

APPENDIX E
SHORELINE CHARACTERIZATION,
CITY OF GRAND COULEE

The City of Grand Coulee Shoreline Master Program Update Shoreline Inventory, Analysis, and Characterization Report

1 SHORELINE INVENTORY

Appendix E contains the Inventory, Analysis, and Characterization results for the City of Grand Coulee (City). Section 1 describes the land use patterns of the City, specifically detailing:

- Existing land use

- Planned land use based on the City's Comprehensive Plan

- Preferred use for shoreline areas based on the Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

- Existing shoreline environment designations based on the City's current Shoreline Master Program (SMP), if one exists

Section 2 summarizes the land-capacity analysis results.

Section 3 summarizes the characterization of each shoreline reach within Grand Coulee. The following reaches are included:

- Banks Lake

- Crescent Bay

- Lake Roosevelt

1.1 Land Use Patterns

1.1.1 Existing Land Use

The City and the Urban Growth Area (UGA) have about 81 acres of shoreline along Banks Lake, Crescent Bay, and Lake Roosevelt. Most of the shoreline is open space and owned by federal, state, or local governments. Public ownership includes the following:

- National Parks Service (NPS)

- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)

Existing uses include roads, single-family residences, and trail and recreational activities in open spaces.

1.1.2 Planned Land Use

The City's Comprehensive Plan (plan) provides a 20-year growth plan for the City. It guides the growth and development of the community. The Land Use Element of the plan is intended to provide land for planned growth of the community. Development policy promotes commercial activities oriented to recreational and open space opportunities in the area.

The City's open space land use designation is delineated for federal government properties to support federal projects. The City's shoreline along Crescent Bay and Lake Roosevelt is owned by NPS and is part of the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. The shoreline along Banks Lake is owned by USBR as part of a wildlife refuge area. Only about 3 acres of shoreline is currently designated single-family residential within the UGA along Banks Lake.

1.2 SMA Use Preference

The SMA identifies water-oriented uses for shoreline as (173-26-020 WAC), "water-oriented use means a use that is water-dependent, water-related, or water-enjoyment, or a combination of such uses." The SMP guidelines also require that non water-oriented uses be limited to areas where preferred uses are not appropriate or these uses contribute to the goals of the SMA [WAC 173-26-201(2)(d)].

Preferred uses for shoreline areas are listed in WAC 173-26-201(2)(d). The order of preference assigned to these uses is as follows:

- Protection and restoration of ecological function
- Water-dependent uses
- Water-related uses
- Other compatible water enjoyment uses
- Single-family residences

Based on existing land use data, residential use meets the shoreline use criteria and several current uses meet the definitions of water-oriented uses such as:

- Open space

Recreational

1.3 Existing Shoreline Environment Designations

The City does not have an existing SMP document.

2 LAND-CAPACITY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Open space land use constitutes almost all of the shoreline and UGA for Grand Coulee's shoreline. A portion of the UGA along Banks Lake shoreline has less than 3 acres of land with low density residential designated land. This provides capacity for potentially a few residential units, although State Route (SR) 155 along the shoreline further constrains development in this area. A small portion of shoreline along Crescent Bay has less than a quarter acre with medium density residential, assuming the GIS data is accurate. This could provide for up to two dwelling units. No residential capacity is provided on Lake Roosevelt. Overall, potential development capacity and future land use conflict is very limited in the City of Grand Coulee's shorelines for the three waterbodies.

Table 1
Estimated Residential Land Capacity Summary

Reach	Net Developable Acre	Total Capacity in Residential Units
Banks Lake	3	0
Crescent Bay	0.23	2
Lake Roosevelt	0	0

3 REACH CHARACTERIZATION TABLE

This section summarizes the characterization of each Grand Coulee shoreline reach. The elements described for each location include:

Existing/physical descriptions

- Reach location description
- Reach length
- Shoreline jurisdiction area
- Ownership
- Existing land cover
- Geomorphic character
- Flooding and geologic hazards
- Land use and current SMP designations
- Habitat types and presence of priority species and habitats
- Existing public access
- Vegetation characteristics
- Major infrastructure
- Water quality concerns

Reach characterization and analysis

- Water quantity
- Water quality
- Habitat

Preliminary reach goals and environment designations

- Protection goals
- Restoration goals
- Public access goals

Identified development plans

- Identified restoration measures
- Identified public access improvements
- Cumulative impact considerations

BANKS LAKE		CITY OF GRAND COULEE
Banks Lake – 26,478 acres	Shoreline Jurisdiction: 25 acres	
		
