



State of Washington

File NR CS4-04802C
WR DOC ID 4644513

REPORT OF EXAMINATION
FOR WATER RIGHT CHANGE

Change Place of Use Add or Change Point of Diversion/Withdrawal

PRIORITY DATE June 12, 1947	WATER RIGHT NUMBER Surface Water Certificate No. 04802
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APPLICANT THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF THE YAKAMA NATION PO BOX 151 TOPPENISH WA 98948-0151

Total Quantity Authorized for Withdrawal or Diversion		
WITHDRAWAL OR DIVERSION RATE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR)
250	CFS	181,000 (non-consumptive)

Purpose						
PURPOSE	WITHDRAWAL OR DIVERSION RATE			ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR)		PERIOD OF USE (mm/dd)
	ADDITIVE	NON-ADDITIVE	UNITS	ADDITIVE	NON-ADDITIVE	
Fish propagation	250		CFS	181,000		01/01 - 12/31

Source Location			
COUNTY	WATERBODY	TRIBUTARY TO	WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA
Klickitat	Klickitat River	Columbia River	30-Klickitat

SOURCE FACILITY/DEVICE	PARCEL	TWN	RNG	SEC	QQ Q	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
KLICKITAT RIVER	03122500000400	03N	12E	25	NWSW	45.71724 N	-121.25917 W
							Datum: NAD83/WGS84

Place of Use (See Attached Map)
PARCELS (NOT LISTED FOR SERVICE AREAS)
Parcel 03122500000400, Parcel 03122600000500

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED PLACE OF USE
The Lyle Falls Fishway located within E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25 all within T. 3 N, R. 12 E.W.M.

Proposed Works
The Lyle Falls Fishway will divert 600 cubic feet per second (cfs) through a 475 foot long concrete structure. 250 cfs will be diverted under this authorization and 350 cfs under S4-35252.

Development Schedule		
BEGIN PROJECT	COMPLETE PROJECT	PUT WATER TO FULL USE
Begun	September 1, 2011	September 1, 2011

Measurement of Water Use	
How often must water use be measured?	Weekly
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

Provisions

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.

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.

Proof of Appropriation

The water right holder must 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 superseding 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, will 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. CS4-04802C subject to existing rights and the provisions specified above.

YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

You have a right to appeal this decision to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of this decision. 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 this decision:

- File your appeal and a copy of this decision 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 decision 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.

ADDRESS AND LOCATION INFORMATION

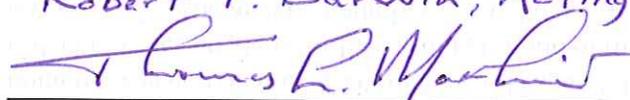
Street Addresses	Mailing Addresses
Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk 300 Desmond Drive SE Lacey WA 98503	Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia WA 98504-7608
Pollution Control Hearings Board 1111 Israel Rd SW Ste 301 Tumwater WA 98501	Pollution Control Hearings Board PO Box 40903 Olympia WA 98504-0903

Please send a copy of your appeal to:

Robert F. Barwin, Acting Section Manager
Department of Ecology/CRO
15 W Yakima Ave., Ste 200
Yakima WA 98902-3452

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 26th day of July 2011.

Robert F. Barwin, Acting Section Mgr by,


Robert F. Barwin, Acting Section Manager
Water Resources Program, Department of Ecology
Central Region Office

BACKGROUND

Description and Purpose of Proposed Change

On June 9, 2009 the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (Yakama Nation) filed an Application for Change with the Department of Ecology (Ecology) requesting authorization to change the point of diversion on the Klickitat River and expand the place of use for Water Right Certificate 4802 to reflect new design plans for the reconfiguration of the Lyle Falls fishway. The application was accepted for processing and assigned number CS4-04802C. A companion application for additional water was filed with Ecology on the same day. The request for a new permit was assigned application number S4-35252.

The Yakama Nation has proposed to modify and expand the existing Lyle Falls Fishway located at river mile 2.2 on the lower Klickitat River in Klickitat County, Washington. This project would improve passage at Lyle Falls for fish migrating up the Klickitat River, the largest subbasin in the lower Columbia River with a partial natural passage barrier so close to its mouth. This fishway is owned by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and operated by the Yakama Nation. The existing fishway does not function properly, particularly during low flows, and does not comply with federal and state fish passage criteria. Lyle Falls is the major obstacle interfering with upstream salmon migration.

