
**Station Name:** Dakota Well, Spokane County Water District #3  
**Station ID:** 6308B04  
**Note:** completed 89 ft bgs in the upper sands & gravels of N Hillyard Trough



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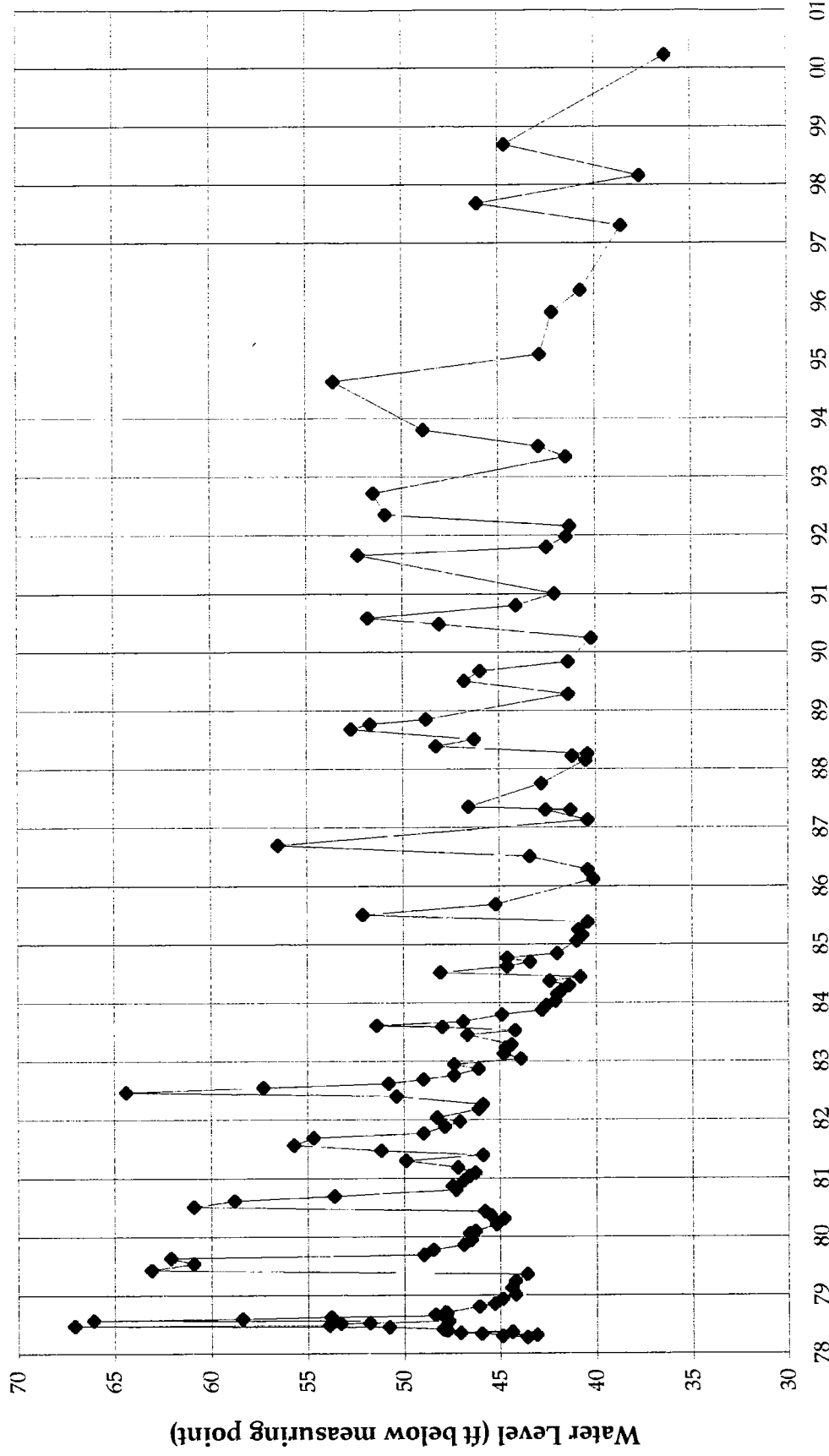
**FIGURE D2-52:**

**Chatteroy Observation Well**  
**4/1978 - 3/2000**

**Data Source:** Ecology  
**Date Type:** Quarterly manual data  
**Station Name:** Chatteroy Observation Well  
**Station ID:** 8316D01



Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



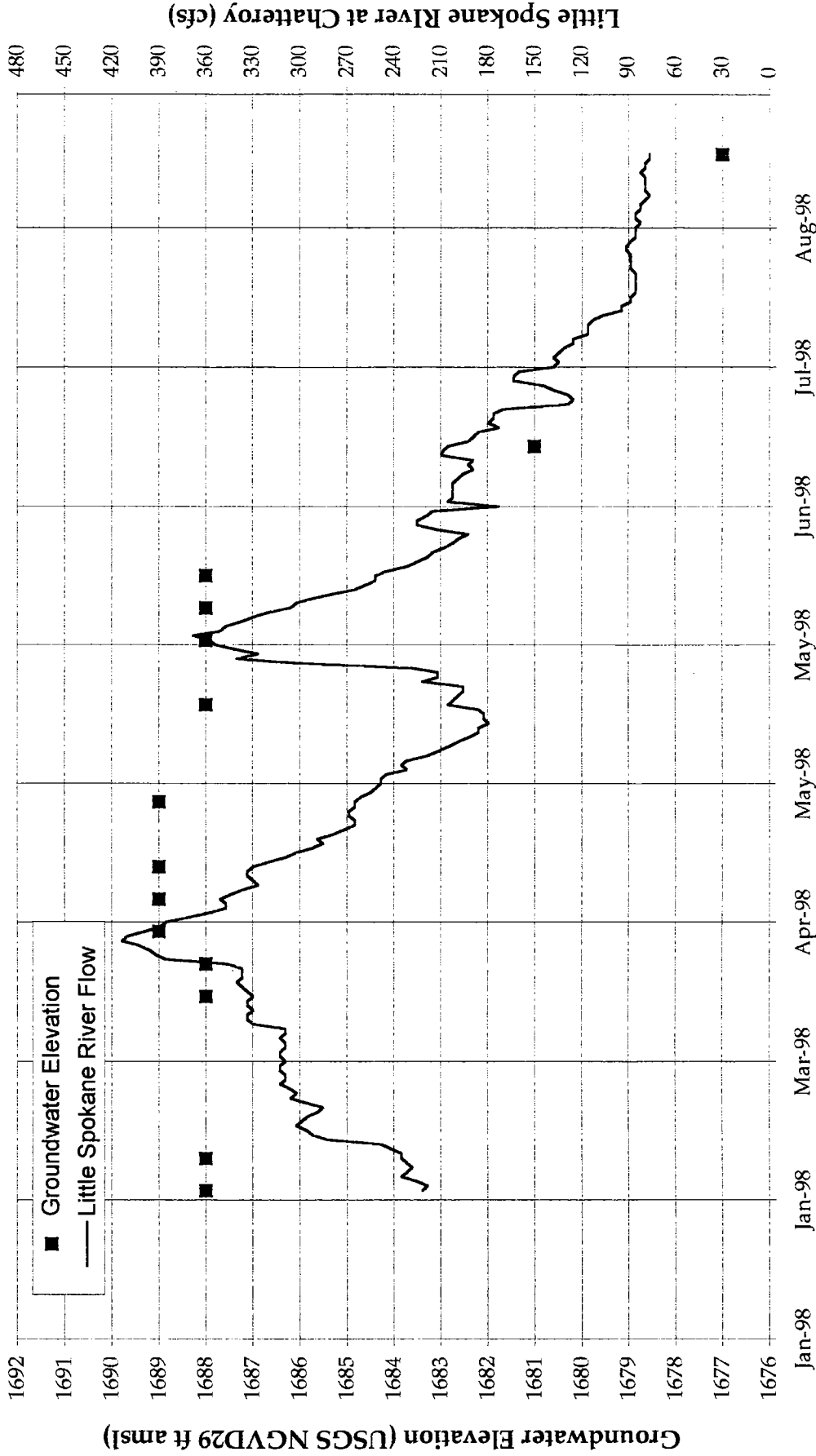
**FIGURE D2-53:**

**Deer Park Observation Well**  
**4/1978-3/2000**

Spokane Co. / Level 1 Assess / WA



**Data Source:** Ecology  
**Date Type:** Quarterly manual data  
**Station Name:** Deer Park Observation Well  
**Station ID:** 9233G01



**FIGURE D2-54:**  
**Chatteroy Hills Well**  
**2/1998 - 9/1998**

Spokane Co / Level 1 Assess / WA



**Data Source:** Spokane County Water District #3  
**Date Type :** Random  
**Station Name:** Chatteroy Hills Well  
**Station ID:** 8316D01

**APPENDIX D3**

**DESCRIPTION OF SPOKANE VALLEY RATHDRUM PRAIRIE AQUIFER  
GROUNDWATER FLOW MODELS**

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### **D3-1. DESCRIPTION OF SPOKANE VALLEY RATHDRUM PRAIRIE AQUIFER GROUNDWATER FLOW MODELS**

The following paragraphs present a review of the groundwater flow models of the SVRP Aquifer that have been developed primarily in support land of land development (i.e. groundwater supply) and to designate protection areas over aquifer zones that provide water to large water supply wells (i.e. groundwater quality protection). The information within this Appendix supports information presented within Section 5.2.7 of the Level 1, Phase II Assessment Report for WRIAs 55 and 57.