Source: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/coastalatlantools/UICoastalAtlas/Tools/ShorePhotos.aspx		
<p>Description: The shoreline of Banks Lake within the Grand Coulee UGA is at the northeast corner of the lake (viewed in above photo looking south).</p>		
<p>Subreaches (SR), see Figure: 1 Not applicable</p>		
<p>PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS</p>		
<p>Ownership: Primarily federal (USBR); some private ownership on north bank</p>		
<p>Existing Land Cover/Development: Open space and developed. Includes park, paved roadway, unpaved access road, and canal infrastructure.</p>		
<p>Land Use/Current SMP: Land use designation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated: Low density residential, 0.4 acres; open space, 22 acres • UGA: Public use, 2.5 acres <p>Current SMP environment designation: Not applicable</p>		
<p>Major Infrastructure: Dam and CBP facilities nearby, transmission lines nearby, SR 155 nearby</p>		

BANKS LAKE	CITY OF GRAND COULEE
<p>Geomorphic Character: Banks Lake is a reservoir impounded by the Dry Falls Dam at the southwest end of the lake. The pool elevation is regulated by the dam and fluctuates seasonally.</p> <p>Hardened banks: A majority of the bank within the city UGA is composed of a roadway grade and armored canal infrastructure. Estimated hardened shoreline distance is approximately 2,900 feet.</p>	
<p>Flooding and Geological Hazards: The pool level is regulated by the dam and not at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Shoreland soils are categorized as moderate susceptibility to erosion and low liquefaction susceptibility.</p>	
REACH CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS	
<p>Water Quantity and Sediment: Water quantity is dependent on dam and pumping operations related to the Columbia Basin Project.</p> <p>Sediment sources to Banks Lake include lake shoreline erosion due to wind and wake driven currents. The shoreline along the feeder canal and North dam is heavily armored but the park property south of North dam is not. Riparian trees appear to have been fairly recently planted along the edge of the park, this buffer should decrease sedimentation from this location.</p>	
<p>Water Quality: 303d listed for PCB and 2,3,7,8-TCDD; 305b listed for waters impaired by an invasive exotic species – Eurasian water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)</p> <p>Grand Coulee is lower topographically than Banks Lake, so city surface runoff from the rain events will not likely affect the lake.</p>	
<p>Habitat Characteristics and PHS Species Presence:</p> <p>The lakeshore riparian zone is limited due to the climate and exacerbated by CBP operations including heavily armored banks. Public input suggests that the Banks lakeshore once supported willow groves. Recent riparian plantings along the edge of the existing park should improve ecological function overtime in this small area. There are no rare plants identified here. Upland habitat includes shrub steppe with small patches of grassland along the city's north shore; however, these areas are fragmented by roads, trails, recreation fields, and CBP infrastructure.</p> <p>The shoreline is open-water lake habitat, supporting lake fish species such as burbot, large- and smallmouth bass, rainbow trout, kokanee, and walleye. Waterfowl concentrations are present. Cliff habitat and nearby uplands support mule deer herds and sage grouse. Interaction between terrestrial and aquatic habitat is limited here due to the dam and road proximity; however, there is some connection at the southern extent of the City boundary.</p>	
ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS ANALYSIS	
<p>Level of Existing Function: Partially functioning</p> <p>Stressors: Armoring, recreation uses, roads</p> <p>Potential Stressors: A small section of the UGA falls within the urban residential 2 zone, which allows for low-density, single to multiple family residential developments.</p>	

BANKS LAKE	CITY OF GRAND COULEE
<p>Potential Restoration Opportunities: Consider incorporating vegetation within armored areas of North Dam</p> <p>Potential Protection Opportunities: Protect young riparian buffer trees along the park shoreline; stormwater controls consistent with Eastern Washington Stormwater manual, evaluate measures to limit recreation impacts on shrub steppe habitat</p>	
<p>Preliminary Shoreline Environment Designation Considerations: Urban conservancy in incorporated area with shoreline residential in UGA</p>	
PUBLIC ACCESS	
<p>Existing Public Access: About 98% of the Banks Lake - Grand Coulee and UGA shoreline is publicly owned by USBR as part of the wildlife refuge area. This consists of more than 24 acres of land in this management area. The shoreline area within the city limits includes open space land use categories. Shoreline within the UGA has a mix of open space and residential low density categories on the north and south sides of lake. This management area includes the North Dam of Banks Lake. The USBR Road along the dam and SR 155 along the southern edge of the shoreline offer public access is developed with recreational facilities such as park and viewing areas. The northern part of the shoreline, the Feeder Canal, and the Canal Service Road has restricted public access.</p>	
<p>Existing Public Access Goals: The USBR Resource Management Plan indicates this area as one of the high suitability areas for recreational uses (Reclamation 2001). The Plan indicates multiple recreational resource management goals as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a diverse range of recreation opportunities and services consistent with public use trends • Protect and enhance recreational importance and visitor experience • Ensure compatibility between motor vehicle traffic and natural/cultural resource protection, land use compatibility/suitability conflicts, and public safety concerns • Limit or eliminate motorized travel or recreation activity on soils sensitive to compaction, have a high soil erosion potential rating, and/or exhibit existing accelerated erosion problems (Reclamation 2001). <p>City of Grand Coulee's parks and recreation goal states as follows: "The many and varied existing resources available for recreational activities in and around the city of Grand Coulee can be developed and enhanced to attract and expand tourism. This should happen only within their capacities so as to prevent degradation of the resources and the quality of life already in place."</p>	

