

State of Washington
REPORT OF EXAMINATION
FOR WATER RIGHT APPLICATION

PRIORITY DATE
11/16/1994

WATER RIGHT NUMBER
G1-27556

MAILING ADDRESS
SUMMERFIELD RANCH HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
C/O RICHARD SCHUETTGE
566 RIDGEDALE ROAD
FRIDAY HARBOR WA 98250

SITE ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT)

Quantity Authorized for Withdrawal

WITHDRAWAL RATE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AC-FT/YR)
18	GPM	4.2

Purpose

PURPOSE	WITHDRAWAL RATE		UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AC-FT/YR)		PERIOD OF USE (mm/dd)
	ADDITIVE	NON-ADDITIVE		ADDITIVE	NON-ADDITIVE	
DOMESTIC MULTIPLE	18		GPM	4.2		01/01 - 12/31

ADDITIVE	IRRIGATED ACRES		PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION	
	ADDITIVE	NON-ADDITIVE	WATER SYSTEM ID	CONNECTIONS
0		0	04541	14

Source Location

COUNTY	WATERBODY	TRIBUTARY TO	WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA		
SAN JUAN	GROUNDWATER	N/A	2-SAN JUAN		

SOURCE	PARCEL	WELL TAG	Township	Range	Section	QQ Q	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
WELL	350352002000	ABB-540	35N	03W	03	NE NE	N 48.5629	123.0411 W

Datum: NAD83/WGS84

Place of Use (See Map in Attachment 1)

PARCELS

San Juan County parcel numbers: 350352001000, 350352002000, 350352004000, 350352005000, 350352006000, 350352007000, 350352008000, 350352009000, 350352010000, 350352011000, 350311004000, 350311007000, 350311006000, 350352012000, 363444002000, 350311005000

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED PLACE OF USE

Those portions of within Government Lot 5, Section 34, Township 36 North, Range 3 West W. M., and those portions of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter and of Government Lot 1, Section 3, Township 35 North, Range 3 West of W.M. more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the East quarter-corner of Section 3, Township 35 North, Range 3 West W.M., thence North along section line North 2°1'10" East 2481.239 feet to the true point of beginning, thence South 2°1'10" West 2481.152 feet to the East quarter-corner of said Section, thence N88-5-33W 1312.201 feet, thence North 2°0'30" East 2650.766 feet, thence South 88°49'45" East 99.883 feet, thence North 2°3'37" East 75.049 feet, thence South 88°44'41" East 150.097 feet, thence South 2°3'27" West 75.048 feet, thence South 88°46'11" East 340.235 feet, thence North 51°24'3" East 305.379 feet, thence North 39°32'0" East 53.081 feet to shoreline, thence along shoreline to the point of beginning;

ALSO KNOWN AS Lots 1,2,3, and the Common Area of the Short Plat of Summerfield Ranch according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 6 of Short Plats, at pages 105 and 105A in the office of the Auditor of San Juan County, Washington, Lots 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, and the Common Area of Tanglewood Ranch, according to the Plat thereof recorded in Volume 5 of Plats, Pages 80 and 80A, records of San Juan County, Washington, and the East 150 feet of the West 250 feet of the South 75 feet of Government Lot 5, Section 34, Township 36 North, Range 3 West, W.M;

ALSO KNOWN AS San Juan County Parcel Numbers 350352001000, 350352002000, 350352004000, 350352005000, 350352006000, 350352007000, 350352008000, 350352009000, 350352010000, 350352011000, 350311004000, 350311007000, 350311006000, 350352012000, 363444002000, and 350311005000;

All lying within San Juan County, Washington.

Proposed Works

A single well, 225 feet deep with a 6-inch casing, and a 1.5 HP pump, serving a Group B water system.

Development Schedule

BEGIN PROJECT	COMPLETE PROJECT	PUT WATER TO FULL USE
Begun	December 31, 2030	December 31, 2034

Measurement of Water Use

How often must water use be measured?	Monthly
How often must water use data be reported to Ecology?	Annually (Jan 31)
What volume should be reported?	Total Annual Volume
What rate should be reported?	Annual Peak Rate of Withdrawal (gpm)

Provisions

Measurements, Monitoring, Metering and Reporting

An approved measuring device shall 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.