#### **D3-1.1 Pluhowski and Thomas, 1968.**

Pluhowski and Thomas (1968) completed a water balance equation for the Rathdrum Prairie with the Otis Orchard gaging station (above Liberty Bridge near Otis Orchard – station 1241950) as the outflow point. This gage is located on the Spokane River about two miles west of the Washington-Idaho state line. The water balance estimated 950 cfs of groundwater flow within the aquifer in the vicinity of the Otis Orchard gage and accounted for groundwater contributions from: 1) the Rathdrum Prairie (530 cfs); 2) Coeur d’Alene Lake and the Spokane River reach between Coeur d’Alene and Post Falls (250 cfs); 3) the Spokane River reach between Post Falls and Otis Orchards (120 cfs); and, 4) return flows from irrigated areas (50 cfs). The authors noted that groundwater contributions from the Rathdrum Prairie may be overestimated by as much as 200 cfs due to poorly understood groundwater flow conditions near Spirit Lake and Blanchard (located within the northwestern portion of the Rathdrum Prairie).

#### **D3-1.2 Drost and Seitz, 1978.**

Drost and Seitz (1978) completed the first comprehensive overview of the SVRP Aquifer to provide the EPA with technical data to support the aquifer’s Sole Source status. The report compiles the existing information available for the aquifer and reviews estimates of recharge to and discharge from the aquifer. Based on the information available at this time, Drost and Seitz (1978) estimated that about 800 cfs of groundwater flow enters Washington at the Washington-Idaho state line.

#### **D3-1.3 Bolke and Vacarro, 1981.**

Bolke and Vacarro (1981) developed the first groundwater flow model of the Spokane Aquifer; a steady state (average annual) and transient (monthly discretization) two-dimensional finite element groundwater flow model for the Spokane Valley aquifer from Post falls to the confluence of the Little Spokane and Spokane Rivers. The purpose of the model was to assess the impacts of groundwater pumping on groundwater levels and stream flow. Data for model set up and calibration included: 1) water levels measured in 142 wells between march 1977 and May 1978 (Bolke and Vaccaro, 1979); 2) pumping records from 135 wells; 3) streamflow records for the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers and Hangman Creek, and, 4) data and results from previous studies.

Lateral and vertical hydraulic conductivity were assumed to be the same for the geologic units.

The model boundary conditions are summarized below:

- Constant specified heads at the eastern boundary (based May 1977 to April 1978 field measurements);
- Constant discharge of the Spokane River, Little Spokane River and Hangman Creek;
- No-flow boundaries along the north and south limits of the aquifer except at nodes where hillside watersheds drain into the aquifer;
- Constant groundwater inflow at nodes where hillside watersheds drain into the aquifer based on data estimated by Drost and Seitz (1978);
- Constant specified heads at the western boundary (based May 1977 to April 1978 field measurements);
- Outcrops of basalt and crystalline basement within the model area were treated as areas of low transmissivity; and
- A no-flow boundary was used to define the base of the aquifer.

The main model inputs are summarized below:

- Average annual precipitation of 17.2 inches / month and 1977-1978 monthly values from the Spokane International Airport;
- Average annual evapotranspiration of 1.31 inches / month and monthly values based on a evapotranspiration equation developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1967).
- Average annual 1977 pumping rate of 227 cfs applied to specific grid elements and distributed monthly based on available records;
- Constant specified heads ranging from 1,980 to 1,985 feet amsl at the eastern boundary;
- Constant specified heads ranging from 1,536 to 1,543 feet amsl at the western boundary;
- Constant discharge of the Spokane River at Post Falls of 5,383 cfs;
- Constant discharge of the Little Spokane River at Dartford of 229 cfs;
- Constant discharge of Hangman Creek to the Spokane River at 268 cfs; and.
- Total inflow at specified flow nodes of 269 cfs.

The table below summarizes the results of Bolke and Vaccaro's (1981) May 1977 to April 1978 model.

### **Bolke and Vaccaro (1981) Spokane Valley Groundwater Flow Model Results**

	<b>Contribution (cfs)</b>
<b>RECHARGE</b>	
Precipitation minus Evapotranspiration	66
Groundwater Inflow Eastern Boundary	399
Subsurface Inflow (tributaries)	269
Leakage from the Spokane River	420
Land applied water	114
Septic systems	20
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,288</b>
<b>DISCHARGE</b>	
Groundwater outflow at Nine Mile Dam	105
Groundwater pumpage	227
Groundwater Discharge to the Spokane River	702
Groundwater Discharge to the Little Spokane River	254
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,288</b>

In a model simulation where wells were pumped at twice the estimated 1977 rates, the groundwater table within the Spokane Aquifer was lowered less than three feet during the one-year simulation period. However, the loss from the Spokane River to the Spokane Aquifer was simulated at about 150 cfs during the summer months and about 50 cfs during the remainder of the year. The contribution of the Spokane Aquifer to the Little Spokane River during the increased pumping run decreased by less than 10 cfs.

#### **D3-1.4 Painter, 1991.**

Painter (1991, unpublished) completed a mass balance approach based on previous investigations and accounting for all recharge into the Rathdrum Prairie aquifer. Painter estimated that 753 cfs of groundwater flowed into Washington across the state line. Inflow to the system from hillside lakes was simulated using an average yield of 0.59 cfs per square mile of tributary watershed per year. This average yield was estimated based on studies of recharge into the aquifer from the Spirit Lake tributary watershed (0.57 cfs / square mile of watershed), Twin Lakes watershed (0.79 cfs / square mile of watershed) and the Hauser Lake watershed (0.39 cfs / square mile of watershed). The sources of recharge to the Rathdrum Prairie aquifer are summarized below.

**Painter (1991) Rathdrum Prairie Water Balance Model Results**

<b>Recharge Source (watershed name)</b>	<b>Drainage (square miles)</b>	<b>Average Recharge (cfs)</b>	<b>Percent of Recharge</b>
Spirit Lake	39.0	22.3	3.0
Twin Lakes	31.4	25.0	3.3
Hauser Lake	21.1	8.2	1.1
Hidden Valley	12.3	7.3	1.0
Blanchard	106.4	62.2	8.3
Bayview / Kelso	25.3	14.8	2.0
Chilco Channel	69.4	40.6	5.4
Hayden Lake	64.0	37.8	5.0
Canfield	7.9	4.6	0.6
Lake Coeur d'Alene and Spokane River	3,718.0	230.0	30.6
Lake Pend Oreille	22,900.0	50.0	6.6
Rainfall	283.0	250.0	33.2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>753</b>	

**D3-1.5 Buchanan and Olness, 1994.**

Buchanan and Olness (1994) developed a groundwater flow model of the Spokane Valley portion of the SVRP Aquifer using the finite-difference MODFLOW code (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988). The model was prepared for the Spokane County Water Quality Management Program and estimated a groundwater through flow at the state line of 320 cfs. This model was updated and linked to a Rathdrum Prairie model in 1999 (Buchanan, 1999).

**D3-1.6 CH2M Hill, 1998.**

CH2M Hill (1998) developed a three dimensional, steady state finite element groundwater flow model for the Spokane Aquifer (from the state line to the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers) for the City of Spokane's wellhead protection program. MicroFem (ver 3, Hemker and Nijsten 1996) was selected as the modeling software. The following data collection effort was completed to provide information with which to construct and calibrate the model:

- Installed 12 monitoring wells;
- Conducted aquifer pumping tests at two City production wells;

- Established a water level monitoring network from the Washington-Idaho state line to Nine-Mile Dam;
- Collected water level data in September 1994 and April 1995;
- Collected continuous water level data at nine monitoring wells;
- Conducted seismic reflection profiling across about 3 miles within selected areas of the City of Spokane; and,
- Reviewed well logs and entered about 300 well logs into a project database.