The State of Washington constructed the existing ladder in the 1950s to provide a way for fish to migrate around the falls under a range of flow conditions. The ladder now provides only marginal improvement in fish passage efficiency over natural conditions. During low flows, when fish are most challenged to ascend Lyle Falls, the fishway is least functional. Important fish species affected by these conditions include fall Chinook, Coho, and to a lesser degree, steelhead, which are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The proposed fish passage improvements would facilitate migration for spring and fall Chinook, Coho, steelhead, Pacific lamprey (lamprey), and possibly bull trout, but the primary benefits would be to fall Chinook and Coho salmon. Enhancing passage past the falls may enable more spring Chinook and steelhead to reach suitable, underused spawning habitat in the upper Klickitat River subbasin.

Table 1: Summary of Attributes and Proposed Changes to Certificate No. 4802

<i>Attributes</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
Name	State of Washington, Department of Fisheries	The Confederated Tribe and Bands of the Yakama Nation / Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Dates	Priority Date: June 12, 1947	Date of Application for Change: June 9, 2009
Instantaneous Quantity	250 cfs	250 cfs
Annual Quantity	n\ a	181,000 (Non-consumptive)
Source	Klickitat River	Klickitat River
Point of Diversion/Withdrawal	SE¼ of Sec. 26, T. 3 N. R. 12 E.W.M.	NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 25, T. 3 N., R. 12 E.W.M.
Purpose of Use	Fish Propagation	Fish Propagation
Period of Use	Year-round, as needed	Continuous
Place of Use	SE¼ of Section 26, T. 3 N., R. 12 E.W.M.	Parcel 03122500000400: SW¼NE¼; Strip in NE¼S½NW¼; Tax Lot 3, 4, and 2 within Section 25, T. 3 N., R. 12 E.W.M. Parcel 03122600000500; Tax Lot 1; Strip in Tax Lot 2; SE¼SW¼ Section 26, T. 3 N., R. 12 E.W.M.

Expedited Processing

This application qualifies for expedited processing under WAC 173-152-050(3)(a) whereby water right change applications may be processed prior to applications submitted at an earlier date when the proposed water use, if approved, would substantially enhance or protect the quality of the natural environment. This project has been identified as having significant value to fish recovery efforts in the watershed. The Lyle Falls Fishway Improvement Project will improve fish passage up the Klickitat River watershed and facilitate collection of fisheries data to enable more effective subbasin-wide fisheries management. This project is identified in the Klickitat Subbasin Plan (YN et al. 2004), the Klickitat Supplemental Plan (YN 2004b) and the Klickitat Subbasin Recovery Plan (NMFS 2006a). The project has been reviewed by, and is consistent with Department of Fish and Wildlife goals.

The project is a key component in the Northwest Power and Planning Council's joint Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) efforts for the basin to meet its responsibilities to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by the development, operation, and management of federal hydropower facilities in the Columbia River system. Lyle Falls fishway improvements would:

- Provide properly functioning and effective year-round adult fish passage facilities;
- Ensure compliance with current state and federal fish passage facility standards and criteria;
- Provide facilities to collect, monitor, and enumerate biological information that may provide a foundation for effectively monitoring success of future fishery management actions in the subbasin;
- Enhance opportunities for adult salmonids to access the upper Klickitat River and make use of abundant, available and under-utilized spawning and rearing habitat.

Legal Requirements for Proposed Change

The following is a list of requirements that must be met prior to authorizing the proposed change in point of diversion.

- **Public Notice**
A joint public notice for Application No. S4-35252 and No. CS4-04802C was published on October 6th and 13th, 2010. No protests or comments were submitted during the thirty-day protest period.
- **State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)**
The Bonneville Power Administration completed and issued a draft and final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in March and December 2008, respectively for this project. BPA then followed by issuing a Record of Decision (ROD) on February 20, 2009, in which the Administrator granted approval to fund the proposed (preferred) action as defined in the EIS. BPA also prepared a supplemental analysis to address design changes made subsequent to the Final EIS and ROD. Based on the supplement analysis, BPA has determined that a supplemental EIS is not required.
- **Water Resources Statutes and Case Law**
RCW 90.03.380(1) states that a water right that has been put to beneficial use may be changed. The point of diversion, place of use, and purpose of use may be changed if it would not result in harm or injury to other water rights.