Recorded water use data shall be submitted via the Internet. To set up an Internet reporting account, contact the Northwest Regional Office. If you do not have Internet access, you can still submit hard copies by contacting the Northwest Regional Office for forms to submit your water use data.

Proof of Appropriation

The water right holder shall file the notice of Proof of Appropriation of water (under which the certificate of water right is issued) when the permanent distribution system has been constructed and the quantity of water required by the project has been put to full beneficial use. The certificate will reflect the extent of the project perfected within the limitations of the permit. Elements of a proof inspection may include, as appropriate, the source(s), system instantaneous capacity, beneficial use(s), annual quantity, place of use, and satisfaction of provisions.

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 Northwest Drinking Water Operations, 20435 72nd Ave S, Suite 200, K17-12, Kent, WA 98032-2358, (253) 396-6750.

Schedule and Inspections

Department of Ecology personnel, upon presentation of proper credentials, shall 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.

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.

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 is beneficial; and that there will be no detriment to the public interest.

Therefore, I ORDER approval of Application No. G1-27556 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).

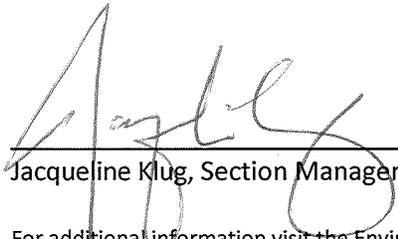
To appeal you must do the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of the Order.

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 19 day of May 2014.



 Jacqueline Klug, 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>.

BACKGROUND

This report serves as the written findings of fact concerning Water Right Application Number G1-27556.

Summerfield Ranch Homeowners Association (Summerfield Ranch HOA) applied for a water right to appropriate groundwater on November 16, 1994, originally under the name John King. The purpose of use is year-round multiple domestic. Seven homes are currently connected to this Group B system and seven additional parcels have development potential and will likely be connected in the future. In use since 1994, one well serves the system. The well is located within the NE¼ NE¼ of Section 3, Township 35 North, Range 3 West.

This report describes the proposed project, discusses the hydrogeology of the area, investigates potential impairments, and evaluates water availability issues raised by this project.

Table 1. Summary of Requested Water Right

Applicant Name:	Summerfield Ranch Homeowners Association
Date of Application:	11/16/1994
Place of Use	See Attachment 1

County	Waterbody	Tributary To	WRIA
San Juan	Groundwater	N/A	2-San Juan

Purpose	Rate	Unit	Ac-ft/yr	Begin Season	End Season
Domestic multiple	18	GPM	4.2	January 1	December 31

Source Name	Parcel	Well Tag	Twp	Rng	Sec	QQ Q	Latitude	Longitude
Well	350352002000	ABB-540	35N	03W	03	NE NE	N 48.5629	123.0411 W

Datum: NAD83/WGS84

GPM = Gallons per Minute; Ac-ft/yr = Acre-feet per year; Twp = Township; Rng = Range; Sec. = Section; QQ Q = Quarter-quarter of a section; WRIA = Water Resource Inventory Area

Legal Requirements for Approval of Appropriation of Water

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 *Journal of the San Juan Islands* on September 28, 2005 and October 5, 2005.

Consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Department must give notice to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) of applications to divert, withdraw or store water. On February 11, 2014, Ecology provided notice to Mr. Stephen Boessow (WDFW). WDFW submitted no comments concerning the proposed withdrawal.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

Ground water withdrawals are subject to a SEPA threshold determination (i.e., an evaluation of whether there are likely to be significant adverse environmental impacts) if the water right application proposes withdrawals greater than 2,250 gpm. Because this application does not meet this condition and because the application is not part of a larger project that would trigger SEPA, the application is considered to be categorically exempt from SEPA and a threshold determination is not required.

INVESTIGATION

The following investigation is based on a March 5, 2014 site visit to Summerfield Ranch HOA with Water Resources Program senior hydrogeologist, Jerry Liszak. Summerfield Ranch HOA President and water system manager Richard Schuettge met us at the site and described the system history and infrastructure. This water right investigation draws on (1) conversations with HOA board members Richard Schuettge and James Frampton, (2) well drilling and metering reports, (3) water right research, (4) hydrogeological analysis of the site, and (5) materials listed in the References section.

