MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STATE OF COLORADO CONSERVATION BUARD Thursday, May 11, 1978 Pueblo West Inn Pueblo, Colorado Reported By PATRICIA S. NEWTON, C.S.R. Kirkpatrick & Meek Reporting Service 226-A Independence Building Colorado Springs, Colorado

Division of Wildlife

1 APPEARANCES 2 For the Arkansas River Compact Administration 3 Frank G. Cooley, Chairman Carl E. Bentrup Kansas Representative 4 Lane L. Hackett, Secretary Guy E. Gibson Kansas Representative 5 Leo Idler Colorado Representative 6 W. F. Stoeckley Kansas Representative Kent A. Reyher 7 Colorado Representative 8 Duane Helton (for Felix L. Sparks) Colorado Water Conservation Board 9 Also Present 10 Jim Sherwood C. V. Mills, Daily News 11 Amity Canal Company Joe Marcotte Leo J. Pollart 12 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Amity Canal Company Harlan Miller 13 U.S. Eureau of Reclamation Clifford Verhoeff Amity Canal Company 14 John Dumeyer William Howland 15 Hydro Engineering Amity and Buffalo Canals 16 Hayes Grubb Elsie Howland U.S. Geological Survey Amity and Buffalo Canals 17 Richard Fidler, Jim Twedt 18 U.S. Geological Survey CF&I Steel Corporation 19 Robert Jesse State of Colorado Engineers' Dept. Harlan Gerten Fort Lyon Canal Company 20 Jim Kasic State of Colorado Engineers' Dept. Darryl Todd

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Wayne B. Schroeder Attorney at Law .

Vranesh, Rausch & Schroeder

| 1 | PUEBLO, COLORADO; THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1978; 10:00 A.M. |
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| 4 | MR. COOLEY: The May meeting of the Arkansas |
| 5 | River Compact Administration is called to order pursuant to |
| 6 | notice and, for the benefit of the court reporter and everyone |
| 7 | present, we will ask for the members of the Compact Administra- |
| 8 | tion to identify themselves, recognizing as well, in a minute, |
| 9 | Mr. Gibson, that Mr. Helton is sitting in for the State of |
| 10 | Colorado, as he has on occasion in the past. |
| 11 | Won't you please start. |
| 12 | MR. STOECKLY: W. F. Stoeckly from Garden City; |
| 13 | Compact. |
| 14 | MR. COOLEY: S-t-o-e |
| 15 | MR. STOECKLY:c-k-l-y. |
| 16 | MR. COOLEY: Fine. |
| 17 | MR. GIBSON: Guy Gibson, Chief Engineer-Director, |
| 18 | Division of Water Resources, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, |
| 19 | Topeka, Kansas. |
| 20 | MR. BENTRUP: Carl Bentrup, member from Kansas, |
| 21 | Deerfield. |
| 22 | MR. COOLEY: Frank Cooley, Chairman, from |
| 23 | Meeker, Colorado. |
| 24 | MR. HELTON: Duane Helton, Colorado Water |
| 25 | Conservation Board. I am representing Mr. Sparks and, as |
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Mr. Cooley pointed out, from Denver.

MR. REYHER: Kent Reyher from Las Animas, Colorado.

MR. IDLER: Leo Idler, member, from Prowers County.

MR. HACKETT: Lane Hackett, Secretary, from Lamar, Colorado.

MR. COOLEY: All right, the first order of business is the adoption of the minutes of the December meeting and I have a problem -- I have two problems with those minutes: The first is that, as you recall, we dispensed with the verbatim transcript of that meeting. Related to that is the fact that Lane Hackett, our Secretary, attempted to keep those notes with a tape by a portable machine and, at the same time, we had a number of issues that were of concern and interest and some heat at the meeting.

The second problem is the fact that although I promised Lane that I would spend the two or three nights required to try to work over those minutes, I have been unable or at least I failed to accomplish this, to my embarrassment, and what I would suggest, particularly in the absence of Mr. Sparks, is this: That I think it would be appropriate if, in some manner, the Compact adopted those minutes as being a reasonable reflection of what was said but that the minutes of that meeting not be adopted as the final record of the activities of the Compact Administration at the December meeting.

Now, we will open this matter for discussion.

see Mr. Gibson has some notes.

MR. GIBSON: Well, I have the minutes here and I concur with the Chairman. It would appear to be desirable if we could adopt some procedure whereby maybe tentative approval of the minutes could be exercised subject to the Compact members and the Chairman submitting to the Secretary any questions or revisions, suggestions, to the minutes, to be further acted on at the next session of Compact.

MR. COOLEY: I like what you have said and I think this might be even better, an improvement on my suggestion.

part, or anyone else, that the minutes not be fully felicitous but a lot of difficult matters were touched on there and the minutes in some places simply don't ring quite in harmony with my recollection of that. Fortunately, my recollection is getting dimmer each month.

Does anyone from Colorado want to speak to the question of the minutes?

MR. IDLER: Well, I don't remember anything that was too controversial, so I would suggest that we follow Mr. Gibson's idea.

MR. COOLEY: All right, fine.

The minutes have not, furthermore, been distributed as well as they might have been. So with that being so, I would entertain a motion from either -- Yes.

place of his boss, the State Engineer of the State of Colorado. 1 I am going to interrupt the ordinary --Not the 2 State Engineer -- I got a big grin out of Bob Jesse on that 3 one. -- Larry Sparks of the Water Board. 4 MR. BENTRUP: Colorado has a quorum anyway, so 5 6 there would be no objection. 7 MR. STOECKLY: Fine. MR. COOLEY: All right, there seems to be 8 acquiescence of Mr. Gibson of Kansas and the Board will note 9 that we are now ready for the vote on the minutes. 10 Is Kansas ready to vote? 11 MR. BENTRUP: Yes. We vote aye. 12 MR. COOLEY: Kansas votes aye. 13 Is Colorado ready to vote? 14 MR. REYHER: Yes. 15 MR. IDLER: Colorado votes aye. 16 MR. COOLEY: Colorado votes aye. 17 So the minutes have been adopted with those 18 19 four provisos. One of the purposes of this meeting is to get 20 an understanding of the Fryingpan-Arkansas features on this 21 side of the Continental Divide, and Joe Marcotte with the 22 Bureau of Reclamation is here to give us a presentation. 23 Joe, I am concerned about the -- And, Madam 24 Reporter, you will not need to take anything during Mr. Marcotte 25

1 presentation and from now on. We will say something when we go 2 back on. 3 (Whereupon a slide presentation was made by 4 Mr. Marcotte.) 5 MR. COOLEY: I think one of the things we wish 6 to do this morning is to get brought up to date on what the 7 status is of the permanent pool in John Martin and I think Duane 8 is capable as anyone here of bringing us up to date, but I hope 9 that we also hear from Darryl Todd and anyone else who may be 10 able to make a contribution in this area. Duane. 12

MR. HELTON: Well, there's really nothing definite to report. The Wildlife Commission made an offer to the Fort Lyon Canal Company, an offer to exchange their Catlin shares in return for annual water deliveries to the permanent pool. The Wildlife Commission approved the offer in March.

I think sometime in April the offer went to the Fort Lyon Board and I am not sure where it stands with respect to Fort Lyon, but we worked pretty hard with the Fort Lyon Doard and their attorney before the Wildlife Commission approved their agreement, so we are optimistic about it.

MR. COOLEY: Who was their attorney?

MR. HELTON: Wayne Schroeder is handling that particular water matter for them.

A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Mr. Helton, Wayne just

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walked in.

MR. HELTON: He did.

MR. COOLEY: Wayne, come on forward, if you'd be kind enough. Your name was just mentioned. The timing is fortuitous.

I called on Duane for a report on the status of the permanent pool and negotiations and he mentioned negotiations that were going on with Fort Lyon. Is there anything you wish to discuss at this time with respect to the permanent pool or the neogiations with the Division of Wildlife?

MR. SCHROEDER: I can tell the Commission this:
That the Fort Lyon Canal Company has, over the last several
months, lost a superintendent. It has been involved in a
lengthy process to secure a new superintendent, It has had some
considerable problems with its own canal, and in general, it
has not had, let's call it, sufficient and adequate time to
give the proposed contract the kind of consideration, really,
that it deserves.

I spoke with Mr. Prenzlow just two or three days ago by telephone during the evening and told Mr. Prenzlow that the regular monthly meeting of the Fort Lyon Board, which was this Wednesday, yesterday, during that meeting they would not be able to reach a decision, during that meeting they would not be able to vote. I expect that a vote will be held on the contract at the next monthly meeting, which comes up approximately

the second week next month.

That's the status of the matter so far as the Fort Lyon Canal Company is concerned.

MR. COOLEY: That's fine.

If a favorable vote were made next month, would either of you gentlemen care to hazard a guess as to when water might be physically available for permanent pool, assuming, of course, a favorable vote?

MR. SCHROEDER: Assuming a favorable vote by the Board of Directors, the contract requires that the contract be submitted to the shareholders of the Fort Lyon Canal Company. At the earliest, I would assume that water could be available under the best of conditions two irrigation seasons from now, which would put it into 1980. During the winter of 1980 I suppose would be the first, under the best of conditions, that any water could be put into the reservoir.

MR. COOLEY: I don't want to go into any impropriety in this area, as you would --

MR. SCHROEDER: Nor would I.

MR. COOLEY: -- as you would understand, and please shoot me down at any time that I seem to be going out on thin ice.

Is there any practical way that, assuming a favorable vote again, that the actual storage could be moved up?

Is there anything, for example, that the Compact could do to

assist in water storage?

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, the Company could do what the .Compact suggests that it might do in the future, namely, authorize the storage of 15,000 acre-feet as opposed to the presently-authorized limit of 10,000 acre-feet. But that's not going to help put water, really, into the reservoir.

MR. HELTON: Another thing the Compact might consider before that time is consider approving that mechanism as a means for supplying water to permanent pool.

MR. SCHROEDER: I was going to suggest that, also, that the Compact could, if it had a copy of the contract before, for example, it could read the contract and put its endorsement, so to speak, on the contract as it stands before the Compact. I don't even know if you have a copy of it, frankly.

But that, again, is certainly not going to put wet water into the reservoir any sooner than it would otherwise get there.

word, frankly, PR value -- it might lend some favorable consideration to the contract, proposed contract, which might detract from some of the criticism which the proposed contract has received in the past. A plus from the Commission, to paraphrase some of the testimony we heard recently over the last few days, might balance out over the negatives that some of the

criticism might properly be called. So that might physically put some real water into the reservoir because it might have the effect of convincing some people otherwise opposed to the permanent pool concept that at least in the opinion of the Commission the permanent pool and also the contract is favorable to the people and should meet with favorable approval. That much I think the Commission could do. It might in the long run have the effect of putting wet water into the reservoir a little sooner than otherwise.

MR. COOLEY: Well, I am going on the premise that since the Compact Administration has voted, necessarily by a unanimous vote, to establish the permanent pool, that any reasonable activity to accomplish what has already been voted would likely meet with the approval of the Compact. Nothing that you have said bears the slightest hint of any action to be taken today, nor -- at least I didn't understand you in that direction. But I would think that your submittal at the next meeting of the Compact of that contract for approval in whatever language you and Mr. Helton might recommend would be a proper item to come before the next meeting of the Compact Administration The only caution I have, particularly now, to Duane Helton and to Mr. Hackett is that the proposed language be given to each of the members of the Compact Administration at least a month before the meeting so that they have an opportunity to analyze it and go over it and determine state positions.

MR. BENTRUP: We feel that the -- I am not an engineer. I think the Engineering Committee can vote, representing both states, go over the proposed water yield, satisfy that it is a valid yield and how they plan to trade this water. It is completely new to the Compact. Is that true?

MR. GIBSON: Well, I think we'd better take a look at it.

MR. HELTON: Well, if there is blame to be a assigned for the Administration not seeing the contract, I think you can give it to me. I intentionally did not do it because I wanted to give Fort Lyon an opportunity to approve it before it went around. So as soon as it is approved, I will make sure that Compact Administration gets a copy.

MR. COOLEY: Fine, and I would think that probably the suggestion of Kansas would still be valid and, that is, that at that time, that it be bucked first to the Engineering Committee and that they report to the Compact Administration as a matter of procedure.

Carl, does that sound like the procedure you'd like to have followed?

MR. BENTRUP: Well, speaking for myself, yes. We don't want to be faced with making a decision and I'm not going to make a decision on an engineering problem. I'm not qualified to evaluate the value of those water rights.

MR. COOLEY: It, of course, sort of has overlays

with Colorado's internal problem that we all recognize. It is
two levels of the onion here. Apparently the Colorado approach
is, and I suppose necessarily, that they want to tackle their
internal mechanics first but then that this decision and report
be made to the Compact by way of the Engineering Committee.

Go ahead, Duane.

MR. HELTON: I will volunteer to submit our staff engineering evaluation of the contract with the contract.

MR. GIBSON: That would help.

MR. COOLEY: Now, Duane, it is my clear understanding that we have taken no position on anything in the last ten minutes but that we are discussing ways in which this might best be handled in order to come before the Compact Administration at the proper time.

Wayne, notwithstanding the somewhat ambiguous position of where we are, I think myself that we have cleared the air some on this and have got a path set out to follow to get this squarely before the Compact Administration and we would, I think, in the event of an affirmative vote, look for your assistance in working first with Colorado and then getting matters before the Engineering Committee of the Compact in order that it be presented to the Compact Administration.

Darryl Todd, do you want -- Well, I am not going to ask you. I'd like some remarks from you and I'd

particularly like a remark having to do with the construction of the weirs on Muddy Creek that we visited here a year and a half ago.

MR. TODD: They are virtually complete. Bob can probably address this. I think he's been down here since I have and Jack Viner. They are virtually complete. The main thing we're waiting on now is telephone lines to the recorders, but most of them are in place and pretty well ready to go based on the recording device, the telephone lines for the recording device. Bob may have some additional comments on that. But our Commission has passed, approved, the contract and, you know, contingent now on what Fort Lyon decides at its meeting next year.

MR. COOLEY: Anything you can do to assure there's two or three feet of precipitation in Muddy Creek would be appreciated as well.

MR. TODD: I'll go for that.

MR. COOLEY: Bob Jesse, your name has come up in the discussion here, somehow it seems to. I'd like to hear from you on that, on the weirs.

MR. JESSE: Well, I've been down to the stations themselves. They do exist. One of my men went down and he had a recorder installed. I brought along the decree, thought maybe you might want to discuss it. And I prepared some numbers to go through about what would happen if we did get a flood.

The decree is a little complex, but if anybody would like to go through the numbers, why, we can figure that out.

MR. COOLEY: I don't know about the rest of you, but I would be delighted to get into a discussion of Muddy Creek. It would be singularly appropriate for you to do a thorough job on this, Bob, at this time.

MR. JESSE: Well, can everybody hear me all right?

The court issued, on the 13th of June, 1968, a

decree that changed the Muddy Creek -- a portion of the Muddy

Creek water rights to John Martin storage, and I went through

the decree and, as I understand it, they changed 5,000 acre-feet

of the Muddy Creek reservoir rights and in the decree there was

a number of conditions, but the major one was the construction

of the two gages which we were discussing here that have been

completed and, as I understand, are in operation. We are

planning to monitor them as best we can.

MR. COOLEY: Bob, I want to interrupt. I've got a whole bunch of questions that are fundamental to this and I'd like not to put you on oath but I'd like to ask you five or ten quick questions just to lay the groundwork on this thing because if we don't get to the bottom of the barrel, then all your fine remarks on where we are today will have less bearing.

We were taken to a washed-out reservoir on Muddy Creek that had a large capacity. Is the right for that breached reservoir a valid water decree?

| 1 | MR. JESSE: The water right, a portion of the |
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| 2 | water right, was conditionally transferred to John Martin by |
| 3 | the court and I presume that the court considered abandonment |
| 4 | and all other issues when it made the transfer, so I would |
| 5 | presume this would be a valid water right now. |
| 6 | MR. COOLEY: About how much, roughly, was the |
| 7 | capacity of the breached reservoir? |
| 8 | MR. JESSE: The decree speaks of 13,425 acres. |
| 9 | MR. COOLEY: About how much of this water was |
| 10 | transferred to the John Martin Reservoir? |
| 11 | MR. JESSE: 5,000 5,000 of the 13,000 was |
| 12 | transferred. |
| 13 | MR. COOLEY: Do you know what the date of the |
| 14 | 5,000 acre-feet was? |
| 15 | MR. JESSE: I have the decree. I don't know |
| 16 | offhand. |
| 17 | MR. COOLEY: Okay. |
| 18 | MR. HELTON: It was 1913, wasn't it? |
| 19 | MR. HELTON: I think so. |
| 20 | MR. JESSE: June the 3rd, 1922. |
| 21 | MR. HELTON: That was the adjudication date. |
| 22 | MR. JESSE: Its appropriation date is April |
| 23 | the 18th, 1915. |
| 24 | MR. COOLEY: Missed it by two. You will still |
| 25 | get an "A". |

Now, Bob, was this 5,000 feet, is this 5,000 feet all the Muddy Creek water rights that are significant to storage in John Martin?

