

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
BENEFICIAL USE FIELD REPORT

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit No: 63-34487
Exam Date: 8/6/2019

1. Current Owner:
WYATT LEGACY LLC 22710 LANSING LN MIDDLETON ID 83644
2. Accompanied by: Bert
Phone No: 208-484-5480
Address: 22712 Lansing Lane, Middleton, ID 83644
Relationship to permit Holder: Site Worker

3. **SOURCE:**
GROUND WATER

Method of Determination: Visual Inspection

B. OVERLAP REVIEW

1. Other water rights with the same place of use: YES Overlap

Comments: The POU is within the borders of the Middleton Irrigation Company, Drainage District #2, and Canyon County Water Company but none of these companies supply water to the pond.

2. Other water rights with the same point-of-diversion: NO Overlap

Comments: No additional water rights with the same POD.

C. DIVERSION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM

1. **LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:**
GROUND WATER SW¼ NW¼, Sec. 10, Twp 04N, Rge 02W, B.M. CANYON County

Method of Determination: GIS Verification

PLACE OF USE: FIRE PROTECTION STORAGE

Twp	Rng	Sec	NE				NW				SW				SE				Totals
			NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	
04N	02W	10							X										

PLACE OF USE: FIRE PROTECTION FROM STORAGE

Twp	Rng	Sec	NE				NW				SW				SE				Totals
			NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	
04N	02W	10							X										

Method of Determination: GIS Verification

3. See Appendix A for site maps.

X Delivery System Diagram Attached (required). Indicate all major components and distances between components. Indicate weir size/pipe as applicable. **The pond is fed by shallow groundwater therefore there is no delivery system diagram.**

X Map Attached Showing Location(s) of point(s) of diversion and place(s) of use (required). Scale must be 1:24,000 or greater.

X Aerial Photo Attached (required for irrigation of 10+ acres).

NA Photo of Diversion and System Attached-There is no diversion structure.

4. Not Applicable

Well or Diversion ID No.*	Motor Make	Hp	Motor Serial No.	Pump Make	Pump Serial No. or Discharge Size
None					

D. FLOW MEASUREMENTS – Not Applicable

1.

Measurement Equipment	Type	Make	Model No.	Serial No.	Size	Calib. Date
None						

2. Measurements: Pond intercepts shallow groundwater so no measurement was taken.

E. FLOW CALCULATIONS– Not Applicable

_____ Additional Computation Sheets Attached

Measured Method:

F. VOLUME CALCULATIONS-See Appendix B for volume calculations and field exam information.

1. Volume Calculations for irrigation: -Not applicable

$$V_{I.R.} = (\text{Acres Irrigated}) \times (\text{Irrigation Requirement}) =$$

$$V_{D.R.} = [\text{Diversion Rate (cfs)}] \times (\text{Days in Irrigation season}) \times 1.9835 =$$

$$V = \text{Smaller of } V_{I.R.} \text{ and } V_{D.R.} =$$

2. Volume Calculations for Other Uses:

Pond Surface Area was determined by three methods and then compared.

Volume = surface area x (2/5) x maximum depth

Method 1

Based on the outside dimensions of the pond. (See Appendix B for excel spreadsheet for pond dimensions, field exam information, and permit information.)

Surface Area=	15,685.20	SF=	0.36	AC
Max Depth=	11	FT		
Volume=	69014.90	CF=	1.58	AF

Method 2

I took GPS points around the pond and calculated a surface area from these points.

Surface Area=	16,552.72	SF=	0.38	AC
Max Depth=	11	FT		
Volume=	72831.97	CF=	1.67	AF

Method 3

As a check, I looked at the property in Google Earth Pro. Our GIS team does not have the 2018 imagery in GIS so Google Earth Pro was the only alternative.