San Juan Island Geology and Hydrogeology

Geological Overview of the San Juan Islands

Bounded by the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the south, Rosario Strait to the east, Haro Strait to the west, and Boundary Pass to the north, the San Juan Islands archipelago has a complex geologic history. Radiometric dating indicates that the San Juan Islands were accreted to North America sometime prior to the Late Jurassic Period. However, the Late Cretaceous period most dramatically shaped the Islands' bedrock geology. A major suture, known as the Haro Thrust zone, formed during the late Cretaceous Period and joined the Wrangellia terrane of Vancouver Island and the San Juan-Cascade nappes (Brandon, 1989). The San Juan Islands consist of a thick sequence of Late Cretaceous thrust faults, referred to as the San Juan thrust system, containing a diverse group of rocks (terranes) ranging from early Paleozoic to middle Cretaceous in age. A terrane is a fault-bounded package of rocks with a distinctive stratigraphy, structure and geologic history. Formed in compressed tectonic zones (e.g., subduction zones), a nappe is a large sheet of rock with a horizontal or sub-horizontal axial plane that has moved due to faulting or folding.

Wrangellia is a large allochthonous terrane that underlies most of Vancouver Island and parts of Alaska. On Vancouver Island it is characterized as a coherent Paleozoic-to-Lower Jurassic stratigraphic sequence that is dominantly volcanic. The thrust system straddles the southeastern edge of the Wrangellia terrane of Vancouver Island. The San Juan-Cascade nappes are northwest-trending belts that are bounded by the Skagit metamorphic core. In the San Juan Islands, five terranes (Haro, Turtleback, Deadman Bay, Garrison, and Decatur) were thrust and stacked upon each other and on top of the Wrangellia Terrane. The San Juan-Cascade nappes are thought to represent an old accretionary system formed by the successive arrival of these far-traveled terranes (Brandon, 1989).

The bedrock geology of the San Juan Islands has been greatly modified by the three major glacial advances, including the Double Bluff Glaciation (earliest), Possession Glaciation, and Fraser Glaciation (latest) (Russell et al, 1975). However, erosion beneath the glaciers was likely guided by the topography formed by the fracture and fault zones already in existence. It is probable that a fault of considerable magnitude occupies each of the major San Juan channels.

San Juan Island Hydrogeology

San Juan Island is the second largest of the San Juan Islands and has an aerial extent of about 55 square miles. About 40 percent of San Juan Island is overlain by Quaternary glacial deposits, but only as thin, discontinuous sheets, with thicknesses generally less than 30 feet. The glacial deposits, where saturated, generally yield large quantities of water to wells, but the bedrock is nonporous, and water occurs primarily in joints and fractures (Russell et al, 1975).

The geology in the vicinity of the Summerfield Ranch HOA well is part of the Late Jurassic Constitution Formation, which includes ophiolitic plutonic rocks, mid-oceanic-ridge basalt, ribbon chert, and arc-derived mudstone-sandstone (Brown et al, 2007). The Constitution Formation is the predominant overlying geologic formation on San Juan Island (see Attachment 2).

The mean annual precipitation for Summerfield Ranch HOA is 30-32 inches/year. Average annual recharge to the ground water system for this area is approximately 1 to 1.5 inches (USGS, 2002).

Proposed Use and Basis of Water Demand

Summerfield Ranch HOA applied for multiple domestic supply water to serve 14 homes from a single well on their property. Seven homes are currently connected to this system and the Department of Health has approved the connection of seven additional homes (14 total connections). The water system was first established in 1994.

Water System and Well Test Details

Summerfield Ranch HOA is a Class B system served by a six-inch diameter well, located within the NE¼ NE¼ of Section 3, Township 35 North, Range 3 West (San Juan Parcel 350352002000). Drilled in September 1994, the well is 225 feet deep. A six-inch steel well casing is completed to 19 feet below surface. The remainder of the well is uncased in bedrock. Water was reached at 205 feet. An 8.25 hour well test, completed when the well was first drilled, yielded a pumping rate of 18.75 GPM. The well reached 88 percent of full recovery in 3.25 hours (the recovery period was not long enough to allow for full recovery). The static water level was measured at 29.7 feet when the well test was conducted. The system configuration did not allow for a static water level measurement during the site visit.

