File No.: G4-33081
WR Doc ID: 5525014

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

State of Washington
REPORT OF EXAMINATION
FOR WATER RIGHT APPLICATION

PRIORITY DATE
November 16, 2012

WATER RIGHT NUMBER
G4-33081

MAILING ADDRESS
Yakama Nation
PO Box 151
Toppenish, WA 98948

Quantity Authorized for Withdrawal or Diversion

DIVERSION RATE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR)
7,150	GPM	5,700

Purpose

PURPOSE	WITHDRAWAL OR DIVERSION RATE ADDITIVE	WITHDRAWAL OR DIVERSION RATE NON-ADDITIVE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR) ADDITIVE	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR) NON-ADDITIVE	PERIOD OF USE (mm/dd)
Fish Propagation	7,150		GPM	5,700		Continuous

Source Location

COUNTY	WATERBODY	TRIBUTARY TO	WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA
Okanogan	Groundwater	Methow River	48-Methow

SOURCE FACILITY/DEVICE	PARCEL	TWN	RNG	SEC	QQ Q	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Infiltration Gallery	3322060022	33 N	22 E	06	SWSE	48°23'5.00"N	120° 7'55.00"W

Datum: WGS84

Place of Use (See Map: Attachment 1)

PARCELS

3322060006, 3322060017, 3322060021, 3322060023, 332207183, 3322070184, 8812900010, 8837000010, 8837000020, 3322080052, 8837000030

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED PLACE OF USE

The natural side channel of the Methow River, located in the SW¼SE¼ and the SE¼SW¼ of Section 6, and the NW¼ , the NE¼ , and the SE¼ of Section 7, Township 33 North, Range 22 East, Willamette Meridian.

Proposed Works

FILE COPY

The proposed 1890s Side Channel Enhancement Project will include a point of withdrawal, conveyance pipe, and modified sections of a native side channel of the Methow River. The point of withdrawal will consist of an infiltration gallery constructed of 725 linear feet of 16-inch diameter slotted PVC pipe buried in the mainstem Methow River channel. The infiltration gallery will collect shallow groundwater in direct hydraulic continuity with the Methow River at a maximum rate of 15.9 cubic feet per second (cfs) or approximately 7,150 gallons per minute (gpm) during high-flow, and 4 cfs or about 1,800 gpm during low-flow conditions. A 30-inch-diamter high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe will convey water approximately 2,100 feet from the point of withdrawal, across Highway 20, to the discharge point in the side channel. Groundwater will discharge to a 4,500-foot long section of the side channel, modified to improve pool and riffle habitat with large wood structures. Water will return to the mainstem Methow River at the downstream end of the side channel, creating an approximate 6,400-foot long bypass reach.

The native side channel will continue to be subjected to periodic natural flooding during high-flow conditions in the Methow River.

Development Schedule

BEGIN PROJECT	COMPLETE PROJECT	PUT WATER TO FULL USE
June 30, 2016	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2025

Measurement of Water Use

How often must water use be measured?	Monthly
How often must water use data be reported to Ecology?	Annually (Jan 31)
What volume should be reported?	Total Annual Volume
What rate should be reported?	Annual Peak Rate of Withdrawal (cfs)

Provisions

Measurements, Monitoring, Metering and Reporting
An approved measuring device shall be installed and maintained for each of the sources identified by this water right in accordance with the rule "Requirements for Measuring and Reporting Water Use", WAC 173-173, which describes the requirements for data accuracy, device installation and operation, and information reporting. It also allows a water user to petition the Department of Ecology (Ecology) for modifications to some of the requirements.

Recorded water use data shall be submitted via the Internet. To set up an Internet reporting account, contact the Central Regional Office. If you do not have Internet access, you can still submit hard copies by contacting the Central Regional Office for forms to submit your water use data.

Easement and Right-of-Way
The water source and/or water transmission facilities are not wholly located upon land owned by the applicant. Issuance of a water right authorization by this department does not convey a right of access to, or other right to use, land which the applicant does not legally possess. Obtaining such a right is a private matter between applicant and owner of that land.

