

01/03/2003

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION OF WATER RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

RIGHT NUMBER: 29-297A

NAME AND ADDRESS: SAMUEL D CHANDLER
107 E INMAN RD
INKOM ID 83245

SOURCE: INMAN CREEK

TRIBUTARY: RAPID CREEK

QUANTITY: 0.400 CFS

PRIORITY DATE: 06/19/1902

POINT OF DIVERSION:

T07S R36E S11 SESWSE Within BANNOCK County

PURPOSE AND
PERIOD OF USE:

PURPOSE OF USE
IRRIGATION

PERIOD OF USE
04/01 10/31

QUANTITY
0.400 CFS

PLACE OF USE: IRRIGATION Within BANNOCK County

T07S R36E S14 NWNW 11.0 T07S R36E S14 SWNW 9.0

20 ACRES TOTAL

USE OF THIS RIGHT WITH THE RIGHTS LISTED BELOW IS LIMITED TO THE
IRRIGATION OF A COMBINED TOTAL OF 20.0 ACRES IN A SINGLE
IRRIGATION SEASON. COMBINED RIGHT NOS.: 29-00285A, 29-00297A, and
29-00314A.

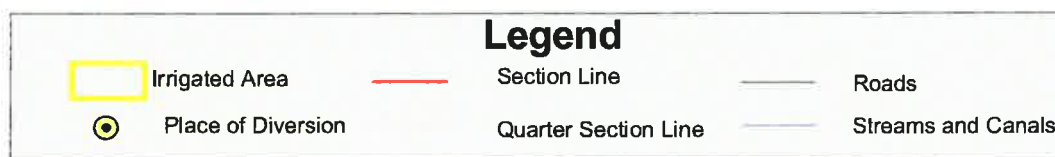
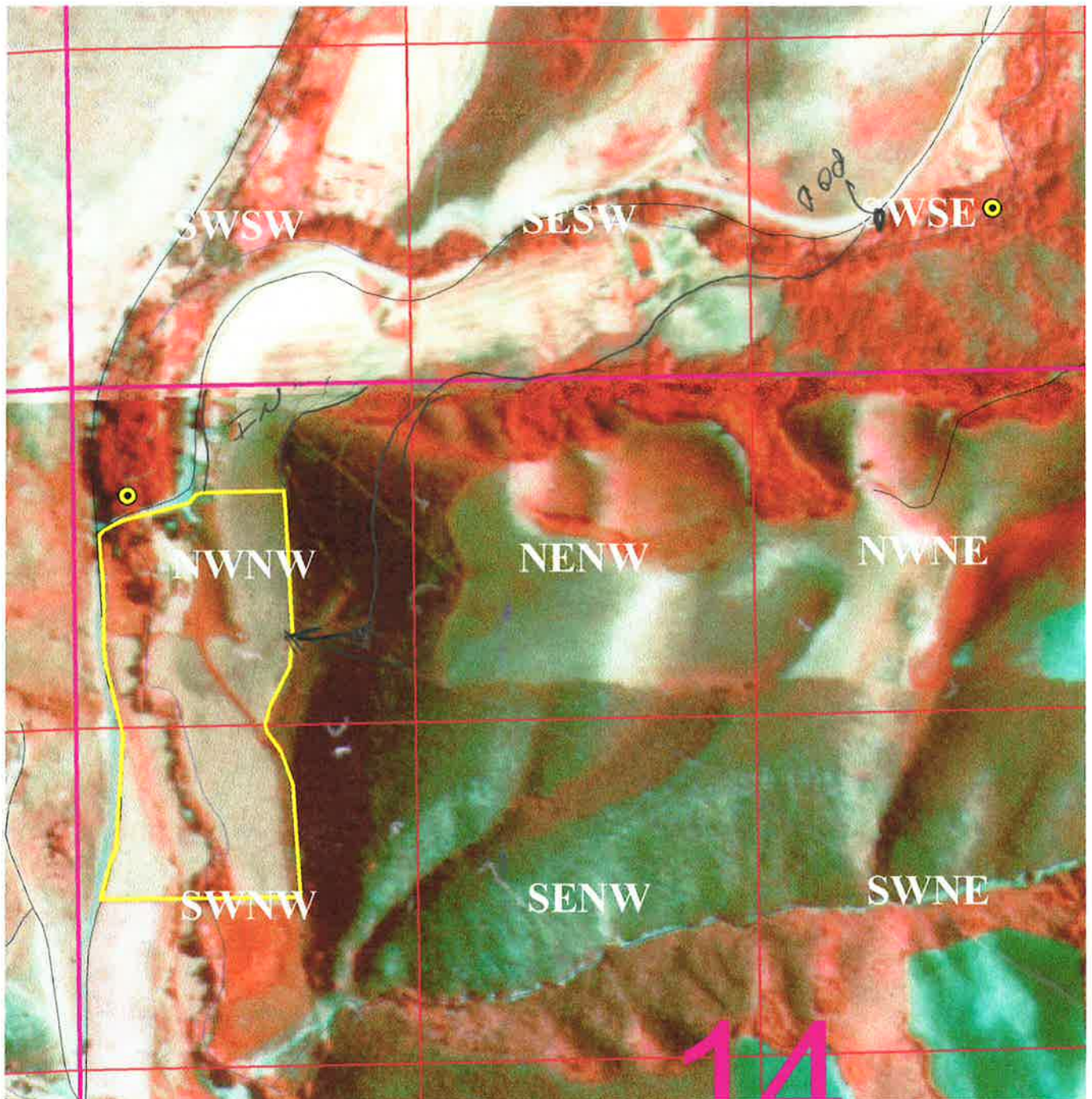
OTHER PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR DEFINITION OR ADMINISTRATION OF THIS WATER RIGHT:

This partial decree is subject to such general provisions necessary for
the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of the water
rights as may be ultimately determined by the Court at a point in time no
later than the entry of a final unified decree. Section 42-1412(6), Idaho
Code.

EXPLANATORY MATERIAL: Decreed

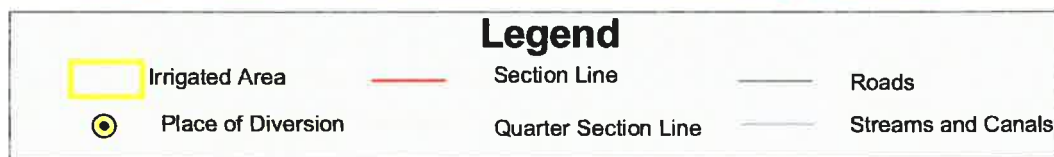
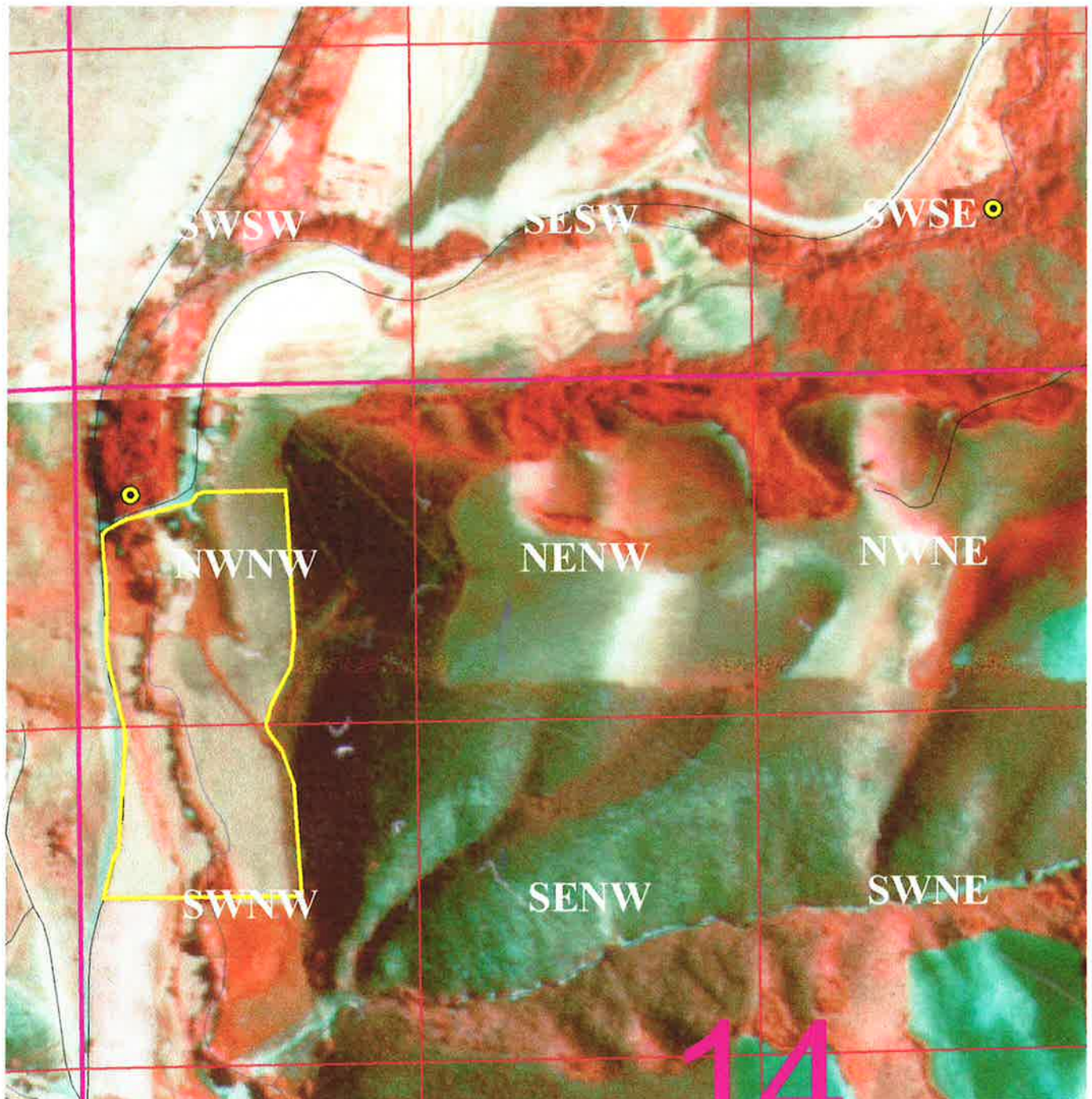
Water Right Claim Number A29-00297A
Township , 7S36E

