

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
BENEFICIAL USE FIELD REPORT

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit No: 63-33877

Exam Date: 6/11/2015

1. Current Owner: JOHN A LAUDE SR
2358 S TITANIUM PLACE
MERIDIAN ID 83642
(208) 860-8371

2. Accompanied by: Shawn Brownlee

Phone No: (208) 895-8858 office (208) 860-8371 cell (208) 895-0714 fax

Address: 2358 South Titanium Pl, Meridian, Idaho, 83642

Relationship to Permit Holder: Employee

3. SOURCETRIBUTARY

GROUND WATER

B. OVERLAP REVIEW

1. Other water rights with the same place of use: New York Irrigation District Right
2. Other water rights with the same point of diversion: None

C. DIVERSION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM1. LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:

GROUND WATER SW1/4NE1/4 Sec. 28, Twp 03N, Rge 01E, B.M. ADA County

Method of Determination: GPS and visual inspection

2.

PLACE OF USE: AESTHETIC STORAGE

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>
03N	01E	28			X														

DIVERSION TO STORAGE same as AESTHETIC STORAGE

Method of Determination: GPS and Visual Inspection

3. YES Delivery System Diagram Attached (required). Indicate all major components and distances between components. Indicate weir size/pipe as applicable.

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

YES Photo of Diversion and System Attached

4.

Well or Diversion Identification No.*	Motor Make	Hp	Motor Serial No.	Pump Make	Pump Serial No. or Discharge Size
D0064402	Franklin	3.0	Model # 35SDQP-3.0 HP	Franklin	35SDQP-3.0 HP

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

D. FLOW MEASUREMENTS

1.

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

2. Measurements: We couldn't measure the water at the time of the exam, because the pipeline was buried. We used a pump curve attained from the owner's pump installer – Trilogy Development and a theoretical calculation.

E. FLOW CALCULATIONS X Additional Computation Sheets Attached

Measured Method:

Theoretical = 0.09 cfs

Pump Curve = 0.10 cfs

Permit allowed = 0.09 cfs

License recommend for 0.09 cfs. The pump curve was supplied by the owner calculations from this showed a 0.10 cfs, and the theoretical was an estimation of the efficiency of the system it showed that when the pump filled the pond 0.09 cfs would be required with the open discharge pressure of 10-15 PSI.

F. VOLUME CALCULATIONS

1. Volume Calculations for Irrigation:

$$V_{IR} = (\text{Acres Irrigated}) \times (\text{Irrigation Requirement}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$V_{D.R.} = [\text{Diversion Rate (cfs)}] \times (\text{Days in Irrigation season}) \times 1.9835 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$V = \text{Smaller of } V_{IR} \text{ and } V_{D.R.} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Volume Calculations for Other Uses:

Please See Attached Spreadsheet.

Aesthetic Storage =

1.8440292 (Pond Capacity)

+0.0179748 (Pool Capacity)

1.862004 Rounded to 1.9 AF Capacity

+0.6 estimated evaporation loss for both pond and pool

2.5 AF Volume Required

I am recommending 2.5 af for this license. The total capacity of the pond and pool is 1.9 AF and the evaporation loss is 0.6 AF for a total of 2.5 AF. The pond has a plastic liner and the pool is cement, so there is no seepage.

G. NARRATIVE/REMARKS/COMMENTS

The well (D0064402) located south of the house pumped into a 1 ½ " galvanized pipe to a Backflow device then went back into the ground through a 1 ½ " galvanized line to the pond and pool. It also had a 1" galvanized pipe going to a frost-free hydrant type faucet. A ¾ " PVC line ran from the well to the house to the basement utility room to a pressure tank that showed 46 psi.

There was a recirculation pump- house located East of the pond at the North end. Inside was a 15 HP pump (serial # 33063538 model 3K223-0776 15A) and a 5 HP jockey pump (Model 2321139310). This went to a variable speed drive(VSD). The system was pumping 3.1 PSI at the VSD. There were three recirculation water features that had falls. The one from beside the house had a stream to the pond. There was also a 6" PVC line re-circulating water to the pond. This was at the NorthEast end of the pond just west of the fall. The swimming pool had an average depth of 8 ft with no slope.

