File NR CG1-*05640C
WR Doc ID 4495592

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

State of Washington
REPORT OF EXAMINATION FOR WATER RIGHT CHANGE

Added or Changed Point of Withdrawal/Diversion

PRIORITY DATE	WATER RIGHT NUMBER
June 16, 1960	G1-*05640C (GWC 4458-A)

MAILING ADDRESS	SITE ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT)
MANCHESTER WATER DISTRICT P.O. BOX 98 MANCHESTER WA 98353	

Total Quantity Authorized for Withdrawal or Diversion

WITHDRAWAL OR DIVERSION RATE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR)
190	GPM	304

Purpose

PURPOSE	WITHDRAWAL OR DIVERSION RATE ADDITIVE	WITHDRAWAL OR DIVERSION RATE NON-ADDITIVE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR) ADDITIVE	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AF/YR) NON-ADDITIVE	PERIOD OF USE (mm/dd)
Municipal	190		GPM	304		01/01 - 12/31

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

WATER SYSTEM ID	CONNECTIONS
507002	3,253

Source Location

COUNTY	WATERBODY	TRIBUTARY TO	WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA
KITSAP	GROUNDWATER		15-KITSAP

SOURCE FACILITY/DEVICE	PARCEL	WELL TAG	TWP	RNG	SEC	QQ Q	LATITUDE+	LONGITUDE
WELL 6	332402-1-041-2006	AAB-488	24N	02E	33	SWNE	47.5283°N	122.5538°W
WELL 7	332402-1-041-2006	AAB-489	24N	02E	33	SWNE	47.5290°N	122.5530°W

+Air Photo Based Estimate

Datum: NAD83/WGS84

Place of Use (See ATTACHMENT 1)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED PLACE OF USE
The place of use (POU) of this water right is the service area described in the most recent Water System Plan approved by the Washington State Department of Health, so long as the water system is and remains in compliance with the criteria in RCW 90.03.386(2). RCW 90.03.386 may also have the effect of revising the place of use of this water right.

Proposed Works

The proposed new points of withdrawal, Well6 and Well 7, are existing groundwater sources connected to the Manchester Water District distribution system. Wells 6 and 7 are both 8-inch diameter steel-cased wells. Well 6 is completed at 507 feet below ground surface (bgs) and Well 7 is completed at 495.5 feet bgs.

Development Schedule

BEGIN PROJECT	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION	PUT WATER TO FULL USE
NA	NA	September 30, 2014

Measurement of Water Use

How often must water use be measured?	Weekly
How often must water use data be reported to Ecology?	Upon Request by Ecology
What volume should be reported?	Total Annual Volume
What rate should be reported?	Annual Peak Rate of Withdrawal (gpm or cfs)

Provisions

Wells, Well Logs and Well Construction Standards

All wells constructed in the state must meet the construction requirements of WAC 173-160 titled "Minimum Standards for the Construction and Maintenance of Wells" and RCW 18.104 titled "Water Well Construction". Any well which is unusable, abandoned, or whose use has been permanently discontinued, or which is in such disrepair that its continued use is impractical or is an environmental, safety or public health hazard must be decommissioned.

All wells must be tagged with a Department of Ecology unique well identification number. If you have an existing well and it does not have a tag, please contact the well construction coordinator at the regional Department of Ecology office issuing this decision. This tag must remain attached to the well. If you are required to submit water measuring reports, reference this tag number.

Installation and maintenance of an access port as described in WAC 173-160- 291(3) is required.

Measurements, Monitoring, Metering and Reporting

An approved measuring device must be installed and maintained for each of the sources identified by this water right in accordance with the rule "Requirements for Measuring and Reporting Water Use",

WAC 173-173, which describes the requirements for data accuracy, device installation and operation, and information reporting. It also allows a water user to petition the Department of Ecology for modifications to some of the requirements.