08/25/2000



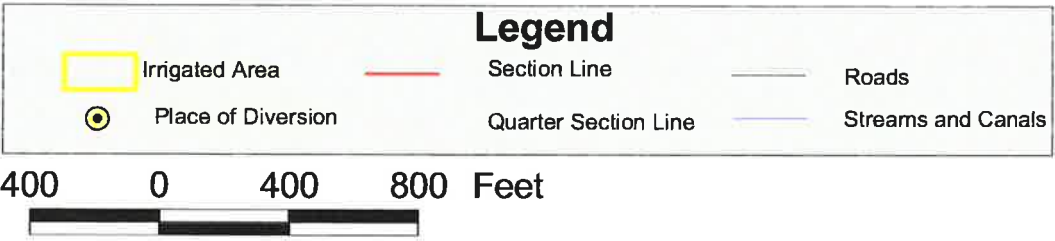
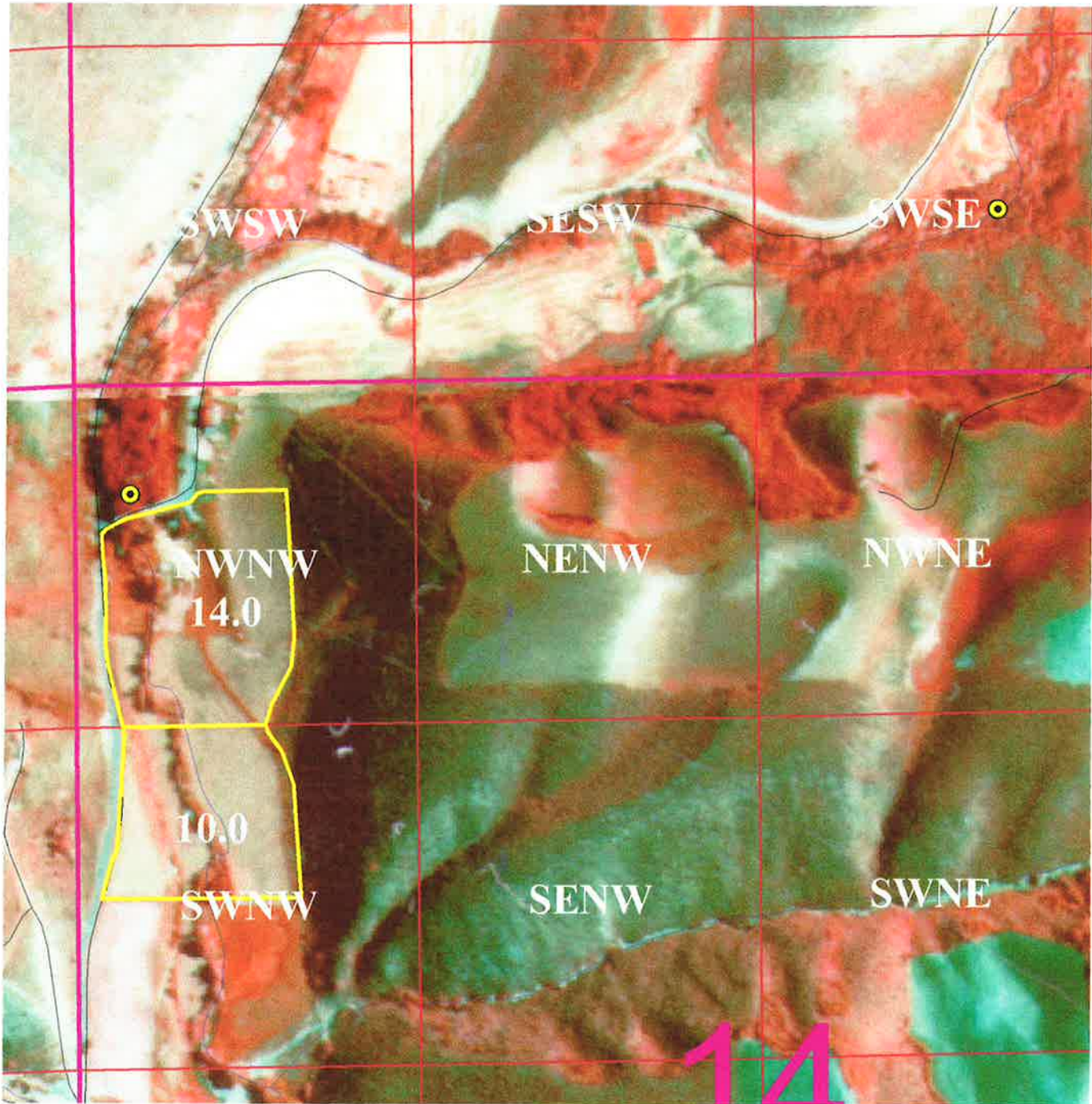
Water Right Claim Number A29-00297A
Township , 7S36E

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Water Right Claim Number A29-00297A
Township , 7S36E

08/25/2000



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Adjudication Recommendation Report 29-297A V1

WATER RIGHT NUMBER: 29-297A V1

<u>Owner Type</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>
Current Owner	SAMUEL D CHANDLER 107 E INMAN RD INKOM, ID 83245 (208)775-3679

Priority Date: 06/19/1902

Basis: Decreed

Status: Active

<u>Source</u>	<u>Tributary</u>
INMAN CREEK	RAPID CREEK

<u>Beneficial Use</u>	<u>From</u> <u>To</u>	<u>Diversion Rate</u>	<u>Annual Volume</u>
IRRIGATION	04/01 to 10/31	0.400 CFS	
	<u>Total Diversion:</u>	0.400 CFS	

Location of Point(s) of Diversion:

INMAN CREEK	SE1/4SW1/4SE1/4	Sec. 11, Twp 07S, Rge 36E, B.M.
BANNOCK County		

Place of Use

IRRIGATION

Twp	Rge	Sec	NE				NW				SW				SE				Totals
			NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	
07S	36E	14						11.0	9.0										20.0

Total Acres: 20

Conditions of Approval:

1. C18 This partial decree is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of the water rights as may be ultimately determined by the Court at a point in time no later than the entry of a final unified decree. Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code.

Remarks:

1. Place of Use USE OF THIS RIGHT WITH THE RIGHTS LISTED BELOW IS LIMITED TO THE IRRIGATION
- Irrigation OF A COMBINED TOTAL OF 20.0 ACRES IN A SINGLE IRRIGATION SEASON. COMBINED
RIGHT NOS.: 29-00285A, 29-00297A, and 29-00314A.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Adjudication Recommendation Report 29-297A V1

Comments:

1. csaxton 1/3/2003 POD
Comment: POD not defined in Decree. No C03.
2. csaxton 1/3/2003 Source
Comment: Source is Rapid Ck and Tributaries. Inman Creek is a Tributary.
3. csaxton 1/3/2003 Diversion Rate
Comment: No limiting condition for diversion rate added to rights 29-00285A, 29-00297A, and 29-00314A since POU is right next to the creek and any excess water would just re-enter the natural system.