We took waypoints around the pond and the pool because the Pond and pool are not shown on our latest satellite imagery. The proof of beneficial use was filed in November of 2014, and we do not have aerial photography beyond 2013. However, the 2014 and 2015 Google maps showed the construction and the pond.

There are numerous overlapping municipal rights that are not used by the property. There are a couple of irrigation company overlapping water rights, but it appears that New York Irrigation District supplies water to this property for irrigation. There is an irrigation pond at the south end of the property. This is where all irrigation of the grounds comes from. There are berms blocking the view of this pond from the house and the street. This is not an aesthetic pond. When asked about this, Shawn Brownley informed me that this was a Boise Project Board of Control pond from surface water for irrigation. We took waypoints around this pond also. The following modified condition WB5 will be added to this right.

"Aesthetic Storage use does not include lawn, garden, landscape, or other types of irrigation."

Have conditions of permit approval been met? X Yes No

1. Recommended Amounts

<u>BENEFICIAL USE</u>	<u>PERIOD OF USE</u>	<u>DIVERSION RATE</u>	<u>ANNUAL VOLUME</u>
DIVERSION TO STORAGE	01/01 to 12/31	0.090 CFS	
AESTHETIC STORAGE	01/01 to 12/31		2.50 AF
	<u>Totals:</u>	0.070 CFS	2.50 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 Clay A Webster – Water Resource Agent

