

Documents included:

Note—address was changed by county from 2080 Darby Road to 3110 Darby Road

Well Driller's Report 3-28-1977 (Don Town for Sarah Otness)

Well Drillers Report 11-14-1985 (Don Town for Janice Willard)

Spreadsheets and conclusions from Dr. Erin Brooks, Hydrologist, University of Idaho regarding flow rates of springs on property (main spring was measured directly while the contribution from other springs on property was estimated by measuring water in Paradise Creek as it entered and then as it left the property. Conducted 3-3-2002

Parcel Descriptions and Deeds

Satellite Map showing locations of developed springs

Homestead document for Lafayette Warmoth, Recorded in Volume 1 Page 43 of Latah County Records (this document gives water rights)(a bit hard to read).

Summary of our water use on the property

Summary of our water use—Janice Willard, 3110 Darby Rd. (Old address was 2080 Darby Rd.)

Artifacts in main spring (# 2 on map) indicate it was the sole household and livestock water source from 1877 until 1977, when a well was dug behind the barn.

Artifacts from spring # 5 also indicate that it was used as a water source for farm operations. There used to be a building at that location (based on a 1960s painting by Alfred Dunn and currently owned and on display at University of Idaho).

When we moved onto the property in 1983, we used the 1977 well, but the water was poor quality (high iron content and very rusty). We were advised that digging a new well could possibly give us better quality water and so had a second well dug in 1985.

We have two residences and livestock on the property.

When we purchased the land (1983), we converted the farmland where springs 4, 5, 6, and 7, are located back into a pasture (it had been share-cropped by Richard Koster for small grain production but was difficult to farm due to all the springs making the ground soggy). We have utilized these springs for stock water from that time forward. There is evidence of a shallow well in Spring # 5. A painting of the property by Alfred Dunn and owned by University of Idaho (we were told it was from the 1960s, but University of Idaho would have to verify the painting's date) shows a building in that location. At the time we purchased the farm, the pasture land (whatever was too wet for wheat farming) had been used by a cattle farmer and he was using springs 1, 2, and 3 to water his cattle. There was a wooden water trough below spring 2 and a metal water trough by spring 3. We continued to use them for our sheep, goats, poultry and horses. Spring #2 flows freely even in winter, so it is very useful. We eventually excluded the hooved animals from the spring area and built a collection device to bring water from spring #1 into their corral because we were concerned about the integrity of the spring and the problem of animals getting mired. We continued to bring animals to spring #2 for water if we had an interruption in our water supply in the barn.

Our 1985 well gave us intermittent problems because the high mineral content was damaging to pumps and this problem accelerated with time. Because our water supply with this could be compromised at times of high demand, we improved the collection capability of Spring #2 and started pumping it to the house for use with watering my gardens and occasionally for washing clothing. Because this system with the spring was in place, when the pump failed during a winter storm, we used spring #2 for our entire water use. This water was not high mineral content, so we decided to utilize it instead of the problematic well and decided to place the spring box a bit deeper to accommodate a larger pump and placed waterlines between it and our cistern. This was around 2010 or 2011, as best we can determine from the records at Stom Electric in Troy, Idaho (based on when they last replaced a pump). This spring has been our sole source of household water for two residences and stock water for our livestock when they are in the barnyard area since then.

Based on the findings of broken pottery, crockery and a glass perfume bottle stopper in spring #2, which were examined by archeologists at University of Idaho, the greatest likelihood is that this spring was the main source of water for the farmstead going back to when it was homestead in the late 1800s.

Stock Water

We raise sheep, goats, llamas, alpacas and horses and also have small numbers of domestic poultry. When the animals are in the barnyard area, they are provided with water from our household water system. Initially this was well water and now is water from spring #2. In addition, whenever possible, the animals are given water directly from the springs, not going through our household system. We designed a bottom filled watering system utilizing water from spring # 1 about a decade ago. Springs 4, 5, 6, and 7 have all been fitted with upwelling spring water collection systems for stock use. We use these both winter and summer for the complete water needs of the livestock when they are placed in this area.

When we took our farm out of small grain production and planted for hay and pasture in 2013, we started using springs #8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 for stock watering, as this area was too distant from our house to efficiently run water lines. Different springs are used based on our paddock configurations for rotational grazing. When these springs are being used, they are often the sole source of drinking water for the animals. We also suspect that these were used for livestock watering by a former owner, Arthur Otness because he used horses for farming and reportedly was one of the last farmers in the area to convert to tractors. He would have needed pasture for feed for his workhorses and these springs (8-12) are the best water source on the north side of the property.

The livestock also drink from Paradise Creek in late spring and early summer—for the few months after the spring floods and before the creek dries up. We haven't quantified this because we also provide them with water at the barn. Except for a few small locations where there are stable banks, most of the streambed is fenced off from the animals through the entire growing season. There appears to be something like a spring feeding a small amount of water that is present down in the creekbed close to Moscow Mountain Rd, because we use this water for occasional livestock use in the dry time of the year, but I don't know its exact location.

Current status of two wells

While we are not using them, we have not entirely decommissioned the 1977 and 1985 wells. The last time they were checked, however, by Strom Electric (Troy, ID), they were each producing less than one gallon/minute.



State of Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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BRAD LITTLE
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN
Director

May 17, 2019

JANICE WILLARD
3110 DARBY RD
MOSCOW ID 83843

RE: Palouse River Basin Adjudication (PRBA) Notice of Claim(s) to a Water Right

Dear Ms. Willard:

This letter is to confirm our appointment of 1:00 pm on Tuesday, May 21, 2019. To facilitate our appointment please have the following information available.

- a. A map showing the spring locations
- b. A description of the diverting works for each spring
- c. Type of water usage
- d. The date when beneficial use began for each spring
- e. Evidence to support the beneficial use date
- f. Location of where the usage is occurring

For spring developments that occurred after May 20, 1971; you may need to appropriate a new water right. I have enclosed several pamphlets, for your information.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (208) 762-2800 or by email at linda.werner@idwr.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

Linda A. Werner
Senior Water Resource Agent

Enclosures: Pamphlets – Idaho Water Rights Primer, Northern Idaho Adjudications, Evidence of Priority