Dates and Other Information:

Decreed Date:
 Enlargement Use Priority Date:
 Enlargement Statute Priority Date:
 Defendant:
 Plaintiff:
 Civil Case Number:
 Judicial District:
 Notice of Error Flag:
 State or Federal: S
 Owner Name Connector:
 Water District Number:
 Generic Max Rate Per Acre:
 Generic Max Volume Per Acre:
 Swan Falls Trust or Nontrust:
 Swan Falls Dismissed:
 DLE Act Number:
 Carey Act Number:
 Mitigation Plan: False

Element Reviewed/Verified Dates:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Last Reviewed Date</u>	<u>Reviewer</u>	<u>Last Verified Date</u>	<u>Verifier</u>	<u>Status</u>
Contacts	1/3/2003 12:38:03 PM	csaxton			Active
Priority Date	1/3/2003 12:38:22 PM	csaxton			Active
POD	1/3/2003 12:38:59 PM	csaxton			Active
Source	1/3/2003 12:41:02 PM	csaxton			Active
POU	1/3/2003 12:41:28 PM	csaxton			Active
Use	1/3/2003 12:42:44 PM	csaxton			Active
Season	1/3/2003 12:43:21 PM	csaxton			Active
Quantity	1/3/2003 12:44:20 PM	csaxton			Active
Summary			01/03/2003	csaxton	Active

Verification Log:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Date Time Stamp</u>	<u>Reviewer</u>	<u>Log text</u>
POD	1/3/2003 12:39:37 PM	csaxton	Edited point location

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Adjudication Recommendation Report 29-297A V1

Source	1/3/2003 12:41:02 PM	csaxton	(Yes) 1. Is the basis of claim Decree or License? (Yes) 4. Does the Decree or License have a source? (Yes) 5. Can the claimed source be verified using the water right file? (No) 11. Is a Source remark and/or condition required?
POU	1/3/2003 12:41:28 PM	csaxton	(Yes) 1. Is the basis of this claim a Decree or License? (Yes) 2a. Is the POU required? (Yes) 5. Does the Decree or License have a POU? (Yes) 6. Can the claimed POU be verified using the water right file? (Yes) 14. Is a POU remark and/or condition required?
Contacts	1/3/2003 12:38:03 PM	csaxton	(No) 1. Do you want to schedule an appointment? Comment for 1: FE 9/11/01
Priority Date	1/3/2003 12:38:22 PM	csaxton	(No) 1. Should this water use have been included in a later court decree of the water rights from this source? (Yes) 4. Is the basis of claim decree or license? (Yes) 5. Does the decree or license have a Priority Date? (Yes) 6. Did the Claimant claim the decreed or licensed Priority Date ? (Yes) 15. Is the basis of claim coded correctly? (No) 16. Is a Priority Date remark and/or condition required?
POD	1/3/2003 12:39:00 PM	csaxton	(Yes) 1. Is the basis of this claim a Decree or License? (No) 4. Does the Decree or License have a POD? (No) 6. Is there evidence that there has been a change in the POD? (Yes) 9. Does the file contain all the necessary information to verify the POD? (No) 10. Is a POD remark and/or condition required?
POD	1/3/2003 12:40:02 PM	csaxton	Edited PLS
POU	1/3/2003 12:41:43 PM	csaxton	Edited shape boundary
POU	1/3/2003 12:41:59 PM	csaxton	Edited PLS
Use	1/3/2003 12:42:45 PM	csaxton	(Yes) 1. Is the basis of this claim a Decree or License? (Yes) 4. Does the Decree or License have a Purpose of Use? (Yes) 5. Can the claimed Purpose of Use be verified using the water right file? (No) 13. Is a Purpose of Use remark and/or condition required?

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Adjudication Recommendation Report 29-297A V1

Season	1/3/2003 12:43:21 PM	csaxton	(Yes) 1. Is the basis of claim Decree or License? (No) 4. Does the Decree or License have a Period of Use? (No) 6. Is there evidence that there has been a change in the Period of Use? (Yes) 12. Does the file contain all the necessary information to verify the Period of Use? (No) 13. Is the basis of claim a decree, license, or a transferred beneficial use right that has had the Period of Use administratively determined? (Yes) 15. Is irrigation claimed as a Purpose of Use? (No) 18. Is a Period of Use remark and/or condition required?
Quantity	1/3/2003 12:44:20 PM	csaxton	(Yes) 1. Is the basis of this claim a Decree or License? (Yes) 4. Does the Decree or License have a diversion rate and/or volume? (Yes) 5. Can the claimed diversion rate and/or volume be verified using the water right file? (No) 8. Does the parent right have an annual diversion volume limit? (No) 9. Is the source Groundwater and does the purpose of use require a diversion volume limit? (No) 11. Has a diversion volume limit been established by a decree, license or transfer for this water use? (Yes) 12. Is a Quantity remark or condition required?
Summary	1/3/2003 12:46:21 PM	csaxton	(Yes) 1. Is the basis of this claim a Decree, License, Permit, Application or Posted Notice? (No) 2. Does any evidence indicate a five year period of continuous nonuse occurred that could result in recommending forfeiture or partial forfeiture? (Yes) 5. Is an additional remark and/or condition required? (Yes) 6. Would you like to view the recommended right? (Yes) 7. Is this a split or combined right? (No) 8. Do you have documents you would like to attach or link to the file? (Yes) 9. Would you like to set the verification date?

NOTICE OF ERROR
REPLY

02/08/2003

RECEIVED
APR 03 2003
Department of Water Resources
Eastern Region

Please type or print clearly, fill out this form completely and mail.

Return this reply form to IDWR by the deadline date printed below if you want IDWR to change your recommendation or you want to let IDWR know that you agree with its recommendation.

YOUR DEADLINE FOR RETURNING A NOTICE OF ERROR REPLY IS: April 21, 2003

Water right number: 29-297A

SAMUEL D CHANDLER

107 E INMAN RD

INKOM ID 83245

Telephone Number: (208)775-3679

1. Describe the portion of the proposed recommendation with which you disagree (e.g. priority date, period of use, source):

2. Describe the changes you wish to make in the proposed recommendation:

3. Give a brief explanation as to why you disagree with these portions:

☒ I AGREE with this proposed recommendation: no changes need to be made.

DATE:

March 26, 03

SIGNATURE:

Samuel D. Chandler

Please print your name:

SAMUEL D. CHANDLER

IDWR Regional Office, 900 N Skyline Dr Ste A, Idaho Falls, ID 83402, 2085257161

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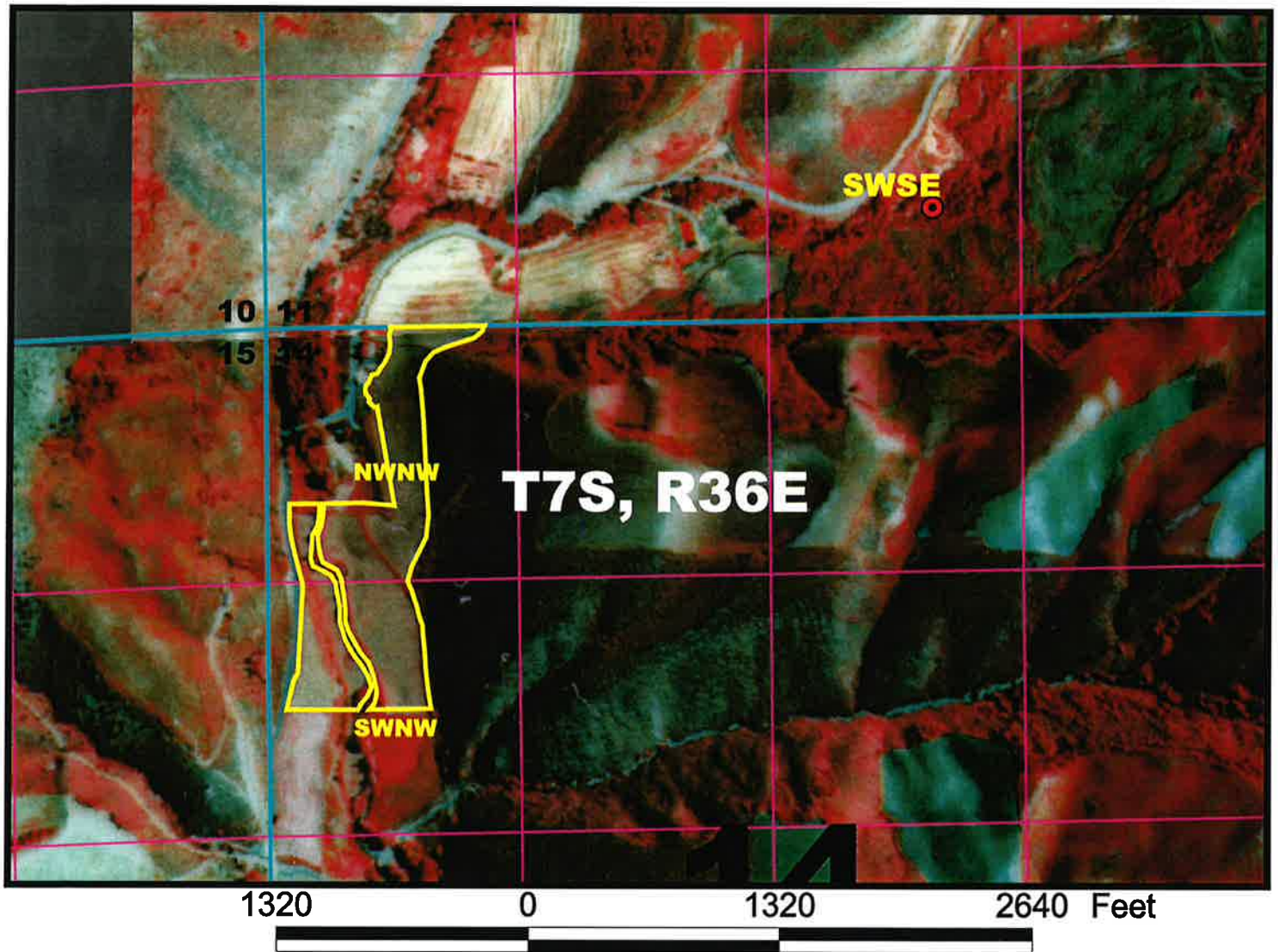
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STATE OF IDAHO