Field Examiner's Name Clay Webster Date 7/1/2015

Reviewer _____ Date _____

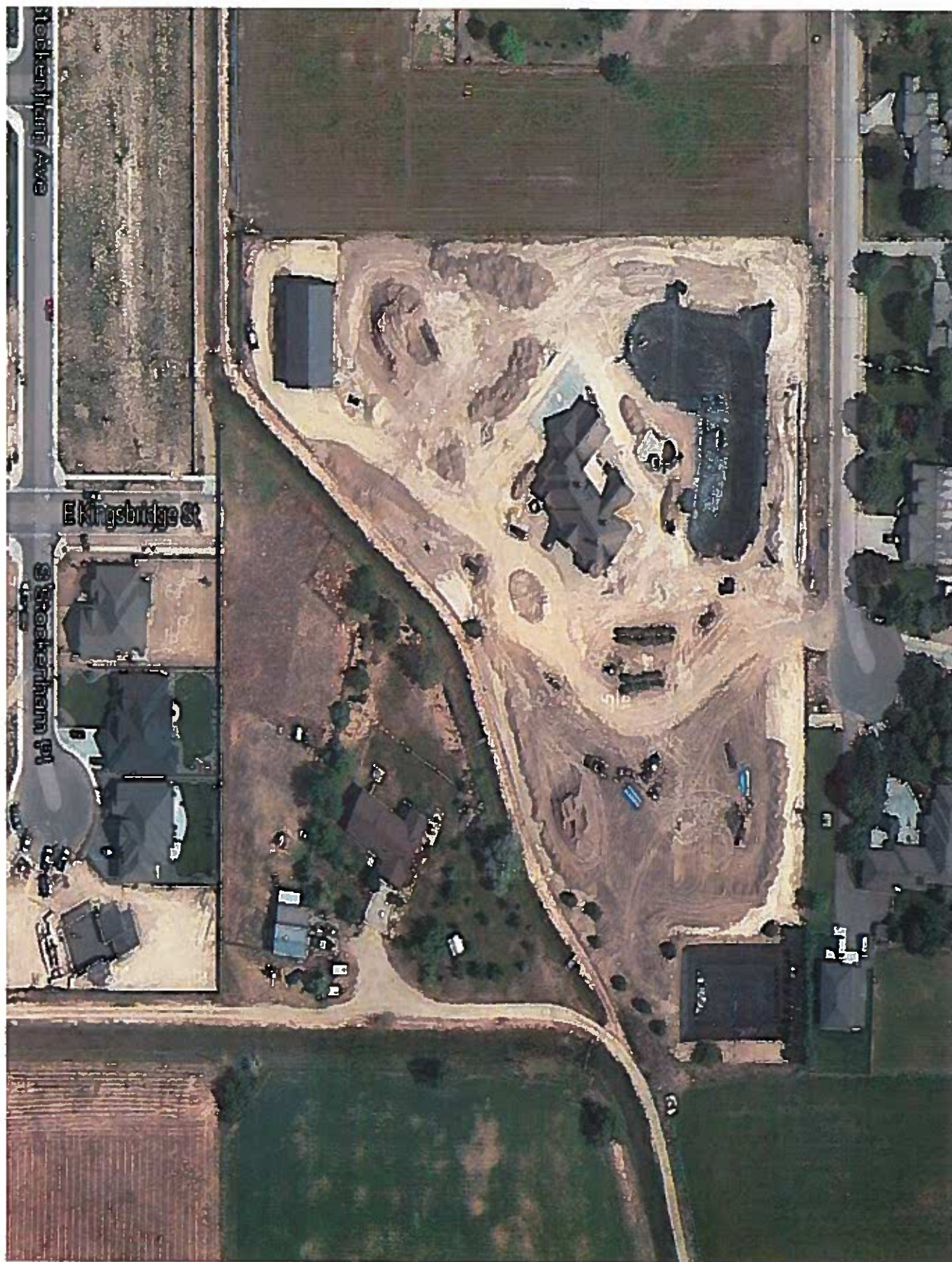