The Washington Supreme Court has held that Ecology, when processing an application for change to a water right, is required to make a tentative determination of extent and validity of the claim or right. This is necessary to establish whether the claim or right is eligible for change. *R.D. Merrill v. PCHB* and *Okanogan Wilderness League v. Town of Twisp*.

Based on the provisions of RCW 43.21A.690 and RCW 90.03.265, this application has been processed by Pacific Groundwater Group (PGG) under Ecology Cost-Reimbursement Work Assignment No. PGG002 (master contract No. C1000192).

INVESTIGATION

The Lyle Falls fishway project is located on the Klickitat River in Klickitat County, Washington near the town of Lyle. The site is about 2.2 miles upstream of the confluence of the Klickitat River with the Columbia River (at about River Mile 182), within the NW¼SW¼ and SW¼NW¼ of Section 25, T. 3 N., R. 12 E.W.M. The existing fishway is situated on the west side of the river, where the floodplain forms a relatively flat plain between the river and the steep hillside.

Information for this investigation was obtained during a site visit conducted on September 14, 2010, by Jill Van Hulle of Pacific Groundwater Group, and Yakama representative Bill Sharp. Additional information was obtained from:

- applicable RCW and WAC chapters,
- Ecology records,
- historical aerial photographs, and maps
- Geographic Information System (GIS) data,
- Support documentation including SEPA documents, maps, and project descriptions

History of Water Use

The existing fishway was constructed by the Washington Department of Fish and Game in the 1950s to provide a way for fish to migrate around the falls under a range of flow conditions. Operation of the fishway included maintenance of the fish passage and the use of special chambers in the ladder for collection of returning adult fish. In the years following the fishway construction, fishery managers noted that the structure did not function properly. Fish entered the existing structure, then exited into the shallow and swift current of the river, which caused them to fall back over Lyle Falls.

The amount of water diverted from the river through the fish ladder varies with Klickitat River flow. This is a non-consumptive diversion and all water diverted through the project above the falls is returned to the river via the fish ladder entrance at the base of the falls

The current fishway is an 80-foot long, reinforced concrete structure with an off-ladder adult trap used to collect data on upstream migrating fish. In the 1960's a siphon-type auxiliary water supply system intended to provide additional attraction flow that was constructed but is currently not functional. The existing diversion causes a 200-foot-long bypass reach on the Klickitat River.

Proposed Use

The applicant proposed to improve functionality by both reconfiguring the structure and by increasing the amount of water diverted through the ladder to attract fish into the passageway. Currently, from 25 to 300 cubic feet per second (cfs) is routed through the ladder; this amount would be increased to 147 to 600 cfs under proposed application S4-35252. Operationally, the proposed upgrades would alter the distribution of flow passing through the natural channel and the fishway.

The proposed improvements would include reconstructing and lengthening the fishway, and modifying the ladder entrance to facilitate fish access during low flows.