BANKS LAKE	CITY OF GRAND COULEE
<p>Identified Public Access Improvements: The USBR Resource Management Plan recognizes that improvements of facilities will depend of the site's location, need, use and compatibility with land use. Identified improvements for Banks Lake that may apply to this management area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide portable toilets on a seasonal basis in high use dispersed camping areas where human wastes pose a public health concern throughout the management area • Post signage for seasonal closures • Additional improvements will include fire rings and grills near campsites, picnic tables, RV hookups, etc. <p>Specific improvements identified for this area includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of a fishing jetty and fishing pier for persons with disabilities at North Dam Park (USBR 2001) <p>This area appears to have adequate public access opportunities.</p>	
CUMULATIVE IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS	
<p>Cumulative Impact Considerations:</p> <p>Watershed level: The SMP has limited influence on the Columbia Basin Project operations.</p> <p>Reach level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impervious surfaces leading to habitat loss and runoff rather than infiltration • Vegetation alterations removing organic material • Water quality impacts from runoff from nearby development • Shoreline hardening/stabilization through dam infrastructure and canals • Structural effects on habitat including fragmentation by Columbia Basin Project facilities and roads 	

CRESCENT BAY		CITY OF GRAND COULEE
Crescent Bay, 92 acres	Shoreline Jurisdiction: 36 acres	
		
Source: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/coastalatl/UICoastalAtlas/Tools/ShorePhotos.aspx		
Description: Crescent Bay is located within the eastern portion of Grand Coulee; the northeast shoreline of the bay is within the incorporated city limits.		
Subreaches (SR), see Figure 2:		
Not applicable		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Ownership: The majority of the reach is federal ownership (USBR). A small municipal parcel intersects the shoreline buffer.		
Existing Land Cover/Development: Undeveloped; primarily shrub/scrub		
Land Use/Current SMP:		
Land use designation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated: Medium density residential, 0.2 acres; open space, 36 acres • UGA: 0 acres 		
Current SMP environment designation: Not applicable		
Major Infrastructure: None		
Geomorphic Character: Crescent Bay has a subsurface connection to Lake Roosevelt and receives runoff from the surrounding drainage area. The banks are composed of landslide deposits (rock talus), bedrock,		

CRESCENT BAY	CITY OF GRAND COULEE
<p>and outburst flood deposits.</p> <p>Hardened banks: None identified during inspection of aerial photos.</p>	
<p>Flooding and Geological Hazards: Mapped within the FEMA 100-year floodplain of the Columbia River. The shores contain areas of severe-level soils susceptible to erosion that mantle the bedrock, and steep slope hazards at bedrock slopes.</p> <p>Soils in the area generally have low to moderate liquefaction susceptibility.</p>	
REACH CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS	
<p>Water Quantity and Sediment: The water levels fluctuate based on Lake Roosevelt and Columbia Basin project operations, and are also influenced by surface-water runoff during storms.</p> <p>Sediment sources to Crescent Bay include lake shoreline erosion due to wind and wake driven currents exacerbated by soil characteristics and steep slopes.</p>	
<p>Water Quality: There are no concerns identified though fine sediment inputs are likely transported to the lake during severe rain events.</p>	
<p>Habitat Characteristics and PHS Species Presence:</p> <p>Crescent Bay shorelines are quite steep and support sagebrush species (<i>Artemisia sp.</i>), Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>), and the non-native Tree-of-Heaven species (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>) with a few patches of Ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>) (River Mile Extension Workshop 2012). Riparian vegetation is concentrated on the southern (outside of UGA) and western shorelands, particularly within drainage areas. The eastern shoreline predominately contains shrub steppe vegetation.</p> <p>Water level fluctuations result in the establishment and maintenance of wetland areas along the margins of portions of the lake. The aquatic environment contains Eurasian water milfoil (<i>Miriophyllum aquaticum</i>).</p> <p>The lake currently provide habitat for birds, mammals, and warm-water fish species. The bay's fringe marsh and treed riparian zone provide productive habitat for ducks and nongame birds. Bald eagles are present in the vicinity east of Crescent Bay.</p>	
ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS ANALYSIS (BY SUBREACH)	
<p>Level of Existing Function: Functioning</p> <p>Stressors: Exotic species in aquatic, riparian, and upland areas; informal dirt roads; development to the west near the top of steep slopes and recreation use on the eastern shore</p> <p>Potential Stressors: Recreation development including a full-service marina has been proposed for this area in the past.</p> <p>Potential Restoration Opportunities: Remove invasive species and replant with natives in riparian and upland areas; if recreation development occurs consider soft shoreline bank stabilization methods to protect infrastructure.</p> <p>Potential Protection Opportunities: Protect shrub steppe areas from further fragmentation consolidating</p>	