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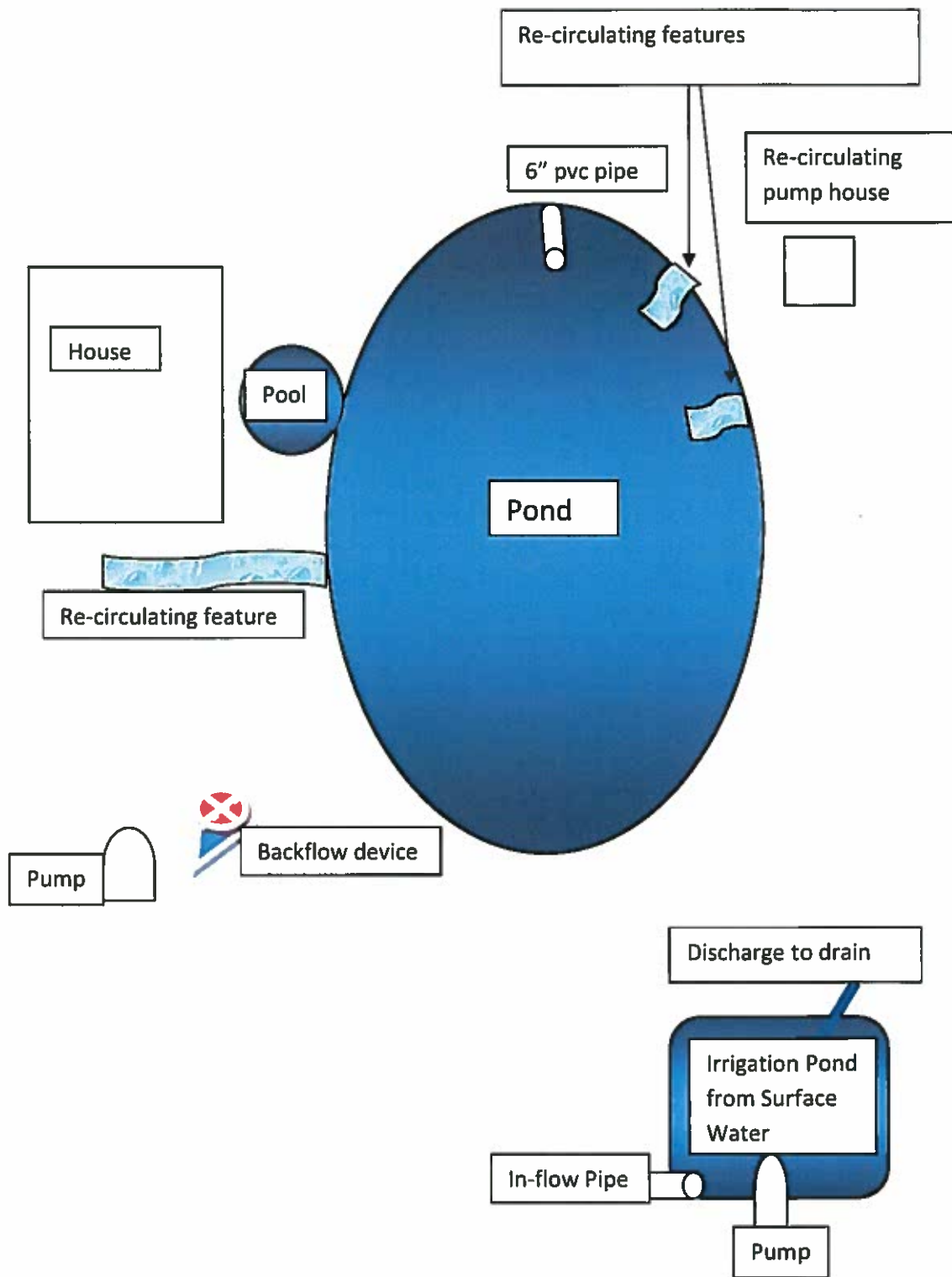
63-33877