The model boundary conditions are summarized below:

- Specified flux at the state line;
- Specified heads (based on September 1994 field measurements) for the Little Spokane River valley and the lower reaches of Nine-Mile reservoir;
- Constant stage for the Spokane River;
- No-flow boundaries along the north and south limits of the aquifer except at nodes where hillside watersheds drain into the aquifer;
- No-flow boundaries (simulated by very low transmissivities) along the edges of Five-Mile Prairie, the Green Street Knoll and Pine Street Knoll;
- Specified flux at nodes where hillside watersheds drain into the aquifer; and,
- A no-flow boundary was used to define the base of the aquifer.

The main model input parameters are summarized below:

- Effective precipitation (precipitation minus evapotranspiration) was specified at 66 cfs across the study area using a distribution based on work completed by Olness (1991).
- Land applied water was recharged at a rate of 2.5 inches / year in areas of high population density (up to 6,000 persons / square mile), 1.0 inches / year in areas of moderate population density (about 1,000 persons / square mile), 0.25 inches / year in areas of low population density (about 100 persons / square mile) and 2 inches/ year for areas outside City limits where irrigation is known to occur.
- Septic recharge was modeled at 16 cfs.
- Pumping rate inputs are based on data provided by the purveyors and were varied seasonally.
- Hydraulic conductivity was simulated with 20 zones and varied between 7,000 ft/day in the eastern portion of the Spokane Valley Aquifer to 1,500 feet/day in the northern Hillyard Trough area. The hydraulic conductivity of sediments in the Trinity Trough was modeled at 120 feet /day.
- The horizontal hydraulic conductivity of aquifer materials was assumed to be ten times greater than the vertical hydraulic conductivity.

- The riverbed leakage rates were specified for 16 reaches of the Spokane River and allowed to vary during the model calibration process.

The model was calibrated to aquifer conditions measured in September 1994 and was verified by simulation of the aquifer conditions measured in April 1995. The table below summarizes the results of CH2M Hill's (1998) average annual steady state model for the Fall 1994 and Spring 1995 for the model area from the Washington-Idaho state line to the Little Spokane River.

#### CH2M Hill (1998) Spokane Valley Groundwater Flow Model Results

	Fall, 1994 (CFS)	Spring, 1995 (CFS)
<b>RECHARGE</b>		
Precipitation minus Evapotranspiration	23	46
Groundwater Inflow Eastern Boundary	383	383
Subsurface Inflow (tributaries)	38	57
Leakage from the Spokane River	222	226
Land applied water	10	2
Septic systems	16	16
	692	730
<b>DISCHARGE</b>		
Groundwater outflow at Nine Mile Dam	-	-
Groundwater pumpage	220	125
Groundwater Discharge to the Spokane River	172	270
Groundwater Discharge to the Little Spokane River	300	335
	692	730

The following points summarize the main results of the water budget (CH2M Hill, 1998):

- The two main recharge components to the Spokane Aquifer are: 1) groundwater inflow at the state line; and, 2) leakage from the Spokane River.
- Areal recharge and recharge from tributary valleys to the Spokane Aquifer are relatively small contributions.
- The magnitude of groundwater flow through the Trinity Trough is insignificant in comparison to the overall water budget for the Spokane Aquifer.

#### D3-1.7 Buchanan, 1999.

This groundwater flow model was created using the finite-difference MODFLOW code (McDonald and Harbaugh, 1988) and represents the first regional groundwater flow model that extends any significant distance across the SVRP aquifer system from Idaho and into Washington. Although not suitable for highly resolved particle tracking and advective transport modeling, the model does function as a valuable tool in understanding the overall water balance of the aquifer system. The model is constructed

using data gathered during years of work on the aquifer system in both Idaho and Washington (Bolke and Vaccaro, 1981; Painter unpublished, 1991; Buchanan and Olness, 1994; R&A Technical Consultants, 1997). In addition, the model considers the data generated in the delineation of wellhead capture zones for the City of Spokane and the Spokane Aquifer Joint Board (CH2M Hill, 1998; CH2M Hill, 2000).

The conceptual hydrogeologic model comprises a permeable sand and gravel aquifer within a bedrock valley. Recharge is primarily from lake and river leakage and areally distributed precipitation in Idaho. Discharge from the system takes place mostly to the Spokane River and Little Spokane River in Washington. The steady-state model is single-layer with 1,321 active cells defining the approximately 325 square mile surface area of the aquifer system. Each cell is a half-mile square.

The boundary conditions include constant head nodes corresponding to peripheral lakes and the Little Spokane River, river nodes representing the Spokane River and no-flow boundaries representing the bedrock of the valley sides.

Hydraulic conductivity is decreased from east to west, through the model domain with values of 1,500 to 50,000 feet per day used to represent the aquifer materials. Porosity is set to 20 percent (0.20) uniformly throughout the model domain. Recharge due to rainfall is applied to the top surface of each active cell in the model, and is estimated to be 25 percent of rainfall volume. Additional recharge from hillslopes and small basins adjacent to the aquifer is applied to the appropriate cells in the model with values taken from Painter (1991) and Bolke and Vaccaro (1982).

The final model yields an aquifer throughflow at the state line of about 390 cubic feet per second (cfs). This figure agrees with that of Bolke and Vaccaro's (1981) value of 453 cfs, Buchanan and Olness' (1994) 320 cfs and that of CH2M Hill (1998) of 380 cfs at the state line. Approximately 10 cfs of groundwater flow was estimated across the Trinity Trough.

### **D3-1.8 CH2M Hill, 2000.**

The CH2M Hill (2000) groundwater model was created for the Spokane Aquifer Joint Board (SAJB), a group of 21 Class A water utilities, including the City of Spokane. The model updated the MICRO FEM groundwater flow model created for the City of Spokane in 1998. The purpose of the update was to expand the model domain, to incorporate new information and to delineate the capture zones to the SAJB wells for wellhead protection.

The new information collected for the CH2M Hill (2000) SAJB wellhead protection project included:

- An expanded water level monitoring (including at the State Line);
- Information from 15 new monitoring wells;
- An additional discrete and continuous water level monitoring event;
- New ground surveys;

- Additional aquifer testing;
- Seismic investigations in the central Spokane Valley;
- A review to confirm / refute deep confined aquifer system in the north Hillyard Trough and Little Spokane River Valley;
- A microgravity gradiometry survey of the north Hillyard Trough area;
- Transient electro-magnetics (TEM) in North Spokane
- Establishment of river stations and a well monitoring network of the Little Spokane River Basin between Dartford and Little Deep Creek; and,
- A geochemical evaluation (to determine if upper and lower portions of the SVA are distinguishable based on geochemistry).

The following adaptations were made to the City's wellhead protection model:

- The model grid was refined in the vicinity of the SAJB wells;
- The specified head nodes at the northern end of the Hillyard Trough were converted to variable head nodes so that capture zone delineations could be performed for 3 SAJB wells in this area;
- Recharge from the tributary valleys (which does occur in reality) was not simulated because of concerns that wellhead capture zones near the edges of the aquifer would be distorted;
- The following geologic boundaries were modified: : 1) the western boundary of a bedrock knoll in the vicinity of the Pines Road Walk-In-The-Wild Zoo; 2) the southern boundary of the Spokane Valley Aquifer in the vicinity of the East Spokane Water District wells #5 and #6; and, 3) the southern boundary of the SVA at Shelly Lake;
- Modifications of Spokane Valley Aquifer properties and river stage were made to the west of the Kaiser Aluminum Company Trentwood Rolling Mill (since the 1998 model did not correctly simulate groundwater flow directions in the western portion of the facility);
- The pumping rates for SAJB wells were made equal to annual water rights over 365 days per year;
- The pumping rates for the City of Spokane and private wells were set at rates equal to those in Fall 1994 simulation; and,
- All the SAJB wells and non-SAJB wells pumped simultaneously in the steady state model for a total pumping of 410 cfs or 184,000 gpm (about 1.75 times higher than City's model).

The model was recalibrated to aquifer conditions measured in September 1994. The table below summarizes the results of CH2M Hill's (1998) average annual steady state model for the Fall 1994 and Spring 1995 for the model area from the Washington-Idaho state line to the Little Spokane River.