MR. JESSE: They are the only ones in which a decree has been handed down. There is a proceeding now before the water court concerning the remainder of the water right, but that has not been decreed yet.

MR. COOLEY: And about my last question, with this refreshment of my recollection, it seemed to me when we were out there you took us through it so thoroughly before that the only way in which John Martin would enjoy the benefits of the Muddy Creek decree was for there to be an unusual precipitation event in the Muddy Creek area or in one of the tributaries in Muddy Creek; is that right?

MR. JESSE: Yes. The decree spells out the steps that it goes through that would become necessary before there could be water stored in John Martin, but there would have to be precipitation above the old Muddy Creek Reservoir before there could be.

MR. COOLEY: Have I asked him the questions necessary to a fundamental understanding of the Muddy Creek thing?

MR. HELTON: I believe so.

MR. COOLEY: Okay, fine.

Now, Bob, please go ahead, and I know you will

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forgive the interruption.

MR. JESSE: Certainly.

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No, any time, to make -- for any reason, why, try to make it as clear as I can.

The decree is a little complicated, but it required construction of two gaging stations: One of them below the breached dam and one of them below the confluence of Rule Creek and Muddy Creek. The paved road is below the confluence and the one -- you can see the dam from the other one.

Water can store in priority, according to the decree, 5,000 over 13,425, or approximately 37 percent of the flow in Muddy Creek, less transit losses which basically are 30 percent. There's another condition on the transit losses that could make it higher, but as I read the decree, it could not be less than 30 percent.

I looked up an example. If, for example, the flow of Muddy Creek was 100 second-feet and the flow in Rule Creek at least 70 second-feet, then John Martin could store 37 percent of 100 less 30 percent which would come out to 25.9 cfs, assuming a 100 second-feet flow.

The water would be considered natural flow, it would be considered the property of the Wildlife. It would be accounted for in the same way we'd account for any other reservoir The deduction and operation would be computed.

The water right itself would depend upon the two

measurements: The confluence gage has to meet at least 70 percent of the Muddy Creek gage or then the actual difference is charged as a transit loss. But in any event, they only get 37 percent of the flow less the 30 percent transit loss. So if you know the flow of the Muddy Creek gage, about 26 percent of that would wind up in John Martin, as I understand the decree, and it doesn't spell these numbers out, it talks in percentages.

If anybody would like to go over the decree in some detail, I brought a copy with me.

MR. COOLEY: A couple more quick questions for my own help.

Is it true that the larger the event, the greater the proportion that could be stored in John Martin, or would the proportions essentially remain the same?

MR. JESSE: The proportion would be the same.

Now, the decree uses the number 37 percent or they take 5,000 over 13,000, which means that the amount transferred is 37 percent of the amount that was there.

MR. COOLEY: The next question is this: Are the gages of sufficient design and construction so that they would accurately measure a very substantial flow?

MR. JESSE: Well, of course, I don't know until such an event occurs, but I would speculate that they would.

There's only one way to find out if the gaging station works and that's to run a bunch of water by it, but they look like they

would.

MR. COOLEY: What is your guess of the design capacity on the upper end of the gages?

MR. JESSE: We have no rating tables or anything yet.

The flow in Muddy Creek during the '65 event was probably considerable and I don't know what -- I don't know if the bridge went out or not in '65. Maybe somebody can help me there.

MR. COOLEY: We saw stumps on hilltops, I recall, from '65. It would be some gage that would do it.

Yes, Mr. Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Jesse has been talking about what might reach John Martin under present conditions and I think it might be helpful for the Commission to know what might reach John Martin assuming that the transfer application presently before the court and pending before the court is approved as written. That would probably give the Commission some information that might possibly be of more benefit than the information which he gives now based upon a fraction of the storage right. In short, there's a substantial fraction of the storage right remaining in Muddy Creek and that

fraction is presently involved in a transfer proceeding to

Now, if the decree is granted as requested,

bring it to John Martin.

Mr. Jesse could probably, off the top of his head, tell us the effect, in general terms, of that transfer.

MR. JESSE: Again, we would be speculating on what the court is going to do, but if we realize we are speculating and if we attach the same conditions to the remainder that is attached to the existing decree, why, there would be 13,425 less 30 percent transit loss, assuming another condition existed and that would be that the Rule Creek flow was 70 percent of the Muddy Creek flow, but that would be 14 less 30, which is whatever that is. I don't know what that is right offhand.

Assuming this other condition existed, that would be 9,000? About 9,000 or so acre-feet possible. That's assuming it is given priority and assuming these other conditions happen.

MR. COOLEY: Muddy Creek was the one with the breached dam; Rule Creek was the one on the paved road where we were bombed?

MR. JESSE: Yes, the one on the paved road is below the confluence. If you remember looking upstream, Muddy Creek went off to the right and Rule Creek went off to the left, that is, looking upstream.

MR. COOLEY: Any other questions of Mr. -- Yes.

MR. HOWLAND: I have some of my Board of Directors
here and they have instructed me to make a few comments, so
with your permission, I would like to make a few comments. I

think they are pertinent at this time.

MR. COOLEY: To the discussion of Muddy Creek?

MR. HOWLAND: Yes, sir.

MR. COOLEY: Go ahead, please.

MR. HOWLAND: Our company is presently involved in the litigation pertaining to the transfer of the remaining rights and we wouldn't want you to be misled and think that that is going to be an easy job to get that transferred. With that, I believe I'll leave that question as is.

But the present decree issued to the 5,000 acrefeet or a fraction of the flow at the Muddy Creek gage we feel leaves a little to be desired in its present form and there is a possibility that that might be attacked. I don't know that it will, but our concern is that in the initial negotiations, three gages were contemplated: The two presently installed and about to become operative and one just above the mouth of Rule Creek where it enters into John Martin Reservoir. Without this third gage, which hasn't been built, there is no practical way that you can figure the actual transit loss in either stream, especially for — Well, you can figure the transit loss to the confluence of Muddy Creek and Rule Creek, however, that's a very short distance when compared to the whole distance from Muddy Creek Dam to John Martin Reservoir.

My point is, I guess, that the actual transit loss might become a major factor at times, especially in

situations where they might exceed the blanket 30 percent which the present decree enjoins.

I believe that my company would urge the Division of Wildlife and also the Compact Administration to at least study the possibility of constructing the third gage and do so with an open mind, recognizing that since the time the original decree was issued, these loss factors have become more important on the operation of the river and we have an entirely different situation than we had in 1968.

Thank you.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you, Bill.

MR. HELTON: May I respond somewhat?

MR. COOLEY: Please do.

MR. HELTON: If the issue of the third gage is raised, as I suspect it will be, and if my opinion is requested, I will advise the Commission to go ahead and construct the third gage on the condition that you do away with the 30 percent loss. It seems to me that if you construct a third gage, then you ought to charge actual losses, whatever they may be.

MR. HOWLAND: I agree.

MR. COOLEY: We don't want to approach pending litigation, but this third gage was the subject of much discussion on the field tour of the Muddy Creek and it was apparent, at least to one untrained observor, that there was a lot to be said for the third gage, the one that you have

described.

Bill, getting back towards fundamentals, is there any other basic information that you want to mention just, again, towards an understanding of the Muddy Creek decrees and the relationship of Muddy Creek to the John Martin, or have we pretty well aired it?

MR. HOWLAND: I think the only other thing that I might add is that that is mostly paper water, what we on the river call paper water, and it would be a very extraordinary event that would ever create any substantial amount of water in John Martin.

I don't believe I have anything else.

MR. IDLER: Now, Mr. Cooley, I'd like to ask a question.

MR. COOLEY: Yes, sir, Leo.

MR. IDLER: How can you transfer storage right of water that's not first stored and do it legally?

MR. COOLEY: Who wants to answer that question?
Go ahead, Bob.

MR. JESSE: The decree speaks for itself. The court can pretty well do whatever they want to and once they hand down a decree, why, it's certainly binding. What logic they use, or something, of the decree, I don't know, but I do know there is a decree and it is signed by the court and until the court modifies it, why -- I don't know what logic they

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used in getting it, but that's the way it is and I certainly can't change it.

I think Wayne could probably explain that better than I can.

MR. SCHROEDER: I can offer a comment, anyway.

The decree, the 1968 decree, speaks of the transfer of 5,000 acre-feet subject to the terms that Mr. Jesse just outlined. It is not necessary to store that water at Muddy Creek before you can make what's called a reservoir run down to John Martin, which is perhaps what you have in mind. There is no reservoir run involved in the process. The location of the storage right has been shifted from the old Muddy Creek Reservoir site to a new site. 5,000 acre-feet of the old 13,300 some acre-feet has been transferred. The remainder of the right is in the process of transition and, as Mr. Howland mentioned, statements of opposition have been filed and that matter is in litigation.

If the decree should be granted transferring that storage right, then, similarly, there would be no necessity to capture it at Muddy Creek and then make what's called a reservoir run down to John Martin.

physically and legally, the place of storage would have been transferred with respect to all of the right presently before the court or such portions as the court might determine. But with respect to the 5,000 acre-feet, the physical

place of storage of that 5,000 acre-feet has already been transferred.

MR. IDLER: Well, to me, it seems like that everybody that's for the permanent pool really doesn't use the water out of the dam to make a living; therefore, I question whether the measurements will give an accurate figure of what the Muddy Creek could actually store up there if the dam is not replaced.

MR. SCHROEDER: I am unable to address that point.
MR. IDLER: That's the way I feel like.

MR. COOLEY: Apparently the judge tried to address that problem, one would think, and I think maybe the decree sounds like it is an effort to answer that question. It might not be to anyone's satisfaction but it would sound to me like that was the intent of the court in trying to work out the answer to the riddle. He might have done what Alexander did when he was challenged to untie the Gordian knot: He got out his sword and chopped the damn thing in two and that was his way of untying a knot. No contempt of court here intended.

Wayne?

MR. SCHROEDER: One last point you mentioned was the court's effort to put in terms and conditions and, obviously, I think the court had some significant input, but in fact the applicant involved in that transfer proceeding and also the objectors to that transfer proceeding stipulated and

arrived at terms and conditions. So if there is some ambiguity built into the decree or some problem with the language, I don't think it would be entirely fair to attribute that ambiguity to the court; it was a stipulation.

MR. HOWLAND: Mr. Cooley, one more time, please.
MR. COOLEY: Yes, Bill.

MR. HOWLAND: I don't want to enter into an argument with my friend, Mr. Schroeder, but I believe the decree also stipulates that the court will have a continuing review process of that decree. I haven't seen it in quite some time, but it seems to me that it is still an open-ended decree. Isn't that so?

I don't care, I am asking either one of you.
MR. COOLEY: It retains jurisdiction.

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, the decree provides that it is interlocutory until such time as those required gaging stations are installed. Once the gaging stations are installed, the interlocutory provision is no longer in effect and is at that point a decree that is subject to the jurisdiction and administration of the division engineer. I am unaware of any further provisions for review.

MR. HOWLAND: It seemed to me there was a condition about a ten-year review period after these initial conditions were installed, but maybe I --

MR. SCHROEDER: Bill, that might be entered. I

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haven't read it in some time. Mr. Jesse, if he has a copy with him, he can certainly tell you.

MR. HELTON: Well, I will show you the paragraph.

(Whereupon a document was produced.)

MR. COOLEY: I suggest this: That we will continue this matter when we take up again this afternoon.

I am going to suggest that we break for lunch. It is nearly noon and we will aim at readjourning at -- not readjourning, reconvening, at one o'clock. We will all know how fast we were served. If it is convenient, why, we could adjust that hour.

We will then finish up on the Muddy matter.

Then, immediately thereafter, we will discuss the proposal to the method for reviewing the Fryark features tomorrow, talk about times, itineraries, and so forth, and work that out with the Bureau, then go back into the agenda. Because Mr. Schroeder is here and others who are familiar with a couple of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Colorado, I think we might consider correcting one oversight in the agenda and, that is, getting up to date on the decree concerning the Model Reservoir and having a short discussion of the Trinidad decree because these two pronouncements of the Supreme Court have come down and there are people in the room, several of them are very familiar, cognizant, with these matters and they are now of great significance and importance to the operation of John Martin

and the Arkansas River and I think that we have treated some of these matters very gingerly while they were before the courts and we don't need to be -- The point is that it would be appropriate, in my judgment. We will probably be calling on you, Wayne, and others on that, and if there's no objection, we will break and try to aim for one o'clock. (Whereupon the noon recess was taken at 12:00 nooh.)

PUEBLO, COLORADO; THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1978; 1:10 P.M.

MR. COOLEY: We will call the meeting back into adjournment, and where we were was, Mr. Schroeder was reviewing the decree on the storage right and the Muddy.

Is there any final word, or not final word, but is there any additional word on that that you want to discuss with respect to the review by the court?

MR. SCHROEDER: I just offer sort of a closing comment. The court always has the final comment, but my own closing comment would be, I have reviewed the decree. The decree provides that before it becomes operative, the various gaging stations have to be installed. There are some further provisions in it saying that any time those gaging stations become inoperative, the right to store sort of disappears on a temporary basis until they are made operative again.

Mr. Howland mentioned a very good point, one that I frankly had forgotten about. The decree has a final paragraph in it saying that the decree is interlocutory. That's sort of a standard provision, but it goes further and says that at the request of any party to the proceeding, that party can come before the court and say he has been injured. He has a duty under that paragraph to make what is called a prima facie showing of injury at which point the owner of the right -- in

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this case, the Wildlife Commission -- would have the obligation to come forward and sustain its burden of proof that that party had not been injured. As a practical matter, it would be very, very difficult, I think, to show that somebody's been injured until such time as the right has been exercised.

MR. COOLEY: Yes. One question of you or Duane, either one of you. What does the decree say with respect to the number and location of gaging stations within the decree itself?

MR. HELTON: Two spages as described by Bob Jesse MR. COOLEY: Then, our discussions as to the desirability of the third gage were -- certainly without the third gage is not within the text of the decree, whether it be desirable, as some of us believe, or not.

Does anyone else want to say anything with respect to the Muddy right?

Now, with respect to this afternoon's agenda, I am going to touch again on the Corps of Engineer's designation of the 5,000 cubic feet per second measure at Avondale as being the flood stage of the Arkansas River and I think that I have asked, on your behalf, the Corps of Engineers to look at that and they have agreed to look at that but they privately have been candid enough to say that, yeah, it was in sequence, and at the rate they were going, in another 20 years they'd get to it. I think we might want to discuss that this afternoon as

But let's now go to the tour tomorrow.

Tacitly, it seemed to me that it was assumed that the features of the Fryark that would be visited by us tomorrow would be those in the area of the Pueblo Reservoir, and this certainly wasn't in my imagination. I had, frankly, hoped to get off to an early start and go up and see the features around Twin Lakes and Leadville. The roads are all open and I presume dry by now. But what is the pleasure first of the Commission and then of anyone else?

Guy, would you make a comment on this, please?

MR. GIBSON: Well, I'm here for the tour, that's about all my comment can be, and I wasn't sure just what we had in mind, Frank.

MR. BENTRUP: About how much time are you talking about? Or I could leave earlier. I need to drive over 200 miles. I don't care how early we start.

MR. COOLEY: Well, to give you an idea of what was in my mind, I have a plane reservation at about 3:30 at the Leadville airport. I figured we'd be through with this.

(Laughter.)

Bob, how many hours' driving time is it from here to, say, Twin Lakes?

MR. JESSE: Oh, it's probably four or so at least.

