

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS

RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

Garden City, Kansas

March 28, 1985

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

A special meeting of the Arkansas River Compact Administration, Frank G. Cooley, Chairman and Federal Representative, presiding, was held on March 28, 1985, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 10:15 p.m. before Marvin L. Shane, Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of Kansas.



CHAIRMAN COOLEY: This is a meeting of the Arkansas, or Arkansas, as you will, River Compact Administration, regularly called pursuant to notice, held in Garden City, Kansas. meeting is at the request of the State of Kansas. We have a tentative agenda which we will get to in a moment. There is a court reporter present. of the key things at the meeting will be that all persons who speak will identify themselves for the record, for the court reporter. We had an attendance list at the door, and some of us have failed, including myself, have failed to sign that list. I want anyone in the audience who has not signed to join me in making an effort to have your-are there two, and they are divided between the two? If you would bring one to me, and the next fella that raises his hand, give him one, and we'll go from there. Who else needs to sign the attendance list? I'm the only one. Okay, thank There's a Xerox machine in the office, you sir. and we'll cause copies of this list to be made for anyone who desires them at some reasonable cost, so they'll be available and they'll be available to the reporter. As most of you know, I had a very mild heart attack four weeks ago yesterday, and I



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wasn't sure that I would be here, but I didn't want to miss the meeting. The fun is just too much to From time to time I will leave, and the Vice Chairman Carl Bentrup will take over at the My wife has requested, or instructed me meeting. to announce that this is going to be the most placid meeting that the Arkansas River Compact has ever had--may come as a surprise to some of you. The representatives from Colorado are at my right, Carl Genova, and Bill McDonald, with the distinguished beard. I'm informed that Leo Idler is in the hospital in Denver for some checking up into his condition, which may be serious, and I'm sure that he has our prayers. Immediately to my left is the Vice Chairman and the representative from Kansas, Carl Bentrup, and very distinguished, respected member of the commission, Ronald Olomon, next to him, and David Pope, who is by law, the head of the Kansas delegation. Before we do anything else, I think I want to find out from Mr. McDonald if he's willing to proceed with the meeting with three people from Kansas and only two from Colorado. Is that fair, Bill?

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay, we've got

Sure.



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MR. MCDONALD:

that matter taken care of. David, if you would introduce those of the Kansas official delegation here we would appreciate it, and if you would make the introductions long winded enough so that some of us can scribble notes.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. MR. POPE: It's my pleasure to introduce several individuals that are here with us today. On my immediate left is Richard Simms, who is an attorney practicing out of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and has been retained by the State of Kansas through our Office of the Attorney General as special counsel representing the State of Kansas. Immediately to his left is Brent Spronk, who is with Spronk Water Engineers out of Denver, and has also been retained by the State to do some engineering and technical work for us this last year or so. To his left is Leland Rolfs, who is legal counsel for my office, and on down beyond that is our representative from the Attorney General's Office, John Campbell, assigned to work on this particular issue, our water commissioner who is in charge of the administration of water rights in this area of the state for the Division of Water Resources is Howard Corrigan and been very involved over the years in these kinds of



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1 activities; Jerry Hilmes on my staff in Topeka, 2 dealing with Compact affairs. I believe them I'll 3 make a couple more here, then ask Carl to make some 4 additional introductions. Dale Book, who works 5 with Brent Spronk out of the Spronk Water Engineers 6 firm from Denver, and two additional staff members 7 from my office here in Garden City, Ron Squire and 8 Dale Jacobs; and then Carl, if you have -- I know Ed 9 DeKeyser. I am sure there are others you would 10 like to introduce, as far as local people. 11 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: I see quite a 12 few representatives of various ditches--Ed 13 represents the associated ditches, so I will just 14 stop with introducing Ed DeKeyser. 15 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: The meeting is

official, Ed is present. I think that Mr. Simms, you don't need an introduction in Colorado, from what I understand, and we're very pleased to have you here. Mr. McDonald, would you do the honors for Colorado, if you please, sir?