Surface Area=	17,844.44	SF=	0.41	AC
Max Depth=	11	FT		
Volume=	78515.54	CF=	1.80	AF

Final Approximate Quantities

Pond Surface Area= 0.38 AC

Pond Capacity = 1.67 AF

Evap. Loss = 1.1 AF (See Appendix C for pond evaporation loss spreadsheet)

Total Volume Required = 2.8 AF

G. NARRATIVE/REMARKS/COMMENTS

Wyatt Legacy LLC (WL) is a water user that was issued a permit for fire protection storage and fire protection from storage beneficial uses. The permit appropriated 4.7 AF and has a priority date of 12/7/2017. The permit's water source is groundwater. The shallow groundwater fills the pond based off groundwater levels. There is also an irrigation/drainage canal adjacent to the pond. It has been observed by WL's staff that the pond's water surface increases when there is water in the canal. Therefore, it is most likely hydrologically connected to the pond through seepage. An onsite fire hydrant was installed for the fire department to access in case of a fire.

After the field exam was completed, it was determined that the pond's storage capacity is 1.7 AF with an evaporation loss of 1.1 AF. The total recommended annual volume is 2.8 AF. See Appendix D for site photos.

Have conditions of permit approval been met? X Yes No

H. RECOMMENDATIONS**1. Recommended Amounts**

<u>Beneficial Use</u>	<u>Period of Use</u>	<u>Rate of Diversion</u>	<u>Annual Volume</u>
FIRE PROTECTION STORAGE	01/01 to 12/31		2.8 AF
FIRE PROTECTION FROM STORAGE	01/01 to 12/31		~~2.8 AF~~ 1.7 AF *

Totals:

2.8 AF

ASA 10/2/19
LICENSE REVIEW**2. Recommended Amendments**

____ Change P.D. as reflected above ____ Add P.D. as reflected above X None

____ Change P.U. as reflected above ____ Add P.U. as reflected above X None

I. AUTHENTICATION Emily Skoro - Engineer, Staff

Field Examiner's Name Emily Skoro Date 8/9/19
Reviewer Daniel A. Nelson Date 8-12-19

Appendix A

Site Maps



63-34487
Wyatt Legacy LLC

Legend



Google Earth

© 2018 Google

63-34487

Wyatt Legacy LLC
POD - Pond

Legend



100 ft

Google Earth

© 2018 Google

Appendix B

Field Exam Information and Volume Calculations

Field Exam Summary

Water Permit Number: 63-34487
Field Exam Date: 8/6/2019
Time: 10 AM - 11AM
Accompanied by: Phill Hummer
Address: 22712 Lancing Lane, Middleton 83644
Telephone Number: Hailey P Wyatt - (208) 559-3354
Relationship to Owner: Owner

Met with: Bert
Phone Number: 208-484-5480

Information

1. The pond is approximately 11 ft deep during the summer (when the canal is running).
2. The pond is 2-3 ft deep during the winter.
3. Pond gets water from high water table and irrigation canal/drain adjacent to it.
4. Property has 11.99 shares of irrigation water with Canyon County Water Co LTD.
5. Uses the pond also for recreational purposes.
6. They asked about accessing their irrigation water from the canal through the pond.
7. They currently use well water to irrigate grass and common areas.

GPS Points

NW1-Northwest Point of the Pond

N 43° 42' 05.8"

W 116° 34' 06.7"

PT# 200

N 43° 42' 09.8"

W 116° 34' 18.4"

PT# 201

N 43° 42' 05.7"

W 116° 34' 17.6"

PT# 202

N 43.701865

W -116.571563

PT# 203

N 43.701912

W -116.571547

PT# 204

N 43.701999

W -116.572398

PT# 205

N 43.701556

W -116.571878

Pond Volume Calculations

Volume = Surface Area (ft²) x (2/5) x Max Depth (ft)

Volume based off measurements from field exam.

Surface Area= 15,685.20 SF= 0.36 AC
Max Depth= 11 ft

Volume= 69014.90 CF= 1.58 AF

Volume based off GPS points from field exam.