Department of Water Resources
Eastern Region

Water Right(s): 29-00285A, 29-00297A
29-00314A

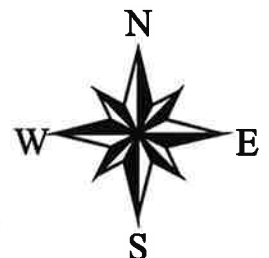


Total Irrigated Acres: 20.0

-  Point(s) of Diversion
-  Place of Use
-  Quarter Quarter Lines
-  Section Lines

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GIS Place of Use Illustration
1987/1988 NAPP Photography
Prepared by: C. Saxton
Date: January 2003

9/6/01 : POU in Decreed POU

: Diversion Rate = 1 of splits = Decreed div Rate

: Source = As decreed

9/16/01 : High Portions of POU ~~from~~ Flood Irrigated
from ditch that still carries water
POU Good. Sprinkler Irrigation took place
in late 70's.

10-7-02 : Found ≈ 60 acre of Irrigatable land within decreed
POU. 2900297 decreed for 1.2 cfs.
Distribute this right at 1" per acre

20 ac at 0.40 cfs

1-3-3 : Priority 6-18-1202

: Source is Rapid Creek and Tributaries. Inman
Creek is a tributary.

: FE 9/11/01

6-17-03 : Per Engr, No limiting condition on Diversion Rate
Since any excess flow would re-enter system.

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IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Adjudication Claim Report 29-297A

WATER RIGHT NUMBER: 29-297A

Owner Type Name and Address
 Current Owner SAMUEL D CHANDLER ✓
 107 E INMAN RD
 INKOM, ID 83245
 (208)775-3679

Priority Date: 06/19/1902 ✓

Basis: Decreed ✓

Status: Active ✓

Source

INMAN CREEK ✓
~~RAPID CREEK~~

Tributary

RAPID CREEK ✓
~~PORTNEUF RIVER~~

*POD on Rapid Creek
 not functional*

Beneficial Use

IRRIGATION ✓

From To

4/15 to 10/15
7/1 10/31

Diversion Rate

-0.400 CFS OK

Annual Volume

Total Diversion: 0.400 CFS OK

Location of Point(s) of Diversion~~RAPID CREEK~~~~NW1/4NW1/4~~~~Sec. 14, Twp 07S, Rge 36E, B.M.~~~~BANNOCK County~~

INMAN CREEK

SE SW1/4SE1/4 ✓

Sec. 11, Twp 07S, Rge 36E, B.M. ✓

BANNOCK County

Place of Use ✓

IRRIGATION

Twp	Rge	Sec	NE				NW				SW				SE				Totals
07S	36E	14	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	20.0
								10.0	10.0										
								11	9										

Total Acres: 20

Conditions of Approval:Remarks:

1. General P.O.U. ADJACENT TO A2900285A P.D. IS SHARED WITH GEORGE CHANDLER

Comments:

*C18
 use of this with 29-00285A + 29-00314A is limited to 0.40 cfs
 20 AC*

Dates and Other Information:

Claim Received Date: 2/2/1990
 State or Federal: S
 Mitigation Plan: False

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Split history for Decreed Right 29-00297

	Claimed	Recommend	
29-00297 1.2 60 Estimated 6/19/1902 0.02 Per Acre	29-00297A Chandler, Sam 0.4 20	0.4 20	
	29-00297B Chandler, George 0.4 22.7	0.4 22.7	Underclaimed
	29-00297C Spraker, Irvan 0.4 20	0.24 12	
	29-00297D Kent, West 0.02 1.2	0.02 1.2	
	~~29-10709~~ Friedel, Walter 0.06 3	0.06 3	
	29-13173 Jackson, Kirk 0.01 0.3	0.01 0.3	
Sum of claimed CFS =	1.27		
Sum of claimed Acreage =	66		

Sum CFS=	1.13
Sum Acre=	59.2

Un-accounted for CFS=	0.07
Un-accounted for Acres=	0.8

Based on irrigatable land, it is assumed that this decreed right was for 1" per acre.

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State of Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705-5082 - (208) 334-2190

FAX (208) 334-2348

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor

KARL J. DREHER
Director

January 3, 2003

SAMUEL D CHANDLER
107 E INMAN RD
INKOM, ID 83245

RE: Addition of Owner on Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA) claims 29-00285A, 29-00297A, and 29-00314A.

Dear Mr. Chandler,

During our telephone conversation on January 3, 2003 you said that George Chandler should be listed as a current owner on your Inman Creek claims. In order for me to make that change we have to have your signature for approval. Enclosed is a form that can be used to add George to your claims.

Just fill in your current information and George's mailing information. I have enclosed two forms in case you wanted to add any other owners. When satisfied, sign it and return it to either the above address, or the Idaho Falls region at:

IDWR
900 N Skyline Dr., Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1718

Please feel free to contact our office if you have further questions.

Respectfully submitted,

Craig L. Saxton
Sr. Water Resource Agent
Adjudication Bureau

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION
SERVICE

1551 BALDY AVE.
POCATELLO, ID.
83201-1551

Sam Chandler
3440 N. Rapid Creek Rd.
Inkom, ID 83245

Oct. 17, 2001

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Attached is the soil and crop information you requested.

The first two pages are the location map and the soils map. The next four pages are a narrative of the soil types you have. The blue sheet shows what the expected seasonal use is for alfalfa in your area.

The last page is a recommended irrigation schedule based on crop and soil types.

The soils are generally very gravelly and have a relatively low water holding capacity. Assuming that peak daily consumptive use for alfalfa for your area is around 0.28 inches per day it is recommended that not more than 10 days pass without an irrigation, (see Sheet 2 of 6 of ID-ENG-40).

The blue sheet indicates the seasonal use for alfalfa in the Inkom area is 19.0 inches.

I hope this information is helpful to you. Please feel free to contact our office if we can be of any further assistance to you.