MR. MCDONALD: Sure, Carl Genova, on my left, who has already been introduced, the Colorado Commissioner representing Districts 14 and 17. I am Bill McDonald, the ex-officio member for Colorado in my capacity as Director of the Colorado



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Water Conservation Board. On my immediate right is Wendy Weiss, the head of our water unit in the Attorney General's Office in Colorado, and to her right, Will Bassett, who is the lead attorney on Wendy's staff for Arkansas River matters. From my staff, Mr. Gene Jencsok is present. He's my lead interstate compact engineer. There are a number of people in the audience representing Colorado water interests and ditches, more than I will take time to name individually. Let me introduce a few in the audience, though, who have not been frequent attenders of Compact meetings. First of all I would like to introduce the newly appointed member of the Colorado Water Conservation Board, who represents the Arkansas River Drainage, and that is John Covert, from Colorado Springs. John, you might want to raise a hand or stand. CHAIRMAN COOLEY: How do you spell

your last name, John?

MR. COVERT: C-O-V-E-R-T.

MR. MCDONALD: And I apologize in advance if I missed some folks in the front row. John Carlson, an attorney representing Pueblo--Special Counsel for Pueblo and Colorado Springs; Harold Miskel, manager of the Water Department for



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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Welcome to this meeting, sir. Is there anyone here from the Bureau of Reclamation? Yes.

MR. PLOSS: Lowell Ploss from the Denver office.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Welcome, and we're glad you are aboard. Representatives from the



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1 United States Geological Survey, either Colorado or 2 Kansas? 3 MR. STULLKEN: Lloyd Stullken from 4 Garden City. 5 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Any other U.S.G.S. 6 people? 7 MR. STULLKEN: No. 8 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I think I must have 9 used up their travel allowance for the meeting. 10 That's the only explanation I can make. The first 11 item of business, welcome to all of you, and there 12 are some distinguished people in this audience that 13 have not been introduced, but whose presence will 14 be made known as we go along. The first item for 15 business is a discussion of the proposed agenda. 16 The official notice of the meeting and the agenda 17 was circulated. Mr. Pope, I understand that you 18 have a comment to make with respect to the proposed 19 agenda. 20 MR. POPE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do. 21 I have a suggested change to the agenda, but prior 22 to that, however, I would like to take up the 23 matter of the record for the meeting that you 24 alluded to earlier, by virtue of the court reporter



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being here, and if it's permissible, would like to

go ahead and take care of that early on here in the meeting, so we can get that taken care of. suggestion was to have a court reporter present for the meeting for the purpose of making a complete, full and accurate record of the proceedings for a couple of reasons. Basically, that we all know that the primary purpose of this meeting is to discuss the concerns that have existed, the allegations of possible violations of the Compact by Colorado, and we think it's important that we all have a good record of the meeting. Secondly, of course, from a logistical standpoint, timingwise, it makes information available to us faster and easier, so with that I'm prepared to offer as a first item of business, basically a motion, which I believe each member of the commission has before them, to adopt a policy and procedure for the official transcription of Compact Administration meetings. I would be happy to read this, Mr. Chairman, for the record, and then move its adoption. "It is hereby moved that the Arkansas River Compact Administration adopt the following policy and procedure with respect of transcription of all regular and special Administration meetings: 1) That the member state hosting any meeting



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arrange for the services of a duly licensed, official court reporter to take and transcribe the proceedings at said meeting; 2) That the policy of the Administration is that copies of the proposed transcripts of each and every meeting of the Administration be provided to both member states within two weeks of said meeting for corrections, but not editing, prior to completion of the official transcripts; 3) That the policy of the Administration is that the final, corrected copies of the transcripts of all meetings be completed and delivered to the member states within 30 days of the meetings; 4) That the final corrected copies of the transcripts of all meetings will be the official transcripts of Administration proceedings, and 5) -- this one, I failed to get corrected, it is intended to say that the costs of the transcript shall be borne by the Administration."

