



WATER-RIGHT DOCKET

Chickasaw National Recreation Area

Docket No: 8

HILLSIDE SPRING.

Preliminary Docket Information

08-15-1995: dockets; august 15, 1995

August 15, 1995

L54(479)

Memorandum

To: Files

From: Owen Williams, Chief, Water Rights Branch *Owen*

Subject: Dockets

Hillside Spring, Docket 08, is a combination of the flow of two springs in the "Hillside group" as defined by Charles N. Gould in 1905. The springs are not separately named.

Where it is available, water quality data are included in the CHIC springs dockets. This is done here because of the original purposes for which the park was established. Water quality data would not normally be a part of a docket, but CHIC's springs were viewed as medicinal at the time of the park's establishment. This reason, among others, necessitated the protection and preservation of CHIC springs.

The State of Oklahoma has been informed of the U.S.'s claim to the springs but no quantification of a right under the reservation doctrine, or any other doctrine, has been made.

WATER DOCKET INFORMATION

AREA CHICKASAW

DOCKET NO. 8

APPLICATION NO.

STATE RIPARIAN NO.

CERTIFICATE NO.

TITLE OF DOCKET HILLSIDE SPRINGS

PRIORITY

REMARKS:

[illegible]

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WATER RIGHTS DATA SHEET

Organization Code 7510

Docket Classification T (R) A
Federal Reserved Alien

Docket Number 08

Source Number 08 of 40

Card #1 (1A) 1C
Add Change

Site H I L L S I D E S P R I N G

Location 1 Township/Range --- T 1 S R 3 E Sec 03 (A) B C D of A B C D of A B C D
NE NE NE NE of NE NE NE NE

2 Lat/Long --- Latitude 34 30 07 N S Longitude 09 45 24 W E
deg min sec deg min sec

3 Other ---

Card #2 (2A) 2C
Add Change

Sequence Number State 40 County M U R R A Y

Acquired by 1 2 3 (4) 5
Purchase Appropriation Riparian Reservation Other
(Explain in Remarks)

Application Number

Cancellation Date year month day

Permit Number

Cancellation Date year month day

Certificate Number

Cancellation Date year month day

*Complete letter
in CHIC - 30*

L34(SWR-OM)

MAY 27 1983

Mr. James R. Barnett
Executive Director
Oklahoma Water Resources Board
P.O. Box 53585
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Following the National Park Service's "Declaration of Water Rights" to all springs and wells (see Enclosure A for individual listing), at Chickasaw National Recreation Area dated May 9, 1983, enclosed you will find the following additional information:

1. Excerpts of correspondence, office memoranda, etc., dated from the early 1900's generally describing the development of selected springs within the Sulphur Springs Reservation (formerly Platt National Park).
2. Photographs showing visitor use of selected springs through the years.

In addition to the above declarations, the National Park Service obtains water from the following water sources for municipal purposes.

1. City of Sulphur, Oklahoma.
2. Rural Water District No. 1.
3. NPS Water Treatment Plant.

Municipal water purchased from the City of Sulphur and the Rural Water District No. 1 from 1976 to 1982 is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>City of Sulphur</u>	<u>RWD No. 1</u>
1976	1.431	.002
1977	2.199	.021
1978	4.383	.032
1979	3.287	.133
1980	1.035	.068
1981	1.439	.015
1982	1.195	1.037

The above metered values are in million of gallons per year.

Supplemental mineral water is obtained from the overflow of an artesian well (Caylor Well), which is located on non-National Park Service property within Sulphur, Oklahoma. The water has been flowing into park land since 1937, as nearly as we are able to determine at this time. A formal agreement reflecting the above verbal agreement, which has been in effect since 1937(?), was entered on June 3, 1961. The initial flow to the park from Caylor Well is estimated at 15 to 20 gallons per minute.

Visitation figures to the area (see Enclosure 3), compiled by the staff of Chickasaw National Recreation Area from 1907 to 1982 are also enclosed. As you will note, visitation to the area shows an increasing trend from 106,332 in 1908 to 2,094,319 in 1982. Visitation has increased in part because of the increasing size of the park and construction or replacement of physical facilities, plus the discovery of the recreational and aesthetic benefits of the area by first time visitors to the area.