Sincerely



Ron Davidson,
District Conservationist, USDA, NRCS

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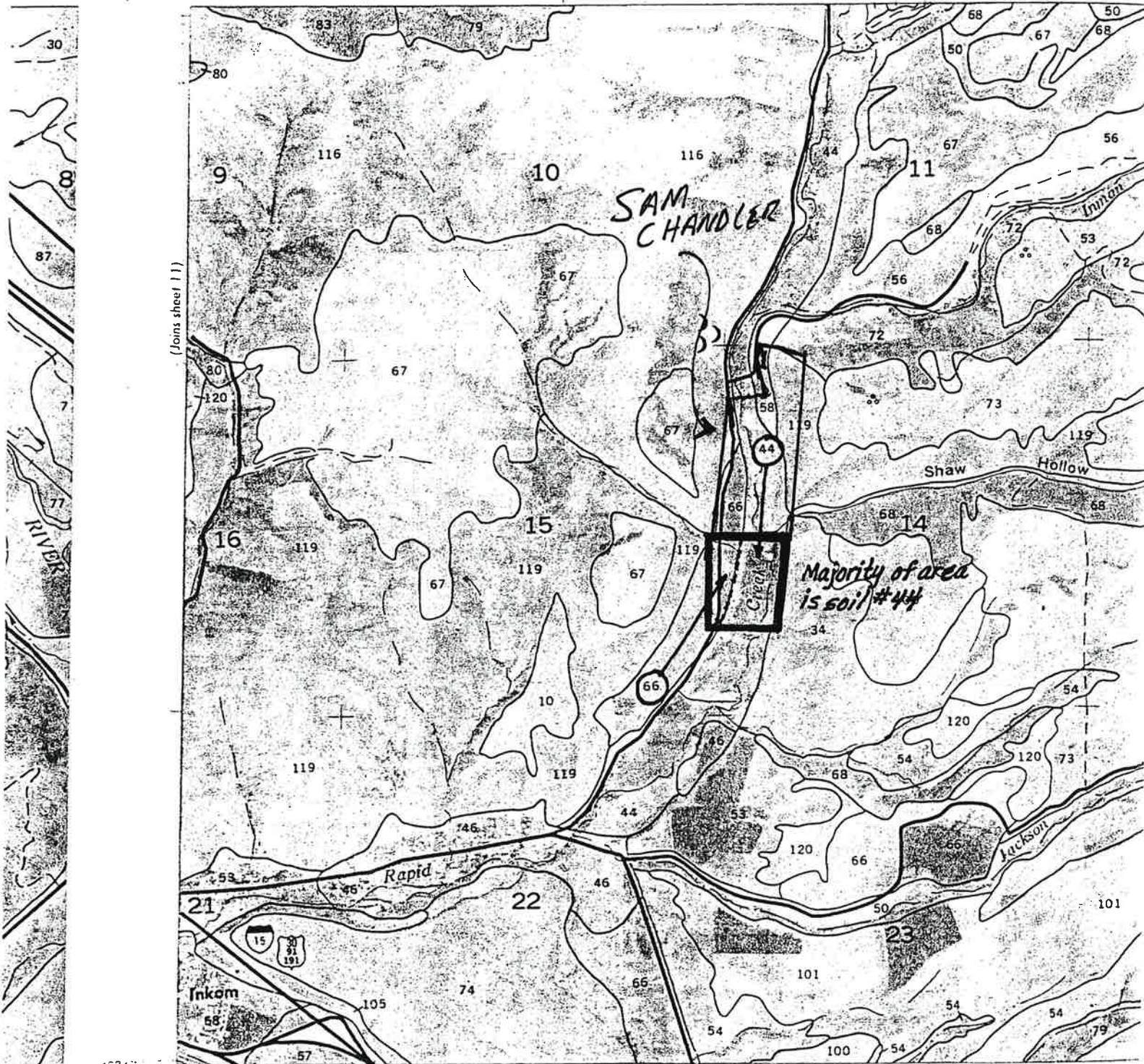
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N



(Joins sheet 9)

63 99 23



(Joins sheet 15)

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43—Downey-Arimo complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes.

This map unit is on terraces. The vegetation in areas not cultivated is mainly shrubs and grasses. Elevation is about 4,600 to 4,900 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 13 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 44 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 95 days.

This unit is about 55 percent Downey gravelly silt loam and about 30 percent Arimo silt loam. The components of this unit are so intricately intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately at the scale used.

Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage of this unit. Of this, about 5 percent is a soil that is similar to the Downey soil but has a stony silt loam surface layer and is on terrace breaks and about 5 percent is a soil that is similar to the Downey soil but is less than 10 inches deep to sand and gravel and is in slightly convex areas. The remaining 5 percent is small areas of soils that have slopes of less than 3 percent or more than 8 percent and Bear Lake silt loam.

The Downey soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in silty alluvium overlying flood-deposited sand and gravel of mixed mineralogy. Typically, the surface layer is brown gravelly silt loam 12 inches thick. The upper 5 inches of the underlying material is very pale brown, calcareous gravelly silt loam, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is multicolored, calcareous extremely gravelly coarse sand. Depth to extremely gravelly coarse sand is 12 to 20 inches.

Permeability of the Downey soil is moderate to a depth of 17 inches and very rapid below this depth. Available water capacity is low. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. If this soil is irrigated, runoff is rapid and the hazard of water erosion is high.

The Arimo soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in loess and silty alluvium overlying flood-deposited sand and gravel of mixed mineralogy. Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown silt loam 6 inches thick. The subsoil is brown silt loam 12 inches thick. The upper 15 inches of the substratum is white, calcareous silt loam, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is multicolored, calcareous extremely gravelly coarse sand. Depth to extremely gravelly coarse sand ranges from 20 to 40 inches.

Permeability of the Arimo soil is moderate to a depth of 33 inches and very rapid below this depth. Available water capacity is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. If this soil is irrigated, runoff is rapid and the hazard of water erosion is high.

Most areas of this unit are used as irrigated cropland and rangeland. A few areas are used as nonirrigated cropland and for homesite and urban development.

This unit is suited to irrigated crops. It is used mainly for the production of wheat, barley, and alfalfa hay. The unit is limited mainly by the droughtiness of the Downey

soil and the high hazard of water erosion. Because the Downey soil is droughty, applications of irrigation water should be light and frequent. Sprinkler irrigation is a suitable method of applying water. Use of this method permits the even, controlled application of water, reduces runoff, and minimizes the risk of erosion. Irrigation water needs to be applied at a rate that insures optimum production without increasing deep percolation, runoff, and erosion. Crop residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, and control erosion. Tillage should be kept to a minimum.

This unit is well suited to use as rangeland. The potential natural plant community on the unit is mainly Wyoming big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber needlegrass, and arrowleaf balsamroot. This unit is well suited to the use of mechanical equipment such as rangeland plows and drills. Livestock watering facilities need to be developed or improved for summer and fall use of this unit. The unit is limited for livestock watering ponds and other water impoundments by the seepage potential.

This unit is poorly suited to nonirrigated crops. It is used for the production of wheat and barley. The unit is limited mainly by low precipitation, the droughtiness of the Downey soil, and the hazard of water erosion. Because precipitation is not sufficient for annual cropping, a cropping system that includes small grain and summer fallow is most suitable. Erosion is reduced if fall grain is seeded early, stubble mulch tillage is used, and tillage and seeding are on the contour or across the slope. Also, waterways should be shaped and seeded to perennial grass. On long slopes, chiseling the stubble in fall slows runoff and reduces soil loss in years when the snow melts rapidly while the soil is still frozen. Chiseling also promotes better aeration. Maintaining 1,500 pounds or more of straw on the surface at planting time reduces runoff, conserves moisture, and helps to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

If this unit is used for homesite and urban development, the main limitations are the hazard of frost action in the silty overlying material, the hazard of cutbanks caving in and the seepage potential in the underlying extremely gravelly coarse sand, and slope. Frost action potential is a limitation in maintaining roads, streets, driveways, and sidewalks. If the density of housing is moderate to high, community sewage systems help to prevent contamination of ground water as a result of seepage from onsite sewage disposal systems. Cutbanks are not stable and are subject to slumping.

This map unit is in capability subclasses IIIe, irrigated, and VIe, nonirrigated.

44—Enochville-Enochville Variant complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes.

This map unit is on stream terraces. The native vegetation is mainly sedges and grasses. Elevation is about 6,000 to 6,400 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 18 inches, the average

PROFILE

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annual air temperature is about 41 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 60 days.

This unit is about 40 percent Enochville silt loam and about 35 percent Enochville Variant gravelly silt loam. The components of this unit are so intricately intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately at the scale used.

Included areas make up about 25 percent of the total acreage of this unit. Of this, about 5 percent is Holmes very cobbly loam on terrace escarpments, about 10 percent is soils that have a water table at or near the surface, and about 5 percent is soils that are similar to the Enochville and Enochville Variant soils but are moderately well drained and are in convex areas and near the edges of the bottom lands. The remaining 5 percent is small areas of very poorly drained soils that have more than 35 percent clay in the subsoil and upper part of the substratum and soils that have slopes of more than 1 percent.

The Enochville soil is very deep and poorly drained. It formed in alluvium derived from mixed sources. Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown silt loam 12 inches thick. The subsoil is dark grayish brown silty clay loam 8 inches thick. The upper 23 inches of the substratum is grayish brown silt loam, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is pale olive and pale yellow very cobbly sandy loam and extremely cobbly sandy loam.

Permeability of the Enochville soil is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high. Effective rooting depth for plants, except those that are water tolerant, is limited by a seasonal high water table that is at a depth of 1 to 2 feet from April through June. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. This soil is frequently flooded for brief periods from February through June.

The Enochville Variant soil is very deep and poorly drained. It formed in alluvium derived from mixed sources. Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown, calcareous gravelly silt loam 11 inches thick. Below this to a depth of 18 inches is a buried surface layer of dark grayish brown, calcareous gravelly silt loam. The next layer is a buried subsoil of dark grayish brown gravelly silt loam 6 inches thick. The upper 6 inches of the substratum is grayish brown very gravelly loam, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is light brownish gray and light gray, calcareous extremely gravelly loam.

Permeability of the Enochville Variant soil is moderate. Available water capacity is low. Effective rooting depth for plants, except those that are water tolerant, is limited by a seasonal high water table that is at a depth of 1 to 2 feet from April through June. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. This soil is frequently flooded for brief periods from February through June.

This unit is used as rangeland.