Surface Area= 16,552.72 SF= 0.38 AC
Max Depth= 11 ft

Volume= 72831.97 CF= 1.67 AF

Volume based off Google Earth Pro

Surface Area= 17,844.44 SF= 0.41 AC
Max Depth= 11 ft

Volume= 78515.54 CF= 1.80 AF

Site Feature Dimensions

Pond Approximate Dimensions

Side	Length (yards)	Length (ft)
A	69	207
B	36.6	109.8
C	19.4	58.2
D	64.5	193.5

E Road Width 20-21 ft

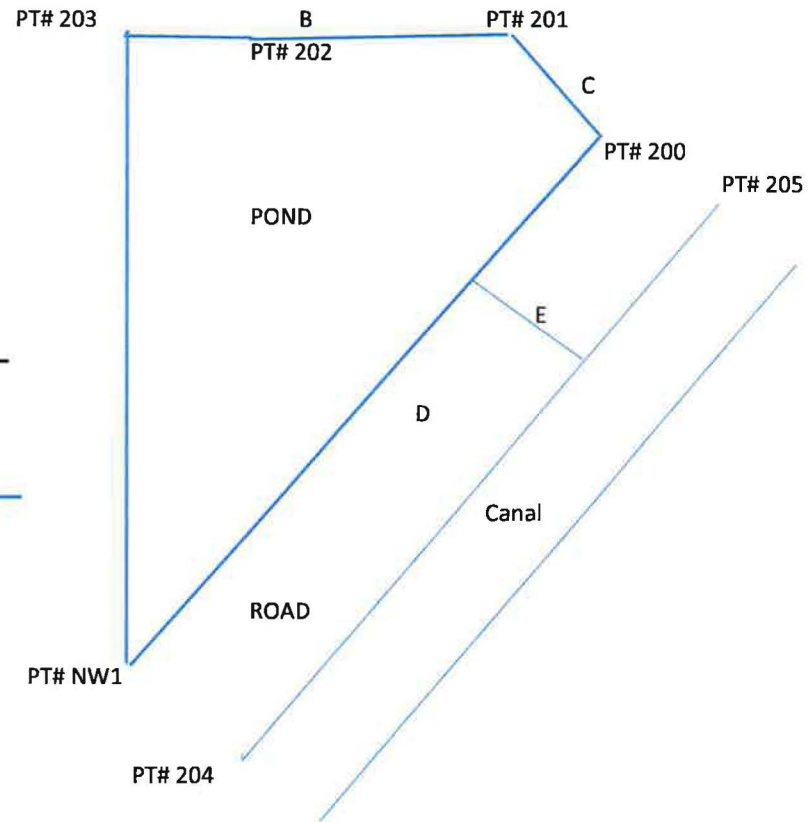
Based of a polygon created in arcmap with these dimensions:

Pond Surface Area= 1457.2 square meters= 15685 sf

Top of Pond Ground Elevation

1' - 6.5"

