State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Office Of Columbia River
Report of Examination for Lake Roosevelt
Incremental Storage Releases Water Permit

PRIORITY DATE
6/7/2013

APPLICATION NUMBER
S3-30686

MAILING ADDRESS
Lincoln County Department of Public Works
27234 SR 25 North
Davenport, WA 99122

SITE ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT)

Quantity Authorized for Withdrawal or Diversion

WITHDRAWAL OR DIVERSION RATE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR)
0.89	CFS	2

Purpose

PURPOSE	DIVERSION RATE	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR)	PERIOD OF USE (mm/dd)
Road Construction and Maintenance	0.89 cfs	2	05/15 - 10/31

Source Location

COUNTY	WATERBODY	TRIBUTARY TO	WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA
LINCOLN	COLUMBIA RIVER	PACIFIC OCEAN	53-LOWER LAKE ROOSEVELT

SOURCE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ACCESS	TWP	RNG	SEC	QQ Q	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Columbia River	Porcupine Bay	28N	37E.W.M.	29	NE¼SW¼	47.89739°	-118.17518°
Columbia River	Laughbon Landing	28N	37E.W.M.	33	SE¼SW¼	47.87675°	-118.15262°
Columbia River	Cayuse Cove	27N	37E.W.M.	23	NE¼SE¼	47.82381°	-118.10090°
Columbia River	Mill Canyon	27N	38E.W.M.	31	NE¼SW¼	47.79088°	-118.06438°
Columbia River	Spring Canyon	28N	31E.W.M.	09	SW¼SW¼	47.93084°	-118.93011°
Columbia River	Hanson Harbor	28N	33E.W.M.	14	NE¼SW¼	47.92121°	-118.62540°
Columbia River	Jones Bay	28N	34E.W.M.	18	SE¼SW¼	47.92052°	-118.58229°
Columbia River	Rantz Marine	28N	34E.W.M.	20	NE¼NE¼	47.91657°	-118.54888°
Columbia River	Lincoln	27N	35E.W.M.	21	N½NE¼	47.82949°	-118.40572°
Columbia River	Hawk Creek 1	27N	36E.W.M.	30	NW¼NW¼	47.81532°	-118.33004°
Columbia River	Hawk Creek 2	27N	36E.W.M.	30	NW¼NW¼	47.81533°	-118.32909°
Columbia River	Seven Bays	27N	35E.W.M.	12	SW¼NE¼	47.85422°	-118.34027°
Columbia River	Ft. Spokane	28N	36E.W.M.	20	NW¼SW¼	47.90965°	-118.31078°

Datum: WGS84

Place of Use (See Attached Map and Attached)

PARCELS (NOT LISTED FOR SERVICE AREAS)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED PLACE OF USE

All county roads in the following townships within Lincoln County

TOWNSHIP N.	RANGE E.W.M.
26	34 – 38
27	33 - 38
28	31 – 37

Proposed Works

Mobile pumps to fill tanker trucks for use during road construction and maintenance.

Development Schedule

BEGIN PROJECT	COMPLETE PROJECT	PUT WATER TO FULL USE
3/1/2014	5/1/2014	6/2015

Measurement of Water Use

How often must water use be measured?	Weekly
How often must water use data be reported to Ecology?	Upon Request by Ecology
What volume should be reported?	Total Annual Volume
What rate should be reported?	Weekly Peak Rate of Diversion (gpm)

Provisions

Water Service Contract

Use of water under this permit or certificate is contingent upon the applicant's compliance with a water service contract with Ecology for recovery of costs associated with the Lake Roosevelt Incremental Storage Releases Program. Failure to comply with the terms of the water service contract will result in cancellation of the permit or revocation of the certificate.

Measurements, Monitoring, Metering and Reporting

An approved measuring device must 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 for modifications to some of the requirements.

Ecology is requiring the recording and reporting of meter data as described above to collect seasonal information for water resource planning and compliance.