This unit is suited to use as rangeland. The potential natural plant community on the unit is mainly sedges,

basin wildrye, and slender wheatgrass. The main limitations are the seasonal high water table and frequent flooding late in winter and in spring. Grazing should be delayed until the soil is firm and the more desirable forage plants have achieved sufficient growth to withstand grazing pressure. The main limitation for rangeland seeding on this unit is the hazard of frequent flooding.

This map unit is in capability subclass Vw.

45—Greys-Pavohroo-Sedgway association, 8 to 20 percent slopes. This map unit is on mountain foot slopes. Elevation is about 6,000 to 7,000 feet.

This unit is about 50 percent Greys silt loam, about 20 percent Pavohroo silt loam, and about 20 percent Sedgway gravelly silt loam. The Greys soil is on slightly concave to plane slopes, the Pavohroo soil is on slightly convex to plane slopes, and the Sedgway soil is on convex ridges and near drainageways.

Included areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage of this unit. Of this, about 5 percent is Yago extremely stony silty clay loam in convex areas on ridges. The remaining 5 percent is small areas of very deep, poorly drained soils near springs, a very deep soil in drainageways, Hades gravelly silt loam, and soils that have slopes of less than 8 percent or more than 20 percent.

The Greys soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in loess and in silty alluvium derived from loess. The native vegetation is mainly trees and grasses. The average annual precipitation is about 20 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 40 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 60 days. Typically, an intermittent duff layer of leaves, twigs, and grasses about 3 inches thick is on the surface. The surface layer is dark grayish brown silt loam 8 inches thick. The upper 4 inches of the subsurface layer is light brownish gray silt loam, and the lower part, to a depth of 19 inches, is 60 percent light brownish gray silt loam and 40 percent brown silt loam. The subsoil to a depth of 60 inches or more is brown, light yellowish brown, and pale brown silt loam.

Permeability of the Greys soil is moderately slow. Available water capacity is very high. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is very rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is very high.

The Pavohroo soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in silty alluvium and colluvium derived from loess and various kinds of sedimentary and metasedimentary rock. The native vegetation is mainly trees and shrubs. The average annual precipitation is about 25 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 39 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 40 days. Typically, an intermittent duff layer of needles, leaves, and twigs about 3 inches thick is on the surface. The surface layer is dark grayish brown silt loam 26 inches

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grasses. Elevation is about 4,500 to 5,400 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 14 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 43 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 90 days.

Typically, the surface layer is brown, calcareous silt loam 10 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, calcareous silt loam 23 inches thick. The next layer to a depth of 60 inches or more is a buried subsoil of pale brown, calcareous silt loam.

Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage of this unit. Of this, about 5 percent is Hondoho cobbly silt loam near drainageways and about 5 percent is Inkorn silt loam in concave areas. The remaining 5 percent is small areas of Arbone silt loam, Arimo silt loam, and soils that are similar to this Joevar soil but have a weakly cemented pan at a depth of 15 to 30 inches.

Permeability of this Joevar soil is moderate. Available water capacity is very high. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. In both irrigated and nonirrigated areas, runoff is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight.

Most areas of this unit are used as irrigated and nonirrigated cropland. A few areas are used as rangeland.

This unit is well suited to irrigated crops. It is used for the production of wheat, barley, and alfalfa hay. It has few limitations. Sprinkler irrigation is a suitable method of applying water. Use of this method permits the even, controlled application of water, reduces runoff, and minimizes the risk of erosion. Irrigation water needs to be applied at a rate that insures optimum production without increasing deep percolation, runoff, and erosion. Crop residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, and control erosion.

This unit is well suited to nonirrigated crops. It is limited mainly by low precipitation. Because precipitation is marginal for annual cropping, the cropping system commonly includes small grain and summer fallow. On long slopes, chiseling the stubble in fall slows runoff and reduces soil loss in years when the snow melts rapidly while the soil is still frozen. Chiseling also promotes better aeration. Maintaining 1,500 pounds per acre or more of straw on the surface at planting time reduces runoff, conserves moisture, and helps to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This unit is very susceptible to the formation of a tillage pan and other compacted layers, which reduce the permeability of the soil and restrict root penetration. Deep subsoiling in fall helps to break up the compacted layers.

This unit is well suited to use as rangeland. The potential natural plant community on the unit is mainly bluebunch wheatgrass, basin big sagebrush, and Nevada bluegrass. The suitability of this unit for rangeland seeding is good.

This map unit is in capability subclass IIIc, irrigated and nonirrigated.

65—Lanoak silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained soil is on terraces. It formed in loess and in silty alluvium derived from loess. The vegetation in areas not cultivated is mainly shrubs and grasses. Elevation is about 4,900 to 5,600 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 17 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 43 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 80 days.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown silt loam 22 inches thick. The subsoil is grayish brown and pale brown silt loam 22 inches thick. The substratum to a depth of 60 inches or more is light gray, calcareous silt loam.

Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage of this unit. Of this, about 5 percent is Joevar silt loam in concave areas and along drainageways and about 5 percent is Hondoho gravelly silt loam in convex areas along drainageways. The remaining 5 percent is small areas of Arbone silt loam and soils that have slopes of less than 1 percent or more than 4 percent.

Permeability of this Lanoak soil is moderate. Available water capacity is very high. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate.

Most areas of this unit are used as nonirrigated cropland. A few areas are used as rangeland.

The Lanoak soil is well suited to nonirrigated crops. It is used for the production of wheat, barley, and a small amount of alfalfa hay. The unit is limited mainly by the short growing season and the hazard of water erosion. In some years the growing season is shorter than normal, which significantly reduces yields of crops. Erosion is reduced if fall grain is seeded early, stubble mulch tillage is used, and tillage and seeding are on the contour or across the slope. Also, waterways should be shaped and seeded to perennial grass. On long slopes, chiseling the stubble in fall slows runoff and reduces soil loss in years when the snow melts rapidly while the soil is still frozen. Chiseling also promotes better aeration. Maintaining 1,500 pounds per acre or more of straw on the surface at planting time reduces runoff, conserves moisture, and helps to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content.

This unit is well suited to use as rangeland. The potential natural plant community on the unit is mainly mountain big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. The suitability of this unit for rangeland seeding is good.

This map unit is in capability subclass IIIc.

66—Lanoak silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained soil is on foothills and fan terraces. It formed in loess and in silty alluvium derived from loess. The vegetation in areas not cultivated is mainly shrubs and grasses. Elevation is about 5,000 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 17 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 42 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 80 days.

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Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown silt loam 22 inches thick. The subsoil is grayish brown and pale brown silt loam 22 inches thick. The substratum to a depth of 60 inches or more is light gray, calcareous silt loam.

Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage of this unit. Of this, about 5 percent is Ririe silt loam on south- and west-facing side slopes and hilltops and about 5 percent is Hondoho gravelly silt loam on side slopes along drainageways. The remaining 5 percent is small areas of Coalbank very fine sandy loam and soils that have slopes of less than 4 percent or more than 12 percent.

Permeability of this Lanoak soil is moderate. Available water capacity is very high. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is high.

Most areas of this unit are used as nonirrigated cropland. A few areas are used as rangeland.

This unit is well suited to nonirrigated crops. It is used for the production of wheat, barley, and a small amount of alfalfa hay. The unit is limited mainly by the high hazard of water erosion and the short growing season. Terraces reduce runoff and the risk of erosion and help to conserve moisture. Erosion can be reduced if fall grain is seeded early, stubble mulch tillage is used, and tillage and seeding are on the contour or across the slope. Also, waterways should be shaped and seeded to perennial grass. On long slopes, chiseling the stubble in fall slows runoff and reduces soil loss in years when the snow melts rapidly while the soil is still frozen. Chiseling also promotes better aeration. Maintaining 1,500 pounds per acre or more of straw on the surface at planting time reduces runoff, conserves moisture, and helps to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content. In some years the growing season is shorter than normal, which significantly reduces yields of crops on the unit.

This unit is well suited to use as rangeland. The potential natural plant community on the unit is mainly mountain big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. The unit is suited to the use of mechanical equipment such as rangeland plows and drills.

This map unit is in capability subclass IIIe.

67—Lanoak silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained soil is on north- and east-facing side slopes of foothills and fan terraces. It formed in loess and in silty alluvium derived from loess. The vegetation in areas not cultivated is mainly shrubs and grasses. Elevation is about 5,000 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 17 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 42 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 80 days.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown silt loam 22 inches thick. The subsoil is grayish brown and pale brown silt loam 22 inches thick. The substratum to

a depth of 60 inches or more is light gray, calcareous silt loam.

Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage of this unit. Of this, about 5 percent is Camelback gravelly silt loam on convex side slopes and about 5 percent is Hades gravelly silt loam along drainageways. The remaining 5 percent is small areas of Moonlight silt loam, Valmar very cobbly silt loam, Watercanyon silt loam, and soils that have slopes of less than 12 percent or more than 20 percent.