A 1½ HP Flint Walley submersible pump directs water from the well, through 3- and 4-inch PVC pipes, to a 60,000 gallon storage tank uphill from the well on the Summerfield Ranch HOA property. Each of the seven existing connections receives gravity-fed water from the storage tank through 2-inch PVC pipes. The mainline and each of the connections are metered individually to track water use and to help identify system leaks.

Other Rights Appurtenant to the Place of Use

The Department of Ecology has record of 13 water rights or water right claims within a half mile radius of the Summerfield Ranch HOA point of withdrawal (see Table 2 and Attachment 3). Of the water rights considered for the impairment analysis, 4 are state-issued water right certificates (3 for groundwater, 1 for reservoir storage) and 9 are claims (6 short form and 3 long form claims).

A water right claim is a *claim* to a water right for a beneficial use which predates the state water code (1917 for surface water and 1945 for groundwater) and is not authorized by a state-issued permit or certificate. Water right claims can only be confirmed through adjudication by the Washington State

Superior Court. The Department of Ecology cannot verify a claim's validity. Many of the below listed claims represent uses allowable under the ground water permit exemption (RCW 90.44.050).

Table 2. Record of Water Rights within a Half Mile Radius from the Point of Withdrawal

<i>Control Number</i>	<i>Name on Document</i>	<i>Document Type</i>	<i>Priority Year</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Q_i</i> <i>(gpm)</i>	<i>Q_a</i> <i>(ac-ft/yr)</i>
G1-019783CL	Harold W. Livesly	Claim L				
G1-062915CL	J. Swift Baker	Claim S				
G1-065059CL	Robert A. King	Claim S				
G1-079717CL	Henry Jessen Jr.	Claim S				
G1-081689CL	Eugene V. Wertz	Claim S				
G1-089301CL	David L. Strickland	Claim S				
G1-089752CL	William E Hewitt	Claim S				
S1-164619CL	Thomas E Schroeder	Claim L				
G1-164620CL	Thomas E Schroeder	Claim L				
G1-*07376CWRIS	L A Hicks	Cert	1964	DS	10	2
G1-*07780CWRIS	Mrs Charles C Taylor	Cert	1965	DS	6	1
G1-23532CWRIS	University Heights	Cert	1979	DS	20	29.5
R1-23959CWRIS	Al Sundstrom	Cert	1981	ST, R, WL		85

Abbreviation Key: Q_i – instantaneous quantity, Q_a – annual quantity, gpm – gallons per minute, Claim L – long form claim, Claim S – short form claim, Cert – Certificate, DS – domestic single, RE – recreation and beautification, ST – stockwater, WL – wildlife propagation.

In addition to the above-listed water right claims, there are approximately 12 water wells located within a half mile radius of the Summerfield Ranch HOA point of withdrawal. This information was obtained using the Department of Ecology's well log database. Many of these wells likely overlap with the above-listed water right claims.

FINDINGS

Under Washington State law, the following four criteria must be met for an application to be approved:

- There must be no impairment of existing rights
- Water must be available
- The water use must be beneficial
- The water use must not be detrimental to the public interest

Impairment Considerations

Impairment is an adverse impact on the physical availability of water for a beneficial use that is entitled to protection. A water right application may not be approved if it would:

- Interrupt or interfere with the availability of water to an adequately constructed groundwater withdrawal facility of an existing right. An adequately constructed groundwater withdrawal facility is one that (a) is constructed in compliance with well construction requirements and (b) fully penetrates the saturated zone of an aquifer or withdraws water from a reasonable and feasible pumping lift.
- Interrupt or interfere with the availability of water at the authorized point of diversion of a surface water right. A surface water right conditioned with instream flows may be impaired if a proposed use or change would cause the flow of the stream to fall to or below the instream flow more frequently or for a longer duration than was previously the case.
- Interrupt or interfere with the flow of water allocated by rule, water rights, or court decree to instream flows.

- Degrade the water quality of the source to the point that the water is unsuitable for beneficial use by existing users (e.g., via sea water intrusion).

The Summerfield Ranch HOA water system has operated since 1994 and its well was constructed to code. Since this time, the Department of Ecology has received no impairment complaints regarding the use of this system. This suggests that no senior water right holders have been impaired and that the aquifer has not been degraded by the Summerfield Ranch HOA water system.

