



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

REPORT OF EXAMINATION
To Appropriate Public Waters of the State of Washington

APPLICATION DATE	APPLICATION NO.
July 22, 2010	G4-35385

NAME		
Arastou Monjabez		
ADDRESS/STREET	CITY/STATE	ZIP CODE
605 Evergreen Point Road	Medina, WA	98039-4760

PUBLIC WATERS TO BE APPROPRIATED

SOURCE		
1 well		
TRIBUTARY OF (IF SURFACE WATERS)		
MAXIMUM CUBIC FEET PER SECOND	MAXIMUM GALLONS PER MINUTE	MAXIMUM ACRE-FEET PER YEAR
	30	5.792

QUANTITY, TYPE OF USE, PERIOD OF USE

30 gallons per minute; 5.792 acre-feet per year (5.489 acre-feet per year for year-round, continuous multiple domestic supply to serve up to 14 residential connections and 0.303 acre-feet per year for the irrigation of up to 7,000 square feet or 0.161 acres from June 1 through September 30).

LOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL					
Approximately 435' north and 450' east from the southwest corner of Section 21, T. 21 N., R. 14 E.W.M.					
LOCATED WITHIN (SMALLEST LEGAL SUBDIVISION)	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	WRIA	COUNTY
SW¼SW¼	21	21 N.	14 E.W.M.	39	Kittitas
PARCEL NUMBER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		DATUM
12048					

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ON WHICH WATER IS TO BE USED
[Attachment 1 shows location of the authorized place of use and point withdrawal.]

Parcel E of that certain Survey as recorded May 14, 2008, in Book 35 of Surveys, page 42, under Auditor's File No. 200805140024, records of Kittitas County, Washington; being a portion of the West Half of Section 21, Township 21 North, Range 14 East, W.M., in the county of Kittitas, State of Washington. (Parcel No. 12048.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORKS

The well for this water supply was drilled after the proposed application was filed with the Department of Ecology and was completed within the Swauk Formation, Silver Pass Member (Unique Well Tag No. BBJ-428). Water from this well will be used for multiple domestic supply for a planned 14 residential development and for 500 square feet of irrigation per residence or 7,000 square feet for the entire development. The proposed domestic use will be regulated as a Group B community public water system by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). Domestic wastewater will be discharged to one or more onsite, engineered drain fields.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

BEGIN PROJECT BY THIS DATE	COMPLETE PROJECT BY THIS DATE	WATER PUT TO FULL USE BY THIS DATE
December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2016

PROVISIONS

WELLS, WELL LOGS AND WELL CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

1. In accordance with WAC 173-160, wells shall not be located within certain minimum distances of potential sources of contamination. These minimum distances shall comply with local health regulations, as appropriate. In general, wells shall be located at least 100 feet from sources of contamination. Wells shall not be located within 1,000 feet of the boundary of a solid waste landfill.
2. All wells constructed in the state shall 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 shall be decommissioned.
3. Flowing wells shall be constructed and equipped with valves to ensure that the flow of water can be completely stopped when not in use. Likewise, the well shall be continuously maintained to prevent the waste of water through leaky casings, pipes, fittings, valves, or pumps—either above or below land surface.
4. All wells shall 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-drilling coordinator at the regional Department of Ecology office issuing this decision. This tag shall remain attached to the well. If you are required to submit water measuring reports, reference this tag number.
5. In order to maintain a sustainable supply of water and ensure that your water source is not impaired by future withdrawals, static water levels should be measured and recorded bi-annually using a consistent methodology. Static water level is defined as the water level in a well when no pumping is occurring and the water level has fully recovered from previous pumping.
6. Static water level data should include the following elements:
 - a) Unique Well ID Number
 - b) Measurement date and time
 - c) Measurement method (air line, electric tape, pressure transducer, etc.)
 - d) Measurement accuracy (to nearest foot, tenth of foot, etc.)
 - e) Description of the measuring point (top of casing, sounding tube, etc.)
 - f) Measuring point elevation above or below land surface to the nearest 0.1 foot
 - g) Land surface elevation at the well head to the nearest foot.
 - h) Static water level below measuring point to the nearest 0.1 foot.