Additional information is available, should you and the board request it. The information may take some time to secure as it is stored in Dallas, Texas. Obtaining additional information may require as much as two months work and attendant costs estimated at \$10,000.

Sincerely,

/s/ JACK NECKELS

Associate Regional Director,
Park Operations, SWR

Enclosures 3

bcc:

Field Solicitor, Santa Fe
Superintendent, Chickasaw
Chief, WASO/497

Solicitor, Regional Office, P.O. Box 3156, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101 (Attn: K. King)
(each w/o enclosures)

GMoore:og:5/26:83

Enclosure A

LISTING OF DECLARATION OF WATER RIGHTS

1. Antelope Springs
 2. Buffalo Springs
 3. Cunningham Spring
 4. Base Spring
 5. Big Tom Springs
 6. Arsenic Spring
 7. Little Tom Springs
 8. Swords' Spring
 9. Townsley's Spring
 10. Dog Springs
 11. Unnamed Spring
 12. Hillside Spring
 13. Beach Springs
 14. Beach Springs
 15. Beach Springs
 16. Sand Springs
 17. Bromide Spring
 18. Cliff Bromide Spring
 19. Unnamed Spring
 20. Black Sulphur Spring
 21. Sulphur Spring
 22. Tuff's Spring
 23. Iron Spring
 24. Soda Spring
 25. Sulphur Springs
 26. Sulphur Springs
 27. Wilson Spring
 28. Churchill Spring
 29. Rucker's Spring
 30. Iron Spring
 31. Jericho Spring
 32. Unnamed Springs
 33. Vendome Well
- Observation Well No. 1
Observation Well No. 2

W-4 (SWR-OM)

May 9, 1983

Mr. James R. Barnett
Executive Director
Oklahoma Water Resources Board
P.O. Box 53585
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152

Dear Mr. Barnett:

In accordance with an agreement reached during a meeting between members of our respective staffs on April 21, 1983, the National Park Service declares a water claim to all waters issuing from a total of 33 springs which were identified by Dr. Charles N. Gould, Professor of Geology at the University of Oklahoma, in 1906. In addition, the National Park Service declares its claims to water which issue from the Vendome Well, a free flowing artesian well.

Within 2 weeks, the National Park Service will submit under separate cover, two packages consisting of photographs and excerpts of correspondence dating back to the turn of the century, concerning these claims.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert L. Kerr

Regional Director,
Southwest Region

Separate Cover

cc:
Field Solicitor, Santa Fe)
Superintendent, Chickasaw) each w/copy of enclosure
Chief, WASO/497)
Mr. K. King, Solicitor, Regional Office, P.O. Box 3156, Tulsa, OK 74101 w/enc.
JG Moore:edr:5/9/83
OM

DECLARATION OF OWNERSHIP OF WATER RIGHTS

Page 1 of 2

No. 10-Hillside Spring-Sulphur Artesian Basin
 Basin Name

Declaration No. _____ Date received _____

1. Name of Declarant United States of America through National Park Service

Mailing Address Chickasaw National Recreation area, Box 201, Sulphur, OK 73086

County of Murray State of Oklahoma

2. Source of water supply Simpson/Arbuckle Group *(See 8A)
 (artesian or shallow water aquifer)

3. Describe well location under one of the subheadings:

a. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3 Twp. 15 Rge. 3E 1PM in
Murray County.

b. Tract No. _____ of Map No. _____ of the _____
 On land owned by the United States of America

4. Description of well: date drilled _____ driller _____ depth _____ feet.
 outside diameter of casing _____ inches; original capacity _____ gal. per min.; present
 capacity _____ gal. per min.; pumping lift _____ feet; static water level _____ feet (above)
 (below) land surface; make and type of pump _____
 Make, type, horsepower, etc., of power plant _____
 Fractional or percentage interest claimed in well _____

5. Quantity of water appropriated and beneficially used 80 gallons per minute *(See 8B)
 (acre feet per acre)
 historical and current uses: public drinking water, live-
for stock watering, education, recreation, fish purposes,
 (acre feet per annum) and wildlife including support of existing natural
riparian ecosystem.