Potential for Seawater Intrusion

Seawater intrusion is the movement of seawater into fresh water due to natural processes or human activities. In order for seawater intrusion to occur, an aquifer must be in hydraulic connection with seawater and the hydraulic head of the fresh ground water must be reduced relative to that of the seawater. On an island, if a well withdraws water at a rate that sufficiently lowers the water table and disturbs the fresh-sea water balance, seawater will rise as a cone and move toward the well (Dion and Sumioka, 1978).

Chloride concentrations are often used as an indicator for salt water intrusion. However, Summerfield Ranch HOA has never measured for chlorides. Thus, a proxy must be used. The relationship based on the density difference between seawater and freshwater can be used to estimate the depth to seawater beneath the freshwater lens based on the thickness of the freshwater zone above sea level. This relationship is known as the Ghyben-Herzberg relation: $z = \frac{\rho_f}{(\rho_s - \rho_f)} h$ or $z = 40h$. I.e., for every foot of freshwater above sea level (h) there is 40 feet of freshwater below sea level (z). This equation allows the use of aquifer water level elevations to predict if an aquifer has sufficient pressure to prevent seawater intrusion (Kelly, 2005). If the aquifer elevation is significantly high relative to sea level, it will maintain adequate freshwater pressure to prevent seawater from entering the aquifer.

Table 3. Summerfield Ranch HOA Well Seawater Intrusion Potential Measured by the Ghyben-Herzberg Relation

Seawater Intrusion Parameters	Ghyben-Herzberg Relation Variables & Calculations
Static Water Level	29.7 feet (well test measurement)
Drilled Well Depth	225 feet (water well report)
Surface Elevation of Well	171.2 feet above mean sea level (Taken from LiDAR, 2009 Puget Sound LiDAR Consortium; LiDAR Accuracy RMSE is 0.136 feet)
Well Distance to Shoreline	812 feet (Aerial Photos, GPS Data, Section Boundaries)
Well Depth Below Sea Level	53.8 feet below mean sea level (171.2 - 225 = 53.8 feet)
Ghyben-Herzberg Relation Calculation	5,801.5 feet of freshwater (freshwater thickness) 40 * (171.2 - 29.7) = 5,660 feet below sea level Total freshwater zone: 5,660 + 141.5 = 5,801.5 feet

The zone of freshwater, as measured by the Ghyben-Herzberg relation, is 5,801.5 feet thick. This suggests a low potential for seawater intrusion.

Water Availability

For water to be available for appropriation, it must be both physically and legally available.

Physical Availability

For water to be physically available for appropriation there must be ground or surface water present in quantities and quality and on a sufficiently frequent basis to provide a reasonably reliable source for the requested beneficial use or uses. In addition, the following factors are considered:

- Volume of water represented by senior water rights, including federal or tribal reserved rights or claims;
- Water right claims registered under Chapter 90.14 RCW;
- Ground water uses established in accordance with Chapter 90.44 RCW, including those that are exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit;
- Potential riparian water rights, including non-diversionary stock water; and
- Lack of data indicating water usage can also be a consideration in determining water availability, if the department cannot ascertain the extent to which existing rights are consistently utilized and cannot affirmatively find that water is available for further appropriation.

The well test conducted by the driller for the Summerfield Ranch HOA water system demonstrated an instantaneous rate of 18.75 gpm. Based on this instantaneous rate, the systems' storage capacity, and the low average water use for the system (since December 2007, average daily system-wide water use is 807 gallons per day), I find that the requested instantaneous quantity of 18 gpm is physically available for appropriation from this well.

The annual quantity (Q_3) is calculated based on the domestic needs for the full build out of 14 homes on this water system, as approved by the Department of Health. Using an above-average water use estimate of .3 ac-ft/yr for San Juan County, 14 connections would need 4.2 ac-ft/yr to serve their domestic supply needs. The above-average per connection annual quantity is justified by presumption that future connections will include additional outdoor landscaping and irrigation. HOA metering data also suggests that while most connections use an average to below average annual water quantity, newer homes within the HOA use more water.

To date, no impairment complaints have been submitted to the Department of Ecology and the Summerfield Ranch HOA well has been in operation since 1994. Given this, and the fact that the well is down gradient and relatively far from existing water right certificate and claim holders (the closest water right or water right claim is 500 feet away), I find no impairment concerns. A hydrogeologic analysis of the well site raised no physical availability or impairment concerns.