Department of Fish and Wildlife Requirement(s)

The intake(s) shall be screened in accordance with Department of Fish and Wildlife screening criteria (pursuant to RCW 77.57.010, RCW 77.57.070, and RCW 77.57.040). Contact the Department of Fish and Wildlife, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091. Attention: Habitat Program, Phone: (360) 902-2534 if you have questions about screening criteria. http://wdfw.wa.gov/about/contact/.

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.

Water Use Efficiency

The water right holder is required to maintain efficient water delivery systems and use of up-to-date water conservation practices consistent with RCW 90.03.005.

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.

Your Right To Appeal

You have a right to appeal this Order to the Pollution Control Hearings 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 **Pollution Control Hearings Board** 1111 Israel RD SW, Ste 301 Tumwater, WA 98501	**Department of Ecology** Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia, WA 98504-7608 **Pollution Control Hearings Board** PO Box 40903 Olympia, WA 98504-0903

Signed at Yakima, Washington, this 27th day of August 2013.

Mark C. Schuppe, Operations Manager
Office of Columbia River

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://www1.leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser.

INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT
Application for Water Right -- Lincoln County Department of Public Works
Water Right Control Number S3-30686
Jeffrey MacLennan, Department of Ecology

BACKGROUND

Description and Purpose of Proposed Application

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) accepted Water Right Application Number S3-30686 submitted by the Lincoln County Department of Public Works. Attributes of the application are presented below in Table 1.

The proposed places of use are the county roads the Lincoln County Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining. The lands upon which the proposed points of diversion are located are owned by the National Park Service all of which are open to public access.

The proposed water use is for seasonal road construction and maintenance between May 15 and October 31.

Table 1 Application Summary

Name	**Lincoln County Department of Public Works**
Priority Date	6/7/2013
Instantaneous Rate	0.89 cfs
Annual Quantity	2 af/yr
Purpose(s) of Use	HW
Period of Use	5/15 – 10/31
Place(s) of Use	Lincoln County roads and highways

Legal Requirements for Approval of Appropriation of Water

Chapters 90.03 and 90.44 RCW authorize the appropriation of public water for beneficial use and describe the process for obtaining water rights. Laws governing the water right permitting process are contained in RCW 90.03.250 through 90.03.340 and RCW 90.44.050. In accordance with RCW 90.03.290, determinations must be made on the following four criteria in order for an application for a water right to be approved:

- Water must be available
- There must be no impairment of existing rights
- The water use must be beneficial
- The water use must not be detrimental to the public interest

Public Notice

RCW 90.03.280 requires that notice of a water right application be published once a week, for two consecutive weeks; in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties where the water is to be stored, diverted and used. Notice of this application was published in the *Davenport Times* during the weeks of July 4 and July 11, 2013. There were no protests or comments of concern submitted during the public protest period.

Consultation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Ecology must give notice to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) of applications to divert, withdraw or store water (RCW 77.57.020).

On July 17, 2013 Ecology received comments from Steve Boessow of WDFW saying there was no objection to Lincoln County's diversion of 2 acre-feet per year; however, he recommended that Lincoln County contact the WDFW Area habitat Biologist for a hydrologic project approval (HPA). Jason Kunz, WDFW Area Habitat Biologist, is supporting Lincoln County's efforts to obtain the HPA.

Consultation under WAC 173-563-020

Under WAC 173-563-020(4), consultation is required before issuance of new Columbia River water right permits:

> *The instream flows established and implemented by this chapter for instream and out-of-stream uses, and the average weekly flows applied by this chapter to out-of-stream uses do not apply to any application for water from the main stem Columbia River on which a decision is made by the department of ecology on or after July 27, 1997. Any water right application considered for approval or denial after that date will be evaluated for possible impacts on fish and existing water rights. The department will consult with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies and Indian tribes in making this evaluation. Any permit which is then approved for the use of such waters will be, if deemed necessary, subjected to instream flow protection or mitigation conditions determined on a case-by-case basis through the evaluation conducted with the agencies and tribes.*

On December 14, 2009, Ecology contacted local, state, and federal agencies and Indian tribes requesting consultation and comments on issuing new municipal and industrial permits from the Columbia River mitigated by 13,527 acre-feet of water under the Lake Roosevelt Incremental Storage Releases Program (Program). On November 5, 2010, Ecology consulted with local, state, and federal agencies and Indian tribes again to update the quantity of water released, to 37,500 acre-feet for municipal/industrial uses and associated instream releases.