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: All right, Mr. Pope,

I don't have any problem with the motion at this

part of the meeting, since it's a matter of

procedure, it affects the Administration. I would

comment that the Compact Administration has worked

on this very question many times over the past few

years, and have swung back and forth between court



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reporters and the system that we have been using of taped reports, where we preserve the tapes. I would point out that the resolution you tendered would make the use of the court reporter mandatory in all meetings, no matter how routine or quiet, and we occasionally do have that kind. McDonald, before we formally call for a second to the motion, do you have any comments to make with respect to the motion, the proposed motion concerning court reporting? MR. MCDONALD: We don't have any

problem with it, Frank. I would suggest, David, just two editing changes in the written version we commissioners have in front of us. The third line, I think the first word should be with respect "to" transcription. Then I would suggest in item number four that we say the final, corrected copies of the transcripts of all meetings will be the official, strike "transcripts" and put in "minutes," because the by-laws say. "There shall be an official record, which shall be the minutes," and it uses the word "minutes," and that by-law is Article 4, Item 3.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Well, obviously, I have some hesitation, Mr. Pope and Mr. McDonald,



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and I will put out for your consideration only one time a suggestion that you might want to add a phrase somewhere in number one, "unless the court reporter be waived in advance by both states in favor of some other form of transcription of the proceedings," having in mind that there may well be meetings of a more or less routine nature where the cost of the court reporter would obviously be not necessary. MR. MCDONALD: That would make sense to me. It occurs to me we do have some special telephonic meetings on occasion, and a court reporter would be not even practical under those circumstances. MR. POPE: would have any problems.

I think that as long as that's agreed to by both states, I don't think we

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Well, fine. Would you consider an amendment on your resolution to reflect that, so that even the resolution has some language up in number one, "unless waived in advance by both states in favor of some other form of transcript"?

MR. POPE: Yes, I think we could amend the proposed motion to take care of that.



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Perhaps in item number two, it says "each and every meeting of Administration," if we said "each regular and special meeting of the Administration."

If we want to include an additional phrase, I think that—— I am not sure the telephonic meetings——I guess they are considered special meetings, aren't they?

MR. MCDONALD: David, what if we put it down in four? We say corrected copies of the transcript will be the official minutes of Administration proceedings—why don't we insert. "unless a transcription of the proceedings has been waived in advance of a meeting upon the mutual agreement of both states"?

sound like a lawyer, but all those paragraphs have to do with copies of the transcript, and the number one paragraph has to do with the hiring of the court reporter, and I think the exception belongs up there in the hiring of the fellow, rather than what happens to his copies.

MR. MCDONALD: I don't care where you put it as long as you get the idea across, because I want to get home before midnight tonight.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I assure you, you





other matters are there concerning the agenda that require discussion?

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, we have also distributed a document entitled "agenda," which would be substituted for the tentative agenda that was handed out in advance of the meeting. purpose of this document is to refine the tentative agenda, which was discussed briefly between Bill McDonald and I over the telephone a few days ago just prior to it being sent out. Two concerns are addressed in our suggested changes. The basic reason for these is to advance the primary purpose of the meeting dealing with the allegations of Compact violations earlier into the meeting, to insure that those items get dealt with, since they are the primary purpose of the meeting, and in the event that some of the more routine business needs to take place it can be later in the day whenever we're not quite so ready to all leave and that sort of thing, so in essence, what we're suggesting is to an item that we've already taken care of, item No. 2, the motion for transcription, we have got Secondly, the item that was No. 10 be changed to item number seven, and then generally, based upon the discussions between Bill and I on



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1 the telephone, to further define what was item No. 2 10 that would now be item number seven, to provide an outline of the items to be discussed regarding the Compact violations -- the alleged Compact 5 violations, and those are detailed out in the hand 6 Those items generally follow along quite closely to the contents of the letter dated 8 February 26, 1985 from General Stephan to General 9 Woodard in Colorado. 10 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Thank you. 11 McDonald, have you reviewed the proposed changes of 12 the agenda? 13 MR. MCDONALD: We have. David, I am 14 sorry, I kind of tuned out. Did you recommend the 15 changes to your--my changes to your changes? 16 MR. POPE: No, I did not specifically, 17 but I would be amenable to that. 18 MR. MCDONALD: I will do that. David 19 recommends in item seven, where Kansas' allegations 20 read Compact violations speaking to Trinidad-Pueblo 21 winter storage and alluvial well depletions, 22 Colorado recommends we insert a new item eight at 23 that point pertaining to Colorado's allegations of