Legal Availability

To determine whether water is legally available for appropriation, the following factors are considered:

- Regional water management plans – which may specifically close certain water bodies to further appropriation.
- Existing rights – which may already appropriate physically available water.
- Fisheries and other instream uses (e.g., recreation and navigation). Instream needs, including instream and base flows set by regulation. Water is not available for out of stream uses where further reducing the flow level of surface water would be detrimental to existing fishery resources.

- The Department may deny an application for a new appropriation in a drainage where adjudicated rights exceed the average low flow supply, even if the prior rights are not presently being exercised. Water would not become available for appropriation until existing rights are relinquished for non-use by state proceedings.

There are no regulatory closures or restrictions affecting water availability on San Juan Island and WDFW did not submit comments related to impacts on fish, wildlife, or the habitat they rely on. Therefore, I find water is legally available for appropriation

Beneficial Use

Domestic use is considered a beneficial use under RCW 90.54.020(1).

Public Interest Considerations

No protests were filed against this application and no potential for detriment to the public interest was identified during the investigation of this application.

Conclusions

In accordance with chapter RCW 90.03, I conclude that there is water available from the source in question, the purpose of use is beneficial, there will be no impairment of existing rights, and there will be no detriment to the public interest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above investigation and conclusions, I recommend that 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:

- 18 gpm
- 4.2 ac-ft/yr
- Year-round multiple domestic supply

Point of Withdrawal

NE¼ NE¼, Section 3, Township 35 North, Range 3 West

Place of Use

Those portions of within Government Lot 5, Section 34, Township 36 North, Range 3 West W. M., and those portions of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter and of Government Lot 1, Section 3, Township 35 North, Range 3 West of W.M. more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the East quarter-corner of Section 3, Township 35 North, Range 3 West W.M., thence North along section line North 2°1'10" East 2481.239 feet to the true point of beginning, thence South 2°1'10"

West 2481.152 feet to the East quarter-corner of said Section, thence N88-5-33W 1312.201 feet, thence North 2°0'30" East 2650.766 feet, thence South 88°49'45" East 99.883 feet, thence North 2°3'37" East 75.049 feet, thence South 88°44'41" East 150.097 feet, thence South 2°3'27" West 75.048 feet, thence South 88°46'11" East 340.235 feet, thence North 51°24'3" East 305.379 feet, thence North 39°32'0" East 53.081 feet to shoreline, thence along shoreline to the point of beginning;

ALSO KNOWN AS Lots 1,2,3, and the Common Area of the Short Plat of Summerfield Ranch according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 6 of Short Plats, at pages 105 and 105A in the office of the Auditor of San Juan County, Washington, Lots 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, and the Common Area of Tanglewood Ranch, according to the Plat thereof recorded in Volume 5 of Plats, Pages 80 and 80A, records of San Juan County, Washington, and the East 150 feet of the West 250 feet of the South 75 feet of Government Lot 5, Section 34, Township 36 North, Range 3 West, W.M;

ALSO KNOWN AS San Juan County Parcel Numbers 350352001000, 350352002000, 350352004000, 350352005000, 350352006000, 350352007000, 350352008000, 350352009000, 350352010000, 350352011000, 350311004000, 350311007000, 350311006000, 350352012000, 363444002000, and 350311005000;

All lying within San Juan County, Washington.


Ria Berns, Report Writer

05/15/2014
Date


Reviewed by Jerry Lizzak, L.Hg

5/15/14
Date

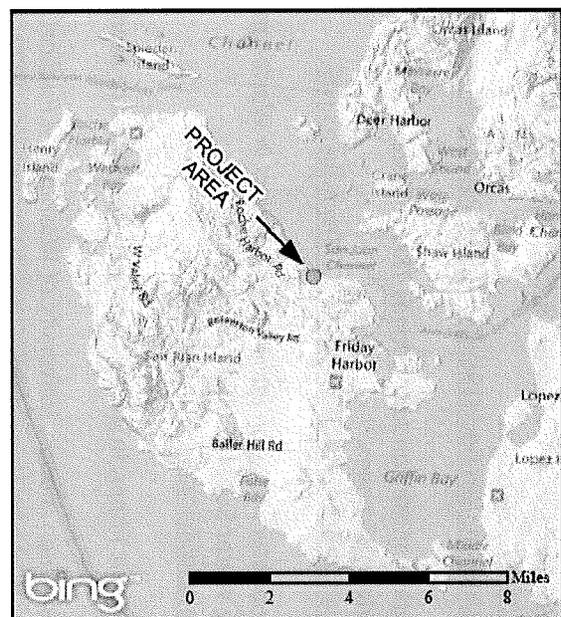
If you need this publication in an alternate format, please call Water Resources Program at (360) 407-6600. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.