The Methow River is subject to base flows established under WAC 173-548-020 requiring the following minimum instream flows. This water right will divert water from the main channel to the native side channel, both within the Middle Methow River. This is a nonconsumptive appropriation and will be

monitored to ensure there is no change of base flows as measured at the Middle Methow River monitoring gage:

Month	Day	MiddleMethow (12.4495.00)
Jan.	1	260
	15	260
Feb.	1	260
	15	260
Mar.	1	260
	15	260
Apr.	1	430
	15	650
May	1	1,000
	15	1,500
Jun.	1	1,500
	15	1,500

Month	Day	Middle Methow (12.4495.00)
Jul.	1	1,500
	15	500
Aug.	1	325
	15	220
Sep.	1	220
	15	220
Oct.	1	260
	15	320
Nov.	1	320
	15	320
Dec.	1	290
	15	260

Water Use Efficiency
Use of water under this authorization shall be contingent upon the water right holder's maintenance of efficient water delivery systems and use of up-to-date water conservation practices consistent with established regulation requirements and facility capabilities.

Proof of Appropriation
The water right holder shall file the notice of Proof of Appropriation of water (under which the certificate of water right is issued) when the permanent distribution system has been constructed and the quantity of water required by the project has been put to full beneficial use. The certificate will reflect the extent of the project perfected within the limitations of the permit. Elements of a proof inspection may include, as appropriate, the source(s), system instantaneous capacity, beneficial use(s), annual quantity, place of use, and satisfaction of provisions.

Schedule and Inspections
Department of Ecology personnel, upon presentation of proper credentials, shall have access at reasonable times, to the project location, and to inspect at reasonable times, records of water use, wells, diversions, measuring devices, and associated distribution systems for compliance with water law.

Findings of Facts
Upon reviewing the investigator's report, I find all facts, relevant and material to the subject application, have been thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, I concur with the investigator that water is available from the source in question, that there will be no impairment of existing rights, that the purpose(s) of use are beneficial, and that there will be no detriment to the public interest.

Therefore, I ORDER approval of Application No. G4-33081, subject to existing rights and the provisions specified above.

Your Right To Appeal

You have a right to appeal this Order to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order. The appeal process is governed by chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 371-08 WAC. "Date of receipt" is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2).

To appeal you must do the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of the Order.

- File your appeal and a copy of this Order with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours.
- Serve a copy of your appeal and this Order on Ecology in paper form - by mail or in person. (See addresses below.) E-mail is not accepted.

You must also comply with other applicable requirements in chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 371-08 WAC.

Street Addresses	Mailing Addresses
Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk 300 Desmond Drive SE Lacey, WA 98503	**Department of Ecology** Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia, WA 98504-7608
Pollution Control Hearings Board 111 Israel RD SW STE 301 Tumwater, WA 98501	**Pollution Control Hearings Board** PO Box 40903 Olympia, WA 98504-0903

For additional information visit the Environmental Hearings Office Website: http://www.eho.wa.gov
To find laws and agency rules visit the Washington State Legislature Website: http://www.leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser

Signed at Yakima, Washington, this 14th day of July 2014

Robert F. Barwin, Acting Section Manager
Water Resources Program/CRO

If you need this document in a format for the visually impaired, call the Water Resources Program at 509-575-2490. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.

INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT

BACKGROUND

On November 16, 2012, the Yakama Nation filed application No. G4-33081 with the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to appropriate public groundwater to supply a proposed fish enhancement project in a side channel of the Methow River. This project is referred to in this report as the 1890s Side Channel Enhancement Project. The applicant proposed to withdraw 3,141 gallons per minute (gpm) and a cumulative annual withdrawal volume (Qa) of 5,217 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr). Following early design modifications, the application was amended to include a maximum withdrawal of 15.9 cubic feet per second (cfs) or approximately 7,150 gpm during high-flow and 4 cfs or about 1,800 gpm during low-flow periods, with no specified Qa. The purpose of use is for fish propagation (non-consumptive), year round.

The proposed 1890s Side Channel Enhancement Project is located in a natural high-flow side channel of the Methow River, in the Methow River Basin Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA 48), approximately one mile north of Twisp. Compared to the mainstem Methow River, groundwater supported side channels are generally cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter. This is beneficial to juvenile fish, allowing them to find refuge from stressful warm temperatures in the summer, and grow more quickly in warmer groundwater supported reaches in the winter.