CRESCENT BAY	CITY OF GRAND COULEE
roads and trails. Stormwater controls consistent with Eastern Washington Stormwater manual. Protect steep slope areas from runoff and sedimentation.	
Preliminary Shoreline Environment Designation Considerations: Urban conservancy and high intensity – recreation	
PUBLIC ACCESS	
<p>Existing Public Access: Crescent Bay shoreline within the City of Grand Coulee is primarily open space. This entire shoreline, along with shoreline in unincorporated Grant County is owned by the US National Parks Service (NPS) and is part of the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. Existing public access facilities in this management area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docks – 1 	
<p>Existing Public Access Goals: Several management policies are identified by the National Parks Services in the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Shoreline Management Plan Environmental Assessment (NPS 2009). These policies aim to provide for enjoyment of the parks. The National Park Service will encourage visitor activities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are appropriate to the purpose for which the park was established • Are inspirational, educational, or healthful, and otherwise appropriate to the park environment; and will foster an understanding of and appreciation for park resources and values, or will promote enjoyment through a direct association with, interaction with, or relation to park resources • Can be sustained without causing unacceptable impacts to park resources or values <p>The NPS Shoreline Management Plan identifies alternatives for Crescent Bay Development Concept Plan. All alternatives would include strategies to improve public access to shoreline, improve visitor use of the shoreline, and increase recreational capacity of the lake. Alternatives also identify ways to enhance public use and provide more educational information to visitors. The Preferred Alternative (Alternative B) places more emphasis on visitor use management and education.</p> <p>City of Grant Coulee's parks and recreation goal states as follows: "The many and varied existing resources available for recreational activities in and around the city of Grand Coulee can be developed and enhanced to attract and expand tourism. This should happen only within their capacities so as to prevent degradation of the resources and the quality of life already in place."</p>	

CRESCENT BAY

CITY OF GRAND COULEE

Identified Public Access Improvements: Improvements identified as part of Crescent Bay Development Plan's Preferred Alternative proposes improvements as follows:

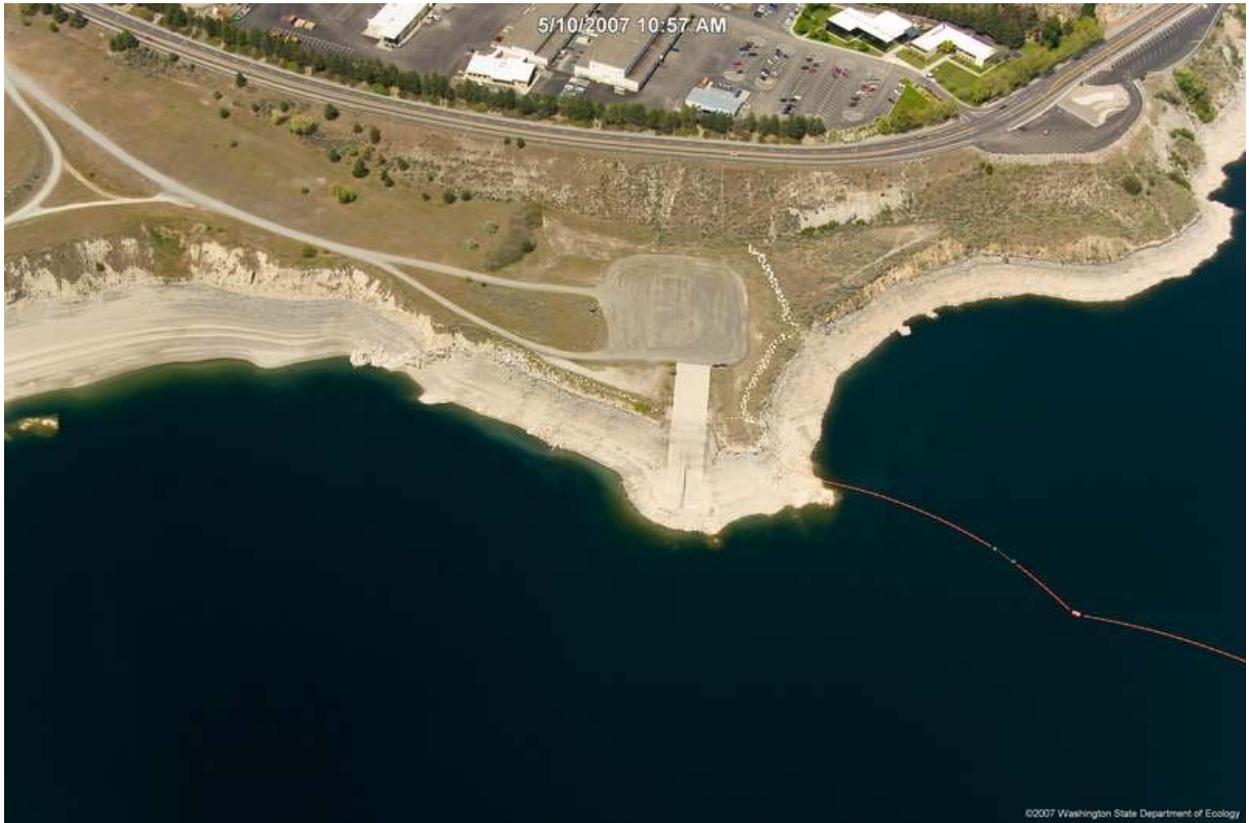
- Add new dock, low-impact (gravel) overflow parking lot, education complex, trails, and new and expanded picnic/dayuse areas
- Add swim buoys to the swim beach
- Formalize kayak/canoe launch on Crescent Lake
- Restore native vegetation in designated areas (NPS 2009).