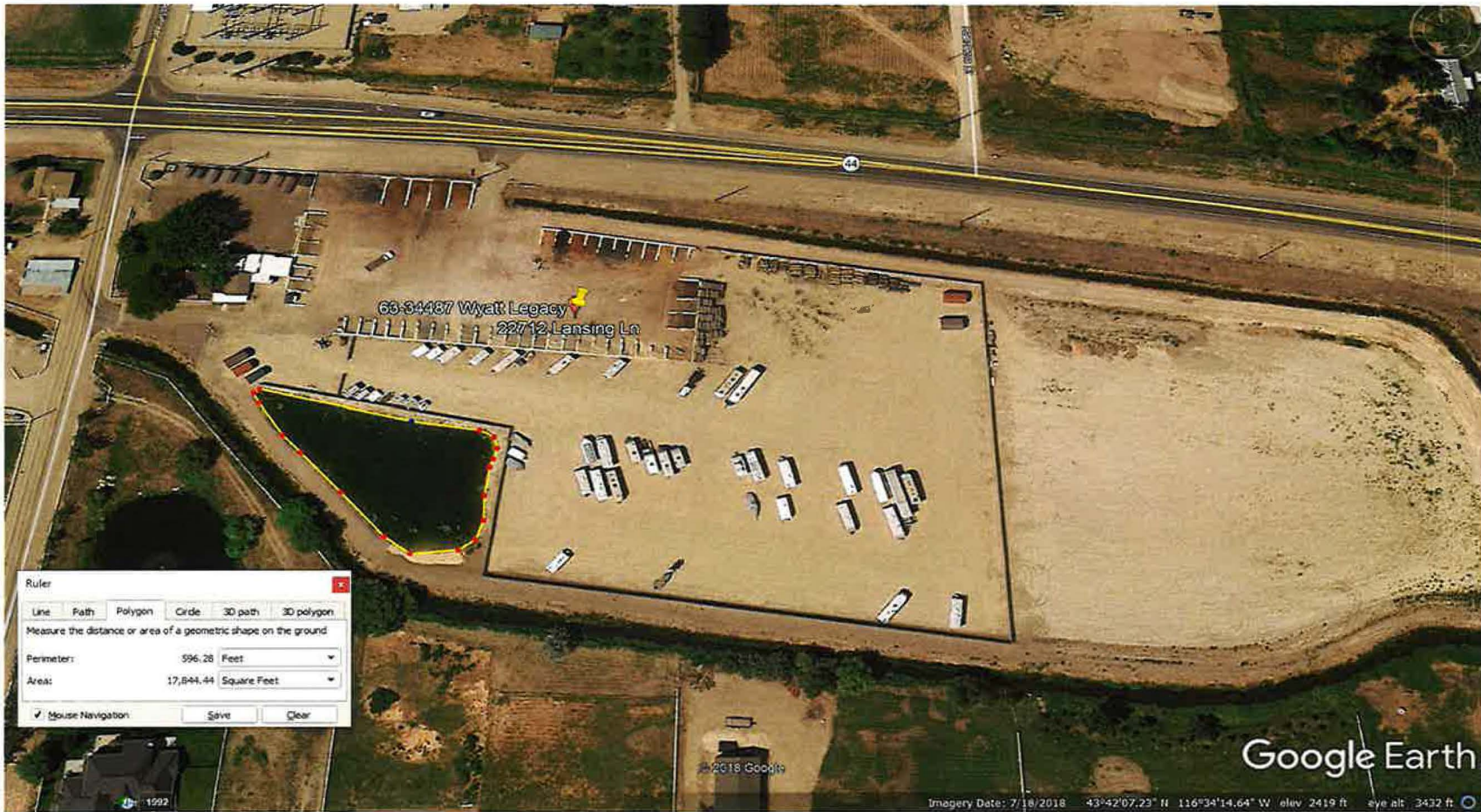
Top of Pond Water Surface



Google Earth Pro Information

Perimeter: 596.28 ft

Area: 17,844.44 Square ft= 0.41 acre



Appendix C
Pond Evaporation Loss Spreadsheet

Evaporation Loss Calculations

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the annual evaporation losses from a pond.

FILE NUMBER	63-34487
REVIEWER	Emily Skoro
DATE	8/7/2019

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

The acronyms used on the Kimberly Research Center website are defined below:

P = Precipitation
ET= Evapotranspiration
P _d = Precipitation deficit
P _d =ET-P

USING THIS SPREADSHEET

Use the link below to access the Kimberly Research Center website. This website provides the Precipitation Deficit for a station most representative of the pond under examination. The Precipitation Deficit is the total amount of free water surface evaporation minus the precipitation for a given area, which gives the total amount of evaporative losses incurred by the pond. There are several weather sites that are used throughout the state. IDWR staff can find the nearest site using Arc Map. The shape file containing the sites can be found at X:/Spatial/Climate/ETIdahostations.shp.