The project will reestablish a better connected alcove/backwater habitat unit within the existing side channel alignment that currently conveys high water surface flows of the Methow River. Water withdrawn will be conveyed into the side channel to supplement current flow and create perennial habitat for rearing juvenile Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed anadromous fish.

Table 1
Summary of Application No. G4-33081

Attributes	*Proposed*
Applicant	Yakama Nation
Application Received	November 16, 2012
Instantaneous Quantity	7,150 gallons per minute
Source	Groundwater in continuity with the Methow River
Point of Withdrawal	SW¼, SE¼, Section 6, T. 33 N., R. 22 E.W.M.
Purpose of Use	Fish Propagation
Period of Use	Year Round
Place of Use	Side channel of the Methow River within the SW¼SE¼ and the SE¼SW¼ of Section 6, and the NW¼, NE¼, and the SE¼ of Section 7, T. 33 N., R. 22 E.W.M.

Legal Requirements for Application Processing
The following requirements must be met prior to processing a water right application:

- **Public Notice**
  Notice of the proposed appropriation was published in the *Omak Chronicle* of Omak, Washington on October 16 and 23, 2014. No protests were received by Ecology.

- **State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)**
  A SEPA review of the proposed diversion was completed by Okanogan County and concluded with a Determination of Nonsignificance issued on January 17, 2014. No comments were received.

- **Water Resources Statutes and Case Law**
  Chapter 90.03 and 90.44 RCW authorize the appropriation of public water for beneficial use and describes the process for obtaining a water right. Laws governing the water right permitting process are contained in RCW 90.03.250 through 90.03.340. Based on the provisions of RCW 43.21A.690 and RCW 90.03.265, this application has been processed by Aspect Consulting, LLC (Aspect Consulting) under Ecology Cost-Reimbursement Agreement No. ASP017 (master contract No. C1000185).

Priority Processing
The Yakama Nation requested that Application No. G4-33081 be processed under WAC 173-152-050(2)(c), commonly known as the Hillis Rule. This rule allows Ecology to prioritize the processing of new water right applications that are both nonconsumptive, and include qualifying measures that substantially enhance or protect environmental quality in a watershed.

Guidance regarding classification of water uses as nonconsumptive for concurrent use of groundwater and surface water is given by Ecology's Water Resources Program, Policy POL 1020 (Ecology 1991). The policy defines water use as nonconsumptive when "water captured is returned in close proximity to the source immediately after use" and direct hydraulic continuity between the source and point of discharge is unequivocal. An example of non-consumptive use classification includes when water is not diverted away from the natural confines of the river channel, termed run-of-the-river projects. Likewise, WAC 173-152-020 defines nonconsumptive use when "...there is no diminishment in the overall amount or quality of water in the water source".

The subject side channel is considered part of the active Methow River channel, historically supporting natural flow for much of the year. In addition, hyporheic groundwater – by definition – is considered to be in direct continuity with surface water, and is therefore considered the same source of water.

Ecology recognizes that certain projects may have a small component of water consumption – such as through an increase in bank storage or evaporation rate. However, as a matter of policy, Ecology classifies these types of projects as nonconsumptive (Ecology 1991).

The second criterion for priority processing is that the new use will provide for significant environmental benefit. Application No. G4-33081 will directly support multi-agency fisheries enhancement objectives by diverting water into the enhanced 1890s side channel to create perennial surface water side channel habitat for rearing ESA-listed juvenile salmonids. Based on this information, Ecology has concluded that the subject applications also meet the environmental enhancement/protection criterion for priority processing under WAC 173-152-050(2)(c).

INVESTIGATION

In consideration of this application, Aspect Consulting reviewed available documents pertaining to the application's site conditions, project design documents, projected water usage and demand, and the potential effect on existing water right holders and instream flows. This included the information submitted by the applicant and pertinent Ecology records. Most notably, it included review of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist submitted by the Yakama Nation and associated study and design documents including the 1890s Side Channel Habitat Enhancement Project Draft Design Report (Interfluve 2013).

A site visit was performed on August 8, 2013. Tyson Carlson and Bill Sullivan of Aspect Consulting met with Hans Smith of the Yakama Nation. The site visit included inspection of the proposed point of withdrawal and place of use, and an interview with the applicant.