2015 Googlemap





2014 Googlemap

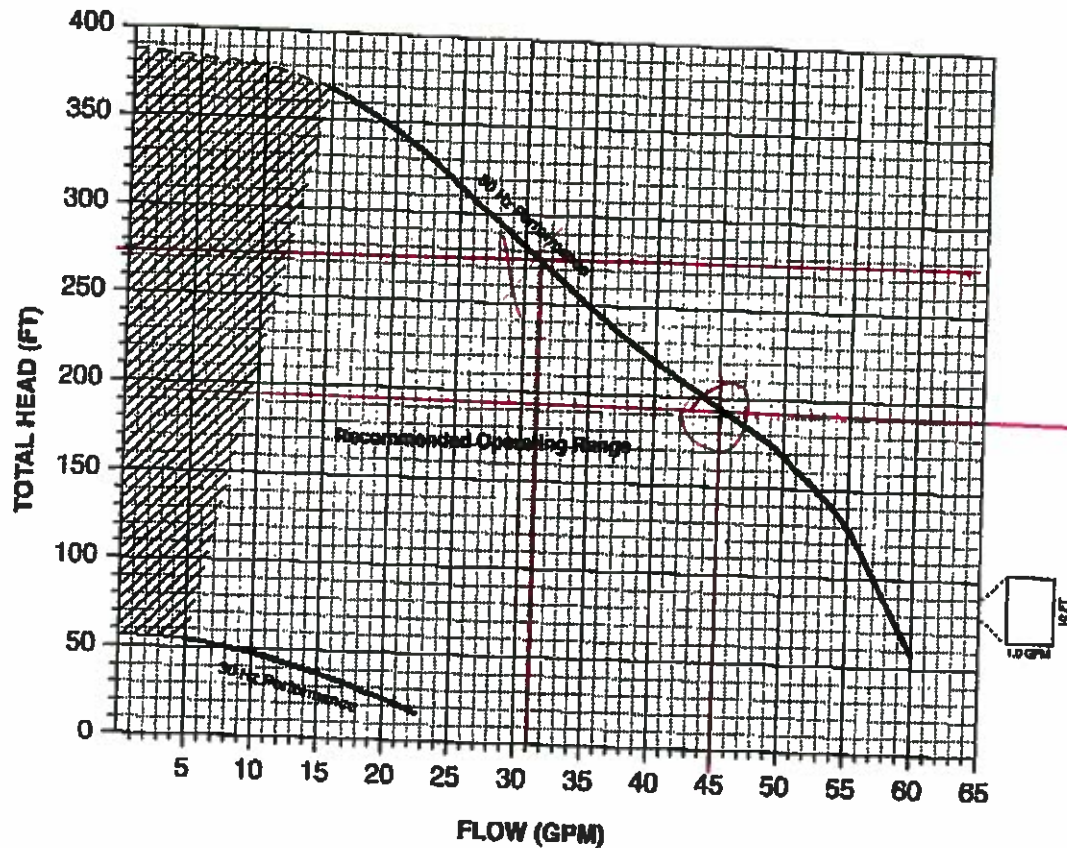


Franklin Sub Drive

SubDrive QuickPAK

35SDQP-3.0 hp

SD150, 35 gpm - 1.5 hp Pump End, 3.0 hp Motor

Pump Curve shows
Approximately 38 GPM
45

HP	PSI	Depth to Pumping Water Level, or Lift (in feet)												
		20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	250	300	350
3			60	58	57	55	53	51	48	44	38	27	18	
	60	58	56	55	52	50	47	43	40	36	28	23		
	58	56	54	52	49	46	43	39	36	32	24			
	56	54	52	49	46	42	39	35	32	28	19			
	54	51	48	45	42	38	35	31	28	24				
	51	48	45	41	38	34	31	27	24	20				
	47	44	41	37	34	30	27	23	19	15				
	44	40	37	33	30	26	23	19						
	40	36	32	29	26	22	18							
	35	32	29	25	22	17								
	31	28	25	21	17									
	28	24	20	16										
	24	20	16											
	19													

NOTE: Running outside of 'Recommended Operating Range' for short periods of time is permissible.

Actual maximum performance of the SubDrive QuickPAK system is power limited by the SubDrive unit. This limit is based on the maximum allowable AMP load of the submersible motor. The result is that in some installations an 80 Hz speed may not be attained.

Main Pond

Total Storage Calculations

FILE NUMBER	63-33877
REVIEWER	Clay Webster
DATE	6/18/2015

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.)	0.354621	"Surface Area" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Average Pond Depth (FT.)	5.2	"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)	1.8440292	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)	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). 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)	0.0	The "Estimated Seepage Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Estimated Evaporation Loss (AF)	0.6	The "Estimated Evaporation Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet.
Total Volume Required (AF)	2.5	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.

Main Pond

Flow Rate into Pond (CFS)	0.09	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)	4.41	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	11	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. 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.
Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day	53	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. 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. 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.

Main Pond

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	63-33877
REVIEWER	Clay Webster
DATE	6/18/2015

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	-1.34	31	0.00
Feb	-0.72	28	0.00
March	-0.29	31	0.00
April	1.09	30	32.70
May	1.77	31	54.87
June	3.33	30	99.90
July	4.41	31	136.71
August	3.81	31	118.11
September	2.28	30	68.40
October	0.89	31	27.59
November	-1.27	30	0.00
December	-1.76	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 = 538.28

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

$$\left(\frac{538.28}{304.8} \right) \times 0.35 = 0.6 \text{ AFA}$$

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	63-33877
REVIEWER	Clay Webster
DATE	6/18/2015

Main Pond

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

INPUTS

Pond Surface Area (AC.)	0.354621	AC.
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Pond Surface Area (SQ. FT.)	15447	SQ. FT.
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I used the following method to obtain my Soil Classification information:	PondSoils Layer in GIS	
My Soil Classification is	Lined	
Suggested Seepage Rate (FT./DAY)	0.0000	FT./DAY

Formula: (Surface Area X Seepage Rate) X 7.48 = Gallons Per Day Loss
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Convert to GPD	0	GPD
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Total Seepage Loss (AFA)	0.0	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.

Total Storage Calculations

FILE NUMBER	63-33877 (pool)
REVIEWER	Clay Webster
DATE	5/11/2015

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.)	0.0029958	"Surface Area" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Average Pond Depth (FT.)	6	"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)	0.0179748	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.
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Estimated Seepage Loss (AF)	0.0	The "Estimated Seepage Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Estimated Evaporation Loss (AF)	0.0	The "Estimated Evaporation Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet.
Total Volume Required (AF)	0.0	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.