**CH2M Hill (2000) Spokane Valley Groundwater Flow Model Results**

	<b>1998 Model Fall, 1994 (CFS)</b>	<b>2000 Model Fall, 1994 (CFS)</b>
<b>RECHARGE</b>		
Precipitation minus Evapotranspiration	23	23
Groundwater Inflow Eastern Boundary	383	383
Subsurface Inflow (tributaries)	38	38
Leakage from the Spokane River	222	182
Land applied water	10	10
Septic systems	16	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>652</b>
<b>DISCHARGE</b>		
Groundwater outflow at Nine Mile Dam	-	-
Groundwater pumpage	220	220
Groundwater Discharge to the Spokane River	172	250
Groundwater Discharge to the Little Spokane River	300	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>652</b>

**APPENDIX D4**

**SPOKANE RIVER – SVRP AQUIFER INTERACTION STUDIES**

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## **D4-1. SPOKANE RIVER – SVRP AQUIFER INTERACTION STUDIES**

The following paragraphs present a review of the Spokane River – SVRP Aquifer interaction studies that were reviewed as a component of the Level 1, Phase II Assessment of WRIAs 55 and 57. The information within this Appendix supports information presented within Section 5.3.1 of the Level 1, Phase II Assessment Report for WRIAs 55 and 57.

### **D4-1.1 McDonald and Broom, 1951.**

McDonald and Broom (1951) published a preliminary analysis of Spokane River discharge records from the Post Falls Dam to Long Lake for the 1950 water year. They described the physical characteristics of some Spokane River reaches and identified them as either losing or gaining. This information was further developed by Broom (1951).

### **D4-1.2 Broom, 1951.**

Broom (1951) computed annual stream gains and losses for the water year 1950 between gaging stations for seven reaches of the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers. Broom divided the Spokane River into seven reaches from Post Falls, Idaho to the downstream end of Long Lake, Washington. The first six of these reaches (to Nine Mile Falls) are listed in Table 5.13. These reaches are illustrated on Figure 2 (taken from Gearhart and Buchanan, 2000) in Appendix D5. For the four Spokane River reaches located within WRIA 57, Broom's analyses characterized Reach 1 (Post Falls to Greenacres) and Reach 4 (Greene Street to Spokane) as losing and Reach 2 (Greenacres to Trent Bridge) and Reach 3 (Trent Bridge to Greene Street) as gaining.

### **D4-1.3 Drost and Seitz, 1978.**

Drost and Seitz (1978) completed a Spokane Aquifer characterization report in which they cited the USGS's reanalysis of Broom's 1951 calculations. Between Post Falls, Idaho, and Greenacres, Washington, the USGS estimated an average annual loss of 80 cfs from the Spokane River to the Aquifer. The remainder of the Spokane River from Greenacres to Nine Mile Falls, was estimated to gain an annual average of 780 cfs from the Spokane Aquifer. The Drost and Seitz (1978) reanalysis is presented on Table 5.13 and illustrated on Figure 3 (taken from Gearhart and Buchanan, 2000) in Appendix D5.

### **D4-1.4 Bolke and Vacarro (1981)**

Bolke and Vacarro (1981) further developed on Broom's 1951 losing / gaining analysis and divided the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers from Post Fall to their confluence into 13 losing / gaining reaches. These reaches are illustrated on Figure 4 (taken from Gearhart and Buchanan, 2000) in Appendix D5. Bolke and Vacarro (1981) calculated a leakage coefficient for each of the reaches. The leakage coefficient is defined as the

vertical hydraulic conductivity of the streambed divided by the thickness of the streambed:

$$C = \frac{Ks}{m}$$

Where,

- C = streambed leakage coefficient  
 Ks = vertical hydraulic conductivity of the streambed (ft/sec)  
 m = thickness of the streambed

The table below summarizes the data that Bolke and Vaccaro (1981) used as input to their groundwater flow model from Post Falls to Hangman Creek. The data is also presented on Table 5.13.

**Summary of Bolke and Vaccaro (1981) Spokane River Losses and Gains**

River Reach	Leakage Coefficient (feet/second)	Losing / Gaining (cfs)
Post Falls to Greenacres	$6.2 \times 10^{-7}$	- 50
Greenacres to Plantes Ferry (Irwin)	$1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	+ 240
Plantes Ferry (Irwin) to Felts Field	$6.2 \times 10^{-7}$	-40
Felts Field to Eastern Spokane	$2.0 \times 10^{-4}$	+ 270
Eastern Spokane to Spokane Falls	$6.2 \times 10^{-7}$	-200
Spokane Falls to USGS Spokane Gage	$6.2 \times 10^{-7}$	+130

Based on the May 1977 to April 1978 data, Bolke and Vaccaro (1981) identified 6 losing and 5 gaining reaches along the Spokane River from Post Falls to the confluence with the Little Spokane River. In the model area between Post Falls and Hangman Creek, 3 losing reaches and 3 losing reaches were identified. The losing and gaining flows are summarized in the table above.

#### D4-1.5 Miller, 1996.

Miller (unpublished, 1996) used calcium concentrations in the Spokane River and Spokane Aquifer along with river stage to estimate the exchange between the Spokane River and the Aquifer. The study was based on the hypothesis that the main source of calcium to the river water is via groundwater discharge from the aquifer to the river. The following equation was used to estimate the volumetric exchange of water:

$$Q_o = \frac{(C_i Q_i + C_r Q_r - C_i Q_i)}{C_o}$$

Where,

- $Q_o$  = flow at the downstream end of a river reach
- $Q_i$  = flow at the upstream end of a river reach
- $Q_r$  = aquifer recharge to the river within the reach
- $Q_l$  = river loss to the aquifer within the river reach
- $C_o$  = concentration of the indicated parameter downstream
- $C_i$  = concentration of the indicated parameter upstream
- $C_r$  = concentration of the indicated parameter in groundwater adjacent to gaining reaches of the river
- $C_l$  = concentration of the indicated parameter in groundwater adjacent to losing reaches of the river

Miller estimated losses and gains for the six river reaches listed on Table 5.13. These reaches are illustrated on Figure 5 (taken from Gearhart and Buchanan, 2000) in Appendix D5. A summary of Miller's (1996) results is tabulated below.

#### Summary of Miller (1996) Spokane River Losses and Gains

River Reach	Low Flow	High Flow
Post Falls to Greenacres	- 207	- 319
Greenacres to Plantes Ferry (Irwin)	+ 206	+ 160
Plantes Ferry (Irwin) to Felts Field	Unquantified loss	Unquantified loss
Felts Field to Eastern Spokane	+ 209	+ 377
Eastern Spokane to Spokane Falls	+ 63	+ 122
Spokane Falls to USGS Spokane Gage		

#### D4-1.6 CH2M Hill, 1998

The streambed leakage concept was used by CH2M Hill (1998) to simulate the river-aquifer interactions as a component of the groundwater flow model developed for the City of Spokane's wellhead protection program. CH2M Hill (1998) defined eleven losing / gaining reaches between Post Falls and Hangman Creek. The following is a summary of the CH2M Hill (1998) simulated streamflow losses and gains for the same reaches as those defined by Bolke and Vaccaro (1981) above. In comparison to both Bolke and Vaccaro's (1981) and Miller's (1996) models, the CH2M Hill (1998) model predicts an overall lower exchange of water (both losses and gains) between the Spokane River and Aquifer. The data is also presented on Table 5.13.

**Summary of CH2M Hill (1998) Spokane River Losses and Gains**

<b>River Reach</b>	<b>Leakage Coefficient (feet/second)</b>	<b>Losing / Gaining Sept. 1994 (cfs)</b>	<b>Losing / Gaining Apr. 1995 (cfs)</b>
Post Falls to Greenacres	5 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> to 2 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	- 136	- 171
Greenacres to Plantes Ferry (Irwin)	1.0 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> to 5 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	+ 15	+ 59
Plantes Ferry (Irwin) to Felts Field	5 x 10 <sup>-8</sup> to 5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	- 17	+ 4
Felts Field to Eastern Spokane	1.0 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	+ 149	+ 194
Eastern Spokane to Spokane Falls	5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	- 75	- 42
Spokane Falls to USGS Spokane Gage			

**D4-1.7 CH2M Hill (2000)**

As indicated in the summary table below, the updated CH2M Hill (2000) model for the SAJB, resulted in a further lowering of the overall exchange of water between the Spokane River and the Aquifer. The data is also presented on Table 5.13.