Project Description

The Methow River 1890s Side Channel Enhancement Project has been under development by the Yakama Nation since 2010 via the Middle Methow Habitat Project – a joint effort by the Yakama Nation, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the Methow Salmon Recovery Foundation. The goal of the project is to implement prioritized habitat restoration actions in the Middle Methow Reach of the Methow River to assist in the recovery of ESA-listed anadromous fish including Upper Columbia spring Chinook salmon and steelhead. Following guidance of the Upper Columbia Spring Chinook and Steelhead Recovery Plan (UCSRB 2007), the Middle Methow Habitat Project is implementing recommendations from the updated Salmon Recovery Plan Biological Strategy (RTT 2013) and the Reclamation's Middle Methow Reach Assessment (USBR 2010) to restore critical salmon habitat and alleviate priority concerns impairing salmon recovery in the Methow River.

Consistent with the recommendations of the Biological Strategy and the Reach Assessment, the 1890s Side Channel Enhancement Project seeks to increase juvenile survival and rearing by restoring the availability of high quality rearing habitat in the existing high-flow river channel.

Construction is anticipated to begin in June 2014 and end in late September 2014. Native plant restoration will begin in October 2014 and end in November 2014. The infiltration gallery will be commissioned in November 2014. A four year adaptive management period is then planned for the period November 2014 through December 2018.

Site Description

The 1890s side channel is located on the western margin of the Methow River valley north of Twisp. The side channel is mostly found on the west side of State Route 20 while the mainstem Methow River is located to the east. High-flow river access to the side channel occurs through an upstream highway bridge at an approximant 5-year (and greater) recurrence interval. Water flows down the 6,000-foot long side channel, then discharges back to the mainstem Methow River under a second highway bridge.

100-year old historical surveys indicate that the 1890s side channel was active and frequently flowing. However, changes to the river since then have caused the side channel to be perched above the river and relatively dry except during flood events. Since 1945, the river bend near the inlet has translated downstream and the river was later straightened by the Sugar Dike. It appears these changes caused general lowering of riverbed and water surface near the side channel inlet making it relatively inactive. These conditions near the side-channel inlet make it unlikely that a natural surface water connection to the mainstem Methow River could effectively be maintained long-term (Interfluve 2013). Therefore, the

applicant proposes to withdraw hyporheic groundwater adjacent to the mainstem Methow River, convey it across State Route 20 via a buried pipe, then discharge the water as surface flow into the natural side channel.

The point of withdrawal will consist of an infiltration gallery constructed of 725 linear feet of 16-inch diameter slotted PVC pipe buried in alluvium adjacent to the Methow River. The infiltration gallery will collect shallow groundwater in direct hydraulic continuity with the Methow River at a rate of 4 cfs (1,800 gpm) to 15.9 cfs (7,150 gpm) under gravity flow. Flow rate will vary with river stage, and based on the hydrograph analysis completed by the Yakama Nation, will result in a cumulative nonconsumptive withdrawal of about 5,700 ac-ft/yr. The analysis assumed the design flow rate of 15.9 cfs when river stage is at or above 12.6 feet of the 24-year mean daily stage, then scaling proportionality to a minimum flow of about 4 cfs at 10 feet.

A 30-inch-diamter HDPE pipe will convey water approximately 2,100 feet from the point of withdrawal, across Highway 20, to native side channel. The pipe will discharge groundwater to the 4500-foot long modified length of the side channel, containing elements to increase habitat complexity and improve pool and riffle habitat with large wood structures. Water will return to the mainstem Methow River at the downstream end of the side channel, bypassing an approximate 6,400-foot long reach of the Methow River. At no time will water be conveyed outside the natural confines of the active Methow River channel.

Shallow groundwater conditions in the flood plain alluvium were characterized to support project feasibility study and design. Initial studies established seasonal groundwater elevations, fluctuation with river stage, gaining and losing sections of the river and side channel, and estimates of groundwater withdrawal rates from the hyporheic zone near the proposed point of withdrawal. Based on these results, it was concluded that that groundwater is abundant at a suitable level to be a viable way to provide supplementary flow to the enhanced channel (Interfluve 2013).

Agency Consultation Process

Ecology has sought consultation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) who controls all unappropriated waters of the Columbia River above Priest Rapids Dam – including all tributaries and groundwater that are in continuity. Reclamation subsequently granted a release of water for the subject application via email received on April 23, 2014.