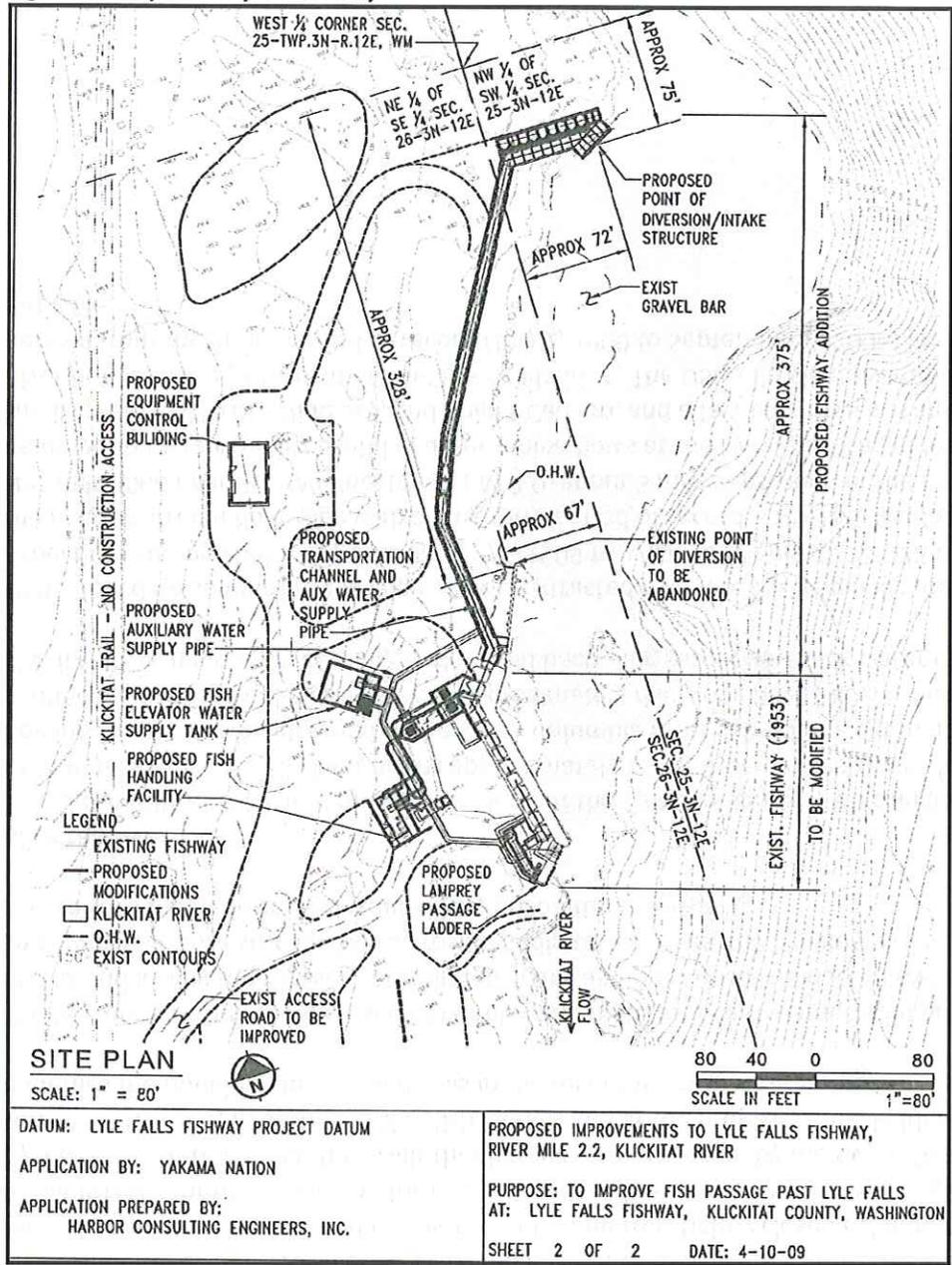
The existing concrete ladder would be retained and modified at both the upstream and downstream ends. A new diversion structure will be constructed at the upstream end of the modified fishway. The new diversion would be extended 330 feet and a new water supply intake and fish exit structure constructed. The new upstream fish exit would be submerged in a minimum of 7 to 8 feet of water in a deep natural scour pool where water currents are much slower than at the existing exit location. The new attraction water supply intake would be integrated into this component. The downstream ladder entrance location would be retained, but the area within the entrance portal would be deepened and enlarged, extending further into the west bank.

The existing dysfunctional attraction flow system would be replaced with a new system designed to attract fish to the ladder entrance. Without auxiliary attraction flow, the functionality and effectiveness of the fish ladder is reduced. Under the proposed new operating plan 110 cubic feet per second (cfs) of attraction flow would be diverted continuously from the new upstream fishway exit structure and carried to a stilling chamber in the downstream ladder entrance through a 48-inch-diameter pipeline.

One of the flaws of the current fishway is that the transportation channel exits into a shallow area next to a high flow reach of river, introducing both fish stress and fallback. Under the proposed design, fish would exit into a very stable and deep pool.