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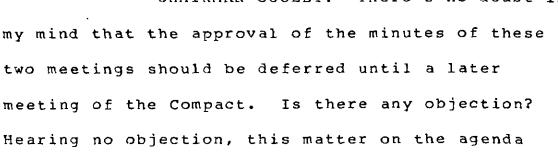
Compact violations by Kansas, and then for those of

us who have the printed agenda in front of us, a

l new agenda item nine, with the former 7D becoming 2 9A, B and C respectively, and renumber the balance. 3 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: All right, are Mr. 4 McDonald's changes acceptable, Mr. Pope? 5 MR. POPE: Yes. 6 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Then I'll entertain 7 your motion that the agenda, as discussed, become 8 the agenda of this meeting. 9 MR. POPE: Does that require a motion 10 for that? I'll so move. 11 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: All right, the 12 motion has been made. Is there a second? 13 MR. MCDONALD: One moment, please. 14 I'll second it. 15 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Motion has been 16 Is Kansas ready to vote? made and seconded. 17 MR. POPE: Yes. 18 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Kansas votes 19 aye. 20 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Colorado ready to 21 vote? 22 MR. MCDONALD: Colorado votes aye. 23 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: The agenda as 24 amended has become adopted as the agenda of the 25 The next item of business is approval of meeting.



1 minutes of May 10, 1984 and December 11, 1934. 2 These minutes have been circulated. 3 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: We do not 4 have the December 11th meeting minutes. 5 Do you have the May 10th? CHAIRMAN: VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: It had some 7 breaks in it, and we're not ready to approve it 8 until we get together on it. 9 I might add to that, in MR. POPE: 10 terms of what Mr. Bentrup has indicated, as a 11 result of some concerns regarding language in those 12 May 10, 1984 minutes, we had asked for a transcript 13 of that portion of the minutes, which Colorado has 14 furnished to us. It's very difficult, even with 15 that, to fill in some of the blanks. The 16 recordings are not apparently all that good. 17 would like an opportunity to review those tapes and 18 try to come up with substitute minutes and/or 19 partial or complete transcript of that from those, 20 if we could. 21 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: There's no doubt in 22 23





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1 will be deferred until the next meeting of the 2 Compact, but I think in the interests of all of us, it would be well if attention were given to these, 4 so that it may be attended to promptly. 5 treasurer is not here. Can anyone inform me what 6 the status of the treasurer's report is? 7 MR. MCDONALD: I have the treasurer's 8 report, Frank. 9 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Thank you, sir. 10 The treasurer's report, as presented to the meeting 11 appears to be a list of checks written since 12 December 11, 1984, through March 5th of 1985, a 13 reflection of the bank statement and the total cash 14 on hand as of February 28, 1985. The item is so 15 lucid and clear as not, in my judgment, to require 16 any discussion or further action. I'll accept a 17 motion that this interim report be accepted and 18 approved as fine. 19 MR. MCDONALD: So moved. 20 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is there a second? 21 MR. POPE: Second. 22 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is Colorado ready 23 to vote? 24 MR. MCDONALD: Colorado votes aye. 25 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Kansas?





1 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: This becomes 2 Exhibit B, doesn't it, A being the amended agenda? 3 MR. MCDONALD: Sure. 4 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: All right, Exhibit 5 B will be attached to the transcript. 6 MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, this is 7 David Pope again. I believe we have the motion 8 that we dealt with, which would make -- the 9 treasurer's report would become C then, because we 10 have the motion and the agenda. The motion 11 basically was A, the agenda B, and this would be C. 12 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Yeah, I know, but 13 you're not a lawyer. 14 MR. POPE: You can pick the letters. 15 Much to David's credit. MR. MCDONALD: 16 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Nice that someone 17 is thinking clearly this morning. The next item of 18 business is the operations secretary's report. 19 MR. JESSE: You want me to stand at 20 the podium? 21 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Please, Bob, tower 22 over the podium, if you will, Mr. Jesse. 23 MR. JESSE: I'm Robert Jesse, I'm the 24 operations secretary. I don't have a long complex



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MR. JESSE: I was hoping to get out of here by midnight, myself. I do have a few reservoir contents I thought the Compact might be interested in, and have maybe some statistical data on John Martin, and that will be about the extent of my report. In Turquoise Reservoir up near Leadville, we've got ninety-one thousand eight hundred eight acre feet; Twin Lakes, we have a hundred twenty-nine thousand--(interrupted)

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Go slower.