MEASUREMENTS, MONITORING, METERING AND REPORTING

7. An approved measuring device shall be installed and maintained for each source authorized by this water right in accordance with the rule "Requirements for Measuring and Reporting Water Use," WAC 173-173. <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/measuring/measuringhome.html>
8. Water use data shall be recorded biweekly and maintained by the property owner for a minimum of five years. The maximum monthly rate of withdrawal and the monthly total volume shall be submitted to the Department of Ecology by January 31st of each calendar year.
9. Recorded water use data shall be submitted via the Internet. To set up an Internet reporting account, contact the Central Regional Office. If you do not have Internet access, you can still submit hard copies by contacting the Central Regional Office for forms to submit your water use data.

GENERAL

10. 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.
11. The water right holder shall file the notice of Proof of Appropriation of water (under which the permit 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. A certificate will reflect the extent of the project perfected within the limitations of the water right. 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.
12. Use of water under this authorization shall be contingent upon the water right holder's maintenance of efficient water delivery systems and use of up-to-date water conservation practices consistent with established regulation requirements and facility capabilities.
13. Ecology assigns 1.009 acre-feet of Trust Water Right Certificate to the United States Bureau of Reclamation-Ecology Exchange Contract No. 09XX101700 dated January 29, 2009 (Contract) for historic out-of-irrigation season (October 1 – March 31) impacts associated with the withdrawals under this permit. You shall pay to the Department of Ecology the sum of \$865.72, which represents a proportionate amount of the payment due and owing to the United States for storage and delivery of water under paragraph 15(a) of the Contract.
14. Per WAC 173-539A, consumptive use authorized under this permit is water budget neutral. Consumptive use quantities (total withdrawal minus return flow) must be fully offset by debit of an equal consumptive use quantity of seasonal irrigation water rights placed into permanent trust in the Washington State Trust Water Right program (TWRP) by Suncadia LLC under S4-05259CTCL@2sb7.
15. Water use under this authorization is contingent upon the conveyance of an equal (1.919 acre-feet per year) or greater amount of consumptive use from a suitable instream flow right (see trust water right agreement) to the TWRP.
16. The connection limit (14) is contingent upon the approval of a Group B Water System by the DOH.
17. During periods of water shortages, valid priority calls against the source Trust Water Right No. S4-05259CTCL@2sb7, based on local limitations in water availability, will result in temporary curtailment of the use of water under the permit until the priority call for water ends.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER

Upon reviewing the investigator's report, I find all facts, relevant and material to the subject application, have been thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, I find the appropriation of water as recommended is physically and legally available, is a beneficial use, will not be detrimental to existing rights, and is not detrimental to the public interest.

Therefore, I ORDER the approval of Application No. G4-35385 subject to existing rights and the provisions specified above.

YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

You have a right to appeal this decision to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of this decision. 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 this decision:

- File your appeal and a copy of this decision 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 decision 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.

ADDRESS AND LOCATION INFORMATION

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

*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://www.leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser>*

Signed at Yakima, Washington, this _____ day of _____ 2011.

Mark C. Schuppe, Section Manager
Water Resources Program
Central Region Office

DRAFT

BACKGROUND

Project Description

On July 22, 2010, Arastou Monjazebe of Medina, Washington, filed an application with the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) for a ground water right permit to appropriate public groundwater. The application was assigned Application No. G4-35385. The applicant requests authorization for an instantaneous withdrawal (Qi) of 225 gallons per minute (gpm) and an annual withdrawal volume (Qa) of 5.792 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr) for multiple domestic supply for a planned 14-unit residential development and for irrigation of 0.161 acres of incidental lawn and garden.