The new system would divert up to 600 cfs through a 475-foot-long structure creating an approximately 450 foot long instream bypass reach. Diversion into the ladder during the lowest flow period (with river flows at 550 cfs) would be about 22 percent more than the current diversion, dropping to approximately 5.7 percent (with river flows at 7,000 cfs) during higher flows.

Figure 1 Proposed Lyle Fishway



Other Rights Appurtenant to the Place of Use

The Lyle Falls fish ladder operates under a 250 cfs water right. Water right Certificate No. 4802 was issued to the WDFW, the priority date of the right is June 12, 1947.

Hydrologic/Hydrogeologic Evaluation

The Lyle Falls fishway is located on the Klickitat River in Klickitat County, Washington. The site is about 2.2 miles upstream of the confluence of the Klickitat River with the Columbia River (at about River Mile 182).

Lyle Falls is the uppermost and steepest drop in an approximately one mile-long, deeply incised gorge. Numerous drops in the bedrock channel create highly turbulent conditions. The Falls are an important fishing site for tribal people that use the location for traditional dip netting.

Geological Setting

The geologic history of the Lyle Falls area includes the widespread Columbia River basalt flows (deposited approximately 15 million years ago), more recent volcanic activity and ash from the nearby Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens, and erosion and deposition of sediment by the Klickitat River (WPN and Aspect Consulting 2005).

Two geologic units are present and have been mapped in detail in the project area: Wanapum Basalt and boulder alluvium (Walsh et al. 1987 and PacRim Geotechnical 1997). The Wanapum Basalt is part of the Columbia River Basalts and is massive with numerous tightly closed columnar cooling fractures. The basalt is resistant to erosion and forms stable cutbanks even at near vertical angles. Lyle Falls is formed by a very resistant area in the basalt that has withstood erosion by the river. The basalt appears at the surface at the falls, near the existing fish ladder, and at the proposed new ladder intake area; it also underlies the boulder alluvium and soils in the rest of the project area.

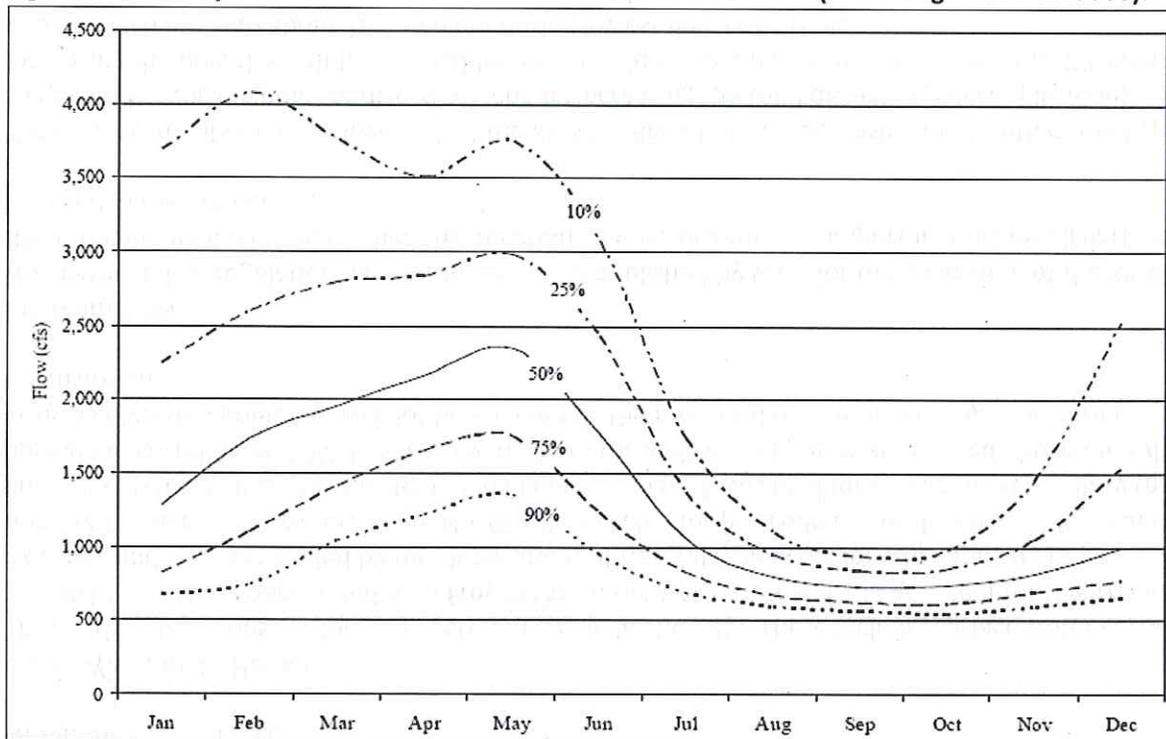
The boulder alluvium is composed of cobbles and up to four-foot diameter boulders in a fine sand matrix and locally sand lenses. This unit includes an upper unconsolidated layer and a lower cemented layer which is more susceptible to erosion in disturbed areas, the alluvium is very permeable, so excavations below river level would likely encounter seepage.