Department of Health Requirements
Prior to any new construction or alterations of a public water supply system, the State Board of Health rules require public water supply owners to obtain written approval from the Office of Drinking Water of the Washington State Department of Health. Please contact the Office of Drinking Water at Southwest Drinking Water Operations, 243 Israel Road S.E., PO Box 47823, Tumwater, WA 98504-7823, (360) 236-3030.

Instream Flow Rule
Chapter 173-515 WAC, the Instream Resource Protection Program for WRIA 15, Kitsap Watershed was adopted July 24, 1981. The purpose of the rule "is to retain perennial rivers, streams and lakes in the Kitsap water resources inventory area with instream flows and levels necessary to provide for preservation and protection of wildlife, fish, scenic, aesthetic and other environmental values, recreational and navigational values, and to preserve water quality"(WAC 173-515-020).

Of particular interest to the present application is the inclusion of minimum instream flows (Stream #294) and a partial closure (June 15th to November 1st) under WAC 173-515-030 for Curley Creek, which is located in the immediate area of all three Manchester Water District wells discussed in the water availability and impairment sections of this report.

Water Use Efficiency
The water right holder is required to maintain efficient water delivery systems and use of up-to-date water conservation practices consistent with RCW 90.03.005.

Development Schedule and Proof of Appropriation
Water right changes may require development schedules when they involve long term projects taking more than five years to fully implement.

In the present case all construction is complete and both wells are connected to the district's distribution system. A development schedule and Proof of Appropriation are not required and therefore upon final approval of this report the change will be considered to be fully implemented.

A superseding certificate of groundwater right shall be issued once the approval for the change has been issued and the 30-day appeal period has passed.

Schedule and Inspections
Department of Ecology personnel, upon presentation of proper credentials, will have access at reasonable times, to the project location, and to inspect at reasonable times, records of water use, wells, diversions, measuring devices and associated distribution systems for compliance with water law.

Findings of Facts

Upon reviewing the investigator's report, I find all facts, relevant and material to the subject application, have been thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, I concur with the investigator that water is available from the source in question; that there will be no impairment of existing rights; that the purpose of use are beneficial; and that there will be no detriment to the public interest.

Therefore, I ORDER approval of Change Application No. CG1-*05640C, subject to existing rights, and the provisions specified above.

Your Right To Appeal

You have a right to appeal this Order to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order. The appeal process is governed by Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC. "Date of receipt" is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2).

To appeal you must do the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of the Order.

File your appeal and a copy of this Order with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours.

- Serve a copy of your appeal and this Order on Ecology in paper form - by mail or in person. (See addresses below.) E-mail is not accepted.
- You must also comply with other applicable requirements in Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC.

Street Addresses	Mailing Addresses
Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk 300 Desmond Drive SE Lacey, WA 98503	**Department of Ecology** Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia, WA 98504-7608
Pollution Control Hearings Board 1111 Israel RD SW Ste 301 Tumwater, WA 98501	**Pollution Control Hearings Board** PO Box 40903 Olympia, WA 98504-0903

Signed at Bellevue, Washington, this 2nd day of September, 2014.

Jerry L. Liszak, LHG, Acting Section Manager

For additional information visit the Environmental Hearings Office Website: http://www.eho.wa.gov. To find laws and agency rules visit the Washington State Legislature Website: http://www1.leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser.

INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT
Douglas H. Wood, Department of Ecology
Water Right Control Number CG1-*05640C
Manchester Water Distict

BACKGROUND

This report serves as the written findings of fact concerning Water Right Change Application Number CG1-*05640C.

EXISTING Water Right Attributes

Water Right Owner:	**Manchester Water District**
Priority Date:	6/16/1960
Place of Use	Area served by Manchester Water District, Kitsap County, Washington.

County	Waterbody	Tributary To	WRIA
Kitsap	Groundwater		15-Kitsap

Purpose	Rate	Unit	Ac-ft/yr	Begin Season	End Season
Municipal Supply	190	GPM	304	January 1	December 31

Source Name	Parcel	Well Tag	Twp	Rng	Sec	QQ Q	Latitude	Longitude
Well 3	4692-009-001-0005	AAB-485	24N	02E	33	NE SE	47.5275° N	122.5483° W

CFS = Cubic Feet per Second; Ac-ft/yr = Acre-feet per year; Sec. = Section; QQ Q = Quarter-quarter of a section; WRIA = Water Resource Inventory Area; E.W.M. = East of the Willamette Meridian; Datum in NAD83/WGS84.