From these consultations, Ecology received written responses from the WDFW, Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and the United States Forest Service. Ecology also had several meetings with stakeholders, including the Columbia River Policy Advisory Group (PAG) where it received oral comments.

Copies of the written comments received are available in the file and PAG meeting notes are available on-line at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/cwp/cr_pag.html. The comments generally identified that the Program was adequate mitigation for up to 25,000 acre-feet of water for new municipal, multiple domestic and industrial permits.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

Pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (Chapter 43.21C RCW) and the SEPA Rules (Chapter 197-11 WAC), the Program was addressed in the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (FPEIS) for the Columbia River Management Plan. A Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) was released on August 29, 2008 and an Addendum to the FSEIS was released on December 29, 2009; both documents address the Program in detail. On June 12, 2009, the United

States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) issued an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the project under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The above described SEPA Documents are available online:
FPEIS - http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/cwp/eis.html
FSEIS & FSEIS Addendum - http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/cwp/cr_lkroos.html
EA & FONSI - http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/cwp/cr_lkroos_envirostudies.html.

Project specific SEPA compliance

A water right application is subject to a SEPA threshold determination (i.e., an evaluation whether there are likely to be significant adverse environmental impacts) if any one of the following conditions are met.

- It is a surface water right application for more than 1 cubic foot per second (cfs). If the project is for agricultural irrigation, the threshold is increased to 50 cfs, so long as the project will not receive public subsidies;
- It is a groundwater right application for more than 2,250 gallons per minute (gpm);
- It is an application combined with other water right applications for the same project and exceeds the amounts above;
- It is a part of a larger proposal that is subject to SEPA for other reasons (e.g., the need to obtain other permits that are not exempt from SEPA);
- It is part of a series of exempt actions that, considered together, trigger the need to do a threshold determination, as defined under WAC 197-11-305.

Because this application does not meet any of these conditions, it is categorically exempt from SEPA and a threshold determination is not required. Lincoln County also claims exemption from SEPA through WAC197-11-800(2) which addresses construction or installation of minor road and street improvements.

INVESTIGATION

Ecology employee Jeff MacLennan met twice with Lincoln County employees. The first meeting occurred July 18, 2013. Rick Becker, Director of Public Works, Phil Nollmeyer, Operations-Permit Coordinator, and Dave Sanford, engineer represented Lincoln County at the first meeting. A number of issues were discussed during this meeting including: basic permit information such as quantities, purpose, and period of use; SEPA and hydraulic project approval requirements; and details of the water service contract. The second meeting took place on July 24, 2013 with Phil Nollmeyer and Jason Kunz of the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Mr. Nollmeyer conducted a tour of all the points of diversion.

Water Availability

For water to be available for appropriation, it must be both physically and legally available.

Legal Availability

The Program involves releases of water stored in Lake Roosevelt under Reclamation's 1938 storage right (Reservoir Certificate Number 11793) to provide municipal, domestic and industrial water supply; provide water to replace some groundwater in the Odessa Subarea; enhance stream flows in the Columbia River to benefit fish; and provide drought relief for interruptible water right holders.

Surface Water Permit Number S3-30556 was issued on December 1, 2008 to the USBR, authorizing a maximum of 305 cfs, 37,500 acre-feet per year for instream purposes in Lake Roosevelt and below Grand Coulee Dam with a priority date of May 16, 1938. Surface Water Permit Number S3-30556 is considered the "secondary" water use permit authorizing use of water stored under Reservoir Certificate Number 11793.

