

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION
OF RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER FROM
THE SNAKE RIVER BASIN WATER SYSTEM.

CIVIL CASE NUMBER: 39576

Ident. Number: A27-04004
Date Received: 9/06/1989
Receipt No: 8015030
Received By: ENC.

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

1. Name: DANA COLLINS 208-524-2565
Address: 10439 S. 1ST E.
IDAHO FALLS, ID 83401

AND/OR

Name: CHERYL COLLINS 208-524-2565
Address: 10439 S. 1ST E.
IDAHO FALLS, ID 83401

A2704004

2. Date of Priority: JUN 01, 1916

3. Source: GROUNDWATER Trib. to:

4. Point of Diversion:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4 of	1/4	Lot	County
01S	37E	3	NW	NW			BINGHAM

5. Description of diverting works:
WELL, PUMP AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

6. Water is used for the following purposes:

Purpose	From	To	C.F.S.	(or)	A.F.A.
INDUSTRIAL	09/01	07/31	0.220		

7. Total Quantity Appropriated is:
0.220 C.F.S. (and/or) A.F.A.

8. Total consumptive use is Acre Feet Per Annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses:
I/TRANSPORT & WASHING POTATOES.

10. Place of Use:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of 1/4	Lot	Use	Acres
01S	37E	3	NW NW	4	INDUST	

11. Place of use in counties: BINGHAM

12. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? YES

13. Other Water Rights Used:
NONE

14. Remarks:

15. Basis of Claim: STATUTORY CLAIM

16. Signature(s)

(a.) By signing below, I/We acknowledge that I/We have received, read and understand the form entitled "How you will receive notice in the Snake River Basin Adjudication." (b.) I/We do _____ do not X wish to receive and pay a small annual fee for monthly copies of the docket sheet.

Number of attachments: _____

For Individuals:

I/We do solemnly swear or affirm that the statements contained in the foregoing document are true and correct.

Signature of Claimant(s): Cheryl Colman Date: 7-24-90

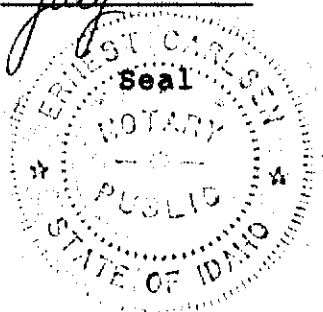
Date: _____

State of Idaho)
County of Bonneville) SS.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me this 24 day

of July 19 90.

Ernest Carlson
Notary Public



Residing at Alto Falls, ID.

My Commission Expires 6-14-1994.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

112°07'30"

4 10000m. E.

43°22'30"

48 02000m. N.

Place of Use

TIN

TIS

Rge. 37E.

MICROFILMED

NOV 12 1964

AJ5809NP
No. A27-04004

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
ADJUDICATION CLAIM PROFILE REPORT

DATE: 10/26/94
PAGE: 3

OWNER CODE	NAME & ADDRESS	PRIORITY DATE	WATER USE	USE PERIOD FROM TO	DIVERSION RATE	DIVERSION VOLUME
C	DANA COLLINS 10439 S 1ST E IDAHO FALLS ID 83401 (208) 524-2565	06/01/1916	INDUSTRIAL	09-01 07-31	0.22 CFS	
				TOTAL DIVERSION:	0.22 CFS	
C	CHERYL COLLINS 10439 S. 1ST E. IDAHO FALLS ID 83401 (208) 524-2565					

Water Source: GROUNDWATER

Tributary to:

Stage: STATUTORY CLAIM

Point(s) of Diversion: T01S R37E S03 NWNW

BINGHAM County

Place of use Legal Description for: INDUSTRIAL

NE				NW				SW				SE							
T	R	S		NENE	NWNE	SWNE	SENE	NENW	NWNW	SWNW	SENW	NESW	NWSW	SWSW	SESW	NESE	NWSE	SWSE	SESE
				Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac	Lt	Ac
01S	37E	3	:																

POU County: BINGHAM -

Non-Irrigation Uses: I/TRANSPORT & WASHING POTATOES.