It's a hundred miles to Salida. That's a good two hours, maybe

| 1 | better, depending on how hard you want to get through the canyon |
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| 2 | and another hour and a half. Maybe we'd be pushing to get there |
| 3 | much before noon. |
| 4 | MR. COOLEY: All right, assuming we started as |
| 5 | late as nine o'clock, it would be all morning. |
| 6 | MR. STOECKLY: Personally, I think that ought to |
| 7 | be a separate meeting. |
| 8 | MR. COOLEY: Well, I am perfectly content to |
| 9 | accommodate. |
| 10 | What are the features that are desirable to be |
| 11 | seen here in the Pueblo area? The Pueblo Reservoir. |
| 12 | Yes. |
| 13 | MR. MILLER: And the related features, I mean, |
| 14 | you know, of the marinas, and the dam itself would be about the |
| 15 | only features here. |
| 16 | MR. COOLEY: The next other feature is essentially |
| 17 | three and a half hours driving time away, isn't it? |
| 18 | MR. MILLER: Yes. The next thing is at Twin |
| 19 | Lakes. |
| 20 | MR. COOLEY: We are talking eight hours driving, |
| 21 | Carl, but we could get up before breakfast if it would help any. |
| 22 | MR. BENTRUP: There would be no point in driving |
| 23 | unless you had some time to look and ask some questions. |
| 24 | MR. COOLEY: Of course. That's right. |
| 25 | MR. BENTRUP: You're wanting to get to Leadville |

1 at 3:30, is that the problem? (Laughter.) 2 MR. COOLEY: No, no, that's not --I'll accommo 3 date -- I really will accommodate whatever the --4 MR. BENTRUP: In my opinion, it is too far to 5 make. 6 MR. COOLEY: -- whatever everybody's wishes are. 7 MR. BENTRUP: We wouldn't do too much justice 8 to the whole thing in one day. 9 MR. IDLER: I don't think Kent or I either one 10 have been through Pueblo Dam itself. 11 MR. COOLEY: We ought to do that. 12 MR. IDLER: And I would appreciate the time to 13 go through there. We're also farmers at home and this time of the 14 15 year is very important to be at home. 16 MR. COOLEY: All right, fine. I detect a 17 consensus that let's do the Pueblo Reservoir and let's do it 18 reasonably well. I don't think we need to see every marina, 19 but especially the gaging, the operating, the reservoir features, 20 we will want to see well. 21 Now, from now on --22 MR. MILLER: Two hours, I figure, through the dam. 23 By the time you get through all the galleries, answer questions, 24 it will take two to two and a half hours to complete the tour, 25 at a minimum.

| 1 | MR. BENTRUP: Measure the water into the Pueblo |
|----|---|
| 2 | Reservoir some definite interest to the Compact would be the |
| 3 | measuring device into the Pueblo Reservoir and that is |
| 4 | How far is that up, Bob? |
| 5 | MR. JESSE: Oh, Portland, that's 15 miles, |
| 6 | probably. Take a good hour by the time you left Pueblo to get |
| 7 | to there and back, I would think. |
| 8 | MR, GIBSON: Go up there first? |
| 9 | MR. JESSE: Yeah, that might be the way to do it. |
| 10 | MR. COOLEY: All right. Now, fine, I think we |
| 11 | are more clearly reaching a consensus. |
| 12 | What about the time of departure? Is nine o'cloc |
| 13 | too late? |
| 14 | MR. GIBSON: Too late. |
| 15 | MR. COOLEY: Too late. All right. I think I |
| 16 | agree with that. |
| 17 | 8:00, is 8:00 satisfactory? Eight o'clock |
| 18 | departure time, Kent? |
| 19 | MR. REYHER: That or 7:30, 7:30, 8:00. |
| 20 | MR. STOECKLY: We are all early risers. |
| 21 | MR. COOLEY: Almost everyone here is an early |
| 22 | riser. |
| 23 | Let's aim for 8:00 sharp, let's aim for 8:00 |
| 24 | sharp, from the lobby. Well, the fact that we mean business, |
| 25 | we mean to roll at eight o'clock. Everyone will breakfast and |

we will be through prior to 12:00. How much prior to 12:00 --1 Okay, as far as I am concerned, that's taken 2 care of the trip except that we are going to, since Mr. Gibson's 3 assistant isn't here, we can safely play musical chairs with 4 It won't be a business of having your automobile 5 keys locked in a car that is 400 miles away at the end of the 6 7 day. 8 Okay. Now back to --9 MR. MILLER: One question. 10 MR. COOLEY: Yes. 11 MR. MILLER: Where's your rendezvous point to 12 start? MR. COOLEY: The front door, right outside the 13 lobby. 14 MR. MILLER: Here? 15 MR. COOLEY: Yes, sir. You can make it? 16 MR. MILLER: Yeah, fine. I've just got to know 17 where to be. 18 MR. COOLEY: Fine, fine. 19 Wayne Schroeder has been in Pueblo on the 20 Bessemer case, eight days of it, I guess, and, Wayne, I would 21 very much like to hear from you on the Trinidad decision. I'd 22 also like to hear from you on the Model Reservoir decision, 23 whatever the proper name of that might be, and I feel its 24

implications are important. They may loom large in the Supreme

Court's treatment of the Trinidad case. And then if you'd care to say anything about the eight days on the Bessemer, we'd sure like to have you do that and anything else you might have to say.

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, Mr. Chairman, I will comment just very briefly on those three items, then I will leave and head back for my own office.

The reason I am here essentially is because we just did finish that trial and it happened to be very convenient to come up here and listen to the Commission and also to keep an eye on Mr. Howland to see what he was doing. It sometimes becomes necessary for the Fort Lyon Canal Company to check up a little bit on representatives of the Amity.

MR. HOWLAND: I object.

MR. SCHROEDER: But apart from that, the
Bessemer litigation, I can't call it concluded but at least
the trial and the reception of evidence has now been concluded.

It started last week, Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. It
wound up, I guess, a couple of hours ago now. It involved an
application by the Bessemer Ditch Company to store a portion
of a 322 second-foot junior right in the Pueblo Reservoir and
to pass down a portion of that right to satisfy downstream
appropriators. In short, to make sure the downstream appropriators were not injured, they proposed to either store for the
benefit of those downstream appropriators or to bypass it

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immediately, the water, down to those downstream junior appropriators.

To sum up the judge's comments after the conclusion of the trial, the judge has said, and these are his words and I don't want to go beyond his words because somebody might think I am speaking for the judge and I certainly do not, he said he will probably find injury. He said those words following a Motion to Dismiss which I argued to him after the first five days of the trial and that was just two days ago.

Yesterday the objectors put on their case and, in addition to the objectors' case, a certain portion of rebuttal was put on yesterday.

This morning the last rebuttal witness was called and his testimony and his cross-examination was finished.

Following that, the judge again said that he would probably find injury. He has directed counsel for the applicant first to present proposed findings, conclusions, and judgment, and decree, to him within 30 days. Following that, all counsel for objectors are given another 30 days to present proposed findings, conclusions, and so forth, to him. Following that, there will be a decision made, findings and conclusions will be entered and a decree will be entered. The decree will provide that the applicant will have the opportunity to suggest terms and conditions to, let's say, correct or remedy whatever injury the water court eventually finds.

So what I am suggesting to you is that the water court has, in its own words, determined that it will probably find injury. That determination was made following the conclusion of the case. Judge Statler said it again this morning, and we are all proceeding on the basis that he will find injury -- probably find injury, I should say -- from the storage of the water in the Pueblo Reservoir under the plan which was submitted to the water court and under the plan which actually was tried in court over the last seven days or so.

Nothing is final, of course, until the water court enters its ruling and nothing is final until the applicant has had the opportunity to provide or to propose terms and conditions to offset the injury to downstream appropriators.

Once that is determined, if it is determined adversely to the applicant, the case will almost certainly proceed to the Supreme Court of Colorado for final resolution.

MR. COOLEY: Who were the principal litigants in the Bessemer case?

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, on the one side, the principal litigant obviously was the Bessemer Ditch Company, which was the applicant.

On the other side, the principal litigants were clients -- the one client which I represent in that case, the Fort Lyon Canal Company. Mr. Howland testified, as a matter of fact, on behalf of the Amity Irrigating Company.

The Holbrook Company was involved in it.

The Highland was involved in it and I think got

out.

The Colorado Canal Company was involved in it.

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In general, most of the major divergers downstream were lined up as objectors clear on down to Lamar. The Lamar Canal was one of the objectors also involved in it. So most of the irrigators downstream appeared in the case as objectors.

The only other point I'd add in connection with that is that some time ago -- oh, a year, year and a half ago, January 1977 -- the water court approved a stipulation among all parties at that time that the Bessemer could store on a temporary basis, without the benefit of a court decree, some water and would bypass some other portion of the water.

This morning, following the conclusion of
evidence, the various parties moved to vacate that stipulation
or the court granted that motion this morning and the water court
directed me to prepare a ruling for his signature; in short,
to put in written form what he told all of us from the bench
this morning and to submit that to him within one week. It will
be backdated to today's date.

So as of today, the so-called temporary storage arrangement which had been agreed to by all of the ditch companies has been vacated.

Moving to what you might call the Model Reservoir

case, that case has been argued in the Supreme Court. Supreme Court has issued its decision. The Supreme Court issued what I would consider to be a very narrow decision and said, yes, the 1965 decree became final in 1965; it was not interlocutory such as the Muddy Creek Reservoir appears to be on its The Supreme Court said that the Model Decree was not interlocutory. The question of abandonment was argued to the Supreme Court in that case but the Supreme Court knew when the case was argued that the question of abandonment had already been considered and resolved by Judge Statler in the Trinidad case. For whatever reasons the Supreme Court had, the Supreme Court did not mention at all abandonment, didn't use the word, it didn't get close to the word, it didn't use any variation of the word. I think the Supreme Court probably left open for argument in the Trinidad Reservoir case the question whether 13,800 acre-feet of storage space in the Trinidad Reservoir has been abandoned.

Mr. Chairman, I think you're absolutely right, the Purgatoire or the Model Reservoir case will have an impact on the second case. Only the Supreme Court knows how much impact it will have.

That case has now been briefed. Last week I received the last brief in my office from the appellants.

MR. COOLEY: Let me interrupt.

MR. SCHROEDER: Yes.

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1 MR. COOLEY: If I am not mistaken, the Trinidad -2 and correct me if I am mistaken -- the Trinidad decree had not 3 been decided and discussed at the December meeting, or am I 4 just wrong on that? 5 MR. SCHROEDER: At your December meeting, the decision had not yet been issued. It came out sometime after 6 7 your December meeting. 8 MR. COOLEY: That's what I thought, and that 9 being so, I think it would be very beneficial if you'd spend --10 if you would be kind enough to spend between three and five 11 minutes discussing the Trinidad decision in the district court 12 before you appeal it, before you get into the appellate procedure. MR. SCHROEDER: I think we've got some cases 13 14 mixed up just a little bit. The Model Reservoir case --15 MR. COOLEY: If someone has cases mixed up, it 16 17 is I. MR. SCHROEDER: The Model Reservoir case -- Maybe 18 19 just to interject --20 MR. COOLEY: Of the Supreme Court. 21 MR. SCHROEDER: Okay, the Model Reservoir case involved a challenge, let's say, to the finality of the transfer 22 23 from the Model Reservoir to the Trinidad Reservoir. 24 MR. COOLEY: All right.

MR. SCHROEDER: All right. The Las Animas County

District Court rejected the efforts of two downstream

Purgatoire ditches to get involved, really, in the transfer

case which the Supreme Court said actually did become final in

1965. That case then proceeded to the Supreme Court strictly

on a question of law whether Highland and Nine Mile were

entitled to be parties to the Model transfer case.

The Supreme Court said, "Too late," essentially; they said the decree became final in 1965.

was transferred to the Trinidad Reservoir.

The litigation involving the Trinidad Reservoir began a year and about three months ago, roughly. That case involved an action brought by the Purgatoire Conservancy District and all of the member ditches in that district against the Highland Irrigation Company and against the Nine Mile Canal Company. The Amity Mutual Company intervened as a defendant, the Fort Lyon Canal Company intervened as a defendant. The case was tried to the court much as any other civil action was tried or is tried. The decision of Judge Statler in that case was essentially that the state water officials should be enjoined from doing what they were at that time doing and, furthermore, that a portion of the Model storage right had been abandoned prior to the transfer to the Trinidad Reservoir.

In short, Judge Statler has ruled and decreed that 13,800 acre-feet of storage right was abandoned prior to

the time that the transfer decree was entered transferring 20,000 acre-feet to the Trinidad Reservoir. That much of it was reported to you at the December meeting.

Going from that point forward, the only thing really that's happened since then has been the decision, in chronological order now, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Model case saying in fact the Model transfer was final.

Briefing has taken place.

written, with possibly the exception of the United States which appeared as amicus curiae. At least the United States did file a brief as a, what we call, a friend of the court. They have an opportunity to reply to the answer brief which I filed on behalf of several companies. The last time I was in my office, which was last week, they had not yet replied, but if they have replied, that will be the last brief in. The case will be set for argument to the Colorado Supreme Court perhaps three, four, maybe even five months from now, and following that, the Supreme Court will issue its decision. Its decision will directly affect the 13,800 acre-feet of storage space, there's no question about that, it will have to rule on that question.

I suspect that the Supreme Court, knowing that the abandonment question was on its way up, decided deliberately to delay any decision on the abandonment question until it had the facts before it.

So that's as much as I can tell you unless you have some questions.

MR. COOLEY: I'm sure I speak for most of us when I say your summation was customarily brilliant.

Are there any questions? I find myself strangely satisfied by that overview of some very complex issues.

There surely are some questions here.

MR. BENTRUP: The 13,000 acre-feet, now, originally that was transferred to Trinidad before the project was approved?

MR. SCHROEDER: Yes, sir.

MR. BENTRUP: Now, in my mind, did, then, the Trinidad people start using Model Reservoir again? Is that what brought this 13,000 feet? I thought they had 20,000 space in the Trinidad Reservoir.

MR. SCHROEDER: Well, at least on paper, as I say, at least on paper the 20,000 acre-foot right transferred from the Model Reservoir to the Trinidad Reservoir. But as a result of Judge "Statler"s decision, that paper decree might actually be reduced, and according to his decision is reduced, to 6,200 acre-feet. So the excess of 13,800 acre-feet might strictly be what somebody referred to a little while ago as a paper right. It may not be there, it may not exist. The Supreme Court will decide that question in the next case to be argued to it.

MR. COOLEY: Any other questions?

Thank you very sincerely on behalf of --

MR. SCHROEDER: Thank you very much for listening

MR. COOLEY: -- from all of us.

I'm going to Boulder. Good-bye.

Engineers is important to the Compact and really to each of the interests represented here, and in the past, there's been wide belief that the selection of 5,000 feet at Avondale was just arbitrary and procrustean, if you will. Procrustes is the guy who had the iron bed. If the feet were too long, he trimmed you down, and if you were too short, he stretched you to fit the bed.

In any event, I recall that there was unanimous consent that we ask the Corps of Engineers to look at this and I don't want to go to the minutes to find out at what time this was done but I'm sure your recollection will be similar to mine and I am open to suggestion as to what, if anything, we should do.

I, with my customary hyperbole, exaggerated the number of years it was going to take the Corps of Engineers to look at this subject, but I can assure you that it is not high on their priority list, although they have no objection to looking at it.

MR. GIBSON: Check the Albuquerque office.

MR. COOLEY: Yes, sir.

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This 202 business has got their personnel stretched thinner than they have been stretched before.

MR. GIBSON: I think we ought to follow it up -consider following it up with a letter to the Corps of Engineers'
general -- I can't recall his name right now -- in Washington
with a letter stating our problem, what the response is, and
ask for some assistance from his office. I believe he is the
man that used to be in, what, Tulsa or Albuquerque, which one?
So he is somewhat, I think, familiar with this area.

MR. COOLEY: No one is here from the Corps today, are they?

We have been treated, of course, with courtesy and frankness by the Corps of Engineers, but that isn't the same thing as getting the job done.

MR. GIBSON: Well, I am not saying Albuquerque —
I don't mean to imply they are not doing a good job, but if
they are loaded down, maybe by our prodding Washington a little
bit they might be able to come up with some help in the situation
or something.

MR. COOLEY: I am willing to do that if there is consensus. I am not sure I want to put Duane on the spot, but how do you other Colorado people feel about it?

MR. IDLER: Well, I'll concur with that thinking.

MR. REYHER: It seems fine with me.

MR. COOLEY: Well, I don't think it calls for a

vote or action, but it seems to me there is a consensus.

Yes, Leo.

MR. POLLART: Mr. Cooley, I am Leo Pollart,

President of the Amity Mutual, and I believe it was sometime

in March when the Bureau and the Corps of Engineers asked for

a general meeting and presented the plans of operation, one

thing and another, and asked for comments at that meeting here
in Pueblo.

myself and Mr. Howland on behalf of the Buffalo and the Amity that I would gladly give to the Commission if they care to look at them as to what our recommendations that day we felt that affected the river and, in essence, affects the Compact, and I would be glad to leave these with you for study and comments and would encourage the Compact Commission to, well, keep in contact and persist at both the Corps and the Bureau to get the channels large enough to at least take care of downstream priorities, the capacity at Avondale, that would satisfy all priorities downstream, at least within the State of Colorado.

MR. COOLEY: If any reaches Kansas, that's all right.

MR. POLLART: Well, it's got to reach Colorado before it gets to Kansas, I'll put it that way.

MR. COOLEY: Fine.

MR. POLLART: And I'm quite sure that the

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statements in the Compact clarify and specify that no upstream installation will interfere with or affect the operation and use of John Martin Reservoir.

So on that basis, I would urge this Commission to keep pushing both the Bureau and the Corps to bring this job about. So if you --

MR. COOLEY: We, of course, will receive your paper, but I take it that in the paper there was some specific reference to the problem of the 5,000-foot measure at Avondale.

MR. POLLART: Yes, yes.

Rather than to read this for you, I'd just as soon give it to you and it's recorded and it was turned to them. This is a copy of what the presentation was, and if you see fit to use any figures that's in here, we're sure that they're right.

MR. COOLEY: Do you have more than one copy?

MR. POLLART: I have, yes, two copies.