In addition, Yakama Nation solicited support from basin stakeholders, including those participating in the Middle Methow Habitat Project. Letters of support for the project were received from Reclamation, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). All agencies expressed strong support for the project.

Four Statutory Tests

This Report of Examination (ROE) evaluates the application based on the information presented above and in design and SEPA referenced documents. To approve the application, Ecology must issue written findings of fact and determine that each of the following four requirements of RCW 90.03.290 has been satisfied:

1. The proposed appropriation would be put to a beneficial use;
2. Water is available for appropriation;
3. The proposed appropriation would not impair existing water rights; and
4. The proposed appropriation would not be detrimental to the public welfare.

Beneficial Use

In accordance with RCW 90.54.020(1), the proposed nonconsumptive appropriation for fish maintenance and enhancement is a beneficial use of water. As detailed on the Application for Permit, the point of withdrawal will be supported by the necessary infrastructure to deliver the full appropriation of water to the side channel and allow for its natural return to the mainsteam channel downstream. The rate at which the water will be diverted was determined through detailed site-specific study and design, and will sustain perennial surface water flow in the side channel to support ESA-listed anadromous fish.

Availability

Based on the information summarized above, we conclude that the quantity of water requested for use in this application is available for appropriation. Inspection of the 2012 Water Year data indicate that the Methow River just downstream of the side channel (USGS gage No. 12.4495.00) near Twisp, had an annual mean discharge rate of 1,777 cfs, with a daily mean ranging from 239 to 11,000 cfs. Low flows are typically associated with late summer (September) and winter (December through March), while high flows are the result of spring runoff. Flows during the 2012 water year are approximately 600 cfs (October), drop to approximately 350 cfs (November and December) and remain relative steady through April. Flows then increase to over 5,000 cfs, May through July, then steadily decrease through the end of the water year.

Throughout the period of record (1919 to present), the average daily mean discharge is 467 cfs. The 90 and 50 percent exeedance interval(s) for the gage location are 228 and 433 cfs, respectively. On average, the annual runoff is just over one million ac-ft/yr. Compared to the period of record, the 2012 Water Year was above average.

Based on this data, the relatively small quantity (less than two percent of the 90 percent exeedance interval for the entire period of record) of water requested for diversion to the side channel is physically available for nonconsumptive appropriation.

Potential for Impairment

RCW 90.03.290 and RCW 90.44.060 require a determination that a new appropriation will not impair existing rights. There are numerous water right certificates, permits, and claims for the Methow River and wells in continuity.

The withdrawal of hyporheic groundwater in direct continuity with the Methow River will not have a significant effect on surrounding groundwater elevations; therefore, no impairment of other groundwater rights – including permit-exempt use as defined by WAC 173-150, will occur.

Based on review of Ecology's Water Right Tracking System (WRTS) database, there is one certificated (S4-*03032CWRIS) and one permitted (No. S4-28601) surface water diversion located within the 6,400-foot bypass reach. The diversions are from the mainstem Methow River for irrigation supply. However, the total authorized quantity is 1.0 cfs, or less than 1 percent of the lowest daily mean discharge (134 cfs) on record. Therefore, no impairment of local surface water rights is expected to occur due to the diversion of this water to the side channel. In addition, there is one certificated water right (No. S3-+00316CWRIS) located on the side channel; however, supplementing flows in the side channel will not cause impairment.

There is also an instream flow rule for the Methow River Basin established as part of an Instream Resources Protection Program (IRPP), chapter 173-548 WAC to protect water quality, wildlife, fish, and

other environmental values, as well as aesthetics, recreation and navigation, and to meet certain future out-of-stream water needs. The IRPP defines minimum instantaneous flows in reaches defined by seven control stations throughout the Basin. The program effectively limits, and in some cases prohibits, the further issuance of consumptive water rights that could affect instream flows in these specified stream management units.

As defined by the IRPP, the control point (stream gage station) that defines the stream management unit that includes the native side channel, the application under consideration, is 12.4495.00 (Methow River near Twisp), extends from the confluence with the Chewack River downstream to the Twisp River (Middle Methow). Minimum instream flows in WAC 173-548-020(2) for this stream management unit are specified year round and fluctuate seasonally from a low of 220 cfs from August 15th through September 30th to a high of 1,500 cfs from May 15th through July 15th.

