

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
BENEFICIAL USE FIELD REPORT

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit No: 74-7338

Exam Date: 6/26/2013

1. Current Owner: SHANNON R FAYLE
Or
CURTIS R FAYLE
1480 LEMHI RD
SALMON ID 83467
(208)756-2500

2. Accompanied by: Jarold Dance
Phone No: (208)756-6118
Address: 401 Warpath; Salmon ID 83467
Relationship to Permit Holder: current landowner

3. SOURCE

LEMHI RIVER

TRIBUTARY

SALMON RIVER

B. OVERLAP REVIEW

- Other water rights with the same place of use: 74-707
- Other water rights with the same point of diversion: The point of diversion for this water right is the L7 diversion. Seventy-nine water rights share this POD.

C. DIVERSION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM**1. LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:**

LEMHI RIVER NE1/4SW1/4 Sec. 30, Twp 21N, Rge 23E, B.M. LEMHI County

Method of Determination: Discussion with water master Rick Sager

2.

PLACE OF USE:

<u>PLACE OF USE:</u>			RECREATION																	
Twp	Rge	Sec	NE				NW				SW				SE				Totals	
			<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>		
21N	22E	5																X		

Method of Determination:

3. ☒ Delivery System Diagram Attached (required). Indicate all major components and distances between components. Indicate weir size/pipe as applicable.
- ☒ Map Attached Showing Location(s) of point(s) of diversion and place(s) of use (required). Scale must be 1:24,000 or greater.
- ☒ Aerial Photo Attached (required for irrigation of 10+ acres).
- ☒ Photo of Diversion and System Attached

4.

Well or Diversion
ID No.*

Motor Make**Hp****Motor Serial No.****Pump Make**

Pump Serial No. or Discharge
Size

*Code to correspond with No. on map and aerial photo

D. FLOW MEASUREMENTS
None

1.

Measurement

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Model No.</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Calib. Date</u>
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2. Measurements:

E. FLOW CALCULATIONS

____ Additional Computation Sheets Attached

Measured Method: Based upon existing right 74-707 and delivery through the L-7 ditch

F. VOLUME CALCULATIONS

1. Volume Calculations for Irrigation:

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

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

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

2. Volume Calculations for Other Uses:

__X__ Additional Computation Sheets Attached

$$(0.15) \times (246) \times (1.9835) = 73.2 \text{ AF}$$

Pond capacity 4.2 AF (pond spreadsheet attached)

73.2. af total volume – 4.2 af pond storage = 69 af for recreation and flow through

Recommend:

Recreation storage 4.2 afRecreation 0.15 cfs and 69 afDiversion to storage 0.15 cfsMaximum diversion volume: 73.2 af**G. NARRATIVE/REMARKS/COMMENTS**

The intention of this permit was to allow irrigation right 74-707 to be stored. They are not adding and additional rate other than that allowed under right 74-707. There are 79 water rights diverted through the L-7 headgate. Together their diversion rates add up to 29.98 cfs. Water master records for 2011 show a maximum diversion of 49.3 cfs on July 19th (see attachment)

The Department issued the permit in 1992 and only included recreation as a beneficial use. If the permit were issued today, we would include the following uses: volume as recreation storage, rate as recreation and diversion to storage for off-stream where there isn't another right that covers diversion to storage. It would not be an enlargement to honor the intention of the conditions as described on the permit.

Condition R09 *Return water shall be treated to insure that the effluent meets Idaho Water Quality Standards* has been updated to R07. This condition refers to return flow discharged to a subsurface system. The return flow under this right returns to the L-7 ditch.

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>DIVERSION RATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL VOLUME</u>
RECREATION STORAGE	04/15 to 10/15		4.2 AF
DIVERSION TO STORAGE	04/15 to 10/15	0.15 CFS	
RECREATION	04/15 to 10/15	0.15 CFS	69.0 AF
	<u>Totals:</u>	0.150 CFS	73.20 AF

2. Recommended Amendments

☒ Change P.D. as reflected above ☐ Add P.D. as reflected above ☐ None

☐ Change P.U. as reflected above ☐ Add P.U. as reflected above ☐ Other

I. AUTHENTICATION

Field Examiner's Name Sandra Thiel Date 6/2/2016

Reviewer _____ Date _____

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources
Water Right License Amendment
74-7338

This map depicts the RECREATION place of use boundary for this water right amendment and is attached to the document solely for illustrative purposes.