The applicant intends to mitigate for consumptive use under the requested appropriation through the creation of a water banking program, referred to as the Suncadia Water Exchange. The Suncadia Water Exchange specific to this application was established by transferring Court Claim No.5259 into the Trust Water Right Program (TWRP), which diverts water from the Yakima River basin and has a pre-1905 priority date. Consumptive use is proposed to be offset with Trust Water Right No. S4-05259CTCL@2sb7. The total proposed consumptive use for this project expects not to exceed the amount of water available under the subject Trust Water Right during the irrigation season nor does it expect to exceed the availability of unused storage capacity to retain the subject portion of the Trust Water Right for later release during the non-irrigation season.

Table 1: Summary of Application No. G4-35385

<i>Attributes</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
Applicant	Arastou Monjazebe
Date of Application	July 22, 2010
Instantaneous Quantity	225 gpm
Annual Quantity	5.792 ac-ft/yr
Source	1 well
Point of Withdrawal	Parcel No. 12048
Purpose of Use	Multiple Domestic & Irrigation of Lawn & Garden
Period of Use	Continuous Year-Round & Seasonal
Place of Use	As described on page 1 of this Report of Examination

Legal Requirements for Application Processing

The following requirements must be met prior to processing a water right application:

- **Public Notice**
Notice of the application was published in the *Daily Record* of Ellensburg, Washington, on August 26 and September 2, 2010. No comments or protest were received by Ecology during the 30-day comment period.
- **State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)**
In accordance with WAC 197-11-800(4), WAC 197-11-305, and RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c), this Water Right Application is categorically exempt from environmental review under SEPA.
- **Water Resources Statutes and Case Law**
RCW 90.44.060 authorizes the appropriation of public groundwater for beneficial use and RCW 90.03 describes the process for obtaining water rights.

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RCW 90.42.100(2)(c) authorizes Ecology to issue new water rights using the TWRP for water banking purposes.

According to WAC 173-539A-060(2), this application qualifies for expedited process.

INVESTIGATION

Site Visit

Ecology personnel, Candis Graff and Erin Gutierrez, visited the site September 20, 2010, to take photographs of the proposed site and note local physical attributes.

Existing Water Rights

No existing ground water rights were found appurtenant to the proposed place of use (POU) nor in the immediate vicinity.

Domestic Water Use

The December 2009, *Water System Design Manual*¹ (WSDM) by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) contains guidance for establishing water demands. The suggested methods, in order of preference, include:

1. Metered water-production and use records.
2. Comparable metered water-production and use data from analogous water systems.
See WAC 246-290-2321(3)(a) and Section 5.2.3.
3. The criteria presented in Chapter 5.

According to the WSDM, “For new water systems with no source meter records, the design engineer can use information from analogous water systems or the information in Appendix D to estimate ADD and MDD for residential connections (WAC 246-290-221(3)).”² Analogous water systems are defined in Section 5.2.3 of the WSDM as systems with similar characteristics such as but not limited to: demographics, housing size, lot sizes, climate, conservation practices, use restrictions, soils and landscaping, and maintenance practices. As such, “...a reasonable level for a MDD for internal uses can be established at 350 gpd/ERU...”³

Since there is no water use for the proposed resident to review and records for qualifying analogous systems are not available, the MDD values are set at 350 gpd/equivalent residential unit. Under WAC 173-539A, 30% of domestic in-house use on a septic system is assumed to be consumptively used and 90% of outdoor domestic use is assumed to be consumptive.

Monthly and annual indoor and outdoor totals for domestic water use at full build-out of the project were calculated based on the proposed 14 ERUs, DOH’s MDD, Ecology’s Guidance Document 1210, *Determining Irrigation Efficiency and Consumptive Use*, the Washington Irrigation Guide (WIG) for outdoor water use, and the assumptions found in WAC 173-539A and are summarized in Table 2. A crop irrigation requirement (CIR) for grass in the Cle Elum area of 18.11 inches was estimated using the Washington Irrigation Guide (WIG). Assuming the outdoor use is 90 percent consumptive, consistent with the assumptions in WAC 173-539A, and applying the WIG’s CIR, it was assumed outdoor use is sufficient to irrigate approximately 500 square feet of grass per resident or 0.161 acres for the entire development. The calculated consumptive use and total calculations considered factors specified in WAC 173-539A and are summarized in Table 3.