6. Description of spring: Developed or Undeveloped (Circle One)

Date Developed: prior to 5-26-1904 by unknown

7. Water was first applied to beneficial use prior to 05 26 1904
 month day year

and since that time has been used fully and continuously for the above described
 purpose in Number 5.

8. Additional statements or explanations A) Classified by Dr. Charles N. Gould as the
Hillside Group of Springs (originally 2 springs which 1 fresh and 1 sulphur springs
which has combined into one spring)-report by Dr. Gould in "Report on Springs"
August 13, 1906. B) Approximate flow determined by Dr. Charles N. Gould in 1905.
 C) See Attached.

I, Robert J. Smith being first duly sworn upon my oath, depose
 and say that the above is a full and complete statement submitted in evidence of
 ownership of a valid water right, that I have carefully read each and all of the items
 contained therein and that the same are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Robert J. Smith declarant
 by _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, A.D., 1983
My commission expires February 21, 1987 Debra S. Williams Notary Public

8. . This Declaration is provided pursuant to the policy of the Secretary of the Interior to recognize and grant deference to state laws, regulations and procedures where those secure water rights and uses of the United States. This Declaration is given as a matter of comity, cooperation and information. It does not consent to the jurisdiction of the State in regards to judicial or other adjudications, the rights of the United States to the use or amount of water, or the amount described in this Declaration. This Declaration cannot affect vested rights under Federal or State law.

These Declarations concerning ownership of or flows of springs - developed and undeveloped - and wells should be taken and considered in totality as part of the entire Chickasaw National Recreation Area.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
REGIONAL OFFICE, SOUTHWEST REGION
P.O. BOX 3156
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74101

APR 27 1983	
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APR 22 1983	
- (11)	
Murray County	

Mr. James R. Barnett
Executive Director
Oklahoma Water Resources Board
P. O. Box 53585
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152

Re: Determination of Prior Vested Ground Water Rights, Murray County

Dear Mr. Barnett:

In accordance with the conclusions reached during the discussion on April 21, among members of your staff, employees of the National Park Service, and me in the Office of the Chief, Division of Stream Water, concerning the determination of prior vested ground water rights in Murray County as they affect the Chickasaw National Recreation Area, additional time is hereby requested to May 9, 1983, within which National Park Service will submit evidence and information to supplement the record on behalf of historical uses by the National Recreation Area and its predecessor National Park.

It was agreed during our discussion that, subject to your approval of this request for additional time, supplemental information and evidence will be provided to O.W.R.B. by May 9 in order to allow timely completion of the ongoing determination process.

Sincerely yours,

Kathleen King
Kathleen King
Department Counsel
National Park Service

cc: Office of the General Counsel, OWRB, Attention: Glen Hammonds

bcc: Regional Director, NPS, Attn: Gary Moore, Hydrological Engineer
Field Solicitor, Santa Fe, Attn: John Harrington

T15 R3E IM

[illegible]

Churchill	SW NE	underl	5 gpm	7-1-C2
Spring	81	Spr.		
Rockers	SW NE	underl	3 gpm	7-1-C2
Spring	81	Spr.		
Iron	SW NE	underl	4.25 gpm	7-1-C2
Spring	81	Spr.		
Jericho	SW NE	underl	3 gpm	7-1-C2
Spr.	81	Spr.		
Underwood	SW NE	underl	4.25 gpm	7-1-C2
Springs (2)	81	Spr.		

Land History

September 11, 1995

L54(479)

Memorandum

To: Files

From: Owen Williams, Chief, Water Rights Branch

Subject: Land Status Information - CHIC Dockets

Information concerning land status for CHIC is contained in the file folder labeled CHIC Deeds rather than in individual dockets.

I. Legal Addendum for Stream Systems

Any right of the Park to use stream water in Travertine Creek, Rock Creek or a source thereof originated with the ceding of Indian territory to the Department of the Interior.