Permeability of this Lanoak soil is moderate. Available water capacity is very high. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is very rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is very high.

Most areas of this unit are used as nonirrigated cropland. A few areas are used as rangeland.

This unit is suited to nonirrigated crops. It is used for the production of wheat, barley, and a small amount of alfalfa hay. The unit is limited mainly by the very high hazard of water erosion and the short growing season. Erosion can be reduced if fall grain is seeded early, stubble mulch tillage is used, and tillage and seeding are on the contour or across the slope. Also, waterways should be shaped and seeded to perennial grass. On long slopes, chiseling the stubble in fall slows runoff and reduces soil loss in years when the snow melts rapidly while the soil is still frozen. Chiseling also promotes better aeration. Maintaining 1,500 pounds per acre or more of straw on the surface at planting time reduces runoff, conserves moisture, and helps to maintain soil tilth and organic matter content. In some years the growing season is shorter than normal, which significantly reduces yields of crops.

This unit is well suited to use as rangeland. The potential natural plant community on the unit is mainly mountain big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. This unit is suited to the use of mechanical equipment such as rangeland plows and drills. The main limitation is the very high hazard of water erosion. Nonmechanical treatment practices may be more suitable.

This map unit is in capability subclass IVe.

68—Lanoak silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained soil is on north- and east-facing side slopes of foothills and fan terraces. It formed in loess and in silty alluvium derived from loess. The vegetation in areas not cultivated is mainly shrubs and grasses. Elevation is about 5,000 to 6,500 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 17 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 42 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 80 days.

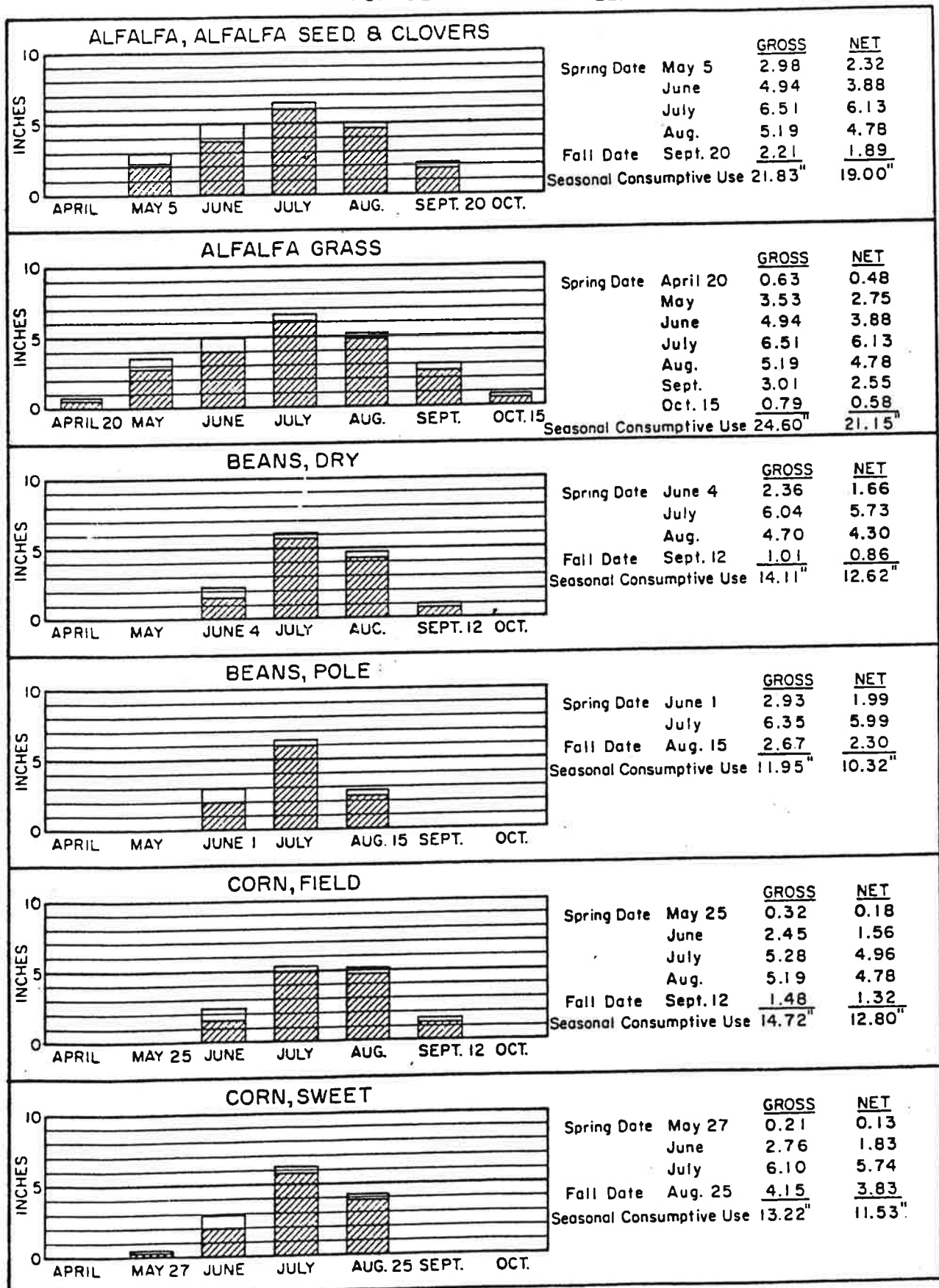
Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown silt loam 22 inches thick. The subsoil is grayish brown and pale brown silt loam 22 inches thick. The substratum to a depth of 60 inches or more is light gray, calcareous silt loam.

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Table 683-2.--ESTIMATED SEASONAL AND MONTHLY CONSUMPTIVE USE OF CROPS
FOR CLIMATIC AREA III



SPRINKLER SYSTEM DESIGN DATA

NAME SAM Chandler DATE 10-17-01 PREPARED BY C. Erickson
SCD Portneuf COUNTY Bannock JOB CLASS NA

I. INVENTORY

Total Acres 40 Crop Acres _____ Climatic Area III
Water Source _____ Amt. Avail. _____ Seasonal Variation _____
Energy Source _____
(Electric) (Int. Comb-Fuel) (Gravity)

II. SOILS DATA

USDA Soils Class Majority	Total Available WHC (in/ft.)					Depth To		Maximum Intake Rate in/hr.
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Inhibiting Layer (ft)	Water Table	
#44	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Previous Layer @ 2'		HIGH 0.6-2.0
#66								

III. DETERMINATION OF WEIGHTED CONSUMPTIVE USE (CU)

Crop	Acres (A)	June		July		August	
		CU	AxCU	CU	AxCU	CU	AxCU
Alfalfa	40						
Weighted Consumptive Use							

IV. WATER MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Crop	Root Zone Depth (ft)	Total WHC (Inches)	Stress Point (%TWHC)	Max. Net Replacement (Inches)	Peak Daily C.U.	Max. Freq. @ Peak C.U. @ Max. Net.
Alfalfa	5	5.7	50	2.85	28	10

V. DESIGN DATA -

Based on weighted consumptive use, 65 % Eff., _____ MPH winds, _____ Wind Factor
(Ref: NHCP 442-2)