The figure below shows the Preferred Alternative plan.



IV. Crescent Bay Development Concept Plan September 2005

CRESCENT BAY	CITY OF GRAND COULEE
CUMULATIVE IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS	
<p>Cumulative Impact Considerations:</p> <p>Watershed level: The SMP has limited influence on Lake Roosevelt and Grand Coulee Dam operations.</p> <p>Reach level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impervious surfaces leading to habitat loss and potential runoff• Vegetation alterations removing organic material• Chemical contaminant increases from future recreation infrastructure• Shoreline hardening/stabilization through recreation development• Structural effects on habitat including fragmentation by roads and overwater structures	

LAKE ROOSEVELT		CITY OF GRAND COULEE
Lake Roosevelt, 212 acres	Shoreline Jurisdiction: 20 acres	
		
Source: https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/coastalatlant/UICoastalAtlas/Tools/ShorePhotos.aspx		
Description: Lake Roosevelt is the reservoir pool behind the Grand Coulee dam. It is located along the east corner of the Grand Coulee UGA and a portion of the incorporated city limits.		
Subreaches (SR), see Figure 3:		
Not applicable		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Ownership: Federal (USBR)		
Existing Land Cover/Development: Primarily undeveloped; primarily shrub/scrub, exposed bedrock, and unpaved roads.		
Land Use/Current SMP:		
Land use designation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated: Open space, 20 acres • UGA: 0 acres 		
Current SMP environment designation: Not applicable		
Major Infrastructure: Boat ramp; near Grand Coulee Dam and Columbia Basin project facilities		

LAKE ROOSEVELT	CITY OF GRAND COULEE
<p>Geomorphic Character: Lake Roosevelt is a reservoir pool within a bedrock canyon formed by the Grand Coulee Dam.</p> <p>Hardened banks: None identified during inspection of aerial photos.</p>	
<p>Flooding and Geological Hazards: Mapped within the FEMA 100-year floodplain of the Columbia River.</p> <p>The shores contain moderate to severe-level erosion hazards and low liquefaction susceptibility. Steep slope hazards exist where steep bedrock outcrops are located along the banks.</p>	
<p>REACH CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS</p>	
<p>Water Quantity and Sediment: The water levels fluctuate based on Lake Roosevelt and Columbia Basin project operations, and are also influenced by surface water runoff during storms. Fine sediment inputs are likely transported to the lake during severe rain events.</p>	
<p>Water Quality: No quality concerns were identified.</p>	
<p>Habitat Characteristics and PHS Species Presence:</p> <p>Riparian vegetation is very sparse due to steep slopes and development within flatter areas. Shrub steppe habitat occurs on the south bank dominated by sagebrush species (<i>Artemisia sp.</i>)</p> <p>The small portion of Lake Roosevelt within the UGA has a mostly undeveloped shoreline, with the exception of roads along the west perimeter. Bald eagles are present southeast of this area. Lake fish present are burbot, eastern brook trout, kokanee, large- and smallmouth bass, mountain whitefish, rainbow trout, and walleye. Anadromous fish are spring and summer Chinook, coho, Dolly Varden/bull trout, summer steelhead, and sockeye. Lake fish dominate in this modified ecosystem created by the dam reservoir.</p> <p>Water level fluctuates and channel location is essentially permanent in this reach due to the presence of Grand Coulee Dam. The lake is the dominant feature, and lake-associated fish predators are abundant. Large woody debris transport is typically limited in areas such as these due to dam presence.</p>	
<p>ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS ANALYSIS (BY SUBREACH)</p>	
<p>Level of Existing Function: Partially functioning</p> <p>Stressors: Recreation development and use, including a boat ramp and roads along the shoreline</p> <p>Potential Stressors: Further recreation development has been proposed for Lake Crescent; access to these development sites would be adjacent to Lake Roosevelt and could have impacts.</p> <p>Potential Restoration Opportunities: Evaluate opportunities for vegetation restoration on the north portion of the shoreline</p> <p>Potential Protection Opportunities: Protect intact shrub steppe habitat from fragmentation by future trails or roads. Stormwater controls consistent with Eastern Washington Stormwater manual. Protect steep slope areas from runoff and sedimentation.</p>	
<p>Preliminary Shoreline Environment Designation Considerations: Urban conservancy</p>	