**Summary of CH2M Hill (2000) Spokane River Losses and Gains**

<b>River Reach</b>	<b>Leakage Coefficient (feet/second)</b>	<b>CH2M Hill (1998) Losing / Gaining Sept. 1994 (cfs)</b>	<b>CH2M Hill (2000) Losing / Gaining Sept. 1994 (cfs)</b>
Post Falls to Greenacres	5 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> to 2 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	- 136	- 120
Greenacres to Plantes Ferry (Irwin)	2.0 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> to 5 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	+ 15	+ 64
Plantes Ferry (Irwin) to Felts Field	5 x 10 <sup>-8</sup> to 5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	- 17	- 5
Felts Field to Eastern Spokane	1.0 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	+ 149	+ 174
Eastern Spokane to Spokane Falls	5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	- 75	- 42
Spokane Falls to USGS Spokane Gage			

#### **D4-1.8 Gearhart and Buchanan (2000).**

Gearhart and Buchanan (2000) established five study sites between the Idaho-Washington state line and downtown Spokane: 1) State Line; 2) Barker Road; 3) Sullivan Road; 4) Upriver Dam; and, 5) Mission Avenue. The locations of these five sites are shown on Figure 6 (taken from Gearhart and Buchanan, 2000) in Appendix D5. Between December 1998 and July 1999 groundwater elevations in monitoring wells and river stage elevations were collected weekly at each of the five sites. The following paragraphs summarize the findings of this study.

At the State Line site, the groundwater elevation in the SVRP Aquifer was measured between 44 and 49 feet below the Spokane River stage. The State Line site is defined as a river losing site with an unsaturated zone between the river and the groundwater table.

At the Barker Road site, the groundwater elevation in the Spokane Valley Aquifer was measured between 20 and 26 feet below the Spokane River stage. The Barker Road site is defined as a river losing site with an unsaturated zone between the river and the groundwater table. A comparison of Spokane River flows near Post Falls with groundwater levels within the Barker Road wells indicated a one day to a few days lag time between rises and falls in the river flows in relation to corresponding rises and falls groundwater levels.

The Sullivan Road site is defined as a river losing and gaining site connected by saturated flow conditions. In the summer months, when river flows are low, groundwater levels rise above the river stage and groundwater flows from the aquifer to the river. Springs can often be seen along the Spokane River bank in this location during the summer months. As flows in the river increase, the river stage rises above the groundwater table and water flows from the river into the aquifer. A comparison of Spokane River flows near Post Falls within groundwater levels within the Sullivan Road wells indicated a 1 to 2 day lag time between rises and falls in the river flows in relation to corresponding rises and falls groundwater levels.

The Upriver Dam site is complicated by the dam pool, which is maintained at an elevation of 1,910 feet amsl. All measured groundwater elevations adjacent to the pool were below 1,910 feet amsl indicating that water flows into the aquifer in the vicinity of the pool. However, on the downstream side of the pool, the flow is likely reversed, with groundwater flowing from the Aquifer to the Spokane River.

The Mission Avenue site is defined as a river losing site connected by saturated flow conditions. During the period between December 1998 and June 1999, the river stage was between 1.5 to 4 feet higher than the groundwater table elevation within the well on the north side of the river. Since data was not collected at this site in July and August 1999, it was not possible to assess if the river gains flow during these low flow summer months.

Based on observations made at the five study sites, the Spokane River was divided into the five reaches illustrated on Figure 30 (taken from Gearhart and Buchanan, 2000) in



Appendix D5. Darcy's equation was used for each reach using riverbed areas estimated from aerial photographs. A riverbed hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  feet/sec was used for riverbed areas covered at low flow. A hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  feet/sec was used to characterize riverbed areas located between the low and high water levels. A one order of magnitude difference was assumed to account for the occurrence of silt within the low flow riverbed and sands within the riverbed between the high and low flow levels. These values were assigned based on a compilation of riverbed hydraulic conductivity data from a number of previous studies. These values are presented on Table 5.14.

The estimated volumetric exchanges between the river and aquifer at five reaches are summarized below.

#### Summary of Gearhart and Buchanan (2000) Spokane River Losses and Gains

Spokane River Reach	Losing / Gaining Dec. 1998 – July 1999 (cfs)	Flow Conditions
Reach 1 – State Line to Harvard Road	– 307 to – 47	Unsaturated
Reach 2 – Harvard Road to Barker Road	- 137 to – 29	Unsaturated
Reach 3 – Barker Road to Sullivan Road	- 28 to + 126	Transitional
Reach 4 – Sullivan Road to Trent Avenue	-88 to + 50	Saturated
Reach 4 –Trent Avenue to Plantes Ferry Footbridge	-53 to + 30	Saturated

Based on the 1998 to 1999 data, the change in the Spokane River SVRP Aquifer interaction from a generally losing to a generally gaining stream occurs between Barker Road and Sullivan Road. This is supported by unpublished field and flow data collected by Spokane County. The only other study described above that has similar reaches to the Gearhart and Buchanan (2000) study is the CH2M Hill (1998) groundwater model. CH2M Hill (1998) places the transitional zone between Sullivan Road and the Kaiser Trentwood site located about one mile downstream (west) of Sullivan Road.

#### D4-1.9 United States Geological Survey (ongoing).

The USGS is currently working on a Spokane River – Aquifer hydraulic connection study as a component of their National Water-Quality Assessment Program (NAWQA). The purpose of the study is to further improve the understanding of the groundwater / surface water interactions along the losing reach of the Spokane River between Pleasant View Road in Idaho and Harvard Road in Washington. The study also aims to investigate the impacts of the river on the water quality of the aquifer.

To date, the USGS NAWQA study has involved:

- compilation of a well inventory database;
- installation of 18 new wells;

- monitoring at the 18 new wells and 7 pre-existing wells;
- assessment of pressure and temperature responses in the wells as a result of flow changes in the Spokane River; and,
- investigation of the water quality differences between groundwater within the aquifer and the surface water of the Spokane River.

Since the work is ongoing, further description of the study and the study results will not be included within the Level 1 Watershed Assessment. However, the study results may be used for the model development stage of the WRIA 57 Assessment.

**APPENDIX E**  
**MODEL SELECTION**

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**APPENDIX E-1**

**TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FROM GOLDR ASSOCIATES INC.,  
NOVEMBER 29, 2000**

## Technical Memorandum

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**To: Stan Miller, Spokane County**

**From:** Chris Pitre, Bob Anderson, Robin Kirschbaum, Bryony Hansen, Golder Associates

**Date:** November 29, 2000

**Re:** Surface Water Routing Model Selection

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One of the most important variables in watershed planning is the maintenance of adequate surface water flows. Therefore, it is recommended that the Spokane Planning Unit use a surface water routing model as a watershed planning tool to evaluate and understand the influences of various parameters on streamflows. This memorandum describes a variety of models to be considered for use by the Planning Unit.

There is a wide range of models available for consideration. Because it is envisioned that the model developed will be used in the future to support multiple water resource decisions, the choice of which model to use must be made with careful consideration. The consultant scope of work for Phase II watershed planning consists of two parts. The first part includes data compilation and preparation of a characterization report which is scheduled to be completed in February. The second part includes modeling and will start in March 2000. Model selection need only be made by March 2000. In the meantime, several presentations will be made to the Planning Unit to provide members of the Planning Unit the information to confidently select a model.

The concepts of a surface water routing model were introduced to the Planning Unit during the consultant selection process. The presentation on November 29, 2000 will introduce to the Planning Unit to a tangible list of considerations for model selection, including a specific set of models that have been identified for possible use. Golder will also attend the Planning Unit meeting on December 6, 2000 to participate in follow up discussions and to answer questions. Golder will present additional materials, as appropriate, in the January and February Planning Unit meetings.

Considerations presented in the November 29, 2000 meeting include:

- The variables that the Planning Unit may wish to address;
- Ease/cost of using various models (including use by third parties); and,
- Institutional acceptance of the models.

Each of these points are expanded upon below.

### **VARIABLES TO BE ADDRESSED**

A list of variables that may be analyzed with a surface water routing model and that are recognized to be important in the management of water resources in the Spokane Basins include, but are not limited to:

- Frequency and duration of low flows;
- Hydraulic continuity between surface water and groundwater;
- Timing and quantity of groundwater withdrawal effects on surface water flows;
- Effects of dam operation on streamflows; and,
- Effects of flows on water quality.