Table 2: Estimated Domestic Indoor and Outdoor Water Use

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Indoor (gpd per ERU)	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
Outdoor (gpd per ERU)	0	0	0	0	0	39	74	54	40	0	0	0
Total Use (gpd per ERU)	350	350	350	350	350	389	424	404	390	350	350	350

Table 3: *Estimated Total (Indoor and Outdoor) and Consumptive Use at Full Build Out

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Total Use (acre-feet)	0.466	0.421	0.466	0.451	0.466	0.507	0.575	0.546	0.509	0.466	0.451	0.466	5.792
Consumptive (acre-feet)	0.140	0.126	0.140	0.140	0.140	0.185	0.238	0.212	0.187	0.140	0.140	0.140	1.919

*Quantities are rounded.

¹ DOH “*Water System Design Manual*,” Olympia, Wa., 2009, pp. 27-32, www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Publications/331-123.pdf, accessed on November 30, 2010.

² Ibid. p. 28..

³ Ibid. p. 224.

Hydrologic/Hydrogeologic Evaluation

The following hydrologic/hydrogeologic technical sections were prepared by Anna Hoselton, licensed hydrogeologist, and reviewed by Thomas Mackie, supervisor and licensed hydrogeologist, and seeks to address by way of discussion, analysis, and evaluation, potential for impairment to existing water users.

Geologic maps indicate the subject parcel is located in an area that is underlain by the Eocene age, non-marine sandstones of the Swauk Formation and locally overlain by Eocene Teanaway Formation basalt flows and surficial Quaternary alluvial sediments. Swauk Formation bedding plane attitudes mapped (Tabor, et al, 2000) at outcrops to the north of the subject parcel suggest the Formation likely has a variable and generally moderate to steep dip locally (Figure 2). Area well logs are interpreted to likely include volcanic units of the Silver Pass Member of the Swauk Formation and/or possibly include intrusive Teanaway Formation basalt dikes.

Of the 9 water well reports (well logs) in the subject section, only the subject well has a log which records GPS location coordinates. The remaining 8 wells drilled within the section are located only to the quarter-quarter section, which when combined with the variable, steep topography across Section 21 prevents conversion of groundwater levels to meaningful elevations with respect to groundwater flow directions. It was possible, however, to conclude that all but the two wells drilled by the applicant (Unique Well ID #BBJ428 and #AEQ953), which are located lowest in elevation and closest to nearby Cle Elum Lake, display groundwater levels recognizably higher than the lake surface normal pool elevation of 2223 feet above mean sea level (msl). Among the non-project area wells, groundwater levels range from 'at the land surface' to as much as 239 feet below the land surface, suggesting that topography and geologic structure likely factors into groundwater head distribution. Further, Teanaway dike swarm intrusions into the Swauk Formation may cause groundwater barriers which may cause local damming or build-up of groundwater pressures.

The few area well logs offer sparse information regarding the Swauk Formation aquifer system. While Swauk Formation primary permeabilities are suspected to be generally low, secondary permeabilities, primarily resulting from deformation, likely contribute to local well yields and allow the unit to be modestly productive in this area. Generally, wells encountering only primary permeabilities in the Swauk Formation will likely have moderately low yields, steep draw downs and small areas of pumping influence reflecting the Formation's moderately low transmissivities. Wells encountering secondary permeabilities may have somewhat higher yields, less steep drawdown and broader areas of pumping influence initially; however, as the area of pumping influence expands, local zones of higher permeabilities may be depleted and result in declining well yields as zones lower primary permeabilities are encountered at greater distances.