MR. COOLEY: Well, if you will give one to Lane and one to myself, Lane will distribute copies to each of the members of the Compact Administration and I will directly go over yours and see if anything from here can be brought up with the Corps. I will pursue the thing further and I don't think we need any more discussion of it.

Kent, do you have --

MR. REYHER: Other than maybe I think we do need

| 1 | something for the record that Well, I move that we instruc |
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| 2 | the Chairman to write a letter for Compact and of concern toward |
| 3 | the Washington office of the Corps of Engineers toward the |
| 4 | study. |
| 5 | MR. COOLEY: On the Avondale 5,000-foot measure? |
| 6 | MR. REYHER: Well, their study which they were |
| 7 | going to do, that's included in there. That wasn't the main |
| 8 | request, was it? |
| 9 | MR. HELTON: I think we are openly getting down |
| 10 | to the project, aren't we? |
| 11 | MR. COOLEY: We naturally drift from one right |
| 12 | into the other, they follow sequentially is what you are saying. |
| 13 | MR. HELTON: Yes. |
| 14 | MR. COOLEY: I suppose that's right. |
| 15 | Yes, sir. |
| 16 | MR. BENTRUP: While we are on the river, I have |
| 17 | a question I'd like to ask Bob Jesse. |
| 18 | I still don't have it clear in my mind how much |
| 19 | before the reservoir was built, how large at Avondale, how |
| 20 | large did the flow have to be before any reached John Martin |
| 21 | Reservoir? |
| 22 | MR. JESSE: Well, it, of course, depends on the |
| 23 | conditions in between and the water rights, how they break down, |
| 24 | and without having a specific example, it is pretty tough to |

say what it would take. There was instances where there was

water in John Martin and the Avondale was down to minimum flow. We had that happen last year. We had the City of Pueblo curtailed in their diversion while we had water -- John Martin closed. So we could go from that extreme to any other extreme. It is difficult to say exactly what a number would be.

MR. BENTRUP: Well, say there's a flood in the Arkansas River above Pueblo Reservoir. Then, how would you determine whether any of that would be available to John Martin, on what -- well, you have a lot of different things to figure. What facts would you take into consideration?

MR. JESSE: You would have to consider the conditions in between, who was in priority, whether or not they were closed, the relative capacity of the ditches, and make some consideration for the continuation of the peak, and it would be quite a study to make, but --

MR. GIBSON: Well, really, if you had no rain below the reservoir and you have rain above it, it ought to operate -- it should be just the same as if the reservoir hadn't been there.

I'd restate the question this way, Bob: It is not the intent that that reservoir be operated if there's a flood upstream, if there's no rainfall, say, below the reservoir, that that water should be passed downstream in the same manner as if that structure had not been built except to control any flooding, excess flooding; is that not correct, sir?

MR. JESSE: That's correct, yes, sir.

MR. GIBSON: Now, I seem to be today a little bit confused in this 5,000 cfs. Now, the Corps has designated that as a channel capacity and that should not be exceeded, released out of Pueblo; is that correct, sir?

MR. JESSE: As I understand, the Corps' proposal is the 5,000 second-foot is the trigger number at Avondale that would cause curtailment in Pueblo Reservoir to prevent -- I don't know what it would prevent but that's -- they then assume control of the gates of the Pueblo Reservoir.

MR. GIBSON: Now we are getting down to the meat of it. Once it hits 5,000 there, the Corps takes over control of it; is that right?

MR. JESSE: That's what I understand.

MR. GIBSON: That's been my understanding, that that's the magic number; that they say, in other words, flooding would occur and, therefore, they being responsible for flood detention take control of the reservoir.

MR. JESSE: That's the way I understand it. Either Harlan or John could probably clarify that.

Is that how you understand it, Harlan? When it gets to 5,000 at Avondale, what are you going to do then?

MR. MILLER: Well, I understand that the Corps takes over operation then once we get water into the flood pool, but I'm not sure --

1 MR. GIBSON: That's where we take the chance. I'm not sure that's the way it is done in Colorado. 2 3 MR. MILLER: Under the flood control. MR. GIBSON: That the Corps takes charge whenever 4 5 it goes into the flood pool, the Corps has it. MR. MILLER: That's the way I understand it. 6 7 MR. COOLEY: Okay, fellows, this is fine, but 8 one at a time for the reporter. You can have all the colloquy 9 you want, but one at a time. 10 MR. GIBSON: Well, I think what I'm trying to get at is, I hear the Bureau of Reclamation mentioned and I 11 have been clarified now that really the Corps is the people we 12 need to deal with insofar as the 5,000 figure at Avondale, 13 that's the one. We need to get them to revise if it's not 14 flooding at that stage or work improvements or whatever is 15 16 needed. MR. JESSE: The Corps is the one that established 17 the 5,000, not the state, and they're the ones that would have 18 the --19 MR. GIBSON: They are the ones we are dealing 20 with. 21 MR. BENTRUP: I have one more question, Bob. 22 Now, suppose a flood does occur and we have so 23 much flood water in the Pueblo Reservoir. Now, if part of that 24 could have gotten to John Martin, then that water would be 25

retained until it is determined how much would get there before any of the flood is released?

pending the determination. We'd have to know whose it was, but that decision would have to be made fairly soon to make sure that in the event it was determined that the water belonged to John Martin, that it would have to be released at such a time that John Martin would receive it or it wouldn't have much value, like we did in the Model case. But it would be determined, I presume, if the Corps ordered it stored, the Corps would then be responsible for deciding whose water it was.

MR. COOLEY: No, no, not -- Now, that last statement of yours, Bob, seems to me to be inconsistent with my recollection of your previous discussions going back over the last couple of years. You don't mean to say that if the gates are shut by the Corps of Engineers, that when that stored flood is released, it is the Corps that determines who owns the water, do you?

MR. JESSE: I will accept the responsibility for any actions that I take, but I don't know if they can assign me the responsibility for someone else's actions. We --

MR. COOLEY: Well, hasn't the State of Colorado assigned you that obligation by statute and by the nature of your office?

MR. JESSE: We would certainly pursue any action

with the Corps, but if somebody comes out and slams the gates shut on Pueblo Reservoir, they are certainly going to share in whatever the consequences of that act are.

MR. COOLEY: I don't think you are going to like your remarks in the cold light of day tomorrow. I am a great one myself for trying to spread the blame. It is one of my techniques for surviving in the world, but it just does strike me that when the -- and I am not here to pass on legal or operational principles, that's not my job, but this one just has me fascinated, personally.

-- that when the Corps of Engineers captures the top of a flood, it is really, in my view, not the job of the Corps of Engineers when the gates are released and the flood is poured back into the Arkansas a little bit at a time whose ditch and headgate that former flood goes into but your job.

MR. JESSE: I don't know if I said that we were not going to assume that responsibility. If they cause any -- Maybe I can rephrase that so I can ease everybody's mind.

I, of course, can't be responsible for anybody else's actions over which I have no control.

MR. COOLEY: We'd like to hold you to that some days but we understand that basic principle.

MR. JESSE: But in the event the Corps takes some action that injures someone, anyone, they will have to

assume whatever responsibility for their actions. If they injure some other ditch company, the ditch company will certainly have recourse against the Corps.

MR. COOLEY: Well, this may be a proper statement of policy and I don't want to argue theology with you, but when it comes time to releasing of stored flood waters when the storm is passed and when Pueblo is full to the brim and it comes time to cast that water down to the parched ranches and farms of the Arkansas Valley, it customarily has been your office to whom everyone would look to determine which gates will be open and for how long.

MR. JESSE: We are talking about two complete different things. We were talking about the storage of the water, now we are talking about the release of the water.

When the water is back in the river, we then would determine to who it would go.

MR. COOLEY: Okay.

MR. JESSE: But when it is stored, if someone unilaterally stores water --

MR. COOLEY: I'm back on the ground now.

MR. GIBSON: I'm not.

MR. COOLEY: Okay, fine, keep up.

MR. GIBSON: What do you mean "fine"?

MR. BENTRUP: We are interested in any water that might have gotten to John Martin had Pueblo not existed

The next matter --

MR. HOWLAND: Mr. Cooley.

MR. COOLEY: No, wait a minute.

Bill, go ahead.

MR. HOWLAND: I wasn't going to say anything more, but I cannot resist because I think the explanation is here as to why the Administration needs to take action and, fortunately, I don't have to be as diplomatic as Mr. Jesse at the moment.

The fact is that there are over 6,000 secondfeet of rights in Colorado below Pueblo Reservoir, and the
channel capacity, if retained at 5,000 second-feet, will not
even satisfy the rights in Colorado; therefore, John Martin is
being deprived of flood water.

MR. COOLEY: Bill, I think implicit in all of this is that water that's released from the flood pool has a special earmark or quality to it and the earmark or quality that water has, it appears to me, and I don't think it can be successfully disputed, is water which would be flood and, therefore, it would pass down the river and be distributed as if it had not been captured in Pueblo -- and Bob is still nodding his head as I reach this part of my sentence -- and, therefore, the 6,000 feet of decree in the river, notwithstanding the flood portion of that former flood water, would reach John Martin.

MR. HOWLAND: You didn't let me finish, Mr. Cooley.
May I finish?

MR. COOLEY: I'll give it thorough consideration.

MR. HOWLAND: Thank you.

Bob Jesse is operating under a mandate from the Corps of Engineers because they have established a safe channel capacity of 5,000 cfs on the river channel at Avondale. Now, that was their establishment because their actual measurements show that the actual channel capacity is 6600 second-feet at Avondale.

It also shows that the capacity of the channel increases downstream to John Martin. So they are taking 1600 second-feet off the river at Avondale when the capacity is already there, they do not have to channelize it or anything.

In addition to that, two major tributaries to the Arkansas come in above the Avondale gage but below Pueblo Reservoir. Therefore, if Fountain Creek or the St. Charles River were running in such a fashion as to create 5,000 second-feet at Avondale gage, Pueblo dam would be shut off completely and that would be a loss, I feel, to John Martin.

I didn't intend to interfere, but I've seen the master flood control plan and that's what it is. In effect, I believe -- Maybe I see it the wrong way, but the Corps of Engineers has, without any thorough hearings or any other thing,

taken upon themselves to establish a channel capacity at

Avondale gage which is 1600 second-feet less than the actual

capacity according to their own measurements and I really believe

that this is wrong and I believe that the Compact Administration

is duty-bound to take some action on that matter.

Thank you for your patience, sir.

MR. COOLEY: Fine. Well, the Compact has taken action and will take action on the subject. At the very least, that measurement creates an administrative burden. It appears to me to be the consensus of the Compact Administration, and it may be creating more mischief than just an administrative burden, but at the very least, it appears to create an administrative burden.

There is a motion without a second. I would say, with respect to the motion, and not trying to sound arrogant, I intend to write such a letter, whether supported by a motion or not, but I welcome any action the Compact would wish to take at this time.

MR. GIBSON: That's a letter to the Corps --

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. GIBSON: -- generally?

I'd so move.

MR. COOLEY: We have already got that motion.

Do you want to second?

MR. GIBSON: I'll second it.

1 MR. COOLEY: The motion has been made and 2 seconded. 3 Ready for a vote of the states? 4 Is Colorado ready to vote? 5 MR. IDLER: Colorado votes aye. 6 MR. COOLEY: Is Kansas ready to vote? 7 MR. BENTRUP: Aye. 8 MR. STOECKLY: yye. 9 MR. COOLEY: Kansas votes aye. 10 So ordered. 11 Now, the next thing before us and one of the items 12 properly on the agenda is the report from Mr. Grozier on the 13 measurement of the flow in the Arkansas River. 14 Mr. Grozier could not be here today; however, 15 Mr. Fidler is here and Mr. Fidler is very capable in this area 16 and I would ask Dick to give that report at this time, and when 17 you are through with that, anything else you might care to add. 18 I think I'll go over here; is that MR. FIDLER: 19 all right? 20 MR. COOLEY: Fine. 21 MR. FIDLER: In your minutes from your December meeting, you should have found a request in there I think by 22 23 Mr. Sparks, if I'm not mistaken, that we have a special meeting to discuss some of the needs of improved measuring devices or 24 25 existing measuring devices relative to the area around John Martin

and below John Martin Reservoir, and I think the request came to Dick Grozier and, of course, I attended that meeting. There are several others in this group here today that attended that meeting and I'll appreciate any comments.

But what we did as a result of that meeting is put out a letter in an attempt to summarize what our discussions were.

The meeting was held on February 16th in Lamar and, principally, what we did there was talk about some of the problems we felt were with us relative to the Compact in the lower portion of the Arkansas River. So we have, I think, eleven items on this letter.

Now, I had a few copies. Some of you have received them in the mail, but I did give some to Mr. Cooley. I don't know whether there's enough to go around or not.

MR. COOLEY: I'm sure we have at least -- just a minute. We have four copies here for use by the audience and let's make sure they are distributed as equitably as you can.

MR. FIDLER: The main thing is, I am not going to read this as such, but I want to stress a couple of points.

MR. HACKETT: Mr. Fidler, may I offer a remark: that this was a study requested not just for the area of John Martin Reservoir, I think, if my recollection is correct, it was a request for the study of the Arkansas River improvement for measuring and communications. I could be wrong, but I think

1 | that's it.

MR. FIDLER: I think our concentration, however, was generally the lower portion of the Arkansas.

MR. HACKETT: Yes, that is agreed.

MR. FIDLER: There are a couple of points I want to bring out, then I'm going to go through these items.

I think the last paragraph of this letter is what I wanted to stress. The intent of this meeting was not a proposal by the U. S. Geological Survey but merely to get down in writing some ideas among several people that the things that we feel are somewhat important on this relative to the Compact and I'd like to read this one paragraph because it says, "The above are items and estimated costs for improving the management of the water in the Arkansas River under the control of the Arkansas River Compact Administration. More specific costs can be supplied as projects are authorized. No priorities were established on doing any of the above work."

Now, what I think the purpose of the meeting was to get some of the items not in a priority but just get them down so we know they are there that we think might be useful in better administration of the waters, of particularly the lower Arkansas reaches.

One of those items was a discussion of the one we talked about this morning, Muddy Creek and Rule Creek. Now, there weren't any conclusions reached but it was an item that we

talked about and I think in our paragraph here that we mentioned that there might be a need for a gage at the lower end of Rule Creek. Now, I know there was some discussion on that. We did not, however, recommend that; we just merely indicated that was a topic.

I think that, Bob, don't you have a staff gage there some place in that lower reach?

MR. JESSE: Yes, there is a staff gage.

MR. FIDLER: So there is some concern about the lower portion of Rule Creek where it enters near to John Martin Reservoir.

One of the items that is of particular interest to my office is the gage that we operate under the Compact now at Las Animas. It is one of the radio-operated stations and I brought this up on some other occasions that we don't feel we're getting as good a records at that station as should be collected on the Arkansas River above John Martin and there are several reasons for that. One of them is that the channel there is extremely wide and it changes rather easily and, secondly, around the City of Las Animas there's a series of levies being constructed and this is going to divert water from that channel around the gage that we are not going to be measuring.

So this is one item, three, in this letter that mentions the fact that this is a problem that we think should be brought to your attention.

I know there are some possibilities and two of those are mentioned in here, is one upstream or one downstream, as some possibility of relocating them, but it would require your approval of change on that station.

MR. COOLEY: Question: I should know but I don't. Is the approval so fundamental that it would have to go to the essence of the Compact itself or would it just be the approval of the Compact Administration? Does it go to the heart of the Compact?

MR. FIDLER: I don't know the answer to that.

MR. COOLEY: I don't, either, but I should. Go

MR. FIDLER: I know we had talked about this and I don't think we are locked into the Las Animas site specifically that it is in now. It could be appropriately located, I think is the term -- Is that true, Lane?

MR. HACKETT: Pardon?

MR. FIDLER: -- appropriately located above John Martin Reservoir?

MR. HACKETT: Yeah, that's the terms of the Compact.