By definition, hyporheic groundwater is in direct continuity with the Methow River, and is considered to be the same source of water. In addition, water will be returned to the side channel of the Methow River in the same amount as is withdrawn. At no time will water be diverted out of the natural confines of the river channel, and no diminishment of the source will occur. Therefore, the appropriation is defined as nonconsumptive concurrent use of ground and surface water, and no impairment of instream flows will occur.

Public Welfare

No protests to the application were received. The proposed appropriation will support ongoing salmon recovery efforts in the Methow River Basin. The project is consistent with recommendations established in regional salmon recovery planning as codified in RCW 77.85, which indicate fish survival and recovery are public interests. In addition, letters of support for the project were received from stakeholder agencies including Reclamation, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, NOAA Fisheries, and WDFW.

The side channel project is the result of a coordinated effort between Tribal, watershed groups, state and Federal agencies. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation expressed support and encouraged expeditious processing because of "the importance of this project to the recovery of ESA-listed andaromous fish stocks in the Upper Columbia Basin." NOAA Fisheries "enthusiastically" supports the project, noting that "effects to native fishes of flow reduction within the Methow River bypass reach will be more than offset by the benefits to native fishes...[by] restoring channel condition and flow to the subject side channel." WDFW supported the water right because "enhancing side channels with groundwater flow has substantial environmental benefits." The Fish and Wildlife Service noted that this "enhancing these habitat types should improve growth and survival of rearing juvenile Upper Columbia steelhead and spring Chinook salmon. Bull trout may also use this rearing habitat, and will certainly benefit from increased abundance of anadromous species."

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions based on the above investigation are as follow:

1. The proposed appropriation for the purpose of fish propagation for the Methow River 1890s Side Channel Enhancement Project is a beneficial use of water;
2. The quantity of water requested for nonconsumptive use in this application is available for appropriation;

3. The proposed nonconsumptive appropriation will not impair instream flows or senior water rights; and
4. The proposed appropriation will not be detrimental to the public interest.

RECOMMENDATION

I recommend approval of Application for Water Right No. G4-33081, and issuance of a permit to allow a nonconsumptive appropriation of surface water from the Methow River for fish propagation at a maximum instantaneous withdrawal rate (Qi) of 7,150 gpm and a cumulative annual volume (Qa) of 5,700 ac-ft/yr. The period of use will be year round.

The amount of water granted is a maximum limit that shall not be exceeded and the water user shall be entitled only to that amount of water within the specified limit that is beneficially used and required.

Report by: _____ July 7, 2014
Tyson D. Carlson, LHG, Aspect Consulting, LLC Date

Reviewed by: _____ 7/7/14
Kelsey S. Collins, Water Resources Program Date

CITATIONS

Ecology 1991. Water Resources Program Policy POL 1020, Consumptive and Nonconsumptive Water Use. October 31, 1991.

Ecology 2004. Water Resources Program Policy POL 1021, Priority Processing – Water Budget Neutral Projects. January 21, 2004.

Intefluve 2013. 1890s Side Channel Habitat Enhancement Project Draft Design Report. September 13, 2013.