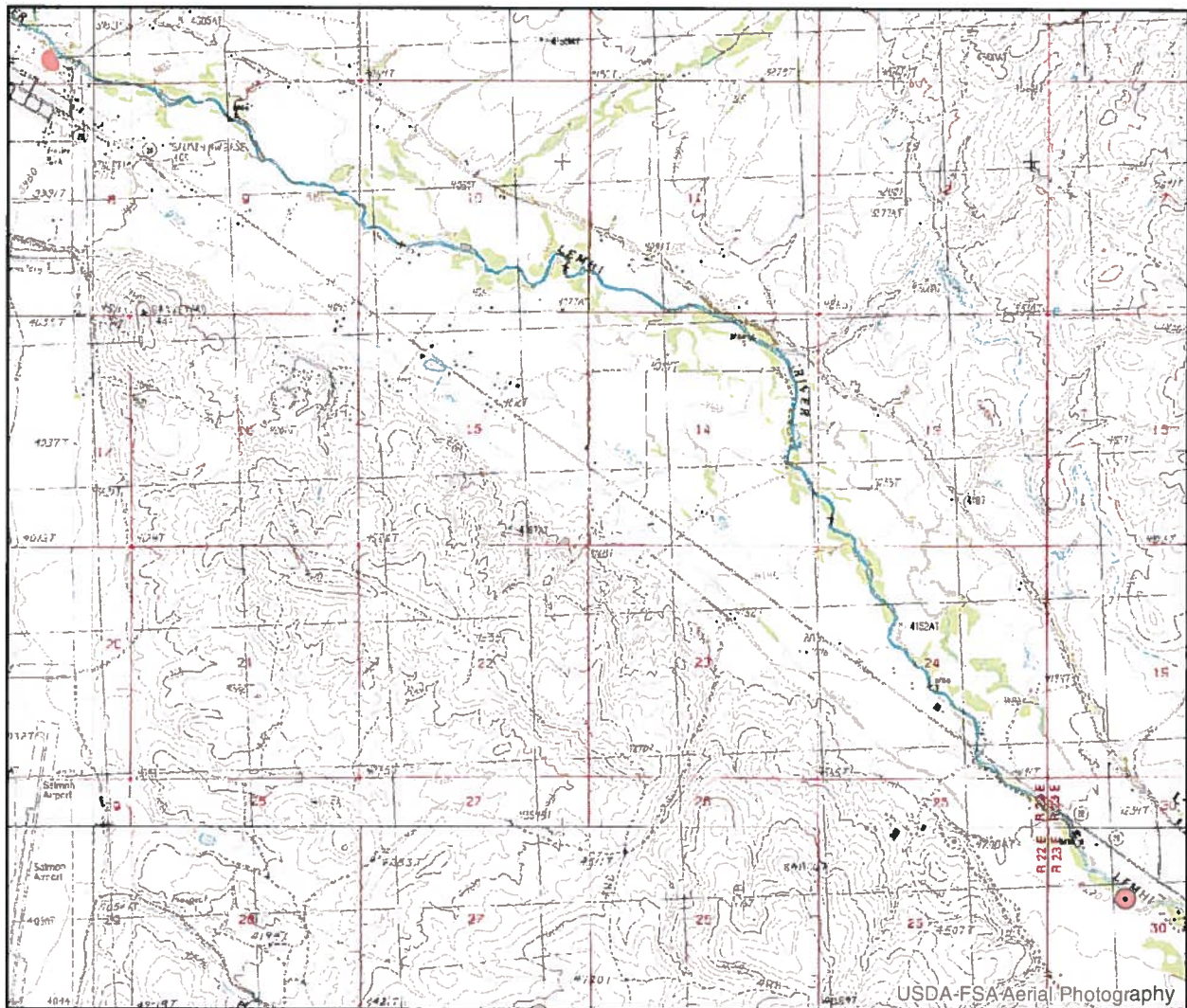


- Point of Diversion
- Place Of Use Boundary



State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources
Water Right License Amendment
74-7338

This map depicts the RECREATION place of use boundary for this water right amendment and is attached to the document solely for illustrative purposes.