I'd like to also recommend to the Board along

this line a thought: That with Mr. Fidler's hydros looking the

river over below Las Animas, that it seemed possible or there

might be a possibility -- correct me if I am wrong -- there

would be a possibility of moving a station down around Fort Lyon

and catching Purgatoire and the Arkansas River at one measure-1 ment. However, I still think we need our station on the 2 Purgatoire. But barring a full reservoir -- It might have 3 some problems with a completely full reservoir, but that's 4 been no problem in my time. 5 Tail water might back up into a station at a б lower site on the Arkansas. 7 8 MR. FIDLER: Well, these are things we considered, I don't --9 They can be worked out. Apparently MR. HACKETT: 10 My report was that there was a possibility of a pretty fair 11 station. 12 MR. FIDLER: Well, that's also mentioned in the 13 We added that to our -letter, too. 14 MR. HACKETT: Yeah. 15 MR. GIBSON: We are still on item three now? 16 MR. FIDLER: That's what we are talking about, 17 yes. 18 If there are questions, please, because all I'm 19 going to do was summarize this. This is exactly what we intended 20 to do, was give you a written summary of what our discussion had 21 been down there. 22 MR. BENTRUP: Items 1 and 2 would be the expense 23 of the Fish and Game Commission because when they approved the 24

permanent pool, that was one of the stipulations, that they pay

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MR. GIBSON: I think he indicated they could probably get that number 3 -- item number 2 in, right, Lane? MR. HACKETT: I don't know whether Wildlife has consented to that or not. I don't hardly think so; not to MR. FIDLER: As far as our -- This is merely MR. HELTON: Our guess is, that is probably not -MR. COOLEY: Let the record show Mr. Todd is MR. TODD: We are very dependent on Duane's advice and, like he said earlier, he would advise we put the gage in. I don't see any problem with that. Everything that's been put in required by the decree is in. MR. HELTON: It just makes sense to me to have a gage down there. But, on the other hand, if we put that gage in, we should not have to adhere to that 30 percent rule. I agree with that, too. MR. HELTON: Charged with whatever losses actually occur, so --MR. COOLEY: One of the things that occurs to me in this colloquy is this: That apparently well in excess of

a million dollars has been spent on these water rights and if more than a million dollars has been spent on the water rights

and the determination of the channel losses is an arbitrary

30 percent, the cost of the gage appears to me at least to be
minuscule in proportion to the efforts on the part of the State
of Colorado.

MR. TODD: I agree.

MR. COOLEY: Later on I propose that the Compact Administration, when Mr. Fidler is through, start tackling these one by one to determine --

MR. GIBSON: Okay, let's go ahead.

MR. COOLEY: -- to determine which ones we can put teeth into and which ones are just merely theological questions and I will bring this point up again.

Will you please continue, Dick.

MR. FIDLER: Okay, let me go ahead and essentially get through with this and then we can go back on any one you want to talk about.

Another topic we concentrated on was other flows into John Martin and one of those is Gageby Creek and, again, all we've mentioned here is that it does exist and it is a flow that we know about and it typically flows, in other words, it's not just one of the more intermittent tributaries. So there was Rule Creek and Gageby Creek were the two side channels that came into John Martin that we talked about that might need some kind of measuring device and so that was the reason for this being measured.

Number 5 on here are things that have now been, for all practical purposes, completed. We have four new radios on the four principal Compact stations: The two in Kansas, the two above John Martin. And we have four new repeaters and I talked to Lane this morning; with one exception, everything's working very well.

MR. HACKETT: Right.

MR. FIDLER: But this is something we have strived to get in there for, what, two or three years now through these meetings and they are essentially in operation there.

Another item that Bob Jesse brought up was problems that we get with flows at the Purgatoire River, at Las Animas, on duration.

Now, last year we had unusually high flows on the Purgatoire by itself rather than just the Ark- -- or, rather, combined with the Arkansas, and one problem with administering the water is that we don't know how long that flow is going to be at that one gaging station or how long it is going to be there to administer it downstream, and a suggestion was that maybe through one or two telemeters that points upstream from that gage it would give us a better idea on the duration of the flow and maybe we wouldn't even need to have the discharge measurements, we could just get some feel for what the gage height or the amount of water is at that

upstream point.

Now, isn't that generally what you had in mind, Bob?

MR. JESSE: Yeah, that would work, yes.

MR. FIDLER: And there was one station at one location up there where a telephone wouldn't be a problem.

MR. JESSE: Highland Dam.

MR. FIDLER: I can see this is a problem when you're trying to administer it when you've got one point to make your decisions. So we've mentioned Highland and Nine Mile, I thought. Both of them?

MR. JESSE: Yes.

MR. FIDLER: Okay. The next two items in general are along the same line: That when we do have high-flow events, it is very difficult to know what the flows are at these stations, particularly if you are operating out of Pueblo, like Bob has to, we don't know what the flow is at some of our principal gaging stations, and I think we find that many of our stations that are now operated with telemetering equipment are the ones we go to. We can call those up on the telephone and get a pretty good idea of what the flow is at that time.

So one suggestion was that we eventually might add telemetering equipment to our principal stations on the Arkansas River between Pueblo and all those stations downstream.

Another one that was talked about considerably,

now that we have the new radios in, the local ditch representatives would not have access to those records without calling

Lane Hackett personally and we had thought about possibly putting some kind of a tape device in Lane's residence and he might record the flows at some time or some times during the day, that people could call in and get those flows at all the radio stations without people -- since they don't really have access to the radios, and I think this seemed like a real good idea at the time and I don't think that would be a very costly item, either, compared to what we've already got invested here.

Another big problem that we have that's something we need to do something about one way or another is Purgatoire gage. We have trouble with the beavers and one thought would be to construct a concrete structure there at a very substantial cost. But I think we will still have problems with the beavers and probably our best thing we can do is develop some program for cleaning that channel out periodically, dredging it, if we can get the dams out of there. But we do get, particularly during the low-flow period, relatively poor measurements because we get a lot of ponding and this is most of the time, unfortunately. It is a low-flow measurement in that area.

Now, those are the big items that we have talked about and they're all written here; essentially, it's all written down here, and I suppose the two big things that I can think of right now are relative to our U.S.G.S. gages, one on Las Animas

MR. COOLEY: What numbers? 1 MR. FIDLER: That's number 3. That needs 2 immediate attention, I believe. 3 MR. COOLEY: Okay, and what's the other one? 4 MR. FIDLER: Well, it would be number 11. 5 MR. COOLEY: Okay. Again, that could be a 6 7 maintenance problem program and it may not be that difficult. I don't know, we've tried everything. We've tried to trap the 8 beavers and whatnot. But it does give us a lot of trouble. 9 MR. COOLEY: All right, are you ready to turn 10 it over? 11 MR. FIDLER: Yes, I am. 12 MR. COOLEY: All right, from now on, free-for-all 13 conditions will prevail and we will try to get through the 11 14 requests and determine what concrete measures to take on the 11, 15 if any. 16 The number 1 item, it seems to me, doesn't require 17 any action at all. 18 MR. BENTRUP: That's the State of Colorado. 19 MR. COOLEY: All right, we are going to pass --20 That was an observation only. 21 Number 2 -- Does anyone object to doing it 22 23 sequentially? MR. BENTRUP: Go right ahead. 24 25 MR. COOLEY: Fine.

Number 2 is really the question of the third gage on Rule Creek and we have all but an invitation from the Division of Wildlife to request this. Now, to be quite frank, would a vote or a resolution of this organization be more useful to the State of Colorado than just the request that the Compact Administration wants it? Formal action from us would be useful in getting this constructed; is that right?

MR. TODD: Mainly from Purgatoire's standpoint, if it is mandatory, it would be helpful, yes.

MR. COOLEY: Okay, fine.

MR. TODD: I don't know what Duane would feel from the state water engineers'.

MR. COOLEY: Well, Duane Helton, go ahead.

MR. HELTON: Let's not make it mandatory so that if we do get some water down Muddy Creek with the existing setup we can go ahead and put that into the reservoir, but let's take a commitment from the Division of Wildlife to put that gage in as soon as possible and get it operating as soon as they can within their --

MR. COOLEY: How would a short resolution from the Compact Administration strongly requesting the construction of that gage? All right.

MR. GIBSON: At the expense of --

MR. COOLEY: Yes, that is understood.

MR. GIBSON: Okay, get it in there, then,

| 1 | MR. COOLEY: Oh, come on, Guy. |
|----|--|
| 2 | MR. BENTRUP: I move that the Administration |
| 3 | request the Fish and Game Commission to construct a gage at |
| 4 | Rule Creek. |
| 5 | MR. COOLEY: All right, there has been a motion. |
| 6 | Is there a second? |
| 7 | MR. GIBSON: Would you add Fish and Game? |
| 8 | MR. COOLEY: He said the Division of Wildlife. |
| 9 | MR. GIBSON: They are going to do it but I think |
| 10 | at their expense. |
| 11 | MR. COOLEY: Yes. |
| 12 | MR. TODD: Could the motion at this point include |
| 13 | Duane's recommendation of dropping the 30 percent or is that |
| 14 | MR. COOLEY: I wouldn't like that in the |
| 15 | resolution for this reason: I think that would follow and that |
| 16 | would be something that the State |
| 17 | MR. TODD: That part of the decree at this point? |
| 18 | MR. COOLEY: the State of Colorado would then |
| 19 | go in and have the decree adjusted. |
| 20 | The motion has been made and seconded. Is there |
| 21 | any discussion before I call on a vote of the states? |
| 22 | MR. IDLER: I'd like to ask a question. |
| 23 | MR. COOLEY: You bet. |
| 24 | MR. IDLER: Once this gage goes into effect, |
| 25 | does the Fish and Wildlife immediately plan on storing water? |

When a rain-

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damage to the first few ditches out of the river below. MR. COOLEY: Well, I am sure we recognize the strongly-held belief and I would also be sure that you understood

And I really think that a small permanent pool will do irreparable

| - 11 | that the action for the establishment of the permanent pool |
|----------|--|
| 2 | had been taken by the Compact Administration. |
| 3 | MR. IDLER: I realize that. |
| 4 | MR. COOLEY: I don't want to press too hard. You |
| 5 | also recognize, I am sure, that my facetious remarks about the |
| 6 | difficulty in the next ten years is what I believe to be the |
| 7 | case, it is going to be, in my judgment, and I think you would |
| 8 | agree, a difficult matter to administer from here on out. |
| 9 | MR. HELTON: This resolution would just eliminate |
| 10 | one area of controversy on the problem, eliminate one of the |
| 11 | little problems associated with it. Or the gaging station would |
| 12 | the resolution wouldn't. |
| 13 | MR. COOLEY: You would have a measurement rather |
| 14 | than an estimate. |
| 15 | Is Colorado ready to vote? |
| 16 | MR. REYHER: Aye. |
| 17 | MR. IDLER: Aye. |
| 18 | MR. COOLEY: Colorado votes aye. |
| 19 | Is Kansas ready to vote? |
| 20 | MR. BENTRUP: Aye. |
| 21 | MR. COOLEY: Kansas votes aye. |
| 22 | No, we are dealing with bread and butter and I |
| | , . |
| 23 | recognize that. |
| 23 24 | recognize that. The next item is one of Mr. Pidler's two importan |

25 feel

Number three, the measurement of the stream at Las Animas. And you are correct, the Compact here simply says, under Article 3, letter "h", "The term 'river flow' means the sum of the flows of the Arkansas and the Purgatoire Rivers into John Martin Reservoir as determined by gaging stations appropriately located above said reservoir," and I would take it there is implicit in that that there be a gaging station on the Arkansas River and that there be a gaging station on the Purgatoire River.

But now back to you, Mr. Fidler. The first choice is -- Well, the threshhold question is, "Should the Las Animas gage be moved?" And the second question after that, if the answer to that is "yes," "Should it be moved upstream or downstream?"

Now, would you like to lead off on the first question of the moving of that gage?

MR. FIDLER: This may be a personal opinion.

My feeling would be that it should be moved downstream only

without even considering the upstream location. We are going

to continue to lose flows that we are losing right now if we

attempt to go upstream. This, again, was a topic that we

discussed, not necessarily recommended. Actually, the last

paragraph is to move it upstream.

But since our meeting in February, we actually feel, in checking the area downstream and as Lane mentioned a

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moment ago, I think there is a station or a site location downstream that would not necessarily be affected by a pool in

John Martin Reservoir, and I also don't think it would be
inundated in the event we had a lot of water at John Martin

Reservoir.

We need to get the station far enough away from the Purgatoire, the mouth of the Purgatoire, so that we don't get backwater, for one thing.

MR. COOLEY: Whose station is it?

MR. FIDLER: It is the Compact's station. As far as the sum of the two stations, the difference would be subtraction instead of an addition, that you subtract off the one from the other. I don't know that that is a problem in there but it is a rather confined channel and it is up high enough, I mean, the banks are high enough that a gage could be installed without it being in danger of flooding, which is also important.

MR. GIBSON: How many years do we have to have an overlap of both stations?

MR. FIDLER: I don't think you'd have to have an overlap at all. We'd have to get a rating on the site, but I don't think -- I don't think we're getting enough good record on those extremely low flows down there to make any difference.

Do you think so, Lane?

MR. HACKETT: No, I would agree with you.

MR. FIDLER: Now, one thing we would require is a

Ιs

cableway which we don't have at the existing stations. We have 1 2 a bridge. There is nothing there; it's just an open channel. 3 And it's also accessible, I mean, we can get into it, which is 4 also critical. MR. BENTRUP: Mr. Chairman, on number 3, that 5 the Compact station -- Mr. Fidler recommends that it be put 6 7 below Las Animas. I move that they work up a cost figure for 8 this station and we will vote on it at the next meeting. MR. COOLEY: All right. There is a motion. 9 10 there a second to the motion? 11 MR. REYHER: Second. MR. COOLEY: The motion has been made and seconded. 12 I am going to open this question up for a little more discussion 13 before there is a vote on the thing. 14 Bob, do you have anything to add about the moving 15 of that gage downstream from Las Animas? 16 MR. JESSE: I think the determination of the 17 appropriateness of the location is up to the Compact. I don't 18 know why we would enter something. There may be some advantage 19 or disadvantage to measuring the inflow, something of that 20 nature that we don't know anything about. 21 MR. COOLEY: Lane, you do it on a day-to-day 22 basis. Do you have any input in this area? 23

MR. HACKETT: I would like to recommend that the U.S.G.S. comes up with a feasible site and, to this date, as of

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now, I think we have pretty well surveyed it out to their station. I think it would be an asset to the Compact Administration and also to the administration of John Martin Reservoir on inflows and records to have that station updated or moved downstream. I'd recommend it very highly.

MR. HELTON: Are we talking now about moving the Arkansas River gage but leaving the Purgatoire gage there? Is that -- We are just talking about the Ark River gage now?

MR. COOLEY: The only thing before us now is a discussion of the Arkansas River gage itself.

Is there any further discussion? We have a motion that has been seconded and we are discussing that motion. That would be for the next meeting and I would think it would take the activity of Lane Hackett and who else? Bob Jesse. And who else?

MR. GIBSON: Well, U.S.G.S.

MR. COOLEY: Okay, Dick Fidler and the U.S.G.S. would be in on that.

Is there any other discussion?

Is Kansas ready to vote?

MR. GIBSON: Question.

MR. BENTRUP: Aye.

MR. COOLEY: Kansas votes aye.

MR. IDLER: Colorado votes aye.

MR. COOLEY: Colorado votes aye.

All right, that disposed of three.

Four: Gageby Creek. You will recall the problems with respect to Gageby Creek at the December meeting of the Compact Administration.

Mr. Hackett -- pardon me -- Mr. Helton.

MR. HELTON: Well, my comments are that unless the Division of Wildlife and the Fort Lyon reach their agreement and work out some sort of arrangement, the Gageby Creek is unnecessary. If they reach an agreement, the Division of Wildlife will pay for it anyhow, so we should pass on.

MR. GIBSON: I would concur.

MR. COOLEY: It is the consensus that we move on, pass that item. Is there any --

MR. IDLER: Wait a minute, Mr. Cooley.

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. IDLER: That is water that enters into

Caddoa Dam unmeasured. I don't know the watershed of Gageby

Creek, but at times it should be considerable and I believe all

water flowing into the Caddoa Dam should be measured. Right

now there's more water coming out of Caddoa Dam than is measured

in and it has done that since the dam went dry. Mr. Hackett

can tell you that, percentagewise, what that runs.

I therefore think there should be a gage on Gageby Creek.

MR. BENTRUP: Leo, is Gageby Creek the Verhoeff -

MR. IDLER: No, it is below. 1 2 MR. BENTRUP: It come in below. 3 Now, where is Gageby Creek? 4 MR. IDLER: You probably seen the dragline setting 5 along the highway. They put a new bridge there. 6 MR. BENTRUP: Did some channel work? 7 MR. IDLER: I went across Gageby Creek on the 8 road that's below 50, between Highway 50 and the Caddoa Dam, and 9 the bridge that the water is supposed to go in is plumb full 10 and the water is actually flowing across the road there. 11 MR. REYHER: It crosses Highway 50 approximately 12 about four miles east of the Fort Lyon Administration Hospital. That little creek itself is a losing-and-gaining 13 creek even within its short distance of a mile. But the site 14 where it does cross the highway I don't think would be that 15 bad of a place. It would be only approximately a half mile onto 16 the river from where it does cross the highway. 17 MR. HACKETT: It does flatten out, though, and 18 meander around, any amount of water it spreads out down below 19 the bridge there and --20 MR. GIBSON: But there's no significant contri-21 bution in a flow below this gage site on this stream, on this 22 little creek, you know, tributaries coming in, of significance. 23 24 MR. REYHER: If there was a heavy rainfall --25 There's two bridges in that stretch of highway, quarter-mile

stretch.

MR. GIBSON: Your question is, then, which bridge it should be put on; is that it?

MR. REYHER: It always runs down the east bridge, but if there was a flash flood through there, at that particular time there would be a problem with the gage on that one place.

MR. HACKETT: I think I mentioned probably in past discussion on this Gageby Creek that, in my observation, it looked -- almost seemed necessary that there should be some channelizing done there to actually get that water delivered.