Model selection will be based in part upon the ability of the model to adequately address these variables. The data available (existing information) for input may restrict rigorous treatment of some of these variables. Therefore selection of a model to address all variables may not be necessary if reasonable analysis is constrained by the available data. Data constraints will be identified during the data compilation and characterization report, and the Planning Unit will be provided with this information to use in model selection. However, data may become available in the future to allow full analysis, and this should also be considered in model selection.

***Frequency and duration of low flows:*** A minimum instream flow has been established for the Spokane River. The frequency that the minimum instream flow has been met can be statistically characterized. The principal output of a surface water routing model is streamflow data and can be used in a predictive or comparative manner (e.g., what will the actual flow value be under a given set of conditions, or will the flow be higher or lower if a specific parameter is modified, respectively). Minimum instream flows for aquatic biota are typically evaluated on the ten-year recurrence interval of a seven-day low flow (7Q10). Therefore, the model resolution is recommended to be daily, and output data can be aggregated to provide seven-day flow data.

***Hydraulic continuity between surface water and groundwater:*** The Spokane Aquifer system is unique in the extreme degree of hydraulic continuity that exists between surface water and groundwater. Models can treat surface water-groundwater interactions through consideration of physical conditions that control the flow of water between the two (e.g., hydraulic gradients, the presence/absence of a “skin effect” on the bottom of the river, and other variables), or through empirical relations (e.g., fixed rates of exchange based on field data). Use of physical parameters creates a more flexible model, however high quality data is needed to realistically model a system. Review of available information during the data compilation will assess which approach will be more technically defensible.

Quantification of underflow through the Hillyard and Trinity Troughs between Water Resource Inventory Areas will be strongly influenced by the rate of exchange through hydraulic continuity between surface water and groundwater. Groundwater flows will be characterized through development of a water balance in the surface water routing model.

***Timing and quantity of groundwater withdrawal effects on surface water flows:*** Installation of exempt wells is the primary source of water for new growth in the Spokane Basins. New water rights for purveyors to provide increased demand for water in a more controlled manner is also being considered. The effects of groundwater withdrawals on surface water is a major question that Planning Unit members have posed. Response functions will be required to address these parameters, either as pre-developed modules that come with an existing software package, or a custom designed module.

***Effects of dam operation on streamflows:*** Incorporation of dam operations in surface water routing models is standard.

***Effects of flows on water quality:*** Only non-reactive water quality components are to be addressed. Analysis of water quality relationship with flow is a relatively simple analytical methodology

## **EASE/COST OF USING VARIOUS MODELS**

A large number of software packages were reviewed for presentation to the Planning Unit for consideration. A list of selected software packages are included in the attached table.

**Presentation/User Interface:** Output from various models have different degrees of user friendliness. Some interfaces are graphically-oriented and are manipulated in a more intuitive manner. Similarly, output from some models have a post-processor that presents the results in close to final format that is easily understood by an audience with a range of technical training. An example of a software package with a good graphical interface is GoldSim.

**Pre-developed Modules:** Many model software packages have pre-built response functions. These “canned” modules are generally well-accepted in the industry. However, most of them are hard-wired and cannot easily be modified to accommodate unusual conditions. The option may be available to compile a set of modules from various software packages to assemble a custom package.

**Complexity of Simulation:** Discretization of the model is to be completed as part of the data compilation and characterization report. The Planning Unit is to delineate sub-basins. Golder will review those delineations and may recommend modifications (changes, additions, deletions) for modeling purposes based on an examination of the data compilation. Model domain and points of model calibrations will be included in the model discretization.

If the model simulation is relatively complex, the selected model should have relatively well-developed modules that are well-integrated where calculations for many points (or sub-basins) can be conducted at the same time (e.g., SHE-Mike). If the number of calibration points are relatively few, a simpler model may be considered where certain calculations can be conducted outside of the model (e.g., in a spreadsheet) and provided as input to a more basic model.

**Integration of GIS Capabilities:** Significant GIS analysis is expected to be used in the preparation of a water balance model, particularly in the precipitation/runoff/recharge calculations. More advanced models have integrated GIS interface capabilities. For models without this interface, GIS analysis would be conducted outside of the model and provided as input to the model. An interface makes it easier for less technically-oriented personnel to operate the model (e.g., \_\_\_\_\_).

**Operating System/Compatible Software:** The model that will be developed may be used by a variety of agencies/individuals including the Initiating Agencies, the USGS, and state agencies. Most of the industry is PC-based. Models that are based in UNIX may not be as available for broad use (e.g., MSS). Some models that have GIS interface capabilities use ARC/INFO or ARC/View. ARC/INFO is a very expensive software package (e.g., , whereas ARC/View is widely used and available.

## **INSTITUTIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE MODELS.**

Models that have been developed by government agencies and well-established commercial software packages that have received extensive use are generally provided with broader acceptance. Application of models to simulations similar to the type that will be done in the Spokane Basins will also increase the acceptance of a model. Examples of known models that have broad acceptance are MMS, developed by the United States Geological Survey, and Stella, which has been on the market for many years.

There may also be institutional familiarity among staff of Planning Unit agencies with some of software packages. Input from Planning Unit members on this is solicited.



**Preliminary Ranking of Candidate Hydrologic/Water Quality Models  
for the Spokane Watershed Basin Study**

Model	Initial Rank	Source	Software Cost	Operating System	Ease of Use (user interface)	Pre-Built Usable Functions	Expected Beta Level (e.g., new?; lots of bugs to be expected?; low = good)	Method of Analysis (modular, nodal, finite element, other)	Flexibility in dealing with surface water/groundwater hydraulic continuity	Time resolution of simulations (days to years)	Output Format (easily incorporated into GIS, Excel, other)	Input data format (gridded, polygonal data, other)	Storage (dams, groundwater)	Habitat Simulation, Water Quality
GoldSim with pre-built and custom modules	1	Golder	At present, must charge 5.0 multiplier for modeler effort	Windows	Highly visual, C or C++ program knowledge a plus	Yes (from other Golder offices)	Medium	Modular	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible	EXCEL - very easy; GIS - possible	Pre-processed GIS data, tabular	Simple reservoirs pre-built; Can create/borrow modules	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate
PowerSim with pre-built and custom modules	2	Commercial	\$3,000/license	Windows	Highly visual	Mathematical, statistical, business, ...	Medium	Modular	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible	EXCEL - very easy; GIS - possible	Pre-processed GIS data, tabular	Can create/borrow modules	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate
Stella with pre-built and custom modules	2	Commercial	Golder Seattle owns license	Windows	Highly visual	Mathematical, statistical, business, ...	Medium	Modular	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible	EXCEL - very easy; GIS - possible	Pre-processed GIS data, tabular	Can create/borrow modules	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate
MMS	3	USGS	Shareware	Unix or Linux	Visual, UNIX/LINUX operating system knowledge needed	PRMS modules pre-built	Low	Modular	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible	Object User Interface allows for viewing inputs and outputs	GIS, tabular	Can create/borrow modules	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate
HSPF	4	USGS/EPA	Shareware	DOS		Fully pre-built. Can add modules.	Low			1 minute to 1 day, or any time-step that divides equally into 1 day	Tabular, or graphical if using post-processing software	GIS, tabular	Pre-built	Pre-built
XPSWMM	5	Commercial	Golder Seattle owns license	Windows	Highly visual, GIS-compatible	Fully pre-built	Low			Flexible	Yes	GIS, tabular	Pre-built	Pre-built
ModSim	6	Commercial	Shareware	Windows/Unix			Low			Monthly, weekly, daily			Pre-built	
RiverWare	6	USGS/BOR	Shareware	Unix	Highly graphical	Fully pre-built. Can add modules.	Low		Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible			Pre-built	Pre-built for Dissolved solids, Dissolved Oxygen, temperature

Notes: 1. Gray areas indicate that the model will likely not be considered further. As this product is preliminary at this time, the rankings and models to be considered further may change in later versions.

**APPENDIX E-2**

**MEMORANDUM FROM GOLDER ASSOCIATES, INC., MAY 29, 2001**

## MEMORANDUM

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TO: Stan Miller, Spokane County

May 29, 2001

FR: Chris Pitre, Sara Marxen

cc: Bryony Hansen

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RE: WATERSHED MODEL - SELECTION CRITERIA

013-1372.1300

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The Planning Unit wishes to select, at the June 20, 2001 meeting of the full Planning Unit, a software package to quantitatively model hydrologic processes in Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 55 and 57 (Little and Middle Spokane Basins). This memorandum provides information for use by the Planning Unit to assist in selecting the software.