Other Rights: NONE

Dates: Exam Made Date:

Verified Date:

Misc: Water District Number:

Field Inspection Flag:

Presumption Flag:

The Sugar Factory located in Bingham County built by C. H. Nyer + Co. for Utah Idaho Sugar Co. in 1917 is owned and operated by Dana and Cheryl Collins. We use the water for fire protection, testing large boats for leaks, and cleaning and rebuilding used military surplus equipment and also sanitation use for bathrooms. Also can sprinkle any landscaping.

A copy of the building of the Sugar Factory is submitted with this letter stating when it was built. The article is taken out of a book called "Beet Sugar in The West" A history of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., 1891-1966 written by Leonard J. Arrington.

Cheryl Collins
NOV 13 1995
1-30-95

BEET SUGAR IN THE WEST

*A History of the
Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, 1891-1966*

By
LEONARD J. ARRINGTON

University of Washington Press
SEATTLE AND LONDON, 1966

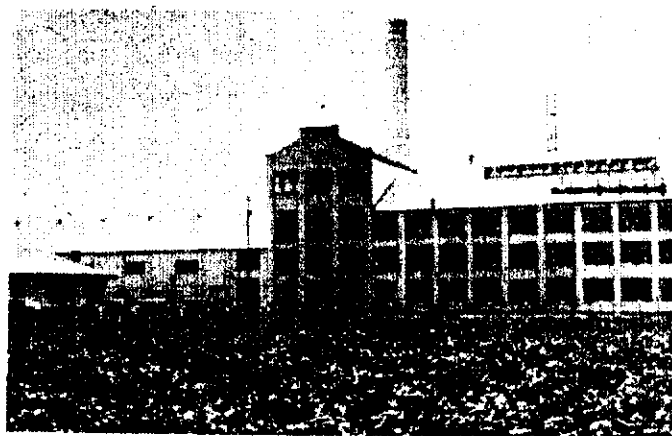
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
NOV 19 1966

distance to work they would issue stamps and for trucks they would have "T" stamps. Dad would let the milk hauler get his daily gas without coupons then settle up once or twice a month. One day a gas stamp inspector from the government was in and noticed a large amount of "T" stamps in the cash register and asked where we got all those stamps, but Dad just said we had a lot of good truck customers.

Also during the war, rubber was a very scarce item so people could not get new tires for their cars. I will always remember one farmer that came in to get his tire fixed. I found cut up pieces of Levi pants inside the tire to cover up the holes so the inner tube would not stick out through the tire. I was surprised that this worked and got the farmer a few more miles on his tires. A person could fill up a 20 gallon gas tank for \$5.

One day we were cleaning the lube room floor with gasoline and the gas got too close to the old coal stove and it started an instant fire with flames to the ceiling. We were quite excited for a few moments and ready to call the fire department, then the flames disappeared as fast as they came. When the gas burned itself out, we sprayed water on the walls. Dad employed all his children as they became of age, which helped them earn their way through school and college. The salesman that came by would kid dad about having a red-headed secretary (my sister Wanda). --By Orval Butler

SHELLEY UTAH-IDAHO SUGAR COMPANY



Shelley Sugar Factory 1917

The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company built its first factory at Lehi, Utah, in 1891. The sugar-factory at Lincoln, Idaho, went into operation in 1903. John E. Kelley and Joseph Oler signed the first contract to grow sugar beets in the Shelley District.

In 1916 John Kelley was authorized by the company to purchase 180 acres of land from Grant Hubbel to build a sugar factory in Shelley. The contract was given to E. H. Dyer and Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. The factory was completed in the fall of 1917 at a cost of \$600,000. George D. Hansen hauled the first load of sugar-beets to the new Shelley Sugar-Factory.

On September 20, 1917, T. J. Bennett chaired a monster celebration for the opening; 3,000 people

attended. There was a program and dance at Ensign Hall.

The original capacity was 500 tons per day. During the 1917 season 253 growers planted 3,473 acres of sugar beets, produced 15,476 tons of beets, which made 30,563 bags of sugar. Production doubled in 1918.

The factory did not operate in 1919 because of a serious White Fly infestation. It reopened in 1920 and was closed in 1921-1922, 1926-1927, and 1931 because of Curly Top. The peak year of production was 1940 when 334,073 bags of sugar were produced. The last year of operation was in 1942.