- Point of Diversion
- Place Of Use Boundary

0 1 2 Miles

System Diagram for Water Right 75-7338

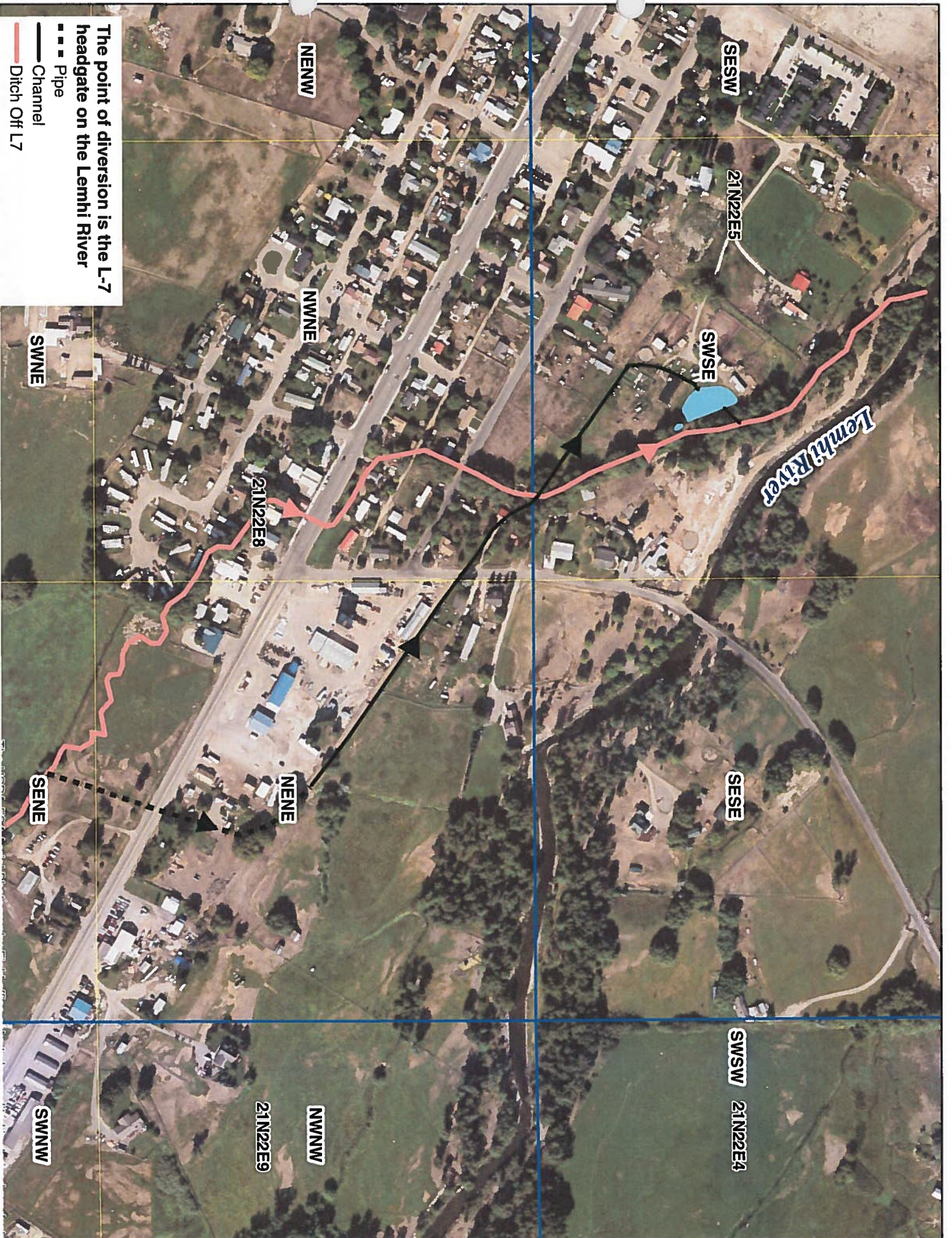


A pond located in T21N R22E Section 5 SWSE receives Lemhi River water from the L7 Ditch. The L7 diverts from the river approximately 6 miles upstream from the place of use for water right 75-7338. Water from the L7 flows by buried pipe to another channel. The red square above shows where the pipe empties into the second channel. According to the water master this is apparently the Old Mill Ditch (see email from water master).

The water travels northwest for approximately a third of a mile, where the channel turns north and supplies water for the quarter acre pond. According to the permit holder water flows down the Old Mill Ditch (shown in black) year around. However, there is more water during the irrigation season.

A smaller pond to the southeast of the pond identified by this water right receives water directly from the L7 ditch. The larger pond is 13 feet at its deepest point. During the winter the pond level drops. A short culvert connects the smaller pond to the larger. Water from the larger pond flows back into the L7 ditch, and from there returns to the Lemhi River.





Seepage Loss Calculations

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

FILE NUMBER	74-7338
REVIEWER	Sandra Thiel
DATE	5/20/2016

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

INPUTS

Pond Surface Area (AC.)	0.26	AC.
-------------------------	------	-----

Pond Surface Area (SQ. FT.)	11326	SQ. FT.
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I used the following method to obtain my Soil Classification information:	NRCS Web Soil Survey	
My Soil Classification is	GP	
Suggested Seepage Rate (FT./DAY)	0.0200	FT./DAY

Formula: (Surface Area X Seepage Rate) X 7.48 = Gallons Per Day Loss
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Convert to GPD	1694	GPD