Klickitat River

The Klickitat River is located on the east slope of the Cascade Range in Washington on the eastern flanks of Mount Adams. The Klickitat drains approximately 1,350 square miles and is the second longest free flowing river in Washington and in the lower Columbia River sub-region, extending about 96 miles to its confluence with the Columbia River at approximately river mile (RM) 180. Bonneville Dam influences Klickitat River hydrology, backing up flow and becoming essentially slack water to approximately RM 1.0.

USGS flow data summarized in Figure 1 was extracted from the EIS, originally prepared by WNP and Aspect Consulting 2005. The data is for 7/1/1909 to 1/31/1912 and 10/1/1928 to 9/6/2006 and utilizes the nearest stream flow gage with a long term period of record -- the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) gage No. 14113000 near Pitt, WA located at RM 7.0, about 5 miles upstream of the project site. This gage is assumed to be reasonably useful in determining flows at the Lyle Falls fish ladder site because only a few small creeks - Dillacot, Wide Sky, and Knight Canyon, and a few unnamed streams flow into the Klickitat River between the gage location and the fish ladder. The USGS flow data summarized in Figure 1 is derived from the entire period of record (July 1, 1909 to September 6, 2006) for the Klickitat River near Pitt gage.

Figure 2 - Monthly Flow Exceedence for the Klickitat River near Pitt (USGS Gage No. 14113000).



A persistent snow pack, typically at its maximum by April 1, contributes significant runoff to the mainstem Klickitat River until spring and early summer. Glacial melt-water dominates flow from late spring through summer (WNP and Aspect Consulting 2005).

Low flows in the Klickitat River occur around September, averaging about 700 cfs, and peak flows tend to occur in May (Figure 1). The mean annual flow, as measured near Pitt, is approximately 1,578 cfs. Typical peak flows in May are around 7,840 cfs (estimated 2-year recurrence-interval), but flows average about 2,400 cfs in May. The highest flow on record at the Pitt gage was 40,000 cfs (estimated to be an 87 year recurrence-interval event) on February 8, 1996 (WNP and Aspect Consulting 2005).

The physical availability of water for this project is based on natural flows in the river. During low summer flows of approximately 550 cfs the Lyle Falls fish ladder currently diverts about 25 cfs around the falls, or approximately 4.5 percent of the total river flow (Table 2). As river flows increase above 550 cfs, fish ladder flow also increases, although at a lesser percent of total river flow. During the periods of time with the lowest flow there is no possible fish passage in the natural channel, and the fishway is the sole option for upstream migration. The fishway ceases to meet federal design criteria at around 4,000 cfs. At river flows of 10,000 cfs, the current diversion into the fish ladder is approximately 300 cfs, which represents 3.0 percent of total river flow (Table 2). At river flows above 10,000 cfs, the ladder becomes completely inundated by the river.