Previous model selection discussions occurred during meetings on November 29, 2000 and March 23, 2001. The November presentation reviewed general considerations of different types of models (e.g., surface water routing models, integrated software models, groundwater models, water balance models) and provided overviews of selected models for illustration purposes. The March presentation reviewed historical modeling efforts in the WRIAs and identified criteria for the modeling software as well as objectives for the modeling effort. Several main goals were identified by the planning group for the model and are outlined here.

- The model will be used in water resource allocation and management decisions.
- The model will be used to evaluate and predict surface water/ groundwater hydraulic continuity.
- The modeling software (and therefore the model) should be considered technically defensible.
- The model should provide presentation capabilities or presentation level output.
- The model should be useable by technically diverse group, from consultants and Spokane County employees to the general public.
- Model should be flexible for future changes (e.g. grid resolution changes due to additional withdrawals) and able to provide scenario comparison.

At the March meeting, the Planning Unit requested additional information related to model selection in general, and specifically related to the MIKE software, including:

- 1) Provide references of MIKE users to Spokane County.
- 2) Provide demo software of MIKE SHE to Spokane County.
- 3) What are the technical limitations of MIKE?
- 4) How does MIKE provide a better SW/GW link than ModFlow?
- 5) Identify other software packages competitive to MIKE in capabilities.

References of MIKE users and a demonstration model software package were promptly provided to Spokane County. Additional information is provided here including software license costs and comparison of technical capabilities of various software packages. Total cost estimates including level of effort associated with two or three models (as selected by Spokane County) will be provided with the characterization report (Level 1 Assessment) in the following month.

In summary, Golder considers that the MIKE software best meets the criteria listed above as established by the Planning Unit. The MIKE software is an integrated software package (simultaneously simulates GW and SW) with built-in presentation capabilities and a good degree of flexibility. It can meet these needs in a single package which places accountability for the integrity with one vendor. It is also commercially marketed and is well-established. Therefore it is a proven code that promises a high level of technical competence and support with a low likelihood of defects.

### 1) What are the technical limitations of MIKE?

MIKE SHE describes flow in the saturated, unsaturated, overland and channel zones through the use of several partial differential equations. Several assumptions associated with the use of these equations equate to a technical limitation, these are listed below.

- a) Flow in the unsaturated zone is solved as one-dimensional and vertical system. It is expected that there are locations where this assumption will not hold.

*This is a small scale process which is not relevant to the basin scale modeled in this project.*

- b) Hysteresis and freezing and thawing of soils are not coded in the unsaturated transport zone.

*Hysteresis is also a small scale process which is not relevant to the basin scale modeled in this project. Freezing and thawing can be accounted for by seasonal variation of the run-off coefficient.*

- c) Properties are considered uniform in a single grid cell in the saturated zone. In reality, porous media properties likely vary by orders of magnitude within each grid cell.

*This is true for all models evaluated for this project.*

- d) Overland flow is approximated by the kinematic wave approximation. This application to the full Saint Venant flow equations does not permit detailed simulation of backwater effects.

*This will not largely affect the model due to the large grid size that it is anticipated will be used.*

### 2) How does MIKE provide a better SW/GW link than ModFlow?

The main difference between the Mike11/SHE SW/GW link and the ModFlow SW/GW link is that MIKE is fully dynamic. ModFlow only allows for simple hydraulic routing, this does not include any backwater effects and/or hydraulic structures. In short, to model a somewhat complex or dynamic interaction between surface water and ground water requires a fully dynamic model. Although MODFLOW provides a three-dimensional, variably saturated approach for subsurface flow modeling, when coupling this rigorously with surface flows the model would likely be incapable of solving system complexities over the site due to numerical solver limitations over the spatial and temporal scales.

### 3) Identify other software competitive to MIKE in capabilities.

### 4) Update the model / software options matrix with purchase and licensing costs.

The Model/Software Options Matrix shown in Table 1 describes the models, software cost, and the functionality they provide. The categories are as follows:

Operating System – What operating system(s) does the software run on (Windows, UNIX, MAC)? It is highly desirable to have software that runs on mainstream computer operating systems.

Ability to Customize – Can a modeler model a process with a personal or alternate function rather than the supplied function. This category is important because every natural system is different and often non-standard processes need to be modeled to accurately predict a system.

Pre-Built Usable Functions – Are hydrologic functions already built into the software. Some software merely provides a structure for networked processes and the modeler has to know and develop all the hydrologic equations and their interactions. Other packages provide the equations and a modeler need only know the proper parameters (obviously the modeler should still understand the underlying processes).

Anticipated Beta Level – Describes the expected number of bugs that a user might expect to encounter, highly related to the version level of the software (e.g. low = good = low level of software problems encountered).

SW/GW Interaction – SW and GW processes can be modeled as independent processes or they can be integrated. Independent models can often be coupled, with additional programming, so that, for example, output from one model is utilized in another model process. This is not an ideal situation in for the Spokane project area due to the high degree of SW/GW interaction and the time involved in coupling multiple models.

Time resolution of simulations – The time step that can be used during simulation. Could be minutes to years.

Input data format – How can data be input to the model, does it have to be entered directly in a graphical interface, can it be imported from EXCEL, from GIS or from a text file?

Output Format – Describes how model output is stored. For example can output only be displayed and analyzed by a proprietary post processor, can it be directly or indirectly exported to EXCEL, to ACCESS, to GIS (indirect meaning exported to a text file which is easily imported to EXCEL)?

Storage – Is functionality available to model reservoirs or other impoundment and control structures?

Habitat and Water Quality Simulation – Is functionality available to model water quality (BOD, DO, contaminant transport) and habitat? Both of these parameters are vary directly with flow processes and so the ability to integrate this into the model is useful.

**5) Provide an estimate of relative level of effort to produce, maintain and update an operating model (i.e. high / medium / low).**

This information will be provided in the characterization report.

Table 1 – Model/Software Options Matrix

Model	Description	Software Cost	Operating System	Ability to Customize	Pre-Built Usable Functions	Anticipated Beta Level	Ability to Model SW/GW interaction	Time Resolution	Input Format	Output Format	Storage	Habitat/Water Quality
<b>MIKE</b> , Danish Hydrologic Institute	Simulation of interrelationships among hydrologic processes in relations to watershed modifications	\$15,000/license; \$11,000 w/ public agency discount	Windows	Limited	Yes, can add additional functions by purchasing additional packages	Low	Integrated SW/GW: 3-D GW flow, 1-D Unsaturated GW flow with time-varying water table.	Minutes-Months	GIS, text file	Text file Indirect EXCEL input. Indirect GIS export Integrated output of graphs, maps and animations	Many control structures available for model and "no option" used to simulate ponds and their interactions with GW and unsat. Zone.	Water Quality available in separate module. No habitat.
<b>WMS/SMS/GMS, EMS/BVU</b>	GMS SMS & WMS provide graphical user interfaces for industry-standard numerical models in groundwater, surface-water, and watershed modeling applications.	\$16,000 for total software package; \$225/license. Can buy modules separately ranging from \$500-\$1000 each	Window Unix	Limited	Yes, can add additional functions by purchasing additional packages	Low	Do not currently permit direct coupling of surface and groundwater flow modules	Minutes to months	Text file	Text file Indirect excel input Integrated output of graphs, maps		Possibly through HSPF
<b>HSPF, USGS/EPA</b>	Effects of land-use change, reservoir operations on flow and water quality (joint deterministic/stochastic)	Free. (Pre- and post-processors are commercially available at a price)	Dos	Limited	Yes, can add additional functions through additional packages.	Medium, little documentation	Integrated modeling of infiltration and baseflow does not support 3-d gw flow, uses reservoir accounting model for unsaturated flow	1 minute to 1 day, or any time-step that divides equally into 1 day	Text file	Tabular, or graphical (requires special HSPF post-processor)	Pre-built	Pre-built
<b>SIAM, USGS</b>	Integrated set of models. Addresses significant interrelationships among selected physical, chemical and biological variables, and stream flow in a river. Utilizes elements of ModSim, HEC-S2 and PhabSim	Free	Windows	Limited	Yes, can add additional functions through additional packages	Medium, little documentation	Does not have specific gw component	Days to months	Output summarized in plots. Text file		Simple reservoirs pre-built	Yes (FEM based)
<b>GoldSim, Golden Assoc. Inc.</b> With pre-built and custom modules	Program for carrying out dynamic, probabilistic simulations to support management and decision-making in engineering, science and business.	Free	Windows	Yes	Some pre-built functions, can utilize modules from other Golden offices)	Medium	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible	Pre-processed GIS data, tabular	Direct export to Excel, GIS – possible	Simple reservoirs pre-built, Can create/borrow modules	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate
<b>PowerSim, PowerSim Corp.</b> With pre-built and custom modules	Decision Support Software	\$3,000 single user license	Windows	Yes	Has pre-built Mathematical, statistical and business functions.	Medium	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible	Pre-processed GIS data, tabular	Direct export to EXCEL GIS – possible	Can create/borrow modules	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate
<b>Stella, High Performance Systems, Inc.</b> With pre-built and custom modules	Decision support software	\$1100 for license Golden Seattle owns license.	Windows	Yes	Has pre-built mathematical, statistical and business functions	Medium	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible	Pre-processed GIS data, tabular	Direct export to excel GIS – possible	Can create/borrow modules	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate
<b>ModSim, Colorado State University</b>	Generalized river basin network flow model and decision support system, incorporates the physical, hydrological, and institutional aspects of river basin management.	Shareware	Windows Unix	Limited	Yes	Low	Can link to stream-aquifer models with some effort.	Minutes to months		Text file Indirect excel input Graphical output Customized reports	Simple reservoirs pre-built	Can be linked to water quality simulation models such as SIAM.
<b>Riverware, USGS/BOR</b>	General river basin modeling tool that allows water resources engineers to both simulate and optimize the management of multicourse reservoir systems for daily operations.	Shareware	Unix	Limited	Yes, can add additional functions through additional packages	Low	Can create/borrow modules as appropriate	Flexible			Pre-built	Pre-built for Dissolved Oxygen, temperature