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Total Seepage Loss (AFA)	1.9	AFA
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Though sand and gravel seepage rates may actually be higher, the maximum allowable rate is 0.2 ft/day, pursuant to Administrative Memo "Seepage Loss Standards for Ponds and Reservoirs."

Suggested Seepage Rates for Different Soil Types:
GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP and SM (silty sand, sand silt mixtures and gravel mixtures) = 0.2 ft per day
OL and ML (inorganic silts - very fine sands, silty, or clayey fine sands) = 0.02 ft per day
SC (clayey sands, sand clay mixtures) = 0.007 ft per day
CL (Low to medium plasticity clays) = 0.003 ft per day
MH, OH, PT and CH (high plasticity clays) = 0.0003 ft per day
LINED PONDS (liners can be chemical, fabric, or bentonite) = 0 ft per day
Ponds Intercepting Groundwater (excavated ponds filled by ground water) = 0 ft per day

PLEASE NOTE: The initial basis for the Suggested Seepage Rates in the table above is found on Page 16 of Seepage from Fish Ponds, Bulletin 599, August 1989 Alabama Agricultural experiment Station, Auburn University, Auburn University Alabama. If you don't know the soil type, please refer to the map provided at the NRCS Web Soil Survey (Tab #1), an ArcMap Soil Classification Map (Tab #1.1), or published NRCS Soil Survey (Tab #1.2). Use "0" if the pond fill relies on the water table.

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	74-7338
REVIEWER	Sandra Thiel
DATE	5/20/2016

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: Twin Falls 2 NNE (NWS – 109294)

Month	mm/day ¹	Days per month	mm/Month
Jan	-0.31	31	0.00
Feb	0.19	28	5.32
March	1.23	31	38.13
April	2.25	30	67.50
May	2.62	31	81.22
June	3.28	30	98.40
July	4.27	31	132.37
August	3.77	31	116.87
September	2.12	30	63.60
October	0.92	31	28.52
November	-0.14	30	0.00
December	-0.42	31	0.00

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.