LAKE ROOSEVELT	CITY OF GRAND COULEE
PUBLIC ACCESS	
<p>Existing Public Access: Lake Roosevelt and Crescent Bay shoreline within the City of Grand Coulee and UGA includes open space land use categories for the most part. This entire shoreline, along with shoreline in unincorporated Grant County, is owned by the National Parks Service and is part of the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. Existing public access facilities in this management area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boat ramp – improved – 1 • Docks – 2 	
<p>Existing Public Access Goals: Several management policies are identified by the National Parks Services in the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Shoreline Management Plan Environmental Assessment (NPS 2009). These policies aim to provide for enjoyment of the parks. The National Park Service will encourage visitor activities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are appropriate to the purpose for which the park was established • Are inspirational, educational, or healthful, and otherwise appropriate to the park environment; and will foster an understanding of and appreciation for park resources and values, or will promote enjoyment through a direct association with, interaction with, or relation to park resources • Can be sustained without causing unacceptable impacts to park resources or values <p>City of Grant Coulee's parks and recreation goal states as follows: "The many and varied existing resources available for recreational activities in and around the city of Grand Coulee can be developed and enhanced to attract and expand tourism. This should happen only within their capacities so as to prevent degradation of the resources and the quality of life already in place."</p>	
<p>Identified Public Access Improvements: No additional improvements identified.</p>	
CUMULATIVE IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS	
<p>Cumulative Impact Considerations:</p> <p>Watershed level: The SMP has limited influence on Lake Roosevelt and Grand Coulee Dam operations.</p> <p>Reach level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impervious surfaces leading to habitat loss and potential runoff • Vegetation alterations removing organic material 	

4 REFERENCES

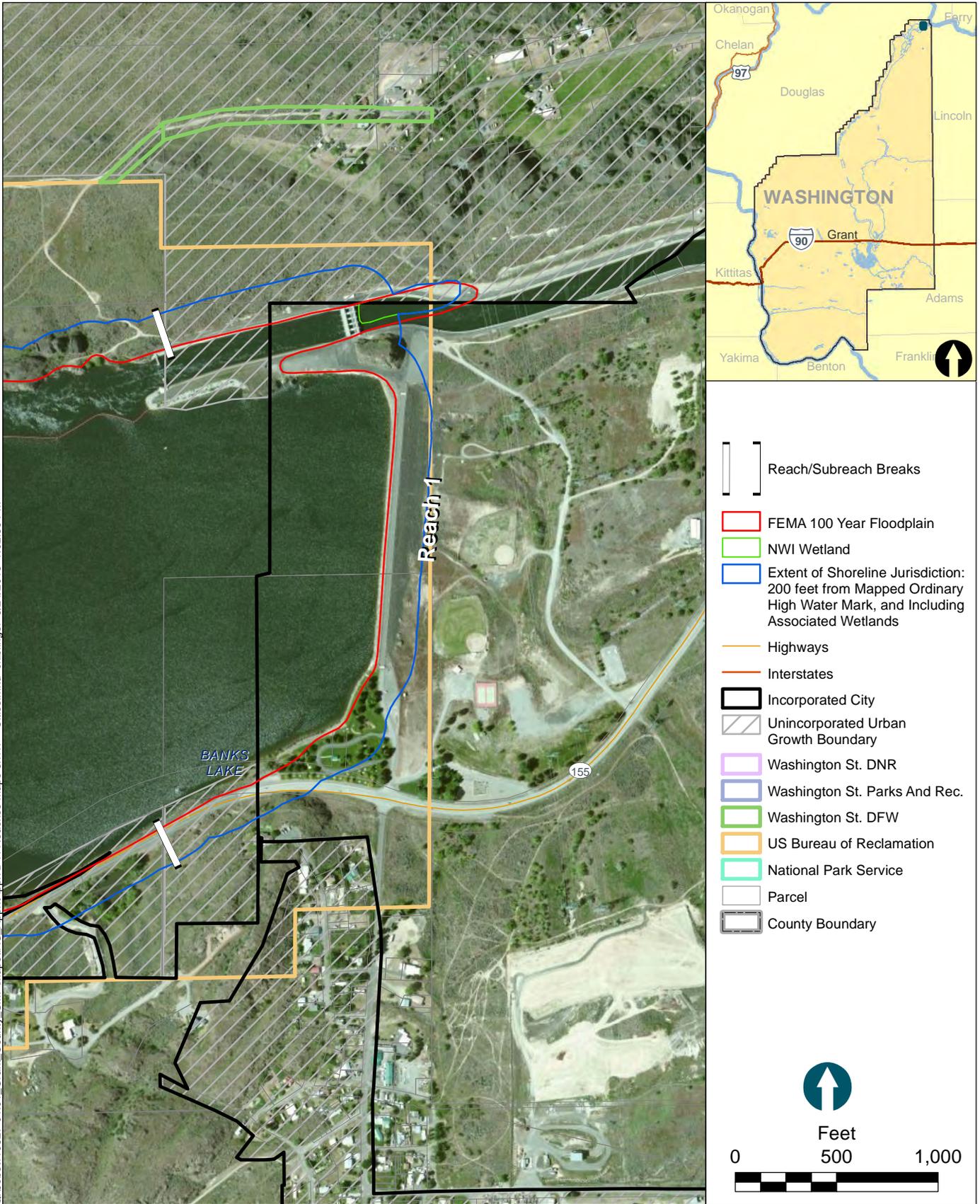
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River Mile Extension Workshop, 2012. Available at:
<http://www.nwnature.net/trm/index.html>. Accessed on: September 25, 2012.