The legislation establishing Platt National Park in 1902, 32 Stat. 655 provided that: "Until otherwise provided by law the Secretary of the Interior may, under rules prescribed for that purpose, regulate and control the use of the water of said springs and creeks and the temporary use and occupation of the lands so ceded." (U.S.C. title 16, sec. 151). When the Park was enlarged in 1905, the additional acreage was made subject to the same provisions as the original Park (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 152). This right was not affected by the enabling act for Oklahoma to become a state, 34 Stat. 265: "... nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any act of Congress relating to the Sulphur Springs Reservation [now Platt National Park] . . ." U.S.C., title 16, sec. 153. This right was expanded to include acquisition of water rights or lands or rights-of-way in 1946, 60 Stat. 885, U.S.C. title 16, sec. 17-2.

Although these laws by themselves indicate an absolute right to use all waters flowing through or originating in the Park, two other laws modify this right: 1) Authorization for the Arbuckle Reclamation Project, 87 Stat. 594 ceded a permanent right in waters for municipal use to water users, and 2) 82 Okla. St. 1972 requiring the U. S. to notify the Oklahoma Resources Board when water was to be appropriated by the U.S. Under this law, a public hearing with necessary notice to water users is required before the U. S. can claim use to surface waters.

At the present time, the Park has no permit to use any water from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board. Under the Winters doctrine and the Reservation doctrine, it would appear that permits are unnecessary. However, if an entire basin is adjudicated, it seems unlikely that the U. S. would refuse to cooperate with the State Board in its distribution of water rights. In fact, a federal court could require the U. S. to do so.

In summary, the Park may, even under Oklahoma law, make domestic use of water from the stream systems. Beyond this use, the U. S. may invoke the Reservation doctrine to use as much water as it cares to use. Some caution should be exercised in this regard, however, as the trend in the law is toward increased cooperation with state adjudications of water basins.

II. Legal Considerations Re Vendome Well

1. Background

Vendome well is a privately owned artesian well that is probably about 6" in diameter. It has been choked down to around 4" so that it has a fountain effect when it comes out of the ground. It has been commercially developed to the extent that a swimming pool has been built beside it. Although the pool has operated in recent years, it remained inactive during the 1972 summer season. In the 1930's, the CCC developed an artificial channel for the runoff from the well in Platt National Park, now called Sulphur Falls. This runoff is now a major attraction in the Park and also furnishes a permanent flow to Travertine Creek which feeds into the Arbuckle Reservoir. The Oklahoma Water Resources Board has fully appropriated all the waters in Arbuckle Reservoir.

2. Vendome Waters under Oklahoma Law

- A. Oklahoma divides its waters into four categories: percolating groundwater, underground stream flow, stream waters and surface waters. The major consideration is whether the Vendome waters would be classified as percolating groundwater or as stream water. There is no doubt but that the well produced nothing but groundwater when it was initially drilled. However, under a doctrine established in Chicago, R., I. & P. Ry. v. Groves, an Oklahoma case decided in 1908, and elaborated upon in Branch v. Altus, decided in 1945, an artificially made watercourse becomes "natural" over the years as the water cuts into channel with its natural erosive qualities. (see The Oklahoma Law of Water Rights, Hutchins, 1960, p.8 for a more comprehensive explanation of this doctrine)
- B. If the water is classified as groundwater, the owner of the well has complete control of the well water and may use it as he sees fit with the single restraint that the water not be wasted. However, Oklahoma Law, beginning in July 1973, will also require that a permit be obtained for use of any groundwater above domestic use. A quick review on Aug. 1, 1972, of permits for groundwater in Murray County did not reveal a present permit. This would limit the owner to a small percentage of the flow. The rest could continue to flow down Sulphur Falls.

Of course the owner could always shut down completely in which case, the Park would have to drill a new well. The more likely classification seems to be that Vendome water is stream

water since any source of stream water is considered to be included under the single classification of "stream water". In this case, the present owner would have to claim a permit under the stream waters appropriation for any use other than domestic. Again, a quick review of permits, also on Aug. 1st, did not reveal an existing permit.

In either case, the owner would have to apply for a permit to use existing flow at which time the Park present its case in a hearing when the owner would apply for a permit.

3. Conclusions

Although the Park could probably legally and successfully defend its present beneficial use of the water from Vendome Well, a more practical solution would be the purchase of the water rights from Vendome Well or the entire well. This would not only prevent inevitable costs involved in any lawsuit in the event the water would be classified as groundwater and the owner would want to seal off the well. This would prevent the cost of drilling a new well. It would also maintain good public relations within the local community as well as provide possible future development of the area surrounding Sulphur Falls.