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Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day	0	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. 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. 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.

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: 63-33877 (pool)
 REVIEWER: Clay Webster
 DATE: 6/11/2015

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>.

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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."
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August	3.81	31	118.11
September	2.28	30	68.40
October	0.89	31	27.59
November	-1.27	30	0.00
December	-1.76	31	0.00

Total mm/year = 538.28

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.

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

$(538.28 \div 304.8) \times 0.00 = 0.0 \text{ AFA}$

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	63-33877 (pool)
REVIEWER	Clay Webster
DATE	6/11/2015

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

INPUTS

Pond Surface Area (AC.)	0.0029958	AC.
-------------------------	-----------	-----

Pond Surface Area (SQ. FT.)	130	SQ. FT.
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I used the following method to obtain my Soil Classification information:	PondSoils Layer in GIS	
My Soil Classification is	Lined	
Suggested Seepage Rate (FT./DAY)	0.0000	FT./DAY

Formula: (Surface Area X Seepage Rate) X 7.48 = Gallons Per Day Loss
--

Convert to GPD	0	GPD
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Total Seepage Loss (AFA)	0.0	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.



Well Tag



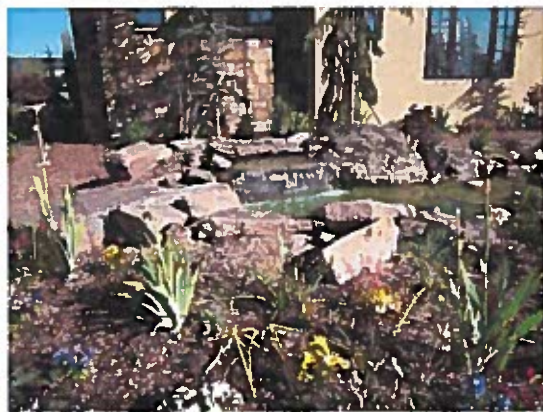
Well



Pressure tank in house



Inside of panel in house



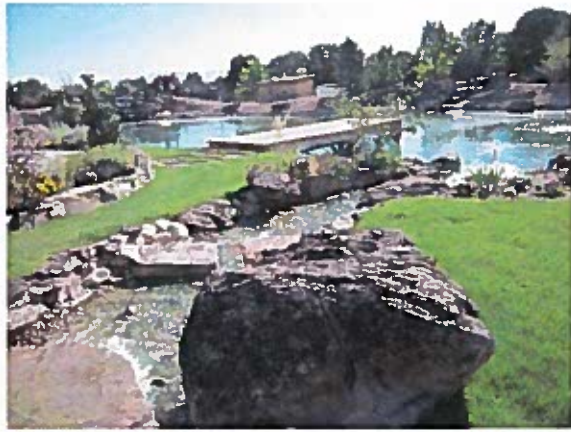
Recirculation Water Feature beside house



Recirculation Water Feature beside house



Recirculation Water Feature beside house



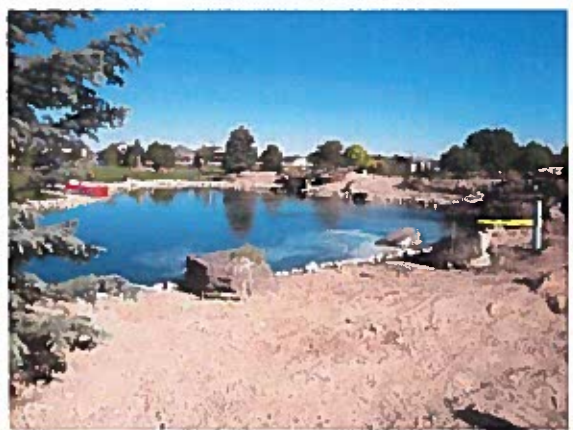
Creek from recirculation Water Feature beside house