REQUESTED Water Right Attributes

Applicant Name:	**Manchester Water District**
Date of Application:	4/3/2008
Place of Use	The place of use (POU) of this water right is the service area described in the most recent Water System Plan approved by the Washington State Department of Health, so long as the water system is and remains in compliance with the criteria in RCW 90.03.386(2). RCW 90.03.386 may have the effect of revising the place of use of this water right.

County	Waterbody	Tributary To	WRIA
Kitsap	Groundwater		15-Kitsap

Purpose	Rate	Unit	Acre-feet/yr	Begin Season	End Season
Municipal	190	GPM	304	January 1	December 31

Source Name	Parcel	Well Tag	Twp	Rng	Sec	QQ Q	Latitude	Longitude
Well 6	332402-1-041-2006	AAB-488	24N	02E	33	SW NE	47.5283°N	122.5538°W
Well 7	332402-1-041-2006	AAB-489	24N	02E	33	SW NE	47.5290°N	122.5530°W

CFS = Cubic Feet per Second; Ac-ft/yr = Acre-feet per year; Sec. = Section; QQ Q = Quarter-quarter of a section; WRIA = Water Resource Inventory Area; E.W.M. = East of the Willamette Meridian; Datum in NAD83/WGS84.

Legal Requirements for Requested Change

The following is a list of requirements that must be met prior to authorizing the proposed change in Points of Withdrawal.

Public Notice

RCW 90.03.280 requires that notice of a water right application be published once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties where the water is to be stored, diverted and used.

Notice of this application was published in the Port Orchard Independent on 8/30/2008 and 9/06/2008. The affidavit of publication, signed and sealed by Janis E. French of Port Orchard, was received on September 22, 2008.

Consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Department must give notice to the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) of applications to divert, withdraw or store water. Mr. Steve Boessow of DFW commented in a letter dated June 6, 2014 that Curley Creek and its tributaries are important habitat for ESA listed fall Chinook and other fish. As such he recommends caution in making the decision on this proposal.

Specifically Mr. Boessow states:

> "We (DFW) do not have the expertise to make a determination of hydraulic continuity between the wells in question and nearby surface waters. It seems logical that moving from a well near saltwater to two wells closer to upstream tributaries could have additional impacts to Curley Creek. If there is compelling evidence that there are no new impacts to fish bearing surface waters, then we would have no objections. If, on the other hand, groundwater models or other tools indicate adverse impacts to surface flows, we would recommend following the applicable WAC's."

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

A water right application is subject to a SEPA threshold determination (i.e., an evaluation whether there are likely to be significant adverse environmental impacts) if any one of the following conditions are met.

(a) It is a surface water right application for more than 1 cubic foot per second, unless that project is for agricultural irrigation, in which case the threshold is increased to 50 cubic feet per second, so long as that irrigation project will not receive public subsidies;
(b) It is a groundwater right application for more than 2,250 gallons per minute;
(c) It is an application that, in combination with other water right applications for the same project, collectively exceed the amounts above;
(d) It is a part of a larger proposal that is subject to SEPA for other reasons (e.g., the need to obtain other permits that are not exempt from SEPA);
(e) It is part of a series of exempt actions that, together, trigger the need to do a threshold determination, as defined under WAC 197-11-305.

The current application does not meet any of these conditions. It is therefore categorically exempt from SEPA, and a threshold determination is not required.

Water Resources Statutes and Case Law

RCW 90.03.380(1) states that a water right that has been put to beneficial use may be changed. The point of diversion, place of use, and purpose of use may be changed if it would not result in harm or injury to other water rights.