Total mm/year = 631.93

$$[(\text{mm/yr}) \div (\text{convert to feet})] \times (\text{Surface area of pond, in acres}) = \text{Evaporation Loss in Acre Feet}$$

(631.93 ÷ 304.8) X 0.26 = 0.5 AFA

Total Storage Calculations

FILE NUMBER	74-7338
REVIEWER	Sandra Thiel
DATE	5/20/2016

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.)	0.26	"Surface Area" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Average Pond Depth (FT.)	6.8	"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)	1.768	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. 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.

Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill to Fulfill From Storage Needs- "Multiple Fills" (AF)		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). Note: You must have a "From Storage" component exceeding the initial fill on the permit to include a volume in this space.
Estimated Seepage Loss (AF)	1.9	The "Estimated Seepage Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Estimated Evaporation Loss (AF)	0.5	The "Estimated Evaporation Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet.
Total Volume Required (AF)	4.2	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.

Calculator - Read Me

Step 1 - Calculate No. of Days

Is It a Leap Year?

☐ YES

☒ NO

Enter Starting Date:

April

15

April - 15

Enter Ending Date:

October

15

October - 15

Total Number of Days (Starting and Ending Dates Inclusive)

184

Step 2 - Input Flow Rate Value

Select Units

Cubic Feet per Second

Input Flow Rate

0.15 CFS

Step 3 - Select Units of Output Volume

Select Units

Ac-Ft

Output Volume

54.7 Ac-Ft

ET_{Idaho} 2012 -- Evapotranspiration and Consumptive Irrigation Water Requirements for Idaho

Please send suggestions for improving this site to robison@kimberly.uidaho.edu Copyright 2012, University of Idaho.

Salmon (NWS -- 108076)

Statistics based on thirty year normal spans 1979 to 2010 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
Mean ^j	mm/day												mm	
Monthly ^c	-0.31	0.19	1.23	2.25	2.62	3.28	4.27	3.77	2.12	0.92	-0.14	-0.42	606	0
15-Day Moving Average ^d	-0.31	0.11	1.26	2.26	2.65	3.21	4.34	3.77	2.12	0.95	-0.13	-0.37		
7-Day Moving Average ^e	-0.31	0.14	1.23	2.25	2.60	3.24	4.31	3.77	2.09	0.94	-0.16	-0.39		
3-Day Moving Average ^f	-0.31	0.17	1.23	2.25	2.61	3.26	4.27	3.78	2.11	0.92	-0.16	-0.41		
Standard Deviation ^k	mm/day												mm	
Monthly ^c	0.39	0.34	0.52	0.64	1.29	1.07	1.18	1.00	0.75	0.78	0.45	0.56	81	0
15-Day Moving Average ^d	0.43	0.47	0.47	0.87	1.34	1.32	1.11	0.96	1.06	0.69	0.56	0.45		
7-Day Moving Average ^e	0.65	0.61	0.69	1.21	1.85	1.83	1.45	1.25	1.41	1.04	0.81	0.65		
3-Day Moving Average ^f	0.90	0.82	1.03	1.73	2.44	2.48	2.11	1.69	1.93	1.45	1.16	0.97		
20% Exceedance ^l	mm/day												mm	
Monthly ^c	-0.04	0.47	1.60	2.78	3.43	4.29	4.96	4.33	2.71	1.35	0.22	-0.03	666	0
15-Day Moving Average ^d	0.17	0.59	2.10	3.46	4.59	5.17	5.48	4.88	3.36	1.93	0.53	0.13		
7-Day Moving Average ^e	0.27	0.82	2.48	4.12	5.19	5.65	5.80	5.18	3.62	2.36	0.81	0.22		
3-Day Moving Average ^f	0.34	1.09	3.08	4.78	5.67	6.07	6.20	5.58	4.06	2.45	0.93	0.31		
80% Exceedance ^m	mm/day												mm	