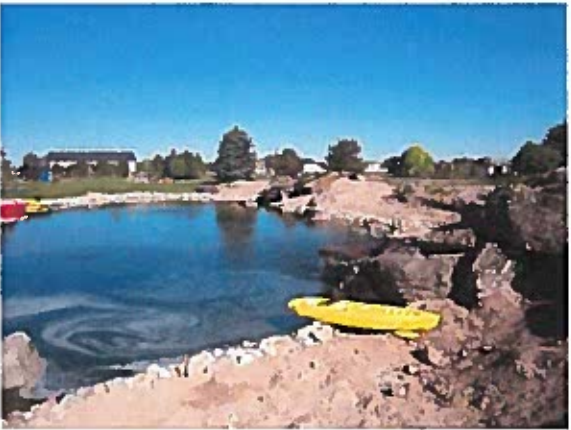
Recirculation pump house



Recirculation Water Feature



Pond



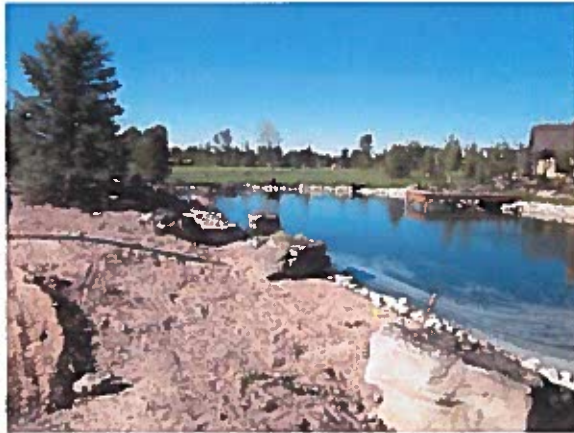
Pond



Pond



Pond



Pond



Pool



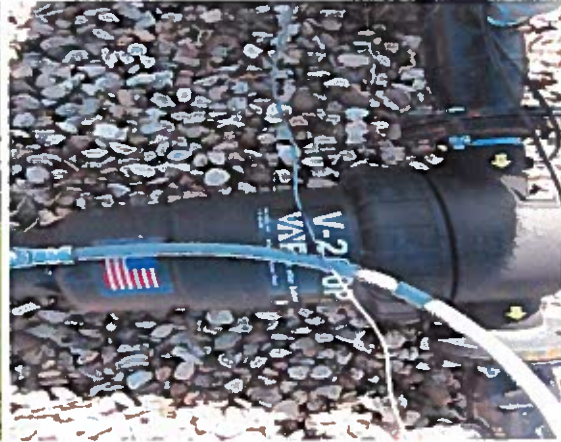
Pressure gage on irrigation system



Irrigation Pump



Control Panel for Irrigation System



Filter for Irrigation System



Irrigation Pond



Irrigation Pond



Irrigation Pond



Irrigation Pond



Burm by Irrigation Pond



Overflow from Irrigation Pond



Overflow from Irrigation Pond



Irrigated property



Irrigated property



Irrigated property



Irrigated property



Irrigated property

Webster, Clay

From: Nelson, Dan
Sent: Monday, June 15, 2015 1:38 PM
To: Shawn Brownlee; Webster, Clay
Subject: RE: Licensing Exam for Water Right Permit 63-33877

Hello Shawn,

This is exactly what we needed. Clay is out of the office for the next couple of weeks, but we will start working on this one as soon as he comes back.

Thank you.

Daniel Nelson
Staff Hydrologist
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Telephone (208) 287-4856
Fax (208) 287-6700 (attn: Dan Nelson)

From: Shawn Brownlee [<mailto:shawn@trilogyidaho.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 15, 2015 10:12 AM
To: Webster, Clay
Cc: Nelson, Dan
Subject: RE: Licensing Exam for Water Right Permit 63-33877

Good morning,

I finally received the information from our well driller for Mr. Laude's pump. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Thank you,



Shawn Brownlee
Project Manager
2358 S Titanium Pl
Meridian, ID 83642
(208) 895-8858 office
(208) 860-8371 cell
(208) 895-0714 fax