The Washington Supreme Court has held that Ecology, when processing an application for change to a water right, is required to make a tentative determination of extent and validity of the claim or right. This is necessary to establish whether the claim or right is eligible for change. *R.D. Merrill v. PCHB* and *Okanogan Wilderness League v. Town of Twisp.*

For water rights that serve municipal purposes, such as this one, extent and validity is a simple test. Barring voluntary abandonment, and unless there is evidence that the certificate was issued in error, RCW 90.03.330(3) provides the presumption that a water right is in good standing, and therefore may be presumed to be what the certificate states.

RCW 90.44.100 authorizes Ecology to amend a ground water certificate or permit to (1) allow the user to construct a replacement or additional well at a new location outside of the location of the original well, or to (2) change the manner or place of use of the water, if:

(a) The additional or replacement well taps the same body of public ground water as the original well. RCW 90.44.100(2)(a),
(b) Where a replacement well is approved, the user must discontinue use of the original well and properly decommission the original well. RCW 90.44.100(2)(b),
(c) Where an additional well is constructed, the user may continue to use the original well, but the combined total withdrawal from all wells shall not enlarge the right conveyed by the original permit or certificate. RCW 90.44.100(2)(c),
(d) Other existing rights shall not be impaired. RCW 90.44.100(2)(d).

When changing or adding points of withdrawal to groundwater rights (RCW 90.44.100), or when consolidating exempt wells with an existing permit or certificate (RCW 90.44.105), the wells must draw from the *same body of public groundwater*. Indicators that wells tap the *same body of public groundwater* include:

(a) Hydraulic connectivity.
(b) Common recharge (catchment) area.
(c) Common flow regime.
(d) Geologic materials that allow for storage and flow, with recognizable boundaries or effective barriers to flow.

INVESTIGATION

This investigation was initiated in 2010 by Jay Cook, LHG, who left Ecology before he was able to complete the project. This report is based in part on notes made by Mr. Cook and placed in the application file, and on an independent analysis of the facts and information available to the author of record.

History of Water Use

Manchester Water District was founded in 1942. It has grown from serving what was once the small village of Manchester on Puget Sound, to an area extending from Yukon Harbor to Clam Bay, west to Woods Road, and now serving a population of nearly 10,000.

Proposed Purpose of Use

There is no change proposed for the purpose of use, which is municipal supply.

Well Tags

WAC 173-160 contains requirements for well drillers, system operators and/or owners to tag new and existing wells with identification tags supplied by Ecology. The well identification program creates a standard system to identify all newly constructed or existing wells, so that property owners and various agencies can readily share well data. In addition, Ecology field staff use the well tag to identify the well. Accordingly, this decision contains provisions requiring each well to be tagged with a unique identification number. All wells associated with this change application appear to have been tagged.

Other Rights Held by Manchester Water District

Manchester Water District currently holds 9 water rights Certificates which allow a maximum instantaneous quantity (Qi) of 2,550 gallons per minute (gpm) and a maximum annual quantity (Qa) of 1,217.7 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr).

Table 1: Water Rights Held by Manchester Water District[+]

File #	Source(s)	Cert #	Priority Date	Qi (gpm)	Qa(a)	Qa(n)
G1-*00372C	Well 1 & 2	00608A	9/20/1946	450	420	
G1-*05640C	Well 3	4458	6/16/1960	190	304	
G1-20328C	Well 4		10/14/1972	50	26.7	
G1-00529C	Well 5 & 8		1/23/1969	100	51	
G1-23372C	Well 6 & 7		5/1/1979	600	291	
G1-22787C	Well 5 & 8		1/20/1977	160	125	
G1-25058C	Well 9		8/20/1987	650		416
G1-25331C	Well 10		10/11/1988	280		316
G1-25591C	Well 11		12/19/1989	70		79
Total				**2,550**	**1,217.7**	**811**

[+]Per 2007 MWD WSP and Ecology Water Rights Database; Qa(a)=Additive Annual Quantity in Acre-feet/year; Qa(n)=Non-Additive Annual Quantity in Acre-feet/year.