Monthly ^c	-0.63	-0.01	0.88	1.80	1.82	2.09	3.35	3.14	1.57	0.28	-0.58	-0.88	541	0	541
15-Day Moving Average ^d	-1.14	-0.28	0.57	0.90	0.24	1.06	2.65	1.90	0.28	-0.16	-1.18	-1.30			
7-Day Moving Average ^e	-2.05	-0.77	-0.15	-0.33	-1.99	-0.63	0.30	0.47	-1.75	-1.44	-1.95	-2.37			
3-Day Moving Average ^f	-3.96	-2.13	-1.49	-2.77	-4.42	-4.83	-4.02	-2.21	-6.09	-4.17	-4.58	-4.37			
Ave Highest P_{def}	mm/day												--		
15-Day Moving Average ^g	0.09	0.42	1.66	2.95	3.74	4.18	5.05	4.46	2.79	1.53	0.33	0.07			
7-Day Moving Average ^h	0.22	0.72	2.12	3.80	4.63	5.19	5.58	4.93	3.25	1.94	0.54	0.18			
3-Day Moving Average ⁱ	0.31	0.95	2.63	4.36	5.28	5.78	5.93	5.30	3.76	2.23	0.77	0.26			
Ave Lowest P_{def}	mm/day												--		
15-Day Moving Average ^j	-0.66	-0.11	0.87	1.59	1.62	2.31	3.58	3.05	1.35	0.38	-0.53	-0.74			
7-Day Moving Average ^h	-1.24	-0.52	0.27	0.59	0.05	0.82	2.51	2.22	0.15	-0.45	-1.13	-1.33			
3-Day Moving Average ⁱ	-2.40	-1.31	-0.81	-1.17	-2.46	-1.69	-0.36	0.24	-2.27	-1.99	-2.52	-2.39			
Special normal distribution parameters for monthly, seasonal, and annual intervals															
Skew ^m	-0.07	-1.90	0.12	0.11	-0.16	-0.35	-0.15	-0.30	-0.70	-0.18	-0.80	-0.19	-0.49	0.00	-0.49
Kurtosis ^o	0.53	8.96	0.61	3.51	0.73	2.25	0.58	0.77	3.56	0.69	2.88	0.56	2.87	0.00	2.87

^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.

^o This 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, 2012. *Evapotranspiration and Consumptive Irrigation Water Requirements for Idaho: Supplement updating the Time Series through December 2008*, Research Technical Completion Report, Kimberly Research and Extension Center, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID.

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

University of Idaho
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ETIdaho web site powered by [Debian](#), [Apache](#), [Firebird DBMS](#), [Python](#), with [matplotlib](#), and [kinterbasdb](#).

-1.0 CFS screen

LEMHI RIVER 2011				
DIVERSION	L- 7			
	Date	GH	CFS	Method
	May 2		4.4	Screen
	May 8	.47	9.5	
	May 11	.9	28.4	
	May 16	1.05	36.7	
	May 17	1.02	35.0	
	May 19	1.07	32.6	
	May 26	.9	28.2	
	June 1	.88	27.2	
	June 7	.9	28.2	
	June 14	.74	20.3	
	June 27	1.2	45.5	
	July 7	1.09	38.8	
	July 19	1.26	49.3	
	July 27	1.1	39.4	
	Aug 2	1.17	43.6	
	Aug 9	1.13	41.2	
	Aug 17	1.2	45.5	
	Aug 22	1.15	42.4	
	Aug 29	1.19	44.8	
	Aug 31	1.16	43.0	
	Sept 2	1.15	42.4	
	Sept 6	1.1	39.4	
	Sept 6	1.14	41.8	
	Sept 22	1.16	43.0	
	Sept 26	1.2	45.5	

PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE OF PHOTOS: Sandy Thiel, June 25, 2013 FILE NUMBER: 75-7338