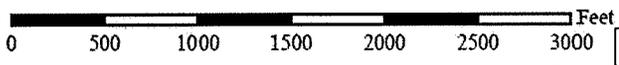
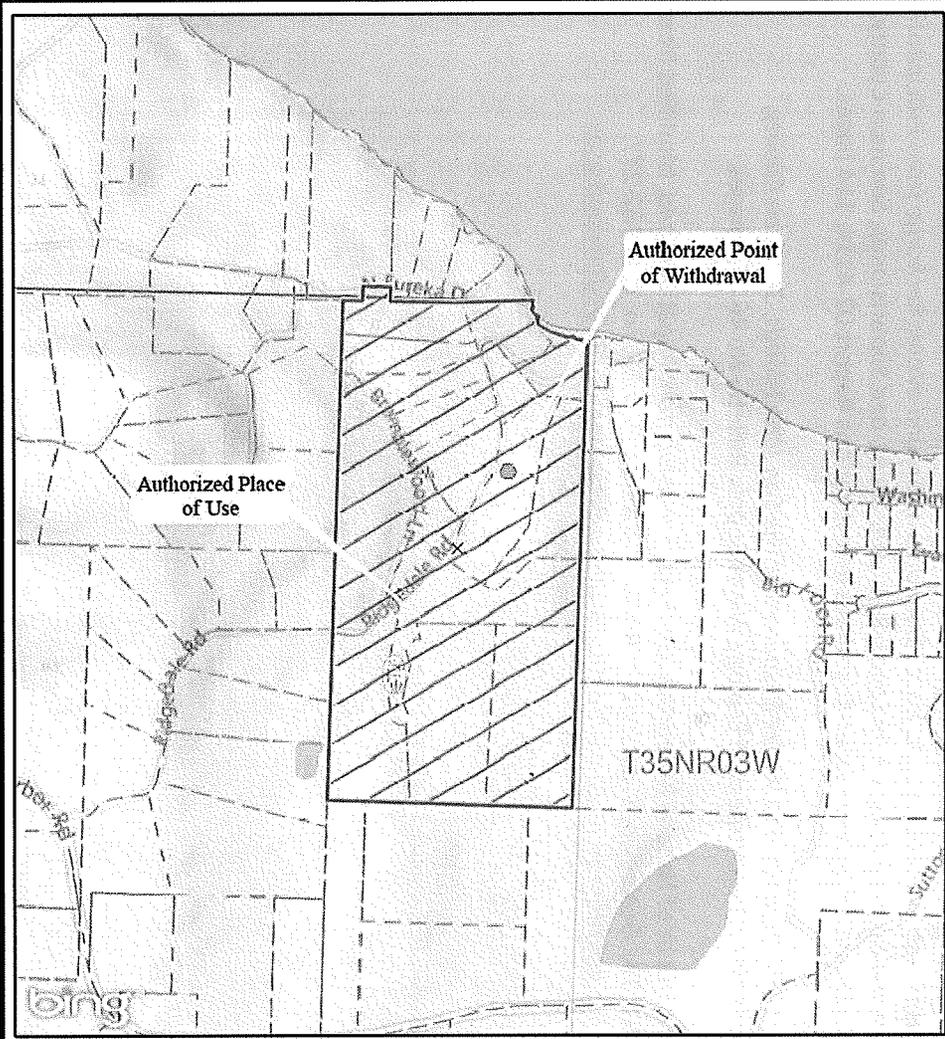
Selected References

- Brandon, M.T., 1989. *Geology of the San Juan-Cascade Nappes, Northwestern Cascade Range and San Juan Islands*. Geologic guidebook for Washington and adjacent areas: Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources Information Circular 86, 26 pages.
http://earth.geology.yale.edu/~markb/Eprints/Brandon1989DGER_FieldGuide.pdf
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Summerfield Ranch Homeowners Association
Water Right G1-27556
Section 3 T 35N R 03W W.M.
WRIA 2 - San Juan Island - San Juan County