USBR (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation), 2001. *Banks Lake Resource Management Plan*. Grant County, Washington. July 2001.

FIGURES

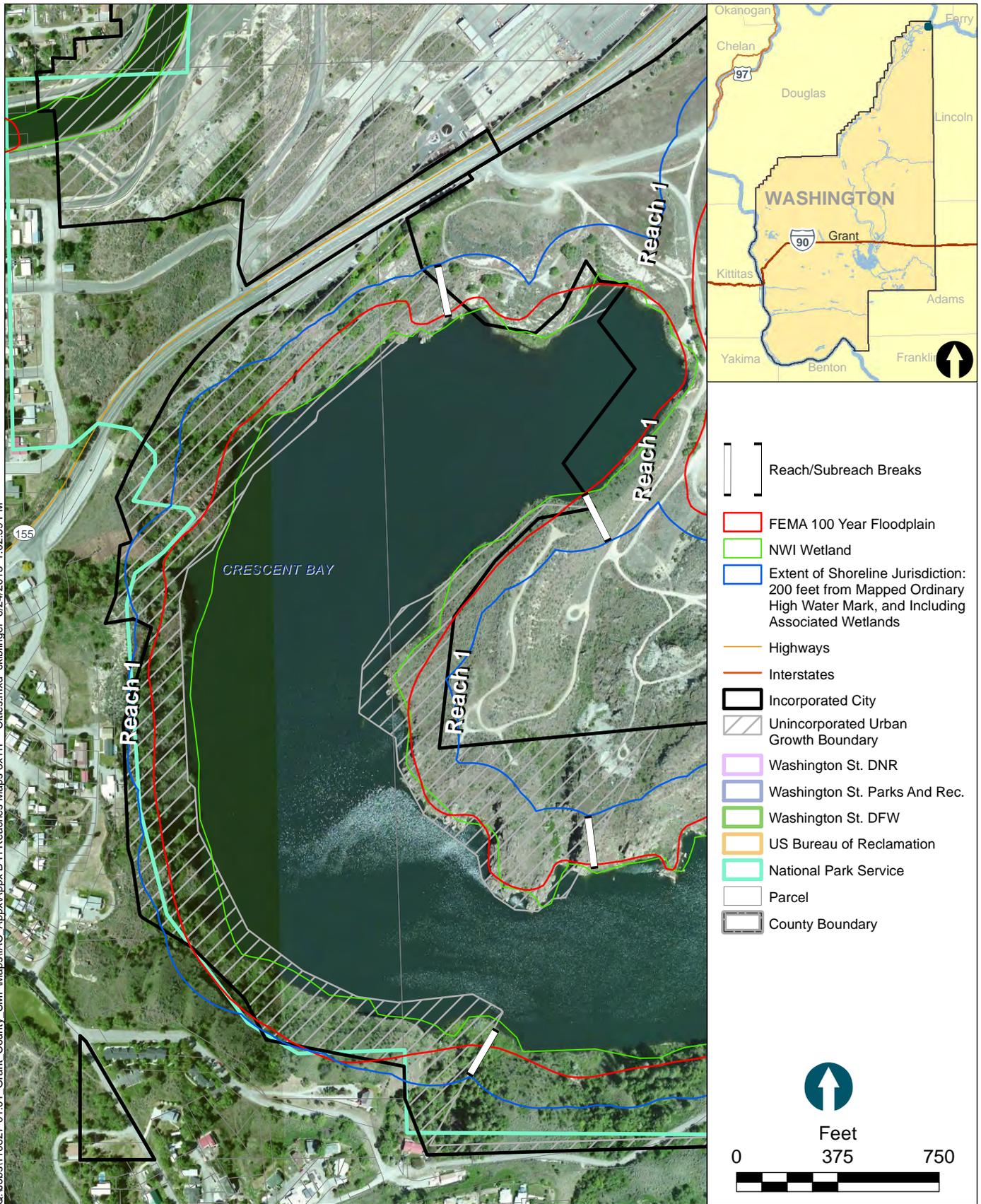
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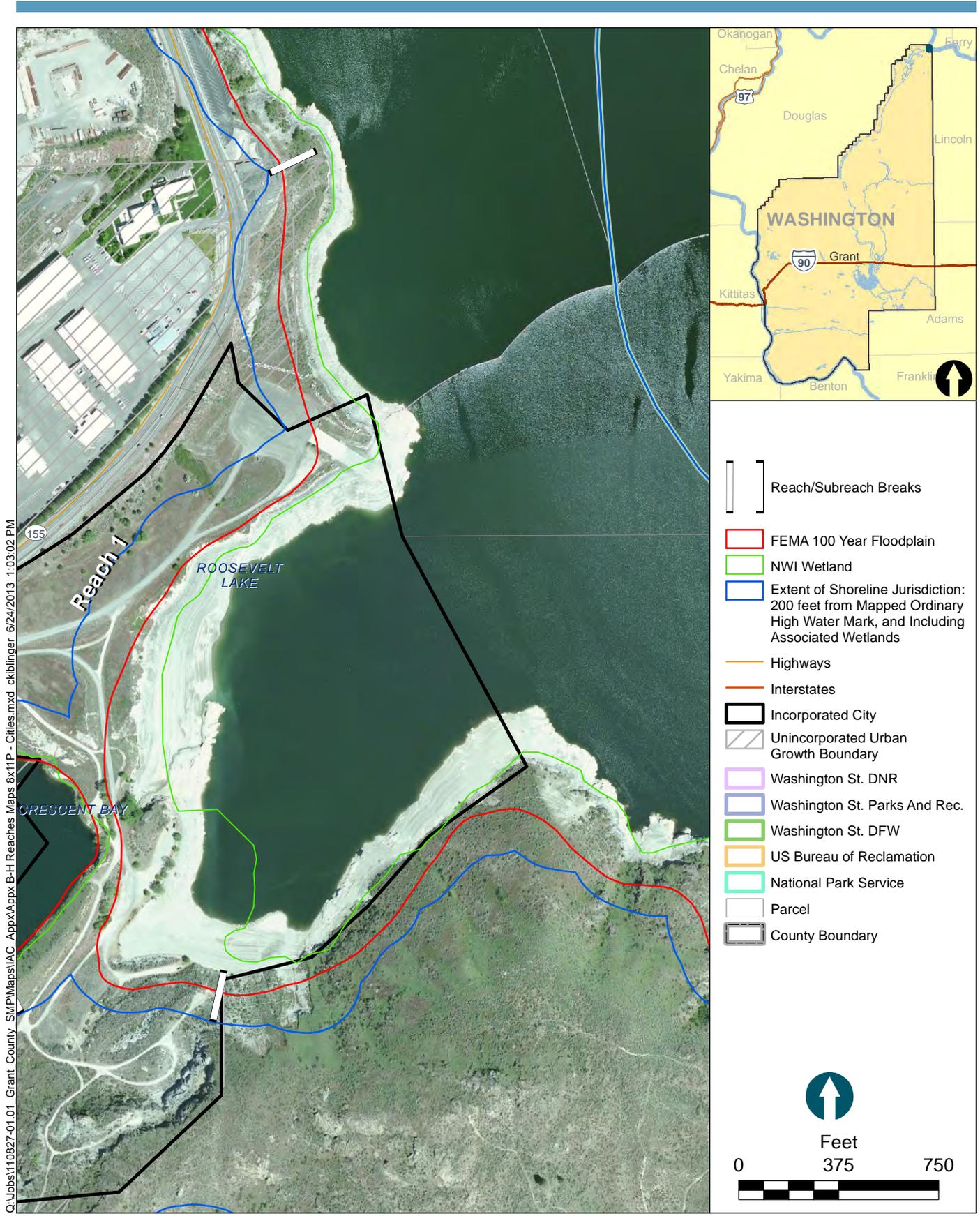


Appendix E, Figure 1
Banks Lake - Grand Coulee
 Shoreline Inventory, Analysis and Characterization Report
 Grant County Shoreline Master Program Update



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Appendix E, Figure 3
 Lake Roosevelt - Grand Coulee
 Shoreline Inventory, Analysis and Characterization Report
 Grant County Shoreline Master Program Update