Hydrogeologic Evaluation

The hydrogeology of the project site was evaluated by GeoEngineers, Inc. hydrogeologist Joel W. Purdey, L.G., LHG, in his report dated February 9, 2010, and in subsequent discussions with Ecology staff.

Mr. Purdey concludes that a transfer of production from Well 3 to Wells 6 and 7 would likely result in a reduction of impacts to surface water and groundwater resources. This would be the result of a combination of factors that include greater depth of well completion, greater aquifer thickness, greater transmissivity at Wells 6 and 7, and points of withdrawal moved laterally farther away from Curley Creek.

An additional feature of the changes is that the stream elevations at Wells 6 and 7 are above the elevation of the potentiometric surface of the aquifer (water table equivalent for a confined aquifer). Pumping of these wells is not expected to impact the stream near the wells, and the impact in the near-shore area, where the potentiometric surface is higher than the water body, will be much lower than it was at Well 3 due to the now greater distance between the stream and pumping.

Of all the factors presented by Mr. Purdey, the most compelling is the final one. When the stream elevation is above the potentiometric surface, hydraulic continuity is broken, at least for that portion of the drawdown cone that lies above the potentiometric surface, where Wells 6 and 7 are located.

Since we are interested in examining the differences between impacts before and after a change when looking into impairment of senior rights, let us summarize what we have here. In the before state, the Well 3 drawdown cone of the potentiometric surface has the potential of inducing drawdown of stream flow from the lower reaches of Curley Creek. The after state has the creek elevation above the potentiometric surface where the drawdown cone would have no interaction with the hyporheic zone of the creek in the area where the wells are located.

If the pump were run for long periods the drawdown cone may extend eastward where the potentiometric surface does interact with surface water bodies, but the distance from the well is farther and the strength of the interaction will be reduced due to the greater distance.

Water Availability

In general, water legal availability is settled when a water right is issued, so there is little investigation needed for a change. That leaves the principle question one of physical availability.

According to the Washington Department of Health Office of Drinking Water, Manchester Water District's Wells 6 and 7 are currently capable of providing 825 gpm at their maximum capacity. The total Qi upon approval of this proposed change will be 790 gpm (600 gpm + 190 gpm), thus water is physically available from the proposed sources.

While the wells appear to be physically capable of pumping at 790 gpm, the wells have not been tested on sustained basis at this rate.

Beneficial Use

Beneficial use of water for the Manchester Water District is for municipal purposes which include domestic, industrial, irrigation, environmental, institutional and other uses which add value to the Manchester community.

Impairment Considerations

There are two aspects to the impairment test for a change application. One is concerned with impairment as it applies to minimum instream flows and the other is concerned with impairment as it applies to other water rights.

Impairment of Minimum Instream Flow Water Rights

A minimum flow established through an administrative rule is treated as a water right which may not be impaired (RCW 90.03.345; RCW 90.44.030).

Chapter 173-515 WAC, and specifically WAC 173-515-030, which regulates minimum flows on Curley Creek from November 1st through to June 15th each year, and closes the creek from June 15th to November 1st, thus represents a water right which may not be impaired.

Groundwater as it related to water rights proposals in WRIA 15 (this application) is regulated under WAC 173-515-050, which states:

> "Future groundwater withdrawal proposals ***will not be affected by this chapter*** unless it is determined that such withdrawal would clearly have an adverse impact upon the surface water system contrary to the intent and objectives of this chapter."

This is very different than the language litigated in the Postema case at the Washington Supreme Court (142 Wn.2d 68 2000), where the standard was based on hydraulic continuity, and is stated in WAC 173-507-040 as:

> "In future permitting actions relating to groundwater withdrawals, the natural interrelationship of surface and groundwaters shall be fully considered in water allocation decisions to assure compliance with the meaning and intent of this regulation."

In the Postema case, the Court stated that each watershed was worded differently and that the groundwater sections each needed to be read separately and acted on in accordance to their instructions. In the present case, the impacts to Curley Creek would be reduced through the change the impact would and would therefore not be considered adverse (see hydrogeologic evaluation).