The building was used for a fresh-pack potato warehouse and later by Rogers fresh-pack potatoes. (Files of Shelley Pioneer and Hortensen Hanson)

--By Ruby Hanft

SPRINGFIELD DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLUB

March 1910, in a temporary building of canvas and lumber surrounded by sagebrush, open land, and desert, a farmers' institute was held. At the request of the women of the community, Mrs. Nora Bales of the Academy of Idaho organized a club for the women of the area that was to become an outstanding part of the community.

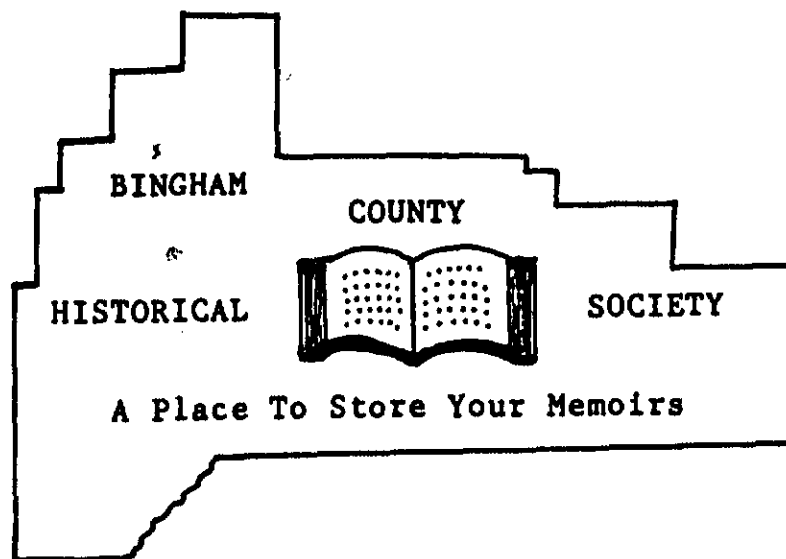
With Mrs. Bales as chairman and Mrs. Jane Nelson as secretary pro-tem, the following officers were elected: Mrs. H. K. Wiley, president; Mrs. W. A. Coe, vice-president; and Mrs. A. J. Snyder, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. W. A. Edwards later filled the treasurer's office for many years.

Charter members were: Mesdames A. J. Snyder, H. K. Wylie, W. A. Coe, I. N. Noyer, Ralph Davis, Jake Baird, William Gibson, Henry Chandler, Andrew Nelson, W. A. Edwards, A. L. Shelman, David Wiltamouth, Ancel Rupe, E. M. Johnson.

The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Snyder on June 1, 1910. A committee to draw up a constitution was appointed, and the foundation laid for a club that has met on the first Wednesday of each month; usually at the home of a member, with a business meeting, program, and refreshments. They carried out their purpose to study the best and most scientific methods that were available to improve their homemaking skills, to develop themselves and their homes as a part of the community, to create good will between families, neighbors, schools, and churches, and to develop the area into a good place for their families to live. The club name chosen was "The Domestic Science Club of Springfield." Any woman interested in the goals of the club was eligible to become a member. The constitution included a set of officers, elected by ballot, terms of office and annual dues of \$1 per member.

In 1910 the group voted to join the District Federation of Women's Clubs of Idaho. The membership in the State Federation dates from 1918. They began sending delegates to the conventions, the club

Bingham County History



Written and Compiled by
The People of Bingham County

Commemorating the State's 100th Birthday

1890 - 1990

There are only 500 copies of this book.

Your copy is Book Number 223

NOV 19 1990

Published by Bingham County Historical Society Book Committee -- Blackfoot, Idaho.
Library of Congress No. 88-63771
Logo by Ruby Hansen Hanft

h Fork district planted 45,733 tons and the . By 1920 the factory . The peak year of ed 70,544 tons of beets nd bags of sugar. The 41. It operated for a 42 and was thereupon 50 and a sugar-storage

ant cut more than one 500 pounds of sugar. \$12 million for beets,

1943

E. H. Dyer & Company y cost the company only nd" of the factory came . The capacity of the War I and to 900 tons gn 506 growers in the ducing 70,253 tons of es of sugar. In March amated Sugar Company, 19. The plant was re-ed a peak production of rly Top this dropped to inactive in 1926, 1930- gn in 1937, the factory antled in 1943. At that

and I, the Brigham City s of sugar.