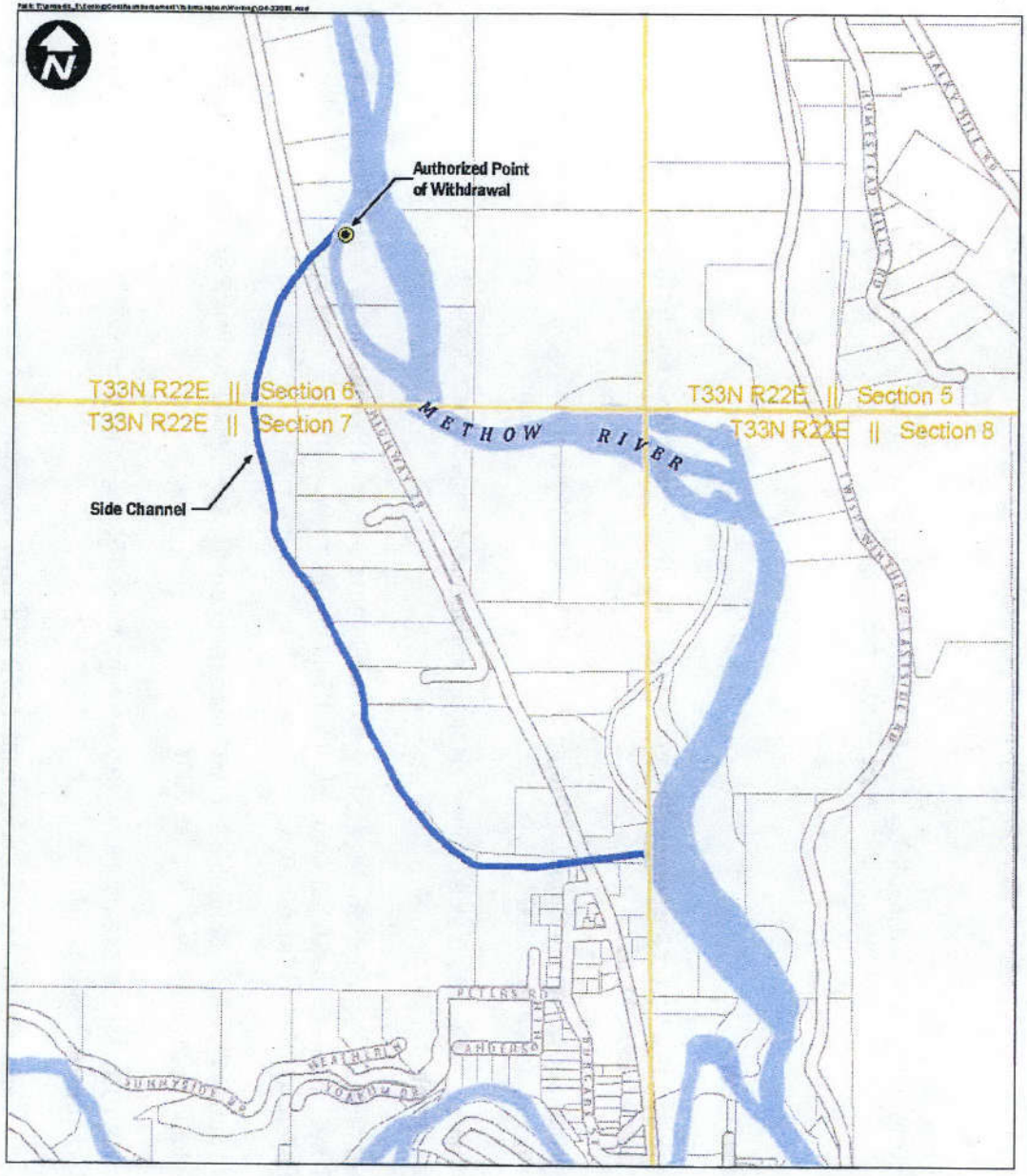
RTT 2013. A Biological Strategy to Protect and Restore Salmonid Habitat in the Upper Columbia Region, A draft report to the Upper Columbia River Salmon Recovery Board from the Upper Columbia River Regional Technical Team. 2013.

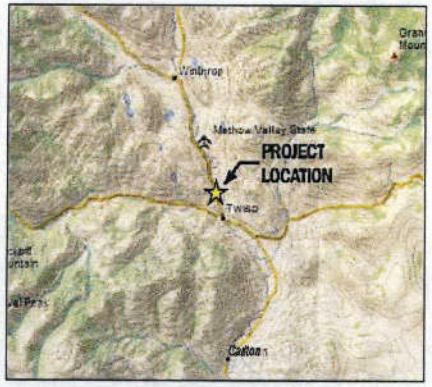
UCSRB 2007. Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan, Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board. August, 2007.

USBR 2010. Middle Methow Reach Assessment, United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation. August, 2010.

Washington Administrative Code, chapter 170-548 1976. Instream Resources Protection Program for the Methow River Basin, Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 48. December 28, 1976.

Attachment 1





Comments: *Place of use and point of diversion are defined on the cover sheet under the heading "LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ON WHICH WATER IS TO BE USED."*

- Authorized Point of Withdrawal
- Authorized Place of Use (Side Channel)
- Tax Parcel
- Sections (TRS)

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

No. G4-33081
1890s Side Channel
Yakima Nation
WRIA 48, Okanogan County, Washington

Aspect Consulting	March, 2014	ATTACHMENT NO. 1
	090180 / TDC / EAH	