On December 21, 2010, Ecology issued Superseding Certificate of Trust Water Right S3-30556, accepting 305 cfs, 37,500 acre-feet per year to the Washington State Trust Water Right Program (TWRP) for the purpose of instream flow. Under Superseding Certificate of Trust Water Right S3-30556, water is held in the TWRP to mitigate the impacts of 25,000 acre-feet of new state water rights issued under the Program's municipal and industrial water right permitting; the remaining 12,500 acre-feet is reserved exclusively for instream flows. In June 2011, Ecology provided notice under RCW 90.42.040(5) that it would modify Superseding Certificate of Trust Water Right S3-30556 to allow for mitigation of domestic uses as well as municipal and industrial uses. No comments from this notification were received, and Ecology issued a second Superseding Certificate of Trust Water Right S3-30556 on August 17, 2011.

Physical Availability

Municipal, domestic, and industrial water uses associated with the Program will divert or withdraw water from the Columbia River or tributary groundwater on a continuous, year-round basis. In the preferred Alternative 1C, identified in the SEIS, mitigation releases from Lake Roosevelt will occur during time periods that will provide the greatest benefit to fish populations. These releases will occur during the months in which increased flow in the Columbia River will benefit fish the most, generally during April through September. The exact quantities and timing of the mitigation releases will be determined annually by the Fish Flow Releases Advisory Group (FFRAG). The membership of the FFRAG agrees that mitigation releases should be scheduled to help restore normative flows in the Columbia River. Since flows in October through March are higher than normative, mitigation for diversions and withdrawals under the Program during this time period are not seen as critical by FFRAG, leaving water available for release during the critical April through September period. This strategy was also supported in the consultations for the Program.

The subject application is being investigated under the mitigation framework established under the Program. In order to mitigate the impacts of any new appropriation of water on the Columbia River, hydrologic evidence must indicate that impacts on the Columbia River associated with the proposed water use would be successfully mitigated by the Lake Roosevelt mitigation releases. Additionally, it must be possible to manage the impacts on the Columbia River of proposed pumping in a manner that avoids carry-over of impacts across mitigation cycles.

Impairment Considerations

Columbia River Water Rights

An investigation of a water right application includes an analysis of whether the proposed water use will impair other existing water rights. The impairment analysis involves identifying how the proposed water use may impact the current water rights regime.

In considering impacts to existing water right holders and the instream flow rule, an analysis must consider actual river operation, particularly in drought years when water availability issues are most acute. In the context of this application, there are four classes of water uses that must be considered:

- Water right holders with priority dates senior to May 16, 1938.[1]
- Uninterruptible water rights with priority dates junior to May 16, 1938.
- Interruptible water rights with priority dates junior to May 16, 1938.
- The June 24, 1980 Instream Flow Rule (WAC 173-563).

A detailed analysis of the current water rights regime on the Columbia River was issued in the Report of Examination (ROE) for S3-30556.

Under the Program, 37,500 acre feet per year of mitigation water is held in the TWRP for instream purposes under Superseding Trust Water Certificate S3-30556 with a priority date of May 16, 1938, 25,000 acre-feet of which may be used for mitigation of new out-of-stream uses. Under the State's priority system, the mitigation water is senior to all water rights issued after May 16, 1938. The mitigation water rights are specifically exempted from the Columbia River instream flow rule (WAC 173-563-020(5)). Additionally, the mitigation water is protected under the TWRP from diversion by junior water right holders who may be curtailed during low-flow years. These junior users total approximately 379 Interruptibles who are curtailed based on a forecast methodology outlined in WAC 173-563. Although junior to the mitigation that is available for this application, no conflict is expected between the applicant's diversions or withdrawals and interruptible water users because of the mitigation provided by the Program.

Water Rights in the Vicinity

The applicant identified 13 points of diversion along the Columbia River shoreline. Any and all maybe used in a single season. Because the rate of diversion is low in comparison to the source and the points of diversion are scattered along a significant length of shoreline it is unlikely this usage will impair any other water rights.