MR. HELTON: I think that's right. If you measured above those cattails, you wouldn't get that much to stream and if you channelized it you would pick up a lot more water than which you are now.

Do you use it in your administration at all?

MR. HACKETT: Well, on outflow from John Martin,
not inflow, because we don't know what it is.

MR. COOLEY: You can measure it. This was one of the problems at the December meeting.

MR. HACKETT: But it is there.

MR. HELTON: But the Gageby flow itself doesn't cause you to do any sort of action? You don't need to know that information for your administration?

MR. HACKETT: Yeah, I think it would be valuable for the administration, though.

1 MR. COOLEY: We had some people in December who 2 said he needed to know. But if you recall, there's no gage. 3 This is, you know, full circle sort of a thing. Without the 4 gage there's no way to administer or quantify the water. 5 MR. HELTON: I would suggest that the Administra-6 tion postpone any action on this, at least until the next 7 meeting, so you can see if Wildlife is going to install one. 8 MR. IDLER: On Gageby Creek? 9 MR. HELTON: Yeah. 10 MR. IDLER: Well, I agree with Mr. Helton on 11 postponing the decision on Gageby Creek. 12 MR. COOLEY: Well, I think, Leo, you have been 13 the most articulate spokesman on that one and if --14 MR. IDLER: Mr. Cooley --15 MR. GIBSON: I'd like to have some discussion 16 of why the need for a postponement. 17 MR. IDLER: Because I seem to get an opposition 18 and when you have opposition you generally retreat and try 19 another approach. 20 MR. GIBSON: No, you call for a caucus. 21 MR. IDLER: Well, that's the same discussion. 22 MR. COOLEY: Do you want to go off the record 23 for a minute or two? 24 Let's go off the record for a moment. 25 (There was a discussion off the record.)

| 1 | MR. COOLEY: I think that the discussion off the |
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| 2 | record was clarifying on a number of issues and Mr. Fidler and |
| 3 | Mr. Gibson are going to have a couple of things to say about it. |
| 4 | Go ahead. |
| 5 | MR. GIBSON: Well, I feel that there apparently |
| 6 | is, based on information we have before us, a need for a gaging |
| 7 | station on How do you pronounce that creek? Gageby Creek? |
| 8 | MR. FIDLER: Gageby. |
| 9 | MR. GIBSON: Gageby Creek. I would suggest |
| 10 | that we ask the U.S. Geological Survey to make a survey as to |
| 11 | the adequacy of a gaging station site and report back to the |
| 12 | next Compact meeting. |
| 13 | MR. IDLER: Okay. |
| 14 | MR. COOLEY: There is a suggestion been made of |
| 15 | what action would appear to be appropriate. |
| 16 | Is this satisfactory? |
| 17 | MR. IDLER: I approve the suggestion. |
| 18 | MR. COOLEY: Fine. Will you agree that we don't |
| 19 | need a resolution on the thing? |
| 20 | MR. IDLER: Right. |
| 21 | MR. COOLEY: We will just follow through on that; |
| 22 | is that satisfactory? |
| 23 | MR. GIBSON: Okay. |
| 24 | MR. COOLEY: There seems to be accord on that |
| 25 | matter, so we will move on to the next item. |
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| 1 | MR. STOECKLY: Mr. Chairman? |
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| 2 | MR. COOLEY: Yes. |
| 3 | MR. STOECKLY: Are there any other tributaries |
| 4 | that are unmeasured of any consequence that we haven't discussed |
| 5 | MR. COOLEY: I believe there may be. |
| 6 | MR. IDLER: I don't know of any. |
| 7 | MR. HACKETT: There's small drainages, but I |
| 8 | don't think there's anything that would justify station sites |
| 9 | or measurements. |
| 10 | MR. COOLEY: Now, is that satisfactory? |
| 11 | MR. STOECKLY: That's all I |
| 12 | MR. COOLEY: Number 5 has been taken care of. |
| 13 | Therefore, number 6, Mr |
| 14 | MR. GIBSON: Wait, wait. Five's been |
| 15 | taken care of? |
| 16 | MR. BENTRUP: Yes, that's just a statement of |
| 17 | fact. |
| 18 | MR. GIBSON: Well now, is this money that Candas |
| 19 | is going to pay here in the record someplace? |
| 20 | MR. COOLEY: Yes. |
| 21 | MR. GIBSON: It is in the budget? |
| 22 | MR. COOLEY: Yes. |
| 23 | MR. GIBSON: That's coming up for approval? |
| 24 | MR. HACKETT: \$10,000 has been in the budget. |
| 25 | However, this |

No, this would be an additional 1 MR. GIBSON: about \$1500 for Canalas, right? 2 MR. HACKETT: Pardon? 3 Is this in our budget? MR. GIBSON: 4 MR. HACKETT: No, not this radio -- Well, we 5 are not to that. 6 MR. REYHER: Number 5. 7 MR. GIBSON: Yes, we are, number 5, we just shot 8 right by it. 9 MR. HACKETT: All but \$3,527.50 is covered by 10 previous budgets. But on our budget today we should consider 11 this number 5. 12 MR. GIBSON: It will be in our budget today, 13 then? 14 MR. HACKETT: It should be considered in today's 15 budget. 16 MR. GIBSON: If it is in today's budget, let's 17 go on, then. 18 MR. COOLEY: Okay, fine. 19 Any other comments on 5 as we are shooting by? 20 Number 6. Mr. Jesse's suggestion of a gaging 21 station at the Highland Dam. 22 Mr. Jesse, why don't you say a word or two about 23 There are two more paragraphs on the next page, 24 25 incidentally.

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MR. JESSE: Well, of course, the two elements you have to have in determining the disposition of the water is, you have to know how much there is and how long it's going to last, and if you have only one gaging station, why, you have to speculate on the duration, and if you had, ideally, maybe every ten miles a gage, but in this case, there's a location up at the Highland Dam and the state has a gaging station at Nine Mile Dam and if we could get some means of remotely interrogating these gaging stations during the flood event, we could then make a more intelligent determination as to how much water is going to be there and how long it is going to last because that would affect the -- could affect the closing or leaving open of the gates, it could also affect the moving of the river call upstream. The closing of the John Martin gage is a pretty drastic change in the river system and it would be valuable to us, we could probably get by with just a remote sensor of some sort without having a full-blown gaging station, but it would require some kind of means remotely interrogating the station.

I would guess, and this is only a MR. COOLEY: quess, that there would be no question of the desirability of such a station, but the main question would be the resources of the Compact Administration on this one. If this not right?

> MR. JESSE: Yes.

MR. COOLEY: This one doesn't go to basic fundamental principle, this one goes to tuning of the river

MR. JESSE: I think that's a fair statement, yes, sir.

MR. GIBSON: How much is your agency putting in for carrying out their procedure under the law?

MR. JESSE: We haven't budgeted any funds for this particular operation. We have, however, updated and improved our Nine Mile gaging station as a matter of routine. We haven't budgeted any money for this. They asked us for suggestions and this is one.

MR. GIBSON: I appreciate your suggestion, but my question is, how much do you feel that you might be able to get in your next year's fiscal year budget for the Seven and the Nine Mile --

MR. JESSE: We could -- I could request the entire amount. I don't know what the disposition would be by our legislature. We could arrange to operate and maintain, perhaps, or something in that nature.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. Jesse's budget for the rest of this year requires him to travel throughout the district by bicycle.

MR. GIBSON: He's fortunate. I think we are going to have to go by hot-air balloons. Well, I'm serious. You know, I think that probably there's a need here. Who receives the benefits here and on a proportional share of what

should the Compact put into these things is my question.

MR. JESSE: I'm sure the Compact would receive some benefit from it.

MR. GIBSON: So, you know, who else would receive benefit?

MR. JESSE: Well, if the Compact benefited, the entire river has benefited. It's hard to assess exactly who would receive the benefit without knowing what's going to happen If this gaging station, if the information from this specific incident were to cause a change in the river call that would not have been changed otherwise, you could then decide who got the water and how much and assign a value to it, but it's awful hard to do that. The system would benefit by -- The more information we have, the better off we are.

MR. IDLER: I believe Colorado benefits on low flows and Kansas and Colorado benefit on high flows is about the way you'd have to look at it.

MR. JESSE: It would depend on where the river was at the time. But it certainly wouldn't hurt anybody. I can't imagine why it would injure anybody.

MR. REYHER: I believe the main benefit is going to come on those flash flood instances which particularly happened a year ago when we had a lot of water in such a short time and no one had any idea of how long these were going to last and it's so hard then for the secretary to make a judgment

on how to administer the dam.

MR. COOLEY: I am ready to spend as much time as you are on item 6. It seems to me, as I said before, that the problem with 6 is it's almost exclusively a matter of dollars as distinguished from some of these other questions.

What is your pleasure?

MR. BENTRUP: I don't know how we can --

MR. GIBSON: Probably have to take it up at the next session.

MR. BENTRUP: We have so much money to spend in this year's budget, which is probably none, so we'd have to -- at the next meeting I think we should decide which of these we're going to do and which we aren't. I don't feel like we should make a decision today.

MR. GIBSON: Well, I start budgets in the first of June for '79 and 1980 budget and if Kansas is going to have to come up with some money, why, we kind of need to know some indication of what we're looking at.

MR. COOLEY: We are going to go into the budgeting business at the end of the working session today and I would suggest, with your unanimous consent, that we move on to 8, 9, 10, and 11, and then if there's interest, go back and determine where item 6 fits into the priority.

If there is no objection, we will move from 6 directly to 8 since there ain't no 7 and we are talking about a

| 1 | wouldn't have to be anything elaborate and it would only be of |
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| 2 | benefit during Compact runs and for the administration of |
| 3 | Compact water, and whether it justifies itself or not would be |
| 4 | up to the administration. It would be a handy tool to the |
| 5 | administration of Compact water, though. |
| 6 | MR. GIBSON: But that wouldn't be considered |
| 7 | state line flow? |
| 8 | MR. COOLEY: No. |
| 9 | MR. HACKETT: Not unless we rewrite Compact. |
| 10 | MR. COOLEY: No. |
| 11 | MR. HACKETT: It would just be a checkpoint, |
| 12 | Mr. Gibson, or regulation factor. |
| 13 | MR. COOLEY: Are the comments that we made on 6 |
| 14 | almost fair to be said for 8? It is a question of fine tuning |
| 15 | of the river and a question of dollars and resources. |
| 16 | MR. BENTRUP: And getting some priorities. This |
| 17 | would be a low priority thing, I would think. |
| 18 | MR. COOLEY: Is there objection to moving on to |
| 19 | item 9 which appears to me to be possibly a matter of great |
| 20 | interest? |
| 21 | The installation of telemarks on all the main |
| 22 | Arkansas stations for the cost, apparently, of about \$7,000 plus |
| 23 | telephone lines. What are we talking about in telephone lines: |
| 24 | Two hundred fifty apiece or much more than that apiece? |

MR. FIDLER: It varies considerably. It can be

better, and the quicker we get it, the better. The advantage
of a telemark as opposed to the radio is that anyone can

MR. HACKETT: These stations that we are talking about now, with the exception of Lamar, are not in my district.

MR. GIBSON: Not in your district at all. Okay.

MR. HACKETT: But they are important to our district and also to the Compact Administration.

MR. GIBSON: After you once put them in, what would be the operating costs, the yearly cost of --

MR. JESSE: Just a phone bill.

MR. FIDLER: Not very big, not very expensive.

MR. IDLER: I think it would be well for Mr. Jesse to tell where his observation point is on the river above Caddoa Dam to Pueblo; then you'd realize maybe the need of these or not.

MR. JESSE: Well, we have gaging stations above
Pueblo which is telemetered, the contents of Pueblo is telemetered, the outflow has a telemeter. We have a telemetering
station at Avondale and we have an observor who reads the gage
at Nepesta and Catlin. We have another gaging station at
LaJunta that is observed by the Water Commission. These stations
are much in the same category as Lane's radio station. If
Lane wants to know what's at these stations, he has to call
the Commissioner or the Pueblo office and we have to call the
observor and then call him back. He can't directly interrogate
these Catlin, Nepesta, and LaJunta gaging stations. But he
could, if he wanted, interrogate the in- and outflow of Pueblo

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MR. GIBSON: Again, Bob, I ask you for an estimate of how much it is going to cost in dollars to maintain this system after we set it up, if it was set up: \$500 a year?

Now, we are not going to pay for the telephone

bills. I am talking about the monthly telephone cost of having that hookup there.

MR. JESSE: Well, the phone bills are not very significant.

MR. GIBSON: Five dollars a month per phone there per station?

MR. JESSE: Forty or so? I don't know. What is the phone bill at Avondale?

A VOICE IN THE AUDIENCE: I think it's about forty.

MR. JESSE: Forty bucks a month and installation.

MR. GIBSON: So there's one, two -- That's four

five hundred dollars. And one, two, three, four -- that's

two thousand dollars a year maintenance.

MR. BENTRUP: Mr. Chairman, I think we could concentrate on the Compact stations first because they are more necessary and, besides, the U.S.G.S. pays half the bill. On these other stations, if we entered into this we would be paying all of the bill. I am not convinced that any of the nine stations would help Kansas too much. But I do think we need to

answering device, this is --

MR. FIDLER: No, what I am saying, Lane, that they used to have a capability of calling in on those radios some way down there which they don't have that, they cannot communicate.

MR. HACKETT: They used to, on the old communications system, they had an audio radio established in their office and received that. But I don't think the ditch companies did, Dick, not to my knowledge, not unless they bought a radio receiver especially for that frequency.

MR. BENTRUP: Now, the Garden City office can use these stations now, Dick.

MR. GIBSON: Are we set up on that darned thing?
MR. HACKETT: You are, yes, sir.

MR. HACKETT: You were in before my setup was.

MR. GIBSON: That's what I thought.

Mine became operable on May the 2nd from the Arkansas at
Las Animas and also on the Purgatoire. They put in the relay
station at John Martin Reservoir that boosted the signal or
gage height signals on into my receiver on May the 2nd. But
Garden City had theirs considerably, oh, probably in March.
Theirs was operating in March into the Water Commissioner's
office at Garden City.

MR. BENTRUP: Mr. Chairman, I believe number 10 may be of value to Colorado ditches but I don't believe it would

help the Kansas ditches a bit. We get the Lamar radio reports and the Garden City company gets the Lamar paper and it gives a daily record of the diversions.

MR. COOLEY: Let's move to the last item here, if there is no objection, the Purgatoire near Las Animas, better stage discharge, twenty-five thousand bucks, cheap at half the price, and beaver, and you said you have had a history of trying to clean — I recall you then trying to clean out beavers there for some time, the little varmits come back.

MR. FIDLER: I think the way the paragraph reads, we suggested this as a possibility but we are not pushing. It pretty well says we may not be able to justify any \$25,000 expenditure on the thing and I think generally that's the way we feel about it, but it is one way to get a better control here. We are not encouraging it. We do need to do something about the Beaver Dam problem and --

MR. BENTRUP: Do you have any trappers?

MR. FIDLER: We tried that, not very successfully.

MR. COOLEY: Now, quickly to review where we are,

in summary, 1 required no action.

On 2 we passed a motion.

On 3 and -- might as well say it -- on 5 as well, the Compact Administration wants further action and it looks to me as if the responsibility is in Lane Hackett, Mr. Jesse, and Mr. Fidler. Which of those three men should call that

meeting and prepare the report? 1 2 MR, GIBSON: Mr. Chairman? 3 MR. COOLEY: Yes. 4 MR. GIBSON: Did I understand on 5 -- I thought 5 5 goes in for budget discussion. 6 MR. HACKETT: Pardon me, pardon me, my notes 7 were too hastily drawn. There's another one on here. Let's 8 stay with 3, let's stay with 3. 9 MR. GIBSON: 3 and 4 goes in --10 MR. BENTRUP: 3 and 4. 11 MR. COOLEY: 3 and 4 are going to be brought 12 before the Compact at the next meeting, probably by these three people. 13 14 Which one of those three, Lane, is most appropriate to call the meeting of the three of you and get 15 the figures down? 16 MR. HACKETT: I would ask Dick's suggestion on 17 that because his time and trip and all is probably -- I don't 18 know about Bob, how his schedule would be. But I could fit in 19 20 most any time that would be available to them. 21 MR. COOLEY: Well, Mr. Fidler has never let us down, so, Dick, if you would call the meeting of the three of 22 23 you --24 MR. FIDLER: All right. 25 MR. COOLEY: -- to firm this up and come back at

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the next meeting of the Compact Administration with item as to the Las Animas gage, and number 4, the Gageby.

Okay. Now, number 5 has been done.

Number 6 and number 8 were desirable to be done but they will come up at the budget discussion immediately following: is that not correct?

Number 9, similarly, is a matter for discussion in budget matters; however, the question is raised whether there's any benefit to Kansas.

Number 10, the question of benefit to the State of Kansas is, I would think, almost determinative of 10.