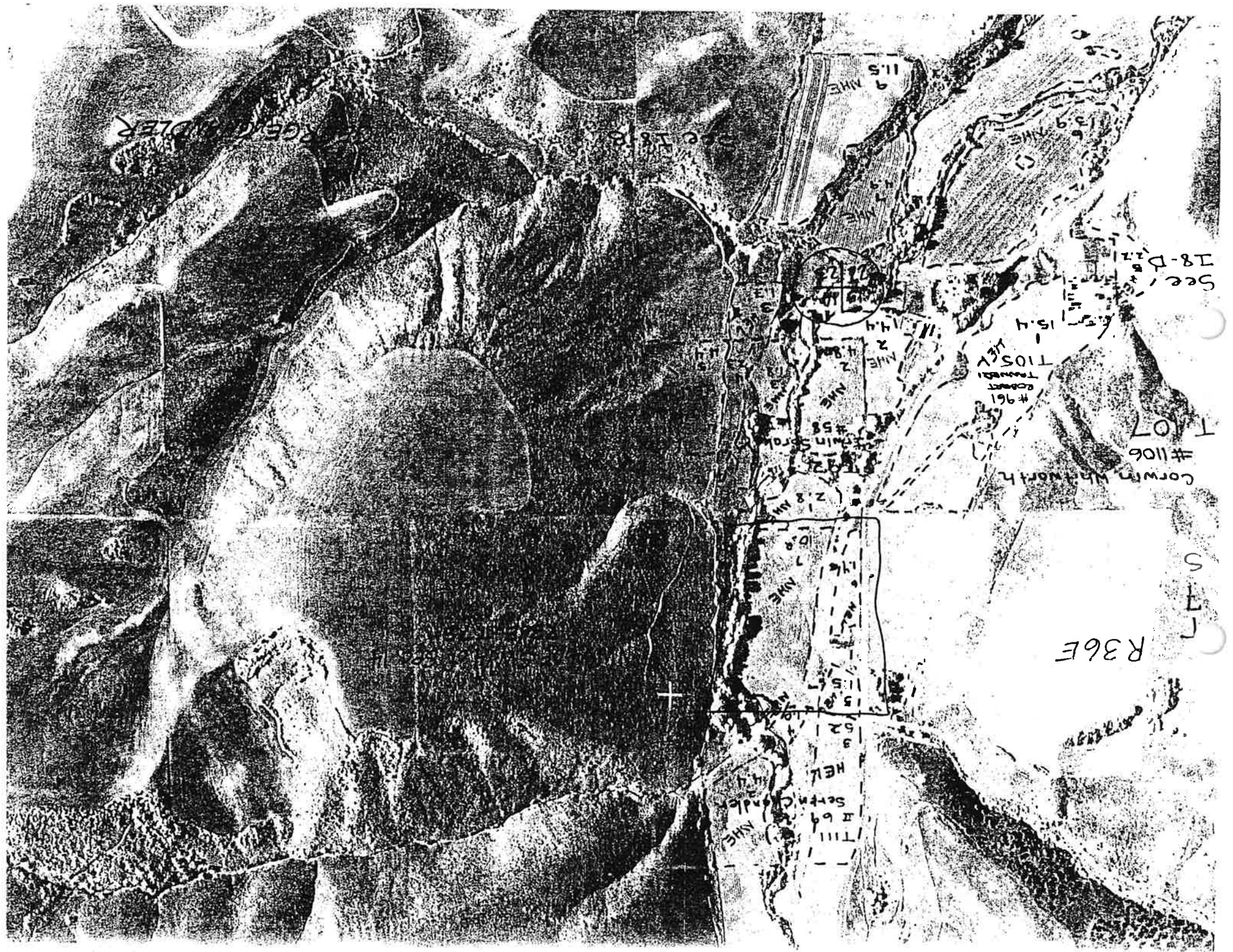
	Application		Peak Daily C.U. * (Weighted)	Frequency (F) (Days)	System Requirements	
	Net (D)	Gross			(Total gpm) (Q)	gpm/ac
Maximum	2.85	4.38	0.28	10	345	8.6

(40)(2.85)
Q = 453 A D = system capacity
F H Eff.
(10)(23)(.65)
H = Total operating hours/day

* Use controlling weighted monthly
consumptive use and determine peak
daily consumptive use from Table
ID683-3, page ID683-22.

PROFILE

JUL 26 2005



R36E

T
1
0
7

#1106
T107

#961
T105V
T105V

See 18-D-11

11.5 MHE

15.4

14.4

2 MHE

2 MHE

2 MHE

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WATER RIGHT NUMBER: 29-297

Priority Date: 06/19/1902
Basis: Deceased
Status: Active

<u>Beneficial Use</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Diversion Rate</u>	<u>Annual Volume</u>
IRRIGATION	/	to /	1.200 CFS	
	Total Diversion:		1.200 CFS	

Place of Use
IRRIGATION

Twp	Rge	Sec	NE				NW				SW				SE				
			<u>NE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>Totals</u>
07S	36E	14						X	X			X	X						

Conditions of Approval:

Remarks:

1. General P/D & P/U INCOMPLETE.^^^

Comments:

Dates and Other Information:

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Water Right Report 29-297

Dates and Other Information:

Licensed Date:
Decreed Date: 6/22/1906
Water Supply Bank Enrollment Accepted:
Water Supply Bank Enrollment Removed:
Enlargement Use Priority Date:
Enlargement Statute Priority Date:
State or Federal:
Owner Name Connector:
Water District Number: 29F
Generic Max Rate Per Acre:
Generic Max Volume Per Acre:
Decree Defendant:
Decree Plaintiff:
Civil Case Number:
Judicial District:
Swan Falls Trust or Nontrust:
Swan Falls Dismissed:
DLE Act Number:
Carey Act Number:
Mitigation Plan: False

JUN 11 2001

Log for claim A29-00297A

Spatial Dynamics LTD

8/25/00

TR	SEC	QQ	Acres Claimed	Acres Found	COMMENT
07s36e	14	NWNW	10	14	
07s36e	14	SWNW	10	10	
Totals:			20	24	

AJ5809NP
No. A29-00297A

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
ADJUDICATION CLAIM PROFILE REPORT

DATE: 05/18/00
PAGE: 56

OWNER CODE	NAME & ADDRESS	PRIORITY DATE	WATER USE	USE PERIOD FROM TO	DIVERSION RATE	DIVERSION VOLUME
C	SAMUAL D CHANDLER 107 E INMAN RD INKOM ID 83245 (208) 775-3679	06/19/1902	IRRIGATION	04-15 10-15	0.400 CFS	
TOTAL DIVERSION:					0.400 CFS	
CONSUMPTIVE USE:						50.00 AFA

Water Source: RAPID CREEK
INMAN CREEK

Tributary to: PORTNEUF
RAPID CREEK

Stage: DECREED

Point(s) of Diversion: T07S R36E S11 SWSE BANNOCK County
S14 NWNW BANNOCK County

Place of use Legal Description for: IRRIGATION

NE				NW				SW				SE				
NENE NWNE SWNE SENE				NENW NWNW SWNW SENW				NESW NWSW SWSW SESW				NESE NWSE SWSE SESE				
T	R	S	: Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac	:	Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac	:	Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac	:	Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac	:	Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac	:	Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac Lt Ac	SUM		
07S	36E	14	:	:	10	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.0		
TOTAL ACRES													20.0			

POU County: BANNOCK

Non-Irrigation Uses: NONE

Other Rights: NONE

Other Water Rights with Same Point(s) of Diversion with Stage (Includes All Sources):

29-00307C 29-10789 29-11260 A29-00285A A29-00285B A29-00285I A29-00285J A29-00297B A29-00307A A29-00307B
A29-00307C A29-00314A A29-10789 A29-10790 A29-11260

Other Water Rights Listing Overlapping Place(s) of Use:

A29-00285A A29-00285B A29-00297B A29-00314A A29-10790

Remarks: GEN P.O.U. ADJACENT TO A2900285A
P.D. IS SHARED WITH GEORGE CHANDLER

Dates: Exam Made Date: Verified Date: Objection Filed Date:

Misc: Water District Number: Field Inspection Flag:
Presumption Flag:

Audit: 07/07/88 JONES 04/04/94 THOMPSON 03/29/95 POST-STD

UNANNED
JUN 11 2001

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: A29-00297A

Date Received: 7/07/1988

Receipt No: E011927

Received By: (u)

2-2-90

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

1. Name: SAMUAL D. CHANDLER
Address: 107 E. INMAN RD.
INKOM, ID

208-775-3679

83245

2. Date of Priority: JUN 19, 1902

3. Source: RAPID CREEK
INMAN CREEK

Trib. to: PORTNEUF
RAPID CREEK

4. Point of Diversion:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4 of	1/4 of	Lot	County
07S	36E	11	SW	SE			BANNOCK
		14	NW	NW			BANNOCK

5. Description of diverting works:

INMAN-DITCH TO SPRINKLER. RAPID CK-DITCH TO FLOOD IRRIGATION

6. Water is used for the following purposes:

Purpose	From	To	C.F.S.	(or)	A.F.A.
IRRIGATION	04/15	10/15	0.400		

7. Total Quantity Appropriated is:

0.400 C.F.S. (and/or)

A.F.A.

8. Total consumptive use is

50.0 Acre Feet Per Annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses:

NONE

10. Place of Use:

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of	1/4 of	Lot	Use	Acres
07S	36E	14	NW	NW		IRR	10.0

A29-00297A

Page

1

Date: 07/07/88

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A2900297A



10. Place of Use: Continued

Township	Range	Section	1/4 of 1/4	Lot	Use	Acres
07S	36E	14	SW NW		IRR	10.0
Section Acres						20.0
Total Acres						20.0

11. Place of use in counties: BANNOCK

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

13. Other Water Rights Used:
NONE

14. Remarks:
P.O.U. ADJACENT TO A2900285A
P.D. IS SHARED WITH GEORGE CHANDLER

15. Basis of Claim: DECREED
Water Right Number: 290297
Case Number:
Court :
Decree date: 6/22/1906

CHARLES STEWART

Decree Plaintiff

vs

A.J. DAMROM

Decree Defendant

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 _____ 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): Samuel D. Chandler Date: Feb. 2, 90

Date: _____

State of Idaho)
County of Bonneville) SS.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me this 2nd day
of February 19 90 Deborah Wray
Notary Public

Seal

Residing at Idaho Falls, Id
My Commission Expires 5/29/1991

A 29-00297A

RICE

T7S



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