Impairment of other Water Rights

Wells 6 and 7 are located near the center of section 33. A search of the Ecology Water Rights Tracking System (WRTS) database for all water rights in section 33 therefore provide a search for water rights within a roughly half-mile radius of the proposed new point of withdrawal.

The database search found 59 water right records within section 33. These include ten water right certificates including the two Manchester Water District certificates G1-23372C and G1-*05640C (Table 2), 26 quantified long form claims to vested water rights, and 22 un-quantified short form claims to vested rights. The un-quantified claims are typically small single domestic rights similar in scope to exempt wells.

The standard for impairment for a water right change is that there be no increase in an impact that causes impairment due to the change. In this case we know that pumping impacts are reduced at the new point of withdrawal for surface water bodies. From this it can be deduced that surface water rights are also not likely to be impaired by the change. This then leaves groundwater rights to be examined for potential impairment.

Table 2: Water Rights in Section 33, T24N, R02E, W.M.

File #	Cert #	Person	Priority Date	Purpose[+]	Qi	UOM	Qa	Ir Acres
S1-*05181C	1769	SHELLEBARGER T	7/11/1940	WL	0.05	CFS		
S1-*09925C	6088	WILTERMOOD C O	9/28/1950	IR	0.04	CFS		4
G1-*05640C	4458	Manchester Water Dist	6/16/1960	DM	190	GPM	304	
G1-*06850C	5708	BROCKERMAN L G / T G	8/27/1963	IR,DS	15	GPM	14	3
S1-*18493C	9961	CAINS V F	5/6/1964	RE,IR	0.02	CFS	4	2
R1-*18668C	9961	CAINS V	8/13/1964	RE,IR	0.02	CFS	13.5	2
S1-21047C		LUCKEY RUSSEL J	11/15/1973	ST,IR	0.25	CFS	31	15
S1-21423C		HILL WILBUR ARNOLD	4/4/1974	IR,FR	0.05	CFS	6	2
G1-23372C		Manchester Water Dist	5/1/1979	MU	600	GPM	291	
G1-24688C		Hinkley Hill Water	8/6/1985	DM	21	GPM	9	

[+] MU=Municipal; DS=Single Domestic; DM= Multiple Domestic; DG= Domestic General; ST=Stockwatering; IR=Irrigating; RE=Recreation; WL=Wildlife Propagation; FR=Frost Prevention

There are 49 claims to vested rights, of which 36 are for groundwater. Of those 36 groundwater claims 26 claimants used the long form to register their claim. The long form provided space for the claimant to quantify the water use and to specify to what beneficial use water was placed, and when use began, among other attributes necessary to establish the validity of a water right at some time in the future when the courts adjudicate claims. Table 3 summarizes the information entered on the long forms for claims in section 33.

In order for a claim to be valid, use must have begun prior to the water code requirement for a permit. For surface water, the code requirement began in July 1917 and for groundwater in July 1945. That would suggest that only 6 of the 18 claims in Table 3 appear to be valid beyond what they would otherwise qualify for as an exempt groundwater withdrawal under RCW 90.44.050.

Aside from the issue of validity, the next step in this investigation was to look into the depth of completion of wells in the vicinity of Wells 6 and 7. The Ecology Well Log database has 42 wells entered for section 33 in addition to those used by Manchester Water District. The average depth for these is 164 feet with a median depth of 113 feet. One well found in the well log database has a reported depth of 445 feet. The top of this well appears to be approximately 200 feet higher than Well 6 or 7, which makes its base 250 feet higher than the base of Wells 6 and 7, and therefore not likely completed in the

same aquifer. No other well within section 33 appears to be susceptible to impairment, on the basis of proximity and depth of completion.