Table 2: Existing and Proposed River and Ladder Flows at Lyle Falls

Existing			Proposed ¹		
River (cfs)	Flow Through Ladder (cfs)	% of Flow Through Ladder	River (cfs)	Flow Through Ladder (cfs)	% of Flow Through Ladder
550	25	4.5	550	147	26.7
1,100	35	3.2	1,100	169	15.4
2,070	45	2.2	2,070	186	9.0
3,000	N/A ²	-	3,000	200	6.7
3,500	100	2.9	3,500	N/A ²	-
4,000	N/A ²	-	4,000	224	5.6
5,000	150	3.0	5,000	259	5.2
7,000	200	2.9	7,000	600	8.6
10,000 ³	300	3.0	10,000	N/A ²	-

¹ Under the proposed operations, the "Flow Through the Ladder" column includes the 110 cfs of attraction flow. ² Data not available. ³ At 10,000 cfs, all fish movement ceases below Lyle Falls because of extreme turbulence and water velocity. Source: Harbor Engineers Co. 2004 (HEC-RAS model output)

Impairment Considerations

Downstream water right holders will not be affected by increased withdrawals through the fishway because the diversion would be a non-consumptive use. The project does not permanently remove water from the river, and there are no other water rights or points of diversion for other water uses within the bypass reach.

Other Water Right Holders

Three other diversions are located upstream within Section 25. These include: surface water certificate S4-23814 issued to Spencer and Joan Frey in the amount of 1.1 cfs and 188 acre-feet for the irrigation of 57 acres, and two claims filed by the Department of Natural Resources for what appears to be non-diversionary stock water. Claim No. 06305 was filed for pre-code use of the Klickitat River in the amount of 0.0007 cfs and 1 acre-feet, and Claim No. 063624 was filed for an unnamed tributary that appears to correlate with Wide Sky Canyon. All of these diversion points are located above the Lyle Fishway diversion point and will not be affected by the proposed operational changes occurring downstream.

Instream Flows

No instream flow regulation have been formally established by WAC for the main stem of the Klickitat River, regardless maintaining a healthy, functioning river system is an important goal for all parties involved in the project.

The enhancements to the fishway affect the Klickitat River both by increasing the length of the bypass (requested change in point of diversion), and by increasing the total diversion (new application). Increasing the flow through the fish ladder would reduce the amount of water within the 475-foot-long bypass reach by up to about 26.7 percent during lowest flow conditions.

This effect would be unavoidable, because the primary goal of the proposal is to increase the volume of diverted water to enhance the ability of the ladder to attract fish. The habitat of the natural river channel in the stretch impacted by the bypass is considered most valuable for fish transportation and juvenile outmigration. The improved fish passage structure will replace that function and not impair instream resources of the Klickitat River.

The Environmental Impact Statement prepared for this project addressed the effects of this project to the Klickitat River both during construction and later during routine operations and no adverse effects to overall river water quality, channel morphology, hydrology, large wood or sediment passage, or downstream water rights were identified with the proposed flow reduction in the bypass reach.

Consideration of Protests and Comments

No protests were received.

CONCLUSIONS

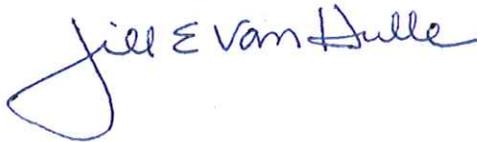
After consideration of the facts presented in this report, I make the following conclusions

- Water has been put to beneficial use as asserted under this water right certificate.
- 250 cfs has been historically utilized and the right is in good standing
- A change of point of diversion will not impair existing water rights or claims.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above investigation and conclusions, I recommend that the request for change to Surface Water Certificate No. 4802 be authorized in the amounts and within the limitations listed below and subject to the provisions beginning on Page 2.

- **Quantities and Purpose:** 250 cfs, 181,000 ac-ft/yr non-consumptive, for year-round use, as needed.
- **Point of Diversion:** NW¼, SW¼, Section 25, Township 3 North, Range 12 E.W.M.
- **Place of Use:** The Lyle Falls Fishway located within E½NE¼NE¼SE¼ of Section 26, and the N½W½NW¼NW¼SW¼ of Section 25 all within T. 3 N, R. 12 E.W.M.