Instructions:

1. Use the link below to navigate to ET Idaho 2012.
2. Select the station which is most representative to your pond location.
3. Click Submit Query.
4. Under "Land Covers with Evapotranspiration Estimates," select "Open Water - Shallow Systems (ponds, streams)" or "Open Water - small stock ponds" depending on the pond size.
5. Click the link to "Precipitation Deficit."
6. Reference and copy (ctrl + C) the first subheading "Mean" values.
7. Click the "Paste Values from ET Idaho" button. The table will automatically enter a zero (0) for any negative precipitation deficit values.

Found at: <http://data.kimberly.uidaho.edu/ETIdaho/>

Precipitation Deficit

Station: Caldwell (NWS -- USC00101380)

Month	mm/day ¹	Days per month	mm/Month
Jan	-0.76	31	0.00
Feb	0.30	28	8.40
March	1.53	31	47.43
April	3.12	30	93.60
May	4.41	31	136.71
June	5.04	30	151.20
July	5.57	31	172.67
August	4.69	31	145.39
September	3.34	30	100.20
October	2.08	31	64.48
November	0.06	30	1.80
December	-0.67	31	0.00

Total mm/year = 921.88

PLEASE NOTE: The seasonal average for precipitation deficit should not be used for calculations because precipitation often exceeds evaporation during wetter months of the year. If the pond is kept full, excess precipitation during wetter months does not serve to refill the pond during drier months.

For example, see Sandpoint KSPT (NWS -- 108137), the annual precipitation deficit is -106 mm. However, April through September have positive precipitation deficit values. To properly estimate the annual volume of water necessary to refill a pond due to evaporation losses, the table will automatically enter a zero (0) for each month that the precipitation value is reported as a negative value.

As described above, precipitation offsets evaporation in winter months, so the net effect is that wintertime precipitation deficit is usually zero.

$$((921.88 \div 304.8) \times 0.38) = 1.1 \text{ AFA}$$



University of Idaho

Kimberly Research and Extension Center

[Water Resources Program](#)

ETIdaho 2017

[Evapotranspiration and Consumptive
Irrigation Water Requirements
for Idaho](#)

Please send suggestions for
improving this site to robison at
uidaho dot edu

2019-08-23 07:42

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Idaho.*

[Caldwell \(NWS -- USC00101380\)](#)

Statistics based on thirty year normal spans 1964 to 1997 years

For a different land cover or crop click on the above link.

You can highlight this table and copy via the clipboard to a Microsoft Excel or OpenOffice spreadsheet to plot or otherwise work with this data.

Open water - small stock ponds Precipitation Deficit (Click here for a graph)															
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Growing Season ^a	Non Growing Season ^b	Annual
Mean ^j	mm/day												mm		
Monthly ^c	-0.76	0.30	1.53	3.12	4.41	5.04	5.57	4.69	3.34	2.08	0.06	-0.67	892	0	892
15-Day Moving Average ^d	-0.82	0.08	1.45	3.18	4.49	5.10	5.61	4.59	3.24	2.07	0.13	-0.64			
7-Day Moving Average ^e	-0.80	0.21	1.50	3.13	4.43	5.05	5.61	4.66	3.26	2.07	0.07	-0.67			
3-Day Moving Average ^f	-0.76	0.28	1.53	3.13	4.42	5.04	5.58	4.69	3.31	2.07	0.09	-0.67			