MR. JESSE: Clear Creek we have four thousand five hundred sixty-seven; Pueblo Reservoir we have two hundred eighty-seven thousand four hundred seventy-five; in John Martin we have--and the latest elevation I will get is three hundred fifty-five thousand three hundred forty-one acre The elevation on John Martin is 3850.69. feet. The inflow at Pueblo Reservoir is nine hundred forty-four feet with an outflow of seven hundred eighty-six feet. The Bureau is moving some water from Turquoise Reservoir to Pueblo Reservoir, the reason for the discrepancy. In Great Plains we have eighty-seven thousand acre feet of usable water; Horse Creek, we have twenty-seven thousand,



Meridith, forty-one; Henry, four thousand six hundred.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Slow down.

MR. JESSE: Henry, four thousand six hundred; Adobe, sixty-seven thousand thirty-nine. Those are the major reservoirs. I already told you the contents of John Martin, but we have in the conservation pool a hundred fifteen thousand five hundred acre feet winter water. Amity I guess is The permanent recreation pool is twelve thousand eight hundred thirty-seven, and we have a hundred eighty-three thousand in the agreement The State of Kansas carried over forty-three thousand acre feet, and that includes the '84 transit loss water. The Colorado ditches carried over fifty-two thousand. Las Animas golf course has a hundred fourteen acre feet carried over; and the Kansas owned water, on the night of the 26th, there is forty-three thousand carry over, and forty thousand of the conservation pool; they should have about ninety thousand acre foot now. We have not divided, and won't divide, the winter water until the first of April. The gain in contents in the conservation pool, November through March, the thirty-five year average, I have



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twenty-one thousand. The highest year of gain was fifty-eight thousand, and like I mentioned, this last year we had a hundred fifteen thousand acre foot, the highest of record. The spill, when the top of the conservation pool, where we go into the flood control pool, is 3851.86, and of course, like I said, we have 3850.69, so there's about a little over a foot to go in vertical elevation. The total evaporation we've had so far on John Martin this year from November is seven thousand eight hundred acre feet, and right now the surface area of John Martin Reservoir is eleven thousand five hundred eight acres. It is a big reservoir. Other than that, I have nothing further to report to the operations committee. If Ron would like my notes I can give him my notes with the numbers on them, or otherwise I can either throw them away or do whatever you want with them, but that concludes my operations report, Mr. Chairman.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: How much is in Trinidad?

MR. JESSE: Trinidad has thirty-two thousand two hundred forty-eight with an elevation of 6,194.88 feet.

MR. MILLS: Excuse me, what did you



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1 say the available was at Great Plains? 2 MR. JESSE: Eighty-seven thousand 3 forty-four. MR. POPE: Is that the total in the 5 whole Great Plains system? MR. JESSE: No, that's the total 7 available. I don't have the total amount in 8 storage, but it's quite a bit greater than that. 9 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Quite a bit. 10 us the--give us the, not the elevation, but the 11 content of John Martin at the line between the 12 conservation pool and the flood pool? 13 The contents, according MR. JESSE: 14 to the way we have interpreted the rating table, 15 would be three hundred fifty-seven thousand acre 16 That is a little hard to arrive at, because 17 the demarcation is an elevation as opposed to an 18 acre foot, but it comes out to three hundred 19 fifty-seven thousand, and that will technically 20 leave us about thirteen thousand six hundred 21 twenty-four acre foot to go before we spill, before 22 the reservoir actually spills. 23 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Now, you are 24 putting water now into Nee Grande, is that right?