Report by:

Jill Van Hulle, Pacific Groundwater Group

July 27, 2011

Date

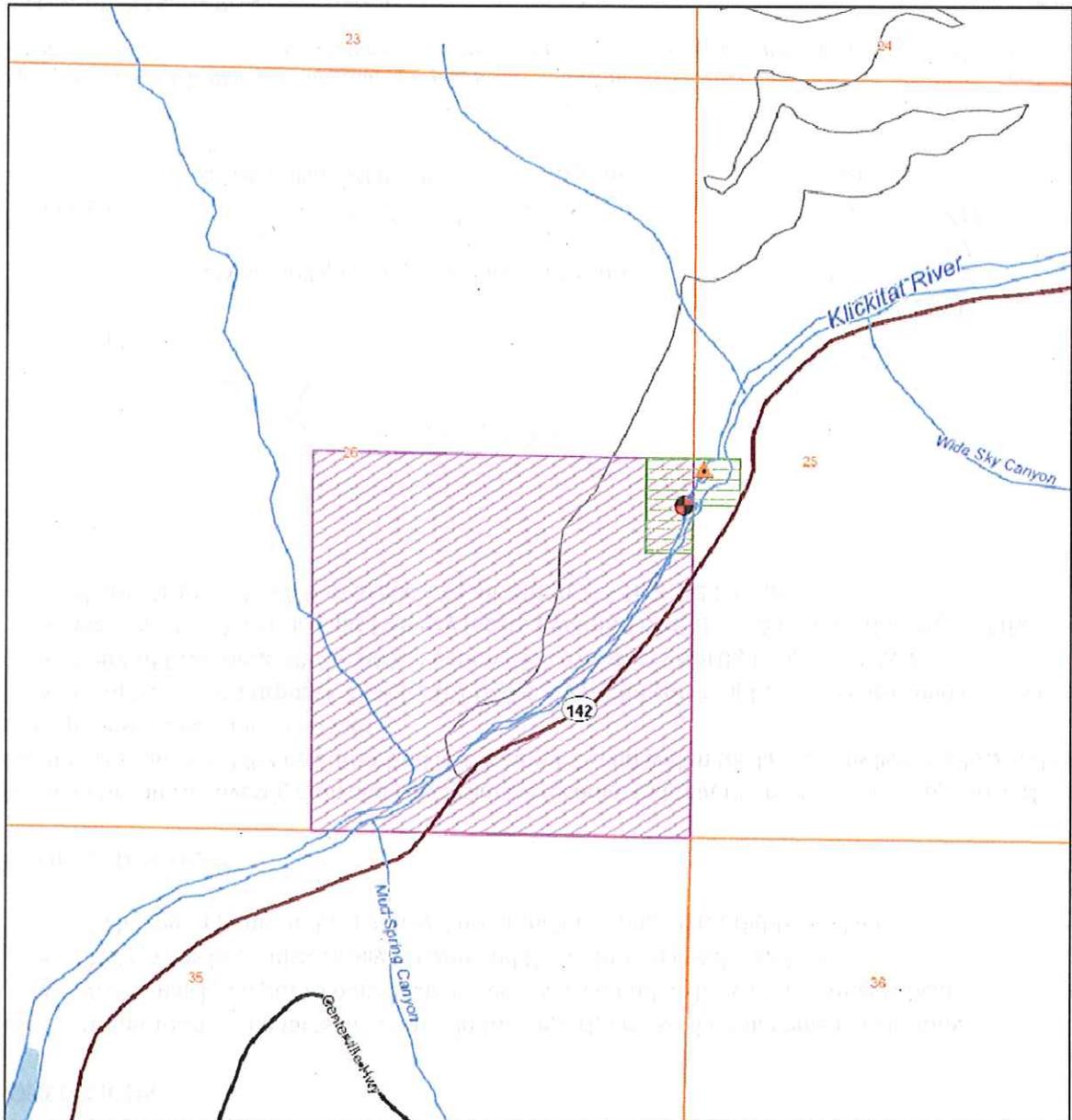
Reviewed by:

Kelsey Collins, Water Resources Program

7/27/11

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.



-  New Point of Diversion
-  New Place of Use
-  Existing Point of Diversion
-  Original Place of Use
-  Sections (T 3 N, R 12 E)
-  Streams & Rivers



Application for Change
CS4-04802C