On 11, Mr. Fidler said that they weren't pushing it but it was a desirable thing and expensive and it would seem to me that would be long-range and a lower order of priority than the others.

Does anyone have any comments on the way we have gone through this list?

Is there any other comment other than that that's going to come up in the budget portion? Is there anything else to come before the Compact Administration at this time prior to our meeting on the budget where we are going to continue to be in session but we cannot imagine anyone in the audience wanting to hear as much as two minutes of budget That would just strain belief beyond any imagination. discussion.

Yes, Mr. Eiden.

| 1 | MR. POLLART: Mr. Pollart. |
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| 2 | MR. COOLEY: Pollart. Pardon me. |
| 3 | MR. POLLART: I might mention, as I recall, a |
| 4 | hearing is to be heard on the 404 dredge permits concerning the |
| 5 | Wildlife and their pools around the Fort Lyon area and it might |
| 6 | behoove a representative, at least, from this Commission to |
| 7 | attend and listen to this hearing because, well, the pools are |
| 8 | established. There is a certain amount of transportation loss |
| 9 | that's going to I feel going to be noted from this along |
| 10 | with evaporation to the river bottom and I feel that quite |
| 11 | possibly some person from this Commission should attend that |
| 12 | hearing. |
| 13 | MR. COOLEY: Thank you. |
| 14 | MR. IDLER: Do you have any idea when that's to |
| 15 | be held, Mr. Pollart? |
| 16 | MR. POLLART: I believe it's the 28th of May. |
| 17 | I could stand corrected on this, but I believe that's right. |
| 18 | MR. TODD: 18th. |
| 19 | MR. POLLART: Is it the 18th? |
| 20 | MR. COOLEY: It seems to be of considerable |
| 21 | interest. |
| 22 | MR. HACKETT: June? June, Bob? |
| 23 | MR. TODD: May the 18th in the evening. Is it |
| 24 | in Las Animas? |
| 25 | MR. IDLER: Where will that be held? |

MR. JESSE: It's in Las Animas. I don't remember knowing.

MR. TODD: I believe it's at the Courthouse, about 7:00.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. Idler, the thought has been expressed that some of the Compact members at least would be appreciative if you could attend that meeting on behalf of the Compact Administration. Would you be able to go?

MR. IDLER: I will try unless we get another six-inch rain.

MR. COOLEY: If we get another six-inch rain, what happens to the river won't be important.

All right, is there anything else to come -Yes.

MR. VERHOEFF: Yes, Mr. Cooley, I'm Clifford

Verhoeff and I'm just kind of here as an interested spectator

and irrigator under John Martin, and referring to one statement

that was made here, and I think it ought to be considered very

carefully when we consider the John Martin pool on your

measuring devices, as Mr. Idler stated, that we are measuring

less water in now with the dry reservoir than we are measuring

out of John Martin which at times amounts to as high as 25 feet

and I have often wondered what becomes of this gaining river

when we establish the permanent pool in John Martin. Who is

going to get credit for this water that — and we have records

MR. COOLEY: No, but they are the basic criteria 1 2 for operations. MR. GIBSON: Well, Secretary, can't you furnish 3 a copy of those minutes so they could --4 5 MR. HACKETT: Right, anybody that needs them, I have them, the operating criteria. б I sure can. 7 MR. COOLEY: But, nevertheless, this partly --I want to take part of the blame for this myself. 8 confess that I have been remiss in the amount of hours I have 9 spent on the Compact since December. Northwest Colorado is 10 going through a kind of firestorm and, if you recall, I wanted 11 to get notebooks to each of the members and I have failed on 12 this and I hope I don't continue to fail. It's been a little 13 wild up in our country. And it would contain those criteria. 14 15 You certainly should have them. Anything else before we go to the excitement of 16 the budget? 17 Well, I am afraid it is more than most of us 18 are going to be able to stand and the nonbudget part of the 19 meeting is over and we surely thank you all for attending. 20 will probably be here for another 45 minutes or so on the 21 22 budget. Do you want to take a five-minute break? 23 Let's take a five-minute break. 24 25 (Whereupon a brief recess was taken.)

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MR. COOLEY: All right, we are going into a discussion of the budget. Right off the bat, to set the stage for this, we are in a terrible budget situation partly due to Kansas and party due to Colorado in that the actions that are taken as to budget in the spring meeting may take as much as three years to come into effect.

I notice the first thing on there, the Secretary' salary of \$2,400.

Lane, right now would you tell us what your salary history has been and what effect there has been because of the action taken at the Aspen meeting two years ago with respect to your salary.

MR. HACKETT: Yes, sir. It started off about \$125 a month in 1965 and remained there and I don't recall just the exact year without going back through the records, but for the last -- it was raised to one hundred fifty a month, or four fifty quarterly, \$1800 a year, in, I'd say, oh, seven, eight years ago. At the Aspen meeting, Mr. Cooley mentioned it to the Administration that he thought it should be raised to two thousand and I'd be the last to object to that due to the fact that the workload has increased and personal expenses and so forth that I do not throw back on the Administration budget all the time; the major ones I do, but --

MR. COOLEY: Just a minute. Off the record.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

MR. COOLEY: Now you may proceed.

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MR. HACKETT: Due to the fact that I was appointed with the sanction of the State Engineer in 1965 to be your.

Secretary, since that time there have been changes in the state administration and my secretary work for the Compact has been a club over my head promotionwise, salarywise, and every other way imaginable, or to be used as far as promotions and pay increases as the State Water Commissioner, and it seems like as long as I am going to be Secretary of the Compact, that I am stuck with the beginner's rate for the State of Colorado.

I have pursued that source, that avenue for consideration, but I've not been able to do too well and the reason -- the thing that I bump into is that I do have income from my position as Secretary to Compact.

MR. GIBSON: What would happen if we would do away with your salary; would they give you a raise?

MR. HACKETT: Well, that's questionable. But that's a club they have been using.

MR. GIBSON: Well, I wonder here if we'd write you an honorarium, what then?

MR. HACKETT: Well, I don't know, I really don't.

But I have pursued the fact if my work wasn't justified for

some recognition for the state, I hadn't ought to be even

working for them after 14 years.

MR. COOLEY: We've got two problems mixed together

One of them is the concerted effort of some people in the State of Colorado to really create problems with respect to Lane's employment both for the Compact and for the State of Colorado and I think that Mr. Sparks' remark in December on that should have been conclusive and I have seen some slight improvement in that situation, or I hope there's been a slight improve-ment in the situation, but things were absolutely intolerable during the month of December for Lane. He was under intense pressure of the State of Colorado to either get fired or resign

or whatever.

The thing that is immediately before us, however, is compensation, and the compensation thing, in my view, and I hope I am not offending anyone here, is also unsatisfactory. I believe what he said about the impediment to his career in Colorado caused by this job is true and I also was hoping that he would state at what time it was that his salary increased as a result of our 1976 action. I think it's only been in the last, when?

MR. HACKETT: It isn't in effect yet. It will be in effect the 1st of July.

MR. COOLEY: Well, there you are. Action 24 months ago and he hasn't received a dime out of that action and I just think that's awful.

MR. HACKETT: That's because of the way we were working our budget. Our budget was being worked and approved two

years in advance of the budget year.

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hundred or haven't gotten it yet?

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MR. HACKETT: No, it's eighteen hundred. The lst of July I'm going to hit you for twenty-four hundred or go

MR. BENTRUP: You are not getting twenty-four

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to work on the twenty-four hundred.

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MR. COOLEY: On the 1st of July you're going to be hit with the twenty-four hundred that was approved for you

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MR. HACKETT: Right.

10 11

MR. GIBSON: Just like the rest of the state

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employees in Kansas, the same position. That's the way the

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MR. BENTRUP: Well, let's get to the amount.

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MR. COOLEY: There is one other thing about it

Secondly, if for any reason, health or trouble

that I think we all have to consider, that is, that has two

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prongs to it: One is that it may become impossible for Lane

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to continue.

two years ago.

budget system works.

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20 with Colorado or whatever, he should go out of that job, you

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are no longer going to be faced with the possibility of having

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a representative in anywhere near the kind of money that we

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are talking about and I would think that the action that you

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felt appropriate should have both of these items in mind.

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MR. HACKETT: I hesitate to keep blowing my own

horn, but due to the fact that the lack of promotions through the state until the state administration is changed or a different line of thought is changed, as far as my state job is concerned, it is going to be a financial loss on retirement in future years on the fringe benefits of state work. But there is that possibility, and Frank's covered it pretty well, that there have been a lot of pressure in the last few years and contradiction of my position as Secretary, and the state has offered me all kinds of increases if I would move from John Martin Reservoir, or if I would take a position above the John Martin we'd be in pretty good shape. I couldn't see the justification. But I think it could be considered at a later date.

MR. IDLER: I think it has been put off too long already.

MR. COOLEY: Yes, we can't -- No, let's just stay off the record for a while and we can kick it around.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

MR. COOLEY: I have one suggestion to make to each of the states and that is this: Because of the budget delay and because of a number of uncertainties about Lane's ability or willingness to continue in the job, I think, from my limited knowledge of budgeting, it would be perfectly proper and permissible for this organization to adopt a budget with a figure of five or six thousand dollars there with no intention

think you would average on Compact business?

MR. HACKETT: Oh, I expect 36 to some -- well, 1 2 on an average basis --3 MR. HELTON: A week, now. 4 MR. HACKETT: At least, at the very least. 5 MR. COOLEY: Now, this is during the irrigation 6 season? 7 MR. HACKETT: Yes. During the winter storage it isn't so bad. About all it is is record-keeping and your 8 9 meetings. I attend every meeting up and down the Valley and that's one thing that has gotten me in a lot of trouble with 10 the state. I have attended meetings, ditch meetings, upriver 11 that I think might have some effect on either Water District 67 12 or storage into John Martin and I've got up and talked when I 13 probably should have sat and listened. I think that regardless 14 of who is your Secretary, you are going to have to have somebody 15 to do that for you and that's what has got me in trouble, to a 16 big extent, with my state job, because they figured I was trying 17 to make water for Kansas. I didn't feel that way about it. 18 MR. STOECKLY: You done a poor job, then. (Laughter) 19 MR. HACKETT: I'm the first to admit it, Fred. 20 21 But any time I make water for you, we are going to get 60 22 percent. 23 MR. COOLEY: What is your pleasure? MR. GIBSON: I'd like to review the budget, come 24

25

back to it.

1 MR. COOLEY: Fine. 2 The next item on the budget is professional It substantially consists of court reporting of our 3 4 meetings, which has been -- I have determined a necessary 5 expense till we can find a better way of doing it. Pat. 6 MR. GIBSON: That ought to take care of that? 7 MR. HACKETT: Annually? It depends on how many 8 meetings. 9 MR. GIBSON: I didn't ask that question, I asked if \$500 would take care of 10 MR. HACKETT: Today I think it will. 11 MR. GIBSON: Thank you. 12 MR. COOLEY: Okay, anything else in the profession-13 That is where the professional services --14 al --15 MR. HACKETT: Yes, sir. MR. COOLEY: We also have the audit as included 16 in that. 17 MR. HACKETT: That's right, the audit is in there 18 and it wasn't too bad. I brought a tabulation of what we have 19 spent so far this year, but legal and audit so far this year 20 21 has been \$199. MR. GIBSON: Mr. Chairman, what was the legal 22 23 fee he talked in reference to? MR. HACKETT: That is part of the professional 24

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services, but --

| 1 | MR. GIBSON: You said legal and audit was one |
|----|--|
| 2 | hundred |
| 3 | MR. HACKETT: That comes |
| 4 | MR. COOLEY: What is the legal? |
| 5 | MR. GIBSON: But audit is all we've spent? |
| 6 | MR. HACKETT: Yes, audit is all we've spent. We |
| 7 | have had no legal payments or expenses. |
| 8 | MR. GIBSON: Well, let me rephrase it. Will \$500 |
| 9 | take care of the audit and the meetings for |
| 10 | MR. HACKETT: With one meeting a year with the |
| 11 | official court reporters and our audit, \$500 probably will just |
| 12 | barely cover it. |
| 13 | MR. STOECKLY: That is with one meeting? |
| 14 | MR. HACKETT: Yes, one meeting only. But if we |
| 15 | go to two meetings |
| 16 | MR. GIBSON: We will have to have at least one |
| 17 | more. |
| 18 | MR. STOECKLY: If you have your year-ending |
| 19 | MR. COOLEY: I think we've got enough business |
| 20 | that we legitimately will be going to two meetings a year. |
| 21 | MR. GIBSON: You think one meeting next year is |
| 22 | all that's anticipated? |
| 23 | MR. COOLEY: No, I think two. |
| 24 | MR. GIBSON: All right, then, how much more do |
| 25 | we need beyond the \$500 here? |

| 1 | MR. HACKETT: I'd say you'd need \$500. |
|----|---|
| 2 | MR. GIBSON: For one extra meeting, another five |
| 3 | hundred? |
| 4 | MR. HACKETT: Very near. It's going to run \$400 |
| 5 | at least today. |
| 6 | MR. GIBSON: Are we off the record here discussing |
| 7 | something or is this all |
| 8 | MR. COOLEY: This is going on the record. Let's |
| 9 | go off the record now. |
| 10 | (There was a discussion off the record.) |
| 11 | MR. COOLEY: Let's leave it at a thousand dollars |
| 12 | right now and go on to the U.S.G.S. Geological Survey Cooperative |
| 13 | Agreement. Is that a fixed figure, four thousand eight hundred, |
| 14 | U.S.G.S.? Does that take into account the additional tele- |
| 15 | metering equipment that has been added to the system? |
| 16 | MR. HACKETT: No, sir. |
| 17 | MR. COOLEY: Well, it should, shouldn't it? |
| 18 | MR. BENTRUP: No. |
| 19 | MR. HACKETT: This should be added. I got |
| 20 | Mr. Grozier's letter after we worked up this budget and I just |
| 21 | made a note that it should be increased to cover that radio |
| 22 | equipment, which is \$3527.50. So that should be added under |
| 23 | the U.S.G.S. item. |
| 24 | MR. GIBSON: But now, that's not a Cooperative |
| 25 | Agreement thing, that's a one-time |

MR. HACKETT: Yes, sir. Not under the Cooperative

(There was a discussion off the record.)

MR. GIBSON: I would move that we make a special assessment in the amount of \$3,527.50 for the payment of the installation of the Syracuse-Lakin repeaters replaced by the Kansas District from operating funds -- let me back up -- for the installation of the Syracuse and Lakin repeaters -- Off the record.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

MR. GIBSON: -- installed by the United States Geological Survey effective March 1978, and with that special assessment, can Colorado write them a check and I will write them a check out of this year's funds and we can pay them?

MR. HELTON: I don't know if we could or not.

I'd have to check that out when I get back to town.

MR. GIBSON: I can.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

MR. COOLEY: It is my understanding that someone is ready to move that there be a special assessment of both states in the amount of \$3,527.50 to be apportioned between the two states in the ratio of Colorado 60 to Kansas 40; that Kansas perhaps will be able to pay that special assessment at once; that it is likely that Colorado cannot but will make that payment as soon as it is able and in whatever budget year it is able.

Is there such a motion?

| 1 | MR. GIBSON: I so move. |
|-----|--|
| 2 | MR. COOLEY: Is there a second? |
| 3 (| MR. IDLER: I will second it. |
| 4 | MR. COOLEY: Kansas votes |
| 5 | MR. GIBSON: Aye. |
| 6 | MR. COOLEY: Colorado votes |
| 7 | MR. REYHER: Aye. |
| 8 | MR. COOLEY: Colorado votes aye. |
| 9 | Okay, still on the record but not formally, then, |
| 10 | the U.S.G.S. forty-one hundred stays the same; is that right? |
| 11 | MR. HACKETT: Yes, sir, that's a signed contract |
| 12 | with them, Cooperative Agreement. |
| 13 | MR. COOLEY: All right, the capital outlay for |
| 14 | office equipment has always been a source of trouble as far as |
| 15 | I was concerned. What it amounted to was, we had an |
| 16 | inefficient tape recorder. Is that the purpose of the one |
| 17 | hundred in there now? |
| 18 | MR. HACKETT: No, sir, that isn't the purpose |
| 19 | of it. |
| 20 | MR. COOLEY: What is the purpose of this hundred? |
| 21 | MR. HACKETT: That's just for small items, |
| 22 | office items. |
| 23 | MR. COOLEY: Paper clips, \$100. All right. |
| 24 | MR. HACKETT: And such. |
| 25 | MR. COOLEY: Is there any discussion needed on |

that one? 1 Maintenance and operation: The Treasurer's 2 bond -- wait a minute, oh, I see, they add below. 3 The Treasurer's bond, seventy-five, is based on 4 actual bond costs? 5 MR. HACKETT: Yes, sir, for a \$15,000 Treasurer's б 7 Bond. MR. COOLEY: Swell. 8 The what? 9 MR. GIBSON: MR. HACKETT: Fifteen thousand. We increased 10 it about a year ago from five to fifteen. 11 MR. COOLEY: Yes. 12 MR. IDLER: At the December meeting. 13 MR. HACKETT: All right. Whenever it was. 14 MR. GIBSON: Was that a position schedule bond 15 or personal bond? 16 MR. HACKETT: Provisional. 17 MR. GIBSON: Position schedule? 18 MR. HACKETT: Yes. 19 MR. COOLEY: The printing is based on actual 20 costs of our historic printing of the annual report. 21 MR. HACKETT: Mainly. But the stationary 22 needs to be considered in there and I don't have any idea what 23 your bill is going to be for that. 24

MR. GIBSON: Better add \$100.