III Legal Addendum for Mineral Water Systems

None of these springs are primary sources for the stream systems in the Park, but they are essentially governed by the same set of laws (see legal addendum for stream systems). The major difference is that a beneficial use is made of the mineral waters.

In establishing the Park to protect the springs, it could be argued that the Park intended to distribute the mineral water to visitors. Therefore the U. S. reserved this water right for the Park Service, even though it was not expressly mentioned in the Arbuckle legislation. If this approach is used, the Reservation Doctrine would be applied.

If the Park decided not to invoke the Reservation Doctrine, it would have three alternatives: 1) file for a permit with the state; 2) claim that the waters are merely domestic use since they are used in the homes of the visitors, (a liberal court might allow this, but the more probable interpretation is that the water is used for recreational purposes); or, 3) claim adverse possession of the waters. Here the cost outlay on the springs, as itemized in the attached memorandum would be essential.

The use of waters from the Jack Diamond Well would be analogous to the use of the flow from Vendome Well (see legal considerations re Vendome Well). The difference here is that a much smaller flow is involved and there is a closer working arrangement between the present owner and the Park. Although no formal contract was entered into, a quasi-contract may be in existence. This merely means that each party is not only acting as if a contract exists, but is also receiving some benefit or consideration from the other party. The Park gets sulphur water for its visitors. The owner gets free maintenance of his pipeline. Under this arrangement, the sulphur water need not be paid for. However, it would probably be advisable to enter into a formal agreement so that the possibility of the well owner shutting off the flow of water would be minimized.

IV Legal Addendum for Observation Wells

No permits need be filed with the Oklahoma Water Resources Board under Oklahoma law since no water will be used from the wells. Under the forthcoming 1973 Oklahoma groundwater law, domestic use is possible without a permit. This would allow for irrigation of no more than three acres.



ROBERT S. KERR WATER RESEARCH CENTER
POST OFFICE BOX 1168
ADA, OKLAHOMA 74820

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

December 14, 1967

RECEIVED	
DEC 20 1967	
PLATT - ARBUCKLE	
Sept.	
Chief, I & RM	
Adm. Officer	
Asst. Supr.	
Clerk-Rec.	
Field Engr.	
Arts & Sci.	
Naturalst.	
SSC, DC	

Mr. Jack Stark, Superintendent
Platt National Park
P. O. Box 201
Sulphur, Oklahoma 73086

Thru: Robert E. Crowe

Dear Mr. Stark:

On December 6, 1967, Mr. Bob Peters and I discussed the status of Hillside Spring by phone with regard to the plans that the park service has in eliminating the bacterial contamination of this spring. At this time, Mr. Peters requested the chemical analyses for the purpose of revising the display plaques at each of the springs.

Enclosed is a list of all the chemical parameters that were analyzed showing the average, minimum, and maximum concentrations of each. A dash indicates that the arithmetic averages were insignificant.

Sincerely yours,

Harold F. Cumiford, Microbiologist
Chemistry and Biology Section
Technical Services Program

HFC:cg

Enclosure

TABLE 3
Hillside Spring Chemical and Physical Water Quality

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Values</u>		
	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
pH	7.7	7.4	7.2
Dissolved Oxygen (DO), mg/l	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Day (20°C) BOD, mg/l	4	1	0
Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	20	-	<7.0
Total Solids, mg/l	513	444	404
Organic Nitrogen as (N), mg/l	1.0	-	< .05
Ammonia Nitrogen as (N), mg/l	<.05	-	< .05
Nitrate Nitrogen as (N), mg/l	<.1	-	< .1
Nitrite Nitrogen as (N), mg/l	.006	-	< .005
Total Phosphate as (P), µg/l	75	-	<10
Bromide, mg/l	.34	.28	.21
Chloride, mg/l	103	65	55
Hardness as (CaCO ₃), mg/l	294	287	270
(micromhos/ Conductivity in cm at 25°C)	790	747	616
Sulfide	.4	.2	.0
Phenol			
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), mg/l	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sulfite			