Beneficial Use

The use of water for road construction and maintenance purposes is defined in statute as a beneficial use (RCW 90.54.020(1)). Beneficial use encompasses two principal elements of a water right:

1. Beneficial use refers to the purpose for which water may be used.
2. Beneficial use determines the measure of a water right. The owner of a water right is entitled to the amount of water necessary for the purpose to which it has been used.

To determine the amount of water necessary for a beneficial use, courts have developed the principle of "reasonable use". Reasonable use of water is determined by analysis of the factors of water duty and waste.

Currently, Lincoln County Department of Public Works holds no other water rights in this area. The county has provided information that indicates 2 acre-feet per year is sufficient to meet their needs for road construction and maintenance.

[1] Although the priority date of this application is June 7, 2013 based on the date of filing with Ecology, the application is backed by mitigation with a priority date of May 16, 1938, which is how it will be managed if regulation of Columbia River water rights is required.

Public Interest Considerations

Analysis of whether this application meets the requirements of RCW 90.03.290, that the proposed use of water will not be detrimental to the public welfare, involves investigation of how the approval of the proposed use of water will affect the range of values that are encompassed by the public interest.

Several sections of statute list the legislative policies that guide the consideration of the public interest during the allocation of water, including sections of the 1971 Water Resources Act (Chapter 90.54 RCW) and Chapter 90.90 RCW titled "Columbia River Basin Water Supply".

An analysis of the public interest considerations for the Program is contained in the Report of Examination for Application Number S3-30556, the "secondary use" permit for the Lake Roosevelt releases.

The public interests associated with the Program's municipal, domestic and industrial permitting are specifically cited in several sections of Chapter 90.90 RCW.

- RCW 90.90.005(1) states "The legislature finds that a key priority of water resource management in the Columbia river basin is the development of new water supplies that includes storage and conservation in order to meet the economic and community development needs of people and the instream flow needs of fish".
- RCW 90.90.005(2) directs Ecology to "aggressively pursue the development of water supplies to benefit both instream and out-of-stream uses".
- RCW 90.90.020(3)(b) instructs Ecology to focus on "Sources of water supply for pending water right applications".
- RCW 90.90.020(3)(d) instructs Ecology to focus on "New municipal, domestic, industrial, and irrigation water needs within the Columbia river basin".
- RCW 90.90.060(3) states that Lake Roosevelt releases "will bolster the state economy and will meet the following critical needs" including "new water supplies for municipalities with pending water right applications".

The Program's municipal, domestic and industrial permitting achieves the statutorily mandated public interest requirements by allowing new state water rights to be issued while mitigating the impacts to fish.

If the subject application is approved, the public welfare may be affected in several ways:

- Economic activity is likely to result from the use of water for commercial/industrial purposes, as the associated construction and operation activities generate increased economic and social opportunities.
- The use of water for road construction and maintenance purposes is not expected to affect local cultural, recreational, or environmental resources.
- The adaptive management strategy for mitigation releases will ensure releases occur at times that are most beneficial for Endangered Species Act-listed salmon and steelhead species in the Columbia River, thus assuring effective mitigation for this appropriation of water.

Consideration of Protests and Comments

On September 22, 1997, The Center for Environmental Law & Policy (CELP) submitted written comment to Ecology requesting that Ecology "either deny or continue in hold status all applications for new water rights from the Columbia River, its tributaries and from any ground water source in continuity with them." Major concerns cited by CELP include impacts to Endangered Species Act listed fish stocks, water availability, and reduced revenue from hydropower facilities as a result of increased diversions. CELP asserted that issuance of new water rights would violate the four statutory criteria for issuance of a water right because water is not available, and issuance of new rights would lead to impairment of existing rights and would not be in the public interest.