Table 3: Long Form Claims in Section 33, T24N, R02E, W.M.						
File #	Person	Priority Date	Purpose	Qi	UOM	Qa
G1-010046CL	HACKETT B. S.	*1/1/1960*	DG	6.6	GPM	2.7
G1-013936CL	ONEILL JOHN	*10/1/1947*	DG	60	GPM	2.5
G1-015268CL	HILLS & KEPPERT	*10/5/1959*	DG	30	GPM	6
G1-018725CL	DAVIS BERNICE	1/1/1939	DG	0.343	GPM	0.61
G1-027007CL	LARSEN EUGENE W.	*1/1/1972*	DG	10	GPM	2
G1-040264CL	LUCKEY RUSSEL J.	1/1/1921	DG	10	GPM	1
G1-043083CL	HARTING TERRY	*4/26/1973*	DG	20	GPM	1
G1-052173CL	LIDER LEROY H.	*4/1/1959*	DG	15	GPM	1.5
G1-068625CL	MAXWELL JR. EVAN M.	1/1/1916	DG	10	GPM	1
G1-080423CL	HILLS KENNETH	*10/5/1959*	DG	30	GPM	6
G1-087206CL	BARNETT DICKIE L.	*4/1/1950*	DG	10	GPM	16.15
G1-106922CL	FIMBRES ABRAHAM F	3/1/1940	DG	20	GPM	6.25
G1-109778CL	SOYAT MARCUS L	12/1/1942	DG	10	GPM	
G1-115565CL	GROHN HENRY J	*8/1/1947*	DG	10	GPM	16.13
G1-125990CL	COLE LOREN	*8/1/1946*	IR,DG	15	GPM	45
G1-143539CL	BRISBANE DONALD K	*4/1/1949*	DG	10	GPM	1
G1-147410CL	WEAGANT GEORGE A	1/1/1920	ST,DG	10	GPM	3
G1-160280CL	KRAVE HENRY	*12/15/1955*	DG	13	GPM	12

Public Interest Considerations

Many of the public interest issues for this application have been dealt with in other parts of this investigation, specifically through discussions involving fisheries, instream flows, closures, and impairment.

Curley Creek is currently protected under Chapter 173-515, the Instream Flow Rule for Kitsap Watershed. Minimum instream flows protect the base flows and a closure protects summer flows from new appropriators between June 15 and November 1.

Providing the public with reliable, safe, and clean supplies of water is protective of the public interest.

Consideration of Protests and Comments

No protests were filed during 30 day public notice period for this application.

Conclusions

The investigation has found that this application conforms to the requirements of the Water Code and of RCW 90.44.100, which applies to changes and transfers of groundwater rights.

The specific findings for this proposal are as follows: water is physically and legally available for the proposed change, approval of the application will not result in impairment of existing water rights or established minimum instream flows, approval of this application will not prove detrimental to the public interest, the propose use is beneficial, the new wells tap the same body of groundwater as the original well, and the change will not result in an enlargement of right conveyed by the original certificate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above investigation and conclusions, I recommend this request for a water right be approved in the amounts and within the limitations listed below and subject to the provisions listed above.

Purpose of Use and Authorized Quantities

The amount of water recommended is a maximum limit and the water user may only use that amount of water within the specified limit that is reasonable and beneficial:

190 gpm
304 acre-feet per year
Municipal Supply Purposes

Points of Withdrawal

(Well 6) SW¼, NE¼, Section 33, Township 24 North, Range 02 E.W.M.
(Well 7) SW¼, NE¼, Section 33, Township 24 North, Range 02 E.W.M.

Place of Use

As described on Page 1 of this Report of Examination.