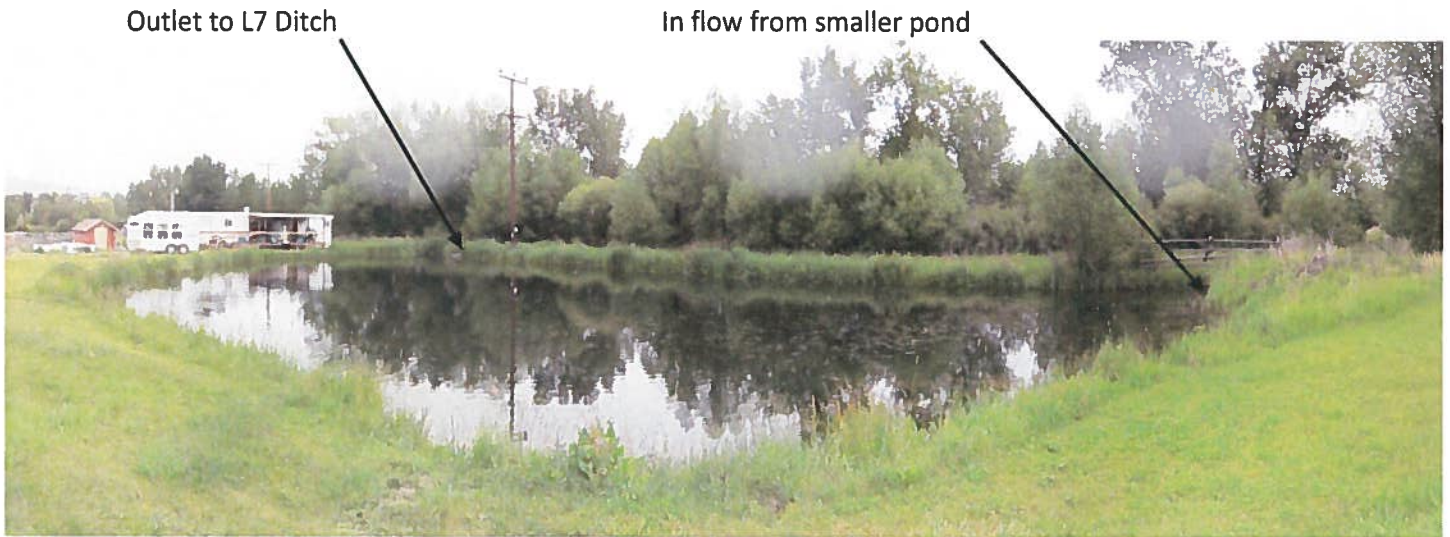
This is the upper end of the ditch that carries water to the pond.



The ditch flows onto the property from the south. The arrow shows the direction of flow.



Looking downstream toward the pond



Larger pond looking downstream from the inflowing ditch



Diversion from the L7 Ditch to the smaller pond



Smaller pond looking
downstream to the larger
pond

Pipe between the two
ponds



Diversion from large
pond to the L7 Ditch

Thiel, Sandra

From: Rick Sager [rick375@centurytel.net]
Sent: Thursday, May 28, 2015 3:26 PM
To: Thiel, Sandra
Subject: Re: Water right permit 74-7338

Sandra,

Not real sure but the ditch you have drawn in was once called the Old Mill ditch. Most of the water that feeds it is waste water from L-7. It looks like on the map that L-7 flows right behind the pond, but if I'm thinking the ditch pipes across L-7 on Shoup Street. I have to go to town later today I will look it over and if I see anything different I'll let you know.

Rick Sager

From: [Thiel, Sandra](#)
Sent: Thursday, May 28, 2015 2:09 PM
To: [Rick Sager](#)
Subject: Water right permit 74-7338

Hello, I am hoping you can help me identify the correct source for permit 74-7338. I conducted a licensing exam but I'm still not sure about the source and the point of diversion for the water right. I have attached a map showing the location of the point of diversion identified by the land owner Jerold Dance. I have also identified the pond on his property. Can you give me any information about the source of the water in the channel I've identified on the map. According to the permit the source is the Lemhi River. However, it appeared to me that the water must be the result of a spring or an underground pipe. Any information will help. Thanks

Sandra Beer Thiel
Idaho Department of Water Resources
322 East Front Street
Boise, Idaho 83720-0098
(208)287-4881
sandra.thiel@idwr.idaho.gov