- Legend**
-  Authorized Place of Use
 -  Authorized Point of Diversion
 -  Parcels
 -  Water Body
 -  Townships
 -  Sections

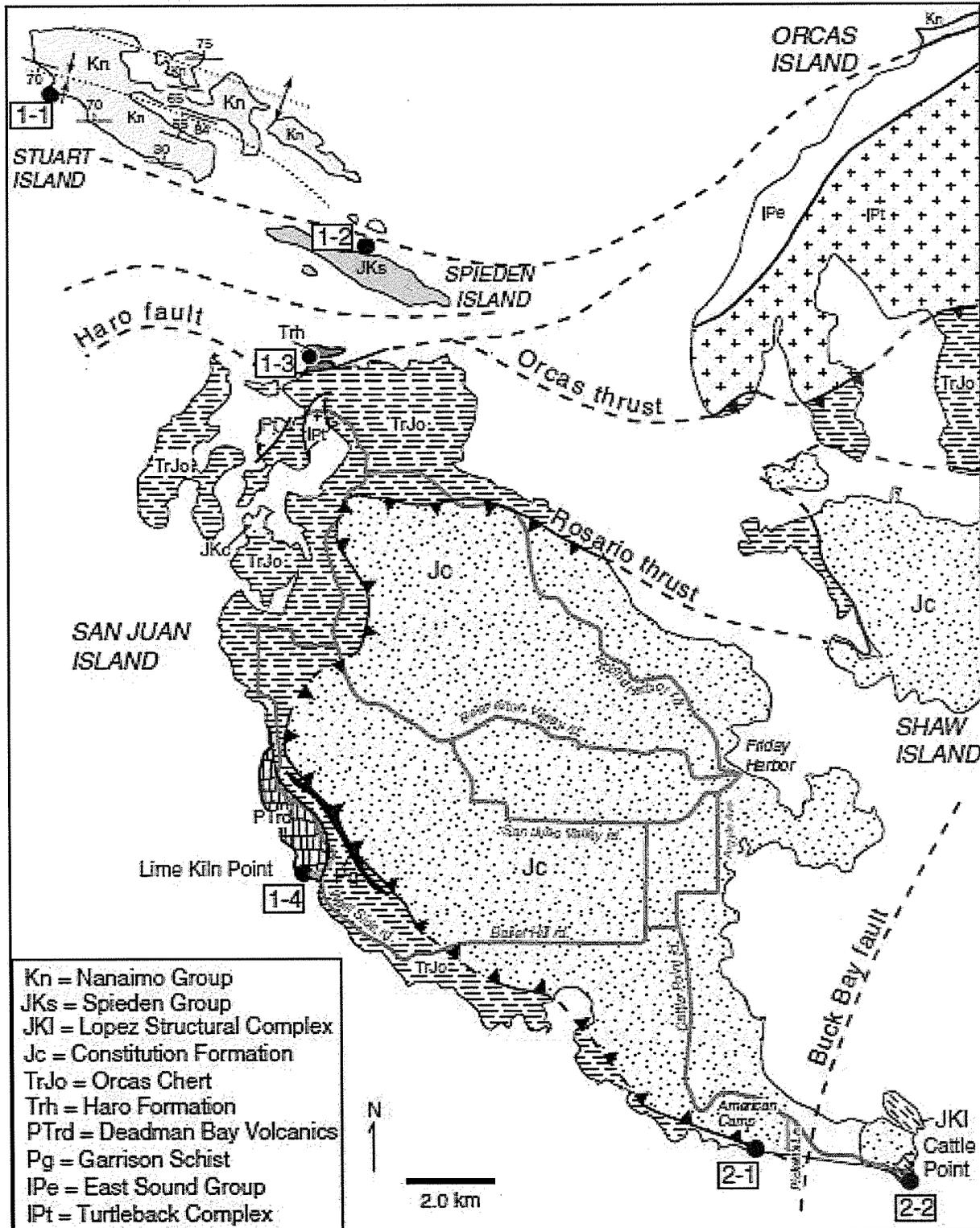


Map Date: 4/14/2014



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 2: San Juan Island Bedrock Geology



Credit: Brown, E.H., et al, 2007. *Tectonic Evolution of the San Juan Islands Thrust System, Washington*. P. 157

Attachment 3: Impairment Map