Among the area well logs reviewed, yield estimates by drillers ranged from a low of 1 gallon per minute (gpm) to a high of 30 gpm at the subject well. The relatively high yield estimate for the subject well is thought to reflect the well's proximity to Cle Elum Lake, depth below the lake's surface elevation and position on geologic structure. The subject well is located approximately 570 feet from the lake edge at its closest point and the well log reports at least three water bearing zones between approximately 70 to 300 feet below the lake surface. Strike and dip (Tabor, et al, 2000) to the north of the subject well suggests the Swauk Formation may locally dip to the east and facilitate lake-bottom leakage into the unit from the lake. Farther north, a southerly dip and east-west strike is also recorded for the Swauk. While either orientation could facilitate moving lake bottom leakage from the lake into the Swauk Formation, pumping groundwater from the subject well could further induce recharge from the lake source as groundwater head is drawn down below the lake elevation. Otherwise, recharge to the area aquifer(s) is predominately by precipitation where the Formation outcrops at or above the land surface. Discharge from the area aquifer(s) is to wells and to surface water (including springs) where and when groundwater head elevations may be higher than surface water head elevations.

Impairment, Qualifying Works and Well Interference

There are three concepts that are important when considering whether a withdrawal of water from a well would impair another existing water right. The concepts are defined as follows:

Impairment is an adverse impact on the physical availability of water for a beneficial use that is entitled to protection.

Qualifying ground water withdrawal facilities are defined as those wells which in the opinion of the Ecology are adequately constructed. An adequately constructed well is one that (a) is constructed in compliance with well construction requirements; (b) fully penetrates the saturated thickness of an aquifer or withdraws water from a reasonable and feasible pumping lift (WAC 173-150); (c) has withdrawal facilities capable of accommodating a reasonable variation in seasonal pumping water levels; and (d) the withdrawal facilities and pumping facilities are properly sized to match the ability of the aquifer to produce water.

Well interference is the overlap of the cones of depression for two or more wells. Well interference reduces the water available to the individual wells and may occur when several wells penetrate and withdraw groundwater from the same aquifer. Each pumping well creates a drawdown cone. When several wells pump from the same

aquifer, well density, aquifer characteristics, and pumping demand may result in individual drawdown cones that intersect and form a composite drawdown cone.

The concepts discussed above come together when potential for impairment is being considered. For example, to claim impairment, a groundwater right holder must have a qualifying groundwater withdrawal facility and be able to demonstrate that groundwater withdrawal by another well user is causing an impairing effect. Additionally, it must also be shown that there is a right to protect along with other pertinent factors. Consequently when a proposed withdrawal is evaluated, consideration is given to how the withdrawal may affect other existing groundwater users.

The existing well proposed G4-35385 is unlikely to impair other existing area groundwater users because of its proximity to Cle Elum Lake, its distance from other groundwater users and its likely relatively steep and narrow area of pumping influence due to aquifer characteristics.

Water Availability

Water availability includes legal availability (for example, closure of basins to further appropriations) and physical availability (for example, productivity of the aquifer). Under WAC 173-539A all groundwater in upper Kittitas County, including the project site, was withdrawn from further appropriation, except where the new appropriation is water budget neutral. The rule defines water budget neutral as "...an appropriation or project where withdrawals of ground water of the state are proposed in exchange for discharge of water from the other water rights that are placed into the trust water right program where such discharge is at least equivalent to the amount of consumptive use." The appropriation proposed under the subject application will be water budget neutral by dedicating 1.919 ac-ft/yr of consumptive use available from the Suncadia exchange to mitigation purposes. Month by month mitigation is offered to account for the project's indoor and outdoor uses during the trust water right's irrigation season (April 1-September 30). Out of irrigation season (October 1-March 31) uses will be mitigated through an acceptable storage and release program to address out-of-season impacts.