TABLE 1

Hillside Spring Chemical and Physical Water Quality

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Values</u>		
	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
pH	7.73	7.40	7.21
Dissolved Oxygen (DO), mg/l	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Day (20°C) BOD, mg/l	4.46	0.61	0.08
Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	20	-	7
Total Solids, mg/l	513	444	404
Organic Nitrogen, mg/l	1.00	-	.05
Ammonia Nitrogen, mg/l	0.06	-	.01
Nitrate Nitrogen, mg/l	.1	-	.1
Nitrite Nitrogen, mg/l	.006	-	.005
Total Phosphate as (P), µg/l	75	-	10
Bromide, mg/l	.51	.31	.21
Chloride, mg/l	149	81	53
Hardness, mg/l as (CaCO ₃)	294	286	270
Conductivity in (micromhos/ cm at 25°C)	790	747	616
Sulfates	.36	.18	.02
Phenol	0	0	0
Sulfide	0	0	0

OKLAHOMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENGINEERING LABORATORY

REPORT OF WATER ANALYSIS

SAMPLE Hillside Spring ENGINEERING LABORATORY NUMBER 052
 SOURCE OF SAMPLE Platt National Park DATE TAKEN 10-1-63
 CITY Sulphur DATE RECEIVED 10-3-63
 COUNTY Murray DATE COMPLETED 10-14-63
 PUBLIC ☒ PRIVATE ☐

RESULTS REPORTED IN PARTS PER MILLION

CONSTITUENT	PPM	CONSTITUENT	PPM
SILICA (SiO ₂)		IRON (Fe)	0
CALCIUM (Ca)	66	MANGANESE (Mn)	0.06
MAGNESIUM (Mg)	33	SULFATE (SO ₄)	12
SODIUM (Na)		SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (Microhms)	
POTASSIUM (K)		DISSOLVED SOLIDS	520
BICARBONATE (HCO ₃)		TOTAL HARDNESS (CaCO ₃)	304
CARBONATE (CO ₃)		CALCIUM HARDNESS (CaCO ₃)	164
CHLORIDE (Cl)	90	NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS (CaCO ₃)	
FLUORIDE (F)	0.3	"P" ALKALINITY (CaCO ₃)	0
NITRATE (N)	0	TOTAL ALKALINITY (CaCO ₃)	300
AMMONIA (N)	0.5	COLOR	5
		TURBIDITY (SiO ₂)	1
DISSOLVED OXYGEN			
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND		pH	6.8

REMARKS

ANALYST Thomas J. Carlile

WATER SYSTEM INVENTORY

PARK Platt National Park AREA WITHIN PARK Hill Side Spring

WATER SUPPLY SOURCE: WELL _____ SPRING 1 TRIBUTARY TO Rock Creek

STREAM _____ TRIBUTARY TO _____ OTHER _____

LOCATION: SEC. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3 T. 1-S R. 3-E M. Indian Base Line
(to nearest 10 acres)

IF LAND UNSURVEYED PROVIDE PROJECTION OF SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____ M. _____

WHEN CONSTRUCTED 1930's WHAT EXISTING FACILITIES ARE SERVED: (a) CAMPGROUND None
Note: Drinking Purposes Only (no. of sites)

(b) PICNIC AREA None (c) CONCESSIONER None (d) COMFORT STATIONS None
(no. of sites)

(e) RESIDENCES None (f) IRRIGATION None
(no. of acres and legal location to nearest 10 acres)

(g) OTHERS None YEARLY WATER USE (in gallons) None AND None
MAY TO OCTOBER OCTOBER TO MAY

REQUIREMENTS ON DAY OF GREATEST USE IN GALLONS _____ CAPACITY OF THE SOURCE (gallons per day) _____

Platt NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DRAWING THAT APPLIES TO THIS WATER SYSTEM AND SOURCE: No. 5315-B

ETD _____ TITLE General Utilities MASTER PLAN: No. 2100 DTD _____

TITLE _____

Hill Side Spring is not open for Public Use at present.

Docket Information

Number of Documents in Docket 24

Documents Dated from 10/14/1963 to 9/11/1995

Docket Compiled: 2/3/2011