Okay, make that a thousand, make 1 MR. COOLEY: 2 that a thousand. 3 Travel and meeting expense. MR. STOECKLY: Can I bring in one item? 4 5 MR. COOLEY: Sure. MR. STOECKLY: On your annual report, I would 6 like to see the mailing list revised on these yearly bulletins, 7 anything other than that, too, because our office is receiving 8 two copies, which there's no need of it, and I'm sure that 9 there's other excess mailings going out that's not required. 10 MR. COOLEY: I'm sure that's right. 11 MR. HACKETT: On the annual report, you are 12 talking about, Mr. Stoeckly? 13 MR. STOECKLY: Yes. 14 MR. HACKETT: That has become quite a problem. 15 I think they are running -- for 400 copies this last year was 16 if I can get oriented here -- was \$678.56 for 400 copies. 17 roughly, or a little better than, a dollar and a half a copy. 18 But the requests that I have coming in for copies of this annual 19 report is terrific. Colleges, law practices, loan firms. 20 There's a charge for it as far as MR. STOECKLY: 21 I am concerned. 22 MR. HACKETT: There's no charge set up now for 23 those, but I definitely think it would slow down a lot of traffic 24

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on them.

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MR. REYHER: Would you add with that the explanation you gave us when we met on this proposed budget, that it costs just about the same amount for 250 as it would 400 --MR. HACKETT: Right.

MR. HACKETT: Right. It is not the number that we have printed, it is the setup, print setup, that we are paying for, and it gets -- and paper. The printer throws that at me every year on his increase or on his -- that the cost of paper is going up and the initial expense is the print setup for it. It is not the number that we receive, it is --

MR. REYHER: -- because of setting up the print?

MR. COOLEY: We started off on the revision of the mailing list and now have got to the excess costs of printing and the efficiencies of scale and I think we are beginning to drift into the question of charging two bucks and a half for a copy. All of these things are worthy of consideration. I surely think that the mailing list probably does -- I am convinced it needs revision.

How should we tackle this animal? Let's go off the record for a little while.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

You worked over telephone and telegraph and came up with eight hundred, Lane, or your committee did. Let's go back on the record. Eight hundred for telephone and telegraph.

MR. COOLEY: Printing, a thousand.

| 1 | MR. HACKETT: Eight hundred. And previous |
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| 2 | the last budget, '78-'79 budget, we had six hundred fifty budgeted |
| 3 | and see what we spent so far this year. |
| 4 | MR. REYHER: We were close to that figure, weren't |
| 5 | we, already? |
| 6 | MR. HACKETT: Yes, we were crowding that figure. |
| 7 | MR. COOLEY: I know I've spent several hundred - |
| 8 | a couple hundred dollars a year on the Compact telephone. |
| 9 | MR. HACKETT: It is quite an item. I think this |
| 10 | last month we paid a one hundred some dollar telephone bill and |
| 11 | it's like |
| 12 | MR. GIBSON: What are we talking about? Isn't |
| 13 | \$800 enough or not? |
| 14 | MR. HACKETT: It is not any too much. We |
| 15 | considered that at our meeting with the Treasurer. |
| 16 | MR. GIBSON: Make it \$900. |
| 17 | MR. COOLEY: Fair enough. We ought to have some |
| 18 | room for breathing. |
| 19 | MR. BENTRUP: Travel and meeting, we skipped |
| 20 | that one. |
| 21 | MR. COOLEY: What about travel and meeting? Are |
| 22 | you within the budget? Can you stay within the budget? |
| 23 | MR. GIBSON: Would a thousand dollars take care |
| 24 | of it? We had thirteen fifty for this coming year. |
| 25 | MR. HACKETT: Let's see, I've lost it. What is it? |

| 1 | I get to shuttling papers and I'm lost. |
|----|--|
| 2 | MR. COOLEY: What about the thirteen fifty, Guy? |
| 3 | MR. GIBSON: That was for this year, starting |
| 4 | July 1 we have thirteen fifty for travel. You are cutting it |
| 5 | to a thousand? |
| 6 | MR. HACKETT: No, I don't think so. |
| 7 | MR. REYHER: Yeah, so, thirteen fifty, of course, |
| 8 | we were assuming that we were going to have only one meeting |
| 9 | at the very most. |
| 10 | MR. HACKETT: Yeah, I think that was probably |
| 11 | it. We were assuming one meeting. The more meetings we have, |
| 12 | the more expense we are going to have under that item. |
| 13 | MR. COOLEY: Well, the committee assumed it would |
| 14 | be one meeting a year and I think that's not a good assumption. |
| 15 | MR. HACKETT: We have spent \$548 to date, not |
| 16 | including this meeting today, out of the present budget. |
| 17 | MR. COOLEY: I think, myself, the thirteen fifty |
| 18 | figure better be it. |
| 19 | Furthermore, I think we have seen the handwriting |
| 20 | on the wall when it comes to administering a permanent pool. |
| 21 | MR. HACKETT: It definitely gets into that. |
| 22 | There's going to be some leg work or travel work. |
| 23 | MR. GIBSON: I wanted \$10,000, you remember, |
| 24 | put into the budget for that, to be paid by the State of Colorado. |
| 25 | MR. BENTRUP: It is not at the Compact's expense. |
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| 1 | MR. COOLEY: That's right. |
|----|---|
| 2 | Well, thirteen fifty is where you were and that's |
| 3 | not a bad figure, is all I was saying. |
| 4 | MR. BENTRUP: Let's leave it. If that is where |
| 5 | it was, let's leave it in there. |
| 6 | MR. STOECKLY: That is travel and meeting? |
| 7 | MR. COOLEY: Yes. |
| 8 | MR. HACKETT: I think the reason is we decided |
| 9 | at our January or February meeting that we were planning on one |
| 10 | meeting a year and so I would agree with that thirteen. |
| 11 | MR. COOLEY: Okay, the telephone and telegraph |
| 12 | is at nine from eight and the next item is office expense at |
| 13 | five. |
| 14 | MR. GIBSON: That has been jumped \$200 for this |
| 15 | coming year. |
| 16 | MR. COOLEY: It already has been jumped? |
| 17 | MR. GIBSON: Yes. |
| 18 | MR. COOLEY: So five is a fair You think |
| 19 | maybe five hundred is a fair crack at it? |
| 20 | MR. GIBSON: I think that that |
| 21 | MR. COOLEY: Any other dicsussion of that one? |
| 22 | Contingency here is for a thousand dollars. It |
| 23 | is none too much. |
| 24 | MR. GIBSON: What is your estimated carryover? |
| 25 | MR. HACKETT: Well, if we get billed for hit |
| ı | |

take it, that there was kind of a consensus that no action need be taken at this budget meeting with respect to the Gageby Creek gaging station; is that right?

MR. HELTON: In my opinion, that's correct.

MR. COOLEY: I think there seems to be a consensus that that would be all right for the purposes of this budget meeting.

MR. REYHER: The only additional thing to your comments would be that eventually there possibly will be two gages there: One at the head gage if so diverted out of Fort Lyon and one near the river which would be more for the purpose of the Compact.

MR. IDLER: The whole idea of a gaging station at Gageby Creek becomes vitally important when a permanent pool is considered, whether the water comes from Fort Lyon or whether it accrues naturally there. Now, the natural-accrued water there belongs to both Kansas and Colorado on a 40-60 basis.

Now, the water that's measured in from the Game and Fish is strictly Colorado water. So you have two divergent points of view there.

I understand Kansas' viewpoint, they don't want to pay any measurement for the Game and Fish.

MR. BENTRUP: Does Colorado?

MR. IDLER: Right.

MR. HELTON: Colorado pays for it anyway.

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MR. HACKETT: Wildlife.

MR. REYHER: -- Wildlife, the concern of the

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| 1 | consideration be given to a special possibility of a special |
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| 2 | assessment at the next meeting, U.S.G.S., and that committee |
| 3 | comes in with an estimated cost. |
| 4 | Is Colorado in your budget Off the record, |
| 5 | please. |
| 6 | (There was a discussion off the record.) |
| 7 | MR. COOLEY: We are on the record of the desirabilit |
| 8 | of there being a budget item of \$5,000 for stream measurement |
| 9 | improvement appearing to be needful to most of the Compact. |
| 10 | MR. HELTON: Would that, in effect, raise the |
| 11 | Cooperative Agreement by \$5,000? Is that how we could handle |
| 12 | that? |
| 13 | MR. HACKETT: Then, U.S.G.S. would have to answer |
| 14 | that. |
| 15 | MR. HELTON: I think anything we do they'd do |
| 16 | under our Cooperative Agreement, so the costs are 50-50. |
| 17 | MR. HACKETT: Yeah, we are talking about ten |
| 18 | thousand total, then. If they agree |
| 19 | MR. COOLEY: We want to make our dollars go as |
| 20 | far as they can, but for the purposes of our budget, five |
| 21 | thousand bucks would go in there for that purpose and if we can |
| 22 | turn it into ten, we obviously would want to do so. |
| 23 | MR. HACKETT: I want to know where we are going |
| 24 | to put this? Are we going to have a separate line on the budget |
| 25 | for that not as a cooperative? |

| 1 | MR. GIBSON: A separate fund, fund number 14, |
|----|---|
| 2 | to be set up only to be any expenditure from that fund in |
| 3 | connection with what we have been discussing here on the five |
| 4 | thousand. |
| 5 | MR. REYHER: Wouldn't this be under a separate |
| 6 | item under U.S.G.S.? |
| 7 | MR. HACKETT: That's the way I think it should |
| 8 | be. |
| 9 | MR. REYHER: Under that heading, I mean? |
| 10 | MR. GIBSON: No, I think it has to be a separate |
| 11 | item down |
| 12 | MR. COOLEY: Above "Contingency"? |
| 13 | MR. GIBSON: Above "Contingency," "Office," five |
| 14 | thousand, and so on. Then, when we work it up, that would |
| 15 | bring ten thousand in, matching funds. |
| 16 | MR. COOLEY: Yes. |
| 17 | MR. HELTON: It seems like we could figure out |
| 18 | some nice bureaucratic phrase for it, like "Data Acquisition |
| 19 | Improvement." |
| 20 | MR. BENTRUP: It might be something like that. |
| 21 | MR. COOLEY: Leo is laughing but that's as good |
| 22 | a name as we are going to have today, Data Acquisition Improve- |
| 23 | ment Program, five thousand clams American money. |
| 24 | MR. HACKETT: Data Acquisition what? |
| 25 | MR. COOLEY: Improvement Funds. |

| 1 | MR. HACKETT: Yes, sir, but that was two seconds |
|----|--|
| 2 | ago. |
| 3 | MR. COOLEY: All right. |
| 4 | Now |
| 5 | MR. HELTON: Now we are up to eighteen seventy- |
| 6 | seven. |
| 7 | MR. COOLEY: All right, now we are right back |
| 8 | Oh, that really disposed of the water measurement, did it not, |
| 9 | Mr. Gibson? |
| 10 | MR. GIBSON: I think so. |
| 11 | MR. COOLEY: All right, now we are right back to |
| 12 | Secretary's salary. |
| 13 | It is not as desperate as I had believed because |
| 14 | of the fact that this will be effective in '79, which is only |
| 15 | one year away, but what is your pleasure? I am |
| 16 | MR. HELTON: I will state an observation. If |
| 17 | we increase the Secretary's salary by \$100 a month, we will |
| 18 | bring our total budget right at \$20,000. |
| 19 | MR. HACKETT: Mr. Cooley, I'd like to make a |
| 20 | correction on the statement. Sorry to interrupt your note there. |
| 21 | MR. COOLEY: Go ahead. |
| 22 | MR. HACKETT: But this \$2400 increase was subject - |
| 23 | it was taken care of in the 1978-79 budget, so the first of July |
| 24 | this year my salary will increase. |
| 25 | MR. HELTON: We understood that. |

| 1 | MR. COOLEY: Yes, we all knew that. |
|----|--|
| 2 | MR. HACKETT: I thought maybe there |
| 3 | MR. COOLEY: We all knew that. |
| 4 | MR. HACKETT: Now then, on with your |
| 5 | MR. COOLEY: All right, we have an observation |
| 6 | from |
| 7 | MR. GIBSON: How much did you say to give him |
| 8 | there, make it how much? |
| 9 | MR. HELTON: Make it thirty-six hundred total and |
| 10 | it should come out to about nineteen nine seven zero, if I've |
| 11 | added correctly. |
| 12 | MR. IDLER: Will you go off the record a minute? |
| 13 | (There was a discussion off the record.) |
| 14 | MR. COOLEY: I am going to do figures only now. |
| 15 | \$3,600; next, two hundred twenty. The third figure goes from |
| 16 | five to one thousand. The next figure is four thousand eight |
| 17 | hundred. The next figure is one hundred. The next figure is |
| 18 | \$75. The next figure is \$1,000. The next figure is \$1,350. |
| 19 | The telephone is nine hundred. The office is five hundred. The |
| 20 | special fund is five thousand. The contingency is one thousand |
| 21 | five hundred. |
| 22 | What is the total, Lane? |
| 23 | MR. HELTON: \$20,045. |
| 24 | MR. REYHER: This here would be about two hundred |
| 25 | forty-four. |

| 1 | MR. HACKETT: If those items are agreeable as |
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| 2 | you |
| 3 | MR. COOLEY: Just a minute, Lane. What is the |
| 4 | figure? I got eighteen zero four five; is that right? |
| 5 | MR. HELTON: I got twenty thousand forty-five. |
| 6 | MR. COOLEY: Twenty, twenty-thousand forty-five. |
| 7 | I don't think there's anything to be gained by shaving or |
| 8 | adjusting to make it come up to some predisposed thing, such |
| 9 | as twenty even. I wouldn't like that very well if I were |
| 10 | sitting in the Kansas budget office. |
| 11 | All right. Now I will hear you. |
| 12 | MR. HACKETT: I was going to say or suggest, if |
| 13 | it would be an assist to the meeting, that if we have agreed on |
| 14 | those final line figures, that I will retype the budget and |
| 15 | send it to you if you wish to adopt it. |
| 16 | MR. COOLEY: Of course it will be retyped after |
| 17 | this meeting. |
| 18 | MR. HACKETT: This way I will redo it and send |
| 19 | it to each of you. |
| 20 | MR. HELTON: Send it to me. |
| 21 | MR. HACKETT: Pardon? |
| 22 | MR. HELTON: Send it to me. |
| 23 | MR. COOLEY: We are on the record. |
| 24 | We have not adopted any budget. We have gone |
| 25 | down this line by line and reached consensus on items. I am |

ready to --1 MR. BENTRUP: Mr. Chairman? 2 MR. COOLEY: Yes, go ahead. 3 MR. BENTRUP: I move we adopt the following 4 budget, insert the amounts. 5 MR, COOLEY: Just read off --6 7 MR. BENTRUP: Yes. MR. COOLEY: Which adds up to twenty thousand zero 8 four five. 9 There's been a motion to adopt the budget in 10 the figures we just rattled off up to twenty zero four five. 11 Ιs there a second to that motion? 12 MR. STOECKLY: Aye. 13 MR. COOLEY: It has been moved and seconded. 14 Is Kansas ready to vote on this? 15 MR. BENTRUP: Aye. 16 MR. COOLEY: Kansas votes aye. 17 MR. IDLER: Colorado votes aye. 18 MR. COOLEY: Colorado votes aye. 19 (There was a discussion off the record.) 20 MR. COOLEY: That budget is divided as 60-40. 21 In addition to that budget and separate from the 22 budget is the item of \$3,527.50, which is not a part of the 23 budget but which is a special assessment. 24 MR. BENTRUP: We had already acted on that. 25

| 1 | MR. COOLEY: Yes, but I am saying this for |
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| 2 | clarification of the record is all. |
| 3 | (Whereupon the proceeding was concluded at |
| 4 | 5:00 p.m.) |
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, PATRICIA S. NEWTON, Certified Shorthand
Reporter within and for the State of Colorado, do hereby certify
that the foregoing proceeding was stenographically reported by
me at the time and place hereinbefore set forth; that the same
was thereafter reduced to typewritten form under my supervision,
and the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of my
stenotype notes then and there taken.

I further certify that I am not related to, employed by, nor of counsel for any of the parties or attorneys herein, nor otherwise interested in the event of the within action.

Dated this 500 day of June, 1978.

PARTIES NEWFON

PATRICIA S. NEWTON

Certified Shorthand Reporter