Standard Deviation ^k	mm/day												mm		
Monthly ^c	1.10	0.84	1.40	0.97	1.21	0.83	2.22	2.06	1.24	1.21	0.74	1.25	118	0	118
15-Day Moving Average ^d	1.11	1.11	1.28	1.08	1.24	1.10	1.60	1.65	1.50	1.08	0.90	1.05			
7-Day Moving Average ^e	1.53	1.46	1.56	1.54	1.69	1.65	1.69	1.81	1.77	1.41	1.29	1.39			
3-Day Moving Average ^f	2.10	1.85	2.04	2.11	2.16	2.18	1.86	2.00	2.09	1.79	1.77	1.91			
20% Exceedance ^l	mm/day												mm		
Monthly ^c	-0.25	0.92	2.32	3.89	4.99	5.97	6.19	5.48	4.16	2.66	0.68	-0.07	989	0	989
15-Day Moving Average ^d	0.47	1.40	3.32	4.58	6.24	6.59	6.43	5.81	4.76	3.36	1.37	0.51			
7-Day Moving Average ^e	0.73	2.23	3.92	5.50	7.01	7.13	6.79	6.30	5.16	4.00	1.94	0.82			
3-Day Moving Average ^f	0.92	2.41	4.55	6.20	7.54	7.62	7.10	6.59	5.41	4.27	2.27	1.09			
80% Exceedance ^m	mm/day												mm		
Monthly ^c	-1.29	-0.46	0.76	2.12	3.55	4.44	5.16	4.21	2.73	1.59	-0.60	-1.33	777	0	777
15-Day Moving Average ^d	-2.37	-1.53	-0.47	1.35	2.58	2.89	4.20	3.02	1.50	0.70	-1.55	-2.31			
7-Day Moving Average ^e	-4.63	-2.99	-1.99	-0.82	0.94	0.72	3.42	1.17	-0.11	-0.62	-2.83	-3.97			
3-Day Moving Average ^f	-8.11	-5.69	-4.63	-4.20	-2.30	-2.07	1.92	-0.66	-2.91	-3.74	-5.59	-7.88			
Ave Highest P _{def}	mm/day												--		
15-Day Moving Average ^g	0.24	0.88	2.40	3.99	5.38	6.02	5.97	5.18	4.00	2.79	0.78	0.27			
7-Day Moving Average ^h	0.57	1.63	3.08	4.83	6.13	6.74	6.29	5.70	4.58	3.40	1.33	0.60			
3-Day Moving Average ⁱ	0.81	2.02	3.73	5.49	6.83	7.27	6.66	6.01	4.98	3.76	1.80	0.85			
Ave Lowest P _{def}	mm/day												--		
15-Day Moving Average ^g	-1.57	-0.39	0.68	2.34	3.54	4.15	5.06	4.03	2.53	1.34	-0.57	-1.42			
	-2.98	-1.53	-0.37	1.07	2.06	2.50	4.43	3.18	1.56	0.35	-1.66	-2.51			

7-Day Moving Average ^h															
3-Day Moving Average ⁱ	-5.45	-3.15	-2.35	-1.13	-0.14	0.28	3.08	1.86	-0.01	-1.38	-3.52	-4.80			
Special normal distribution parameters for monthly, seasonal, and annual intervals															
Skew ^m	-0.35	-0.49	-0.27	-0.06	-0.22	-0.16	-0.57	-0.45	-0.91	-0.05	0.09	-0.22	-0.44	0.00	-0.44
Kurtosis ^o	1.06	3.22	0.94	3.11	0.82	2.09	1.53	1.11	2.76	0.61	2.09	0.85	2.68	0.00	2.68

^a Growing Season: This is usually the time from green up or planting in the spring to a killing frost or harvest in the fall. It is not applicable for entries without a growing season and will be blank.

^b Nongrowing Season: This is usually the time from a killing frost or harvest in the fall to the of green up in the spring. It is not applicable for entries without a growing season.

^c Mean of the average daily value for month

^d Mean of the fourteen 15-day period averages contained in the month

^e Mean of the twenty three 7-day period averages contained in the month

^f Mean of the twenty seven 3-day period averages contained in the month

^g Mean of the highest/lowest 15-day period average in month

^h Mean of the highest/lowest 7-day period average in month

ⁱ Mean of the highest/lowest 3-day period average in month

^j This value represents the *mean value* for the parameter for the month over the 'normal' period of record. Generally, the 'normal' period is the last thirty years with data.