1919

was constructed by the ilder of the 500-ton plant in the 1916 and 1917 sh, Washington, in 1918. es to beets and harvested 5 bags of sugar. During

the second year operations were only slightly improved as the district produced 12,984 tons of beets and the factory manufactured 29,704 bags of sugar. Apparently, these Oregon farmers were reluctant to engage in sugarbeet culture. According to Dan Gutleben, the Grant's Pass experience led Mark Austin to affirm that no sugar factory should ever be built in a territory which had not been tested by at least five years of beet-raising experience.

Shelley Factory, 1917-1950

The Shelley, Idaho, factory was built by E. H. Dyer & Company for Utah-Idaho Sugar Company in 1917. The original capacity was 500 tons per day. During its first season, 253 growers planted 3,473 acres to sugarbeets and produced 15,476 tons of beets. The factory manufactured 30,563 bags of sugar. The production more than doubled in 1918. Because of serious White Fly infestation, the factory did not operate in 1919. It reopened again in 1920, when 100,543 bags of sugar were produced. Due to Curly Top, the factory was inactive in 1920-1921, 1926-1927, and 1931. The peak year of production was 1940, when 334,073 bags of sugar were produced. The last year of operation was 1942. Beets grown in the district were sliced at the Blackfoot factory, and after the closure of that factory, by the Idaho Falls factory. The Shelley factory was dismantled in 1950. The building is now used as a sugar storage warehouse.

In 20 intermittent campaigns, the Shelley factory manufactured approximately 300 million pounds of sugar. Some \$15 million in U and I earnings were expended in the district for beets, labor, and supplies.

North Yakima Factory, 1917-1925

Erected in North Yakima (Union Gap), Washington, by E. H. Dyer & Company for Utah-Idaho Sugar Company in 1917, this factory had an original capacity of 750 tons. During its first campaign in 1917, 611 growers planted 6,515 acres of sugarbeets. Only 4,356 acres were harvested, however, because of Curly Top disease, yielding 47,478 tons. The factory produced 118,624 bags of sugar. During the second campaign in 1918, production fell off to 78,777 bags of sugar. White Fly infestation was even heavier in 1919, when only 11,541 tons of beets were produced in the entire district. This did not warrant opening the factory. The factory remained inactive until 1925, when the machinery was moved to Chinook, Montana. During a part of this period, the use of the factory was proffered to Yakima Valley fruitgrowers who were in danger of heavy losses because of shortages in railroad cars. Some 1,000 carloads of fruit were stored in the factory in 1922.

REPRODUCED

NOV 13 1996

of Idaho
Water Resources
TENSION OF TIME
EXTENSION CLAIM(S)

The Idaho Department of Water Resources will consider this form as a request by the claimant for an additional period of time in which to file claim(s) beyond the 90 days allowed by Section 42-1409(10), Idaho Code.

Name of Claimant COLLINS, DANA/CHERYL (208) 524-2565 Phone Number
Mailing Address 10439 S. First E Idaho Falls, City ID State 83404 Zip
County(s) where place of use is located BINGHAM Date claim originally due May 25, 1989
Identify water right(s) for which extension is requested INDUSTRIAL 27-04004

State why an extension of time is requested explaining how a diligent effort has been made to meet the deadline:

Claimant purchased property November 1989
from Bingham County (owners). Assumed
water rights had been filed. Bingham County
said they would take care of it.

Claimant requests an extension to June 30, 19 90
Signature [Signature] Date of request 5-30, 19 90
Title Owner

ACTION OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The above request for extension of time is hereby [☒ granted] [☐ denied] for the following reasons:

A notice was not mailed to this address.

and if granted the filing deadline is extended to July 31, 19 90
Signed this 30 day of June, 19 90

[Signature]
Director or his designated agent

Mail to: Idaho Department of Water Resources
1301 N. Orchard St.
Boise, ID 83706

MICROFILMED
NOV 12 1992