The subject well is developed into the aquifer or aquifer system hosted within the Eocene Swauk Formation, most likely the Silver Pass Member. Locally, area wells demonstrate that the Swauk Formation is modestly productive in this area. Estimated groundwater elevations at the subject well appear to be at or very near normal pool elevation (2223 ft msl) for Cle Elum Lake with variations possibly explained by lake level fluctuations. The higher estimated well yield and largely coincident ground and surface water elevations suggest the subject well's groundwater source is likely recharged by Cle Elum Lake. Additionally, with pumping, the subject well is likely to induce additional recharge from Cle Elum Lake into the Swauk Formation. As a result, groundwater appears to be physically available. Legal availability, however, is ultimately a permitting/management decision that is, in part, based on the above information.

Water Duty

In planning a community development, source capacity must be recognized. The total daily source capacity, in conjunction with storage designed to accommodate peak use periods, must be able to reliably provide sufficient water to meet the MDD for the water system. Reliability and sustainability must also be considered when planning for a water system. Lacking metered water use records, Ecology referred to the *Yakima River Basin Water Rights Adjudication: Report of Referee, Subbasin No. 1* to obtain water duty that was relied upon by the Referee. The maximum duty of water calculated in Subbasin No. 1 for the purpose of a single domestic use with a small lawn and garden was set at 0.01 cfs or 4.48 gpm.

Residential households would be expected to experience peak demand days for internal uses associated with a number of factors. Peak day uses could be expected with increased water demands for showering in the summer, or when visitors are entertained. The actual levels associated with the peaking demand days would be dependent upon many individual variables, including but not limited to source capacity, individual hot water tanks, pressure tanks, and line storage.

DOH's WSDM⁴ contains guidance for determining peak hourly demand in units of gallons per minute. If the well driller's estimate for the proposed source is correct, then the well has a limitation of approximately 30 gpm, which falls within the range of the Referee and DOH combined and yet which through operation of time may prove unsustainable. Nonetheless, Ecology used the maximum instantaneous source capacity realizing upon proof of beneficial use, that this volume of flow could be reduced to a more conservative amount.

⁴ DOH "*Water System Design Manual*," Olympia, Wa., 2009, p. 55, www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Publications/331-123.pdf, accessed on February 3, 2011.

Public Interest Considerations

When investigating a water right application, Ecology is required to consider whether the change is detrimental to the public interests. Ecology must consider how the change will affect an array of factors such as wildlife habitat, recreation, water quality, and human health. The environmental resources and other natural values associated with the area were taken into account during the consideration of this application.

Consideration of Protests and Comments

No protests or comments were received during the 30-day comment period following publication of the public notice.

CONCLUSIONS

- Water is physically available at the quantities authorized.
- Water is legally available when combined with the proposed mitigation measures under the provisions of WAC 173-539A.
- According to RCW 90.54.020, multiple domestic use is considered a beneficial use.
- Approval of the proposed appropriation will not result in impairment of existing water right holders as provisioned, when combined with the proposed mitigation measures.
- Approval of the proposed appropriation is not detrimental to the public interest as provisioned, once combined with the proposed mitigation measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above investigation and conclusions, I recommend that the Application No. G4-35385 be authorized, in the amounts and within the limitations listed below and subject to the provisions beginning on Page 2.

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.

- 30 gallons per minute.
- 5.792 ac-ft/yr (5.489 for domestic supply and 0.303 for irrigation).
- Irrigation of 0.161 acres from June 1 to September 30.
- Year-round multiple domestic supply for up to 14 connections.

Point of Withdrawal

Approximately 435' north and 450' east from the southwest corner of Section 21, T. 21 N., R. 14 E.W.M. within the SW¼SW¼, Section 21, T. 21 N., R. 14 E.W.M.