^k This value represents the *standard deviation* for the parameter for the month over the 'normal' period.

^l This value represents the *value* for the parameter that has a 20% chance of being exceeded that month during any particular year. Conversely, there is an 80% chance that the parameter value will be less than the *value* shown.

^m This value represents the *value* for the parameter that has a 80% chance of being exceeded that month during any particular year. Conversely, there is an 20% chance that the parameter value will be less than the *value* shown.

ⁿ This value represents the *skewness (asymmetry) of the distribution of the parameter values* for the month (year) over the 'normal' period. A value near zero indicates that the distribution approximates a normal (Gaussian) and

symmetrical distribution. A negative skew indicates that the parameter distribution has relatively few low values compared to high values. A positive skew indicates that the distribution has relatively few high values compared to the number of low values. A skew value near 1 indicates that the underlying distribution approximates a lognormal distribution.

^oThis value represents the *kurtosis* of the parameter value distribution for the month (year) over the 'normal' period. Kurtosis is a measurement of the height to width ratio of the probability distribution, or the *peakedness (slenderness)*. A normal (Gaussian) distribution has a kurtosis of 3. A high kurtosis distribution has a sharper peak and longer tails, while a low kurtosis distribution has a more rounded peak and shorter tails.

This work and report were prepared by the University of Idaho Research and Extension Center at Kimberly, Idaho under contract with the Idaho Department of Water Resources. Work was supported by funding from IDWR and the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station and Idaho Engineering Experiment Station. The authors gratefully acknowledge the long-term evapotranspiration data collection and long-standing advice provided by Dr. James L. Wright, USDA-ARS Kimberly (ret.), the more than two decades of high quality agricultural weather data collection by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation AgriMet system, and the very long-standing, routine data collection by the hundreds of cooperative weather station volunteers across the state who, for more than one-hundred years, have faithfully observed daily air temperature and precipitation.

*The citation for the evapotranspiration data used from this site should be: Allen, Richard G. and Clarence W. Robison, 2017. **Evapotranspiration and Consumptive Irrigation Water Requirements for Idaho: Supplement updating the Time Series through December 2017**, Research Technical Completion Report, Kimberly Research and Extension Center, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID.*

Questions regarding the data should be addressed to [Richard G. Allen](#), or [Clarence W. Robison](#) University of Idaho, Kimberly Research and Extension Center, 3793 North 3600 East, Kimberly, ID 83341. Telephone (208)-423-6610

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ETIdaho web site powered by [Debian](#), [Apache](#), [Firebird DBMS](#), [Python](#)

Total Storage Calculations

FILE NUMBER	63-34487
REVIEWER	Emily Skoro
DATE	8/7/2019

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the total seepage, evaporation and fill capacity required for a pond.

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

Surface Area (AC.)	0.38	"Surface Area" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Average Pond Depth (FT.)	4.4	"Average Pond Depth" depicts the actual depth of the pond either measured or estimated. Note: If you know the maximum depth and not the average depth, the Field Examiner's Handbook suggests multiplying the maximum depth by 0.4 to get the average depth, or you can use any method that seems reasonable to attain average depth.
Pond Capacity (AF)	1.672	Pond Capacity is calculated by multiplying the Pond Surface Area by the Average Pond Depth. If you know the capacity, divide the capacity by surface area and enter the average pond depth in the space above. <i>Note: If pond capacity is determined using a method shown on the "Pond Capacity" sheet, the user may need to modify the value of "Pond Capacity" (cell B9) manually. Note that if the value is modified manually, the formula will be altered for future use.</i>

Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill to Fulfill From Storage Needs- "Multiple Fills" (AF)	0	The "Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill" is the acre-feet of water required to meet a <i>from storage</i> component if the <i>from storage</i> component exceeds a one time fill. This section should not include the amount of water needed to fill the pond initially or the amount of water needed to maintain the pond level due to evaporation or seepage. For example: if a pond has a capacity of 5 acre feet and 2.5 acre feet of seepage and evaporation, but the pond is used for irrigation that requires 10 acre feet of from storage for the irrigation use, then you would insert 5 acre feet into this location (10 acre feet needed - 5 acre feet from the initial fill = 5 acre feet of additional storage needed). <i>Note: You must have a "From Storage" component exceeding the initial fill on the permit to include a volume in this space.</i>
Estimated Seepage Loss (AF)	0.0	The "Estimated Seepage Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Estimated Evaporation Loss (AF)	1.1	The "Estimated Evaporation Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet.
Total Volume Required (AF)	2.8	The "Total Volume Required" is calculated by adding the Pond Capacity, Multiple Fills, Seepage Loss, and Evaporation Loss amounts to determine the total amount of storage required.

Flow Rate Into Pond (CFS)	0.00	The "Flow Rate into Pond" depicts the actual flow, either measured or estimated, into the pond. For offstream facilities, this will be equivalent to "diversion to storage" rate.
Highest Daily Evaporation Rate From Evaporation Tab. (mm/Day)	5.57	This number is carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet. It is the highest recorded number in the "Precipitation Deficit Table".
Required Daily Maintenance Volume (AF/Day)	0.01	"Required Daily Maintenance Volume" is the maximum volume of water needed on any given day during the year to maintain pond volume. It is calculated by adding the highest daily evaporation loss to the average daily seepage loss in acre feet. The average daily seepage loss is calculated by dividing the "Estimated Seepage Loss" by 365 days. This is acceptable, since the seepage rate shouldn't vary throughout the season unless the pond completely freezes over during the winter months. The highest daily evaporation loss is calculated by dividing the Highest Daily Evaporation Rate by the 304.8 conversion factor and multiplying this number by the pond surface area to attain a combined daily acre feet requirement.
Minimum Maintenance Flow (CFS)	0.00	The "Minimum Maintenance Flow" is the minimum amount of flow required to maintain the level of the pond. This number is determined by dividing the "Maximum Required Daily Maintenance Volume" by 1.9835. This flow can be used to determine if the flow rate into the pond is adequate to maintain the pond level.
Days Required to Fill the Pond	-241	The "Days Required to Fill the Pond" is calculated by dividing the "Pond Capacity" by the "Flow Rate" minus "Minimum Maintenance Flow" multiplied by 1.9835. This section will assist you in determining if the flow rate being diverted to the pond is adequate to fill the pond while maintaining the pond level. The length of time to fill the pond will help determine if the flow rate is adequate for the size of pond being proposed. <i>If this number is approximately 6 months (180 days) or more, the reviewer should have a discussion with the applicant to make sure he/she understands that it will take a significant length of time to fill the pond.</i>
Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day	\$1	Some water users may want to fill a pond under the 13,000 gallons per day domestic exemption. The "Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day" is calculated by converting the "Pond Capacity" and the "Required Daily Maintenance Volume" to gallons. The "Pond Capacity" is then divided by 13,000 gallons minus the "Required Daily Maintenance Volume" in gallons to determine the number of days to fill pond. <i>If this number is approximately 6 months (180 days) or more, the reviewer should have a discussion with the applicant to make sure he/she understands that it will take a significant length of time to fill the pond.</i> Negative values indicate that the supply of 13,000 gallons per day is not enough volume to overcome the required daily maintenance volume; the pond will never fill.

Appendix D
Field Exam Site Photos



Photo 1 - Standing at the northwest section of the pond looking southeast.



Photo 2 - Standing at the southeast section of the pond looking northeast.



Photo 4 - Standing at the southeast section of the pond looking northwest.



Photo 5 - Standing on the road looking southeast at the recreational area.



Photo 6 - Standing on the road showing the separation between the pond and the drainage canal.



Photo 7 - Drainage Canal