The Office of Columbia River has addressed these concerns in the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Lake Roosevelt Incremental Storage Releases Program[2] (FSEIS) and the Addendum to the FSEIS[3] (Addendum). Under the Program, issuance of new water rights for pending applications is mitigated by existing water rights held by Reclamation for water releases from Grand Coulee Dam. Ecology has placed this water into the TWRP to supply water for out-of-stream and in-stream purposes as outlined in the FSEIS.

This Program will have a beneficial impact on ESA-listed fish by providing additional instream flow in the quantities of 37,500 acre-feet each year and an additional 17,000 acre-feet per year during drought years. Water will be released from Lake Roosevelt to maximize fish benefits on a schedule as agreed upon each year by the FFRAG (FSEIS 2.3.2.3 and FSEIS 2.3.3.2.). The timing of the releases would be constrained by the instantaneous flow limit of Reclamation's secondary water use permit as described in FSEIS section 2.3.

Program water will be released from storage in Lake Roosevelt in addition to water that is currently released. The Program is designed so no diminishment of water available to other appropriators throughout the Columbia River system will occur. Program water will only be used to supply water to surface water users or groundwater users who are capable of directly capturing water released from Lake Roosevelt or those groundwater users who can demonstrate that their withdrawals, if pumping ceased, would be fully attenuated within a single mitigation cycle (Addendum section II).

Under the Program, water is allocated to supply industrial and domestic/municipal development. As described in the public interest section, the project will generate new jobs, revenue and other economic benefits to individuals and communities throughout the Columbia River Basin, while providing mitigation for fisheries.

Conclusions

Beneficial Use

The proposed use of water for road construction and maintenance is considered to be a beneficial use. Therefore this application meets the first criterion of RCW 90.03.290 that the requested water be put to beneficial use.

Water Availability

The analysis provided above demonstrates that water is physically and legally available for the proposed use of water.

[2] http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/cwp/images/pdf/finalseis/seis_final.pdf
[3] http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/cwp/images/pdf/lkroos_seis_adden.pdf

Impairment

The proposed beneficial use of water will not impair any existing water rights.

Public Interest

The proposed use of water would not be detrimental to the public welfare.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above investigation and conclusions, I recommend that this request for a water right be approved and a permit be issued in the amounts and within the limitations listed below and subject to the provisions listed above.

Purpose of Use and Authorized Quantities

The amount of water recommended is a maximum limit and the water user may only use that amount of water within the specified limit that is reasonable and beneficial:

.089 cfs
2 acre-feet per year
Road construction and maintenance

Points of Diversion

ACCESS LOCATION	QTR-QTR	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE
Spring Canyon	SW¼SW¼	09	T. 28 N.	R. 31 E.W.M.
Hanson Harbor	NE¼SW¼	14	T. 28 N.	R. 33 E.W.M.
Jones Bay	SE¼SW¼	18	T. 28 N.	R. 34 E.W.M.
Rantz Marine	NE¼NE¼	20	T. 28 N.	R. 34 E.W.M.
Lincoln	N½NE¼	21	T. 27N.	R.35 E.W.M.
Hawk Creek 1	NW¼NW¼	30	T. 27 N.	R. 36 E.W.M.
Hawk Creek 2	NW¼NW¼	30	T. 27 N.	R.36 E.W.M.
Seven Bays	SW¼NE¼	12	T. 27 N.	R.35 E.W.M.
Ft. Spokane	NW¼SW¼	20	T. 28 N.	R.36 E.W.M.
Porcupine Bay	NE¼SW¼	29	T. 28 N.	R.37 E.W.M.
Laughbon Landing	SE¼SW¼	33	T. 28 N.	R.37 E.W.M.
Cayuse Cove	NE¼SE¼	23	T. 27 N.	R.37 E.W.M.
Mill Canyon	NE¼SW¼	31	T. 27 N.	R.38 E.W.M.

Place of Use

The highways and roads the Lincoln County Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining in those township identified on page two of this report.

Report Writer — *August 23, 2013* *Date*

If you need this publication in an alternate format, please call Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.