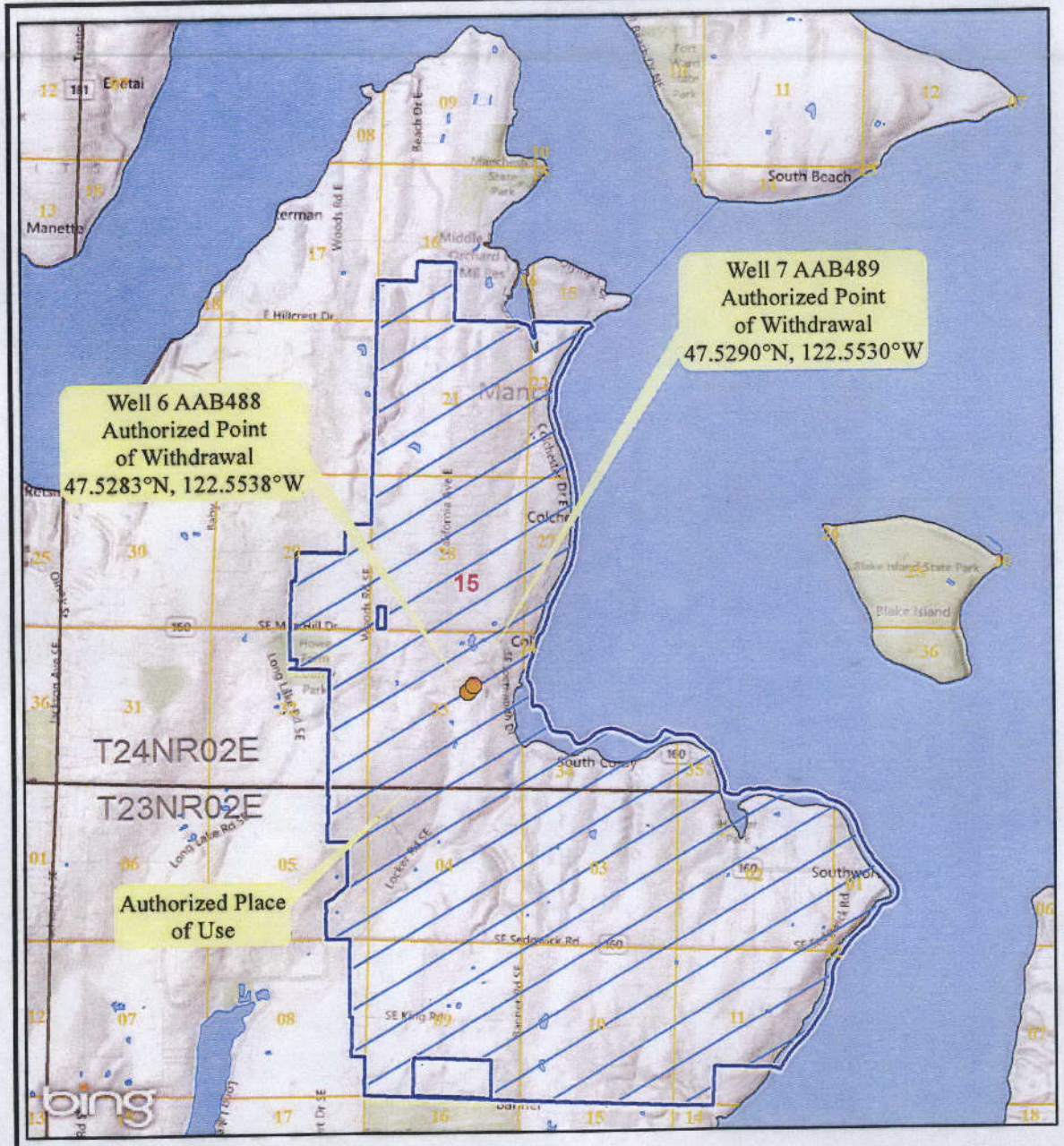
State of Washington
Hydrogeologist
952
Licensed Geologist
DOUGLAS H. WOOD

Douglas H. Wood
Report Writer: Douglas H. Wood, LHG

August 25, 2014
Date:

If you need this publication in an alternate format, please call Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.

Manchester Water District
Water Right CG1-*05640CWRIS
Section 33 T 24N R 02E W.M.
WRIA 15 - Vashon Island - King County



Legend

- Authorized Place of Use
- Authorized Point of Withdrawal
- Water Body
- Townships
- Sections

Miles
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Map Date: 6/24/2014

Place of use and point(s) of withdrawal are as defined on the cover sheet under the headings, 'LOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL' and 'LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ON WHICH WATER IS TO BE USED.'

ATTACHMENT 1