Additional information was obtained from a report completed for the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS), February 19, 2001 by Kaiser-Hill Company, L.L.C. titled "Model Code and Scenario Selection Report." The objective of the RFETS project is very similar to the objective of the Watershed Inventory Assessment being completed in Spokane: to evaluate how the site-wide hydrology is affected by anthropogenic, natural and water management changes. The RFETS project will also benefit from an integrated, distributed parameter, and deterministic model.

There were several software packages evaluated in the RFETS effort that were not evaluated in the Spokane project and vice versa but the analysis is still valuable. The RFETS report contained a matrix which provided a simple method for determining the "best" software for the their project. Specific code selection criteria and weightings (relative importance of each of those criteria) were identified based on the general considerations and the available model code types. Table 2 describes the 14 specific code selection criteria and weightings. Table 3 displays the final, tabulated results for nine software packages evaluated against the criteria in Table 2.

**Table 2 – RFETS Criteria and Weighting**

No.	Criterion	Weighting
1	Level of sophistication (physical & mathematical)	10
2	Spatial/temporal grid resolution capabilities	5
3	Spatial/temporal parameter/variable input/output capabilities	5
4	GIS capabilities, pre/post-processing	5
5	Boundary conditions (types, flexibility)	5
6	Documentation (current, complete, accurate, understandable)	4
7	Optional simplified process equations	3
8	Documented use	3
9	Ease of use, familiarity	3
10	Technical support (and access to code developers)	3
11	Animation/presentation capabilities, particle tracking	2
12	Internal consistency checks	2
13	Additional feature support (transport, erosion)	2
14	Hardware optimization	1
	Sum of weighting values (maximum possible)	53

**Table 3 – RFETS Model Evaluation Matrix**

Acronym	Authors Full name	Rank	% of max
MIKE SHE	British Institute of Hydrology, Danish Hydraulic Institute, and SOGREAH (France) MIKE SHE	49	92%
SWMM	US EPA Storm Water Management Model	36	68%
TOPOGDynamic	CSIRO, Australia TOPOG-Dynamic	35	66%
SWAT	USDA Soil and Water Assessment Tool	33	62%
PRMS USGS	Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System ( <i>New code is MMS</i> )	29	55%
HSPF	US EPA Hydrologic Simulation Program	27	51%
SWRRB	USDA Simulator for Water Resources in Rural Basins	24	45%
DHSVM	DOE – Pacific Northwest Lab Distributed Hydrology-Vegetation Model	23	43%
MODBRANCH	USGS MODBRANCH	20	38%

**APPENDIX E-3**

**MEMORANDUM FROM SPOKANE COUNTY, JUNE 6, 2001**



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# M E M O R A N D U M

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**DATE:** June 6, 2001  
**TO:** Watershed Planning Unit  
**FROM:** Stan Miller  
**RE:** Summary of projects using the "MIKE" suite of models  
**CC:**

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The list below is a brief synopsis of several projects that have used MIKE products proposed for use in the Spokane Watershed Planning program. Most of these projects are described in a packet of information provided by the Danish Hydrologic Institute. Additional information for each of the DHI projects is available in the form of one page summaries. The DHI also provided several "papers" that provide additional information on some of the projects.

I will bring several sets of the complete information to the June 20 meeting for those who wish to review the total package. Let me know if you want one so I will have enough for all.

***Demonstration Application : Hydrodynamic and Sediment Model of the Coeur d'Alene River Corridor, Carter Borden and Peter Goodwin, University of Idaho,***

MIKE 11 is being used to develop a one dimensional flow model for the Coeur d'Alene River. Currently the model is at the "demonstration" level. There are many data gaps that need to be filled for the model to be useful for its primary intended purpose – provide stage and discharge relationships to use for more detailed modeling for any reach of the river. MIKE was chosen for this work because it has been used in several other projects in Idaho.

***Genetic Programming and its Application in Real-Time Runoff Forecasting, Khu, Soon Thaim, Shie-Yui Liong, Vladan Babovic, Henrik Madsen and Nitin Muttill, Journal of the American Water Resources Association, April 2001***

MIKE 11 was used to model storm water runoff in a basin in France. The Genetic Programming described in the paper was developed to provide input to MIKE.

***Isolated Wetlands Using MIKE SHE, 1995-98, South Florida Water Management District.***

MIKE SHE was used to model wetland – groundwater interaction in several small wetland systems to evaluate drawdown criteria, establish cause and effect relationships between various permitted activities and to develop recommendation for future actions based on sound hydrologic criteria.

***Integrated Surface and Groundwater Model for the Hemet – San Jacinto Valley, 1996-97, Eastern Municipal Water District.***

MIKE SHE was used to produce an integrated model of the surface and groundwater in the Hemet and San Jacinto Valley for the Hemet and San Jacinto Groundwater Association. The model is used to estimate the return to the ground water system from various sources including irrigation as well as the effect of withdrawals on the system.

***Small-Scale Integrated Surface Water and Ground Water Model Development, 1997-98, South Florida Water Management District.***

MIKE SHE and MIKE 11 were coupled to produce an integrated model to assess the impacts of various management scenarios for the Kissimee River on the attempt to restore the Everglades wetland ecosystem.

***Caloosahatchee Basin Surface Water / Groundwater Model, 1998-99, Torsten V. Jacobsen, Clyde Dabbs and Jesper T. Kjelds.***

MIKE SHE and MIKE 11 were used to produce an integrated model of the surface and groundwater in the Caloosahatchee Basin in South Florida.

***Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration Hydrodynamic / Transport Dispersion Modeling, 2000, US Army Corps of Engineers and California State Coastal Survey.***

This project used the MIKE 11 (1 dimensional) and MIKE 21 (2 dimensional) models to model the Sonoma River on the Central California Coast. The mixing of fresh and salt water in a tidal marsh was modeled to assess the possibility of restoring a marsh in an area that had been diked for hay production.

***Napa River Flood Plan and Marsh Restoration, 1995, US Army Corps of Engineers and California State Coastal Survey.***

This project used the MIKE 11 to model the Napa River for flood plain analysis. MIKE GIS was used for flood mapping. This information was also used to evaluate a program to restore the river's former flood planes and marshes.

***Mathematical Modeling of Irrigation Canals in the Salt River Project, Salt River Project***

MIKE 11 was used to model nitrate distribution in the canal system. Input of high nitrate ground water into the canal system will be managed to protect public water supplies.

***Cape Fear River Basin Modeling, 1998-99, NC Dept of Environment and Natural Resources***

MIKE BASIN was used to develop a general water quantity / quantity of the Cape Fear River. The model will be used to evaluate current and future water uses in the Basin. Model was used in a project open to stakeholder participation and public review.