Place of Use

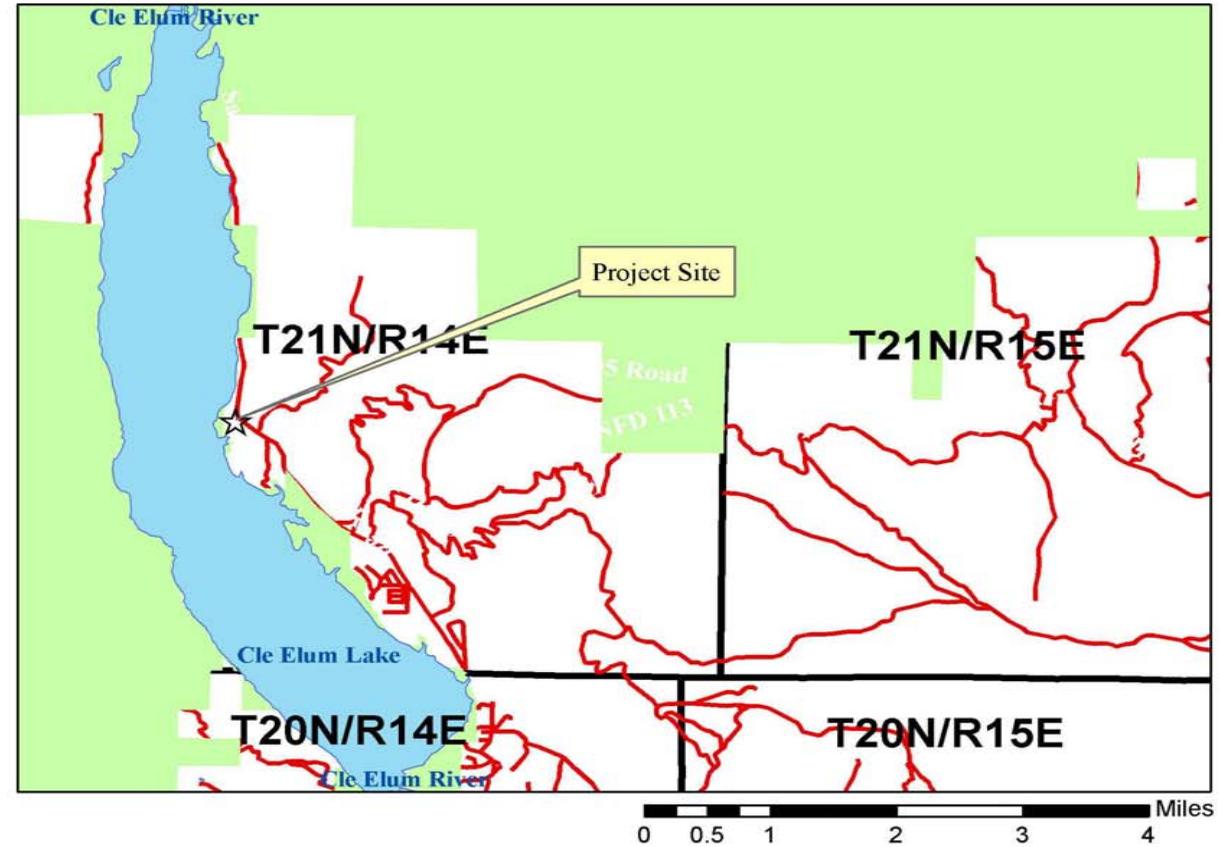
As described on Page 1 of this Report of Examination.

Report by: _____ Date _____
 Candis L. Graff, Water Resources Program

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.



Arastou Monjazeb
 G4-35385
 Sec. 21, T. 21 N., R. 14 E.W.M.
 WRIA 39 - Kittitas County



Attachment 1

- Legend**
- Authorized Well #1
 - Parcels
 - Public Lands
 - Township
 - Authorized Place of Use
 - Local Roads
 - Sections
 - Perennial Streams

Comments:
 Place of use and point of withdrawal are as defined on the cover sheet under the heading 'LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ON WHICH WATER IS TO BE USED.'