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MR. JESSE: Yes, as I understand it,

we are at this time.

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: And is Nee Grande to the line where its water is usable and available, or is it in the dead buffalo wallow pool?

MR. JESSE: To the best of my knowledge it is not up to usable contents yet.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Would you take a few minutes informally and describe the snow pack, and what you foresee with respect to spring runoff on the Arkansas down to the state line?

MR. JESSE: The snow surveys that we have seen, the latest ones--and there will be another snow survey come out the first of the month-generally, it is near one hundred percent. was some new snow over this last storm, although there was a tremendous wind storm and wind is awfully hard on snow pack. I don't know what the wind was up in the high country, but we did get a little snow. Some of it was low snow, we might get a little runoff out of that. The further south we go, I think the snow pack gets worse. The small streams immediately south of Pueblo, the St. Charles and the Huerfano, the snow pack is not as optimistic as the hundred percent mark, according to the people who are knowledgeable in the area and



have been up there. But we were looking right now at a snow pack of somewhere in the neighborhood of a ninety to a hundred percent mark, but it's still early, because we don't know yet what April is going to do. The high winds will do more damage to the snow than pretty near anything else, but we have not had any significant runoff yet. There was very little low snow, so we haven't had-- whatever runoff we are going to get, it hasn't even started yet, but the snow pack looks somewhere in the less than hundred percent range.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Now, if you would

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Now, if you would take a moment to discuss spring runoff and where you are going to put it?

MR. JESSE: One of the purposes of my mentioning the great number of reservoirs we have, the Bureau, of course, has made provisions for the storage of the production of their western slope systems in Turquoise; and the Bureau, of course, anticipates storing their western slope water in Turquoise. Virtually all of the other reservoirs are close to or near capacity with the exception of the Nee Grande on the Great Plains system. There is no place, substantially, to store a large quantity of water, so it will come down the river



1 when it gets warmed up subsequent to--(interrupted) CHAIRMAN COOLEY: It will come down 3 the river, apparently as far as the state line? MR. JESSE: It, of course, will be subject to diversion in priority in Colorado, but I don't know what the effect of the snow pack will be. We won't really know until the weather in May and If it turns off really hot quick, we'll get June. a high snow pack. If it stays cold and blustery up there, it will run off slow. There's no way of predicting what it's going to do. CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Now, I could ask

this question of a number of people in the audience, but over a period of years, the peak of the bell on the runoff on the Arkansas, is it often seven weeks, is it five weeks, is it ten weeks? Say something, if you would, just from your own experience about the duration of substantial run off?

MR. JESSE: You can look for the runoff to begin somewhere in May. You can look for your peak sometime in the first part of June, and trailing off then through the entire rest of the The peak generally, if you statistically do it, is somewhere in the end of May to the first of June. It will vary from one year to the next,



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but a good average, a good number to shoot at, is the first part of June would be the peak.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay, gentlemen, with Mr. Jesse before you, it's too good an opportunity not for any of the rest of you to ask any questions you might have of Mr. Jesse. We'll be in the meat of the business quite soon. Are there any questions at this time of the operations secretary? Anyone else? Yes, Howard. Mr. Corrigan?

MR. CORRIGAN: According to the dam's design three hundred fifty thousand nine hundred fifty-one at an elevation of 3851, yet the conservation pool, you state, is three hundred fifty-seven thousand. Where does the additional seven thousand or six thousand acre feet of water come in that was in excess of the original design?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Hold it. According to the design of the dam is the phrase. Go ahead.

MR. JESSE: Well--(interrupted)

MR. JESSE: The way we arrived at that is, we moved the conservation—the ten thousand acre foot of conservation pool into the flood pool, in using the 1980 capacity tables.

That's where we got our 3851.87. That's where that



gauge height came from. When you move ten thousand acre foot of the permanent pool into the flood pool, since there's twelve thousand or so in the permanent pool now, the difference between ten and twelve would be spill, so that's where we got the I hope I'm reading my note right. 3851.87. MR. CORRIGAN: In other words, this includes the flood pool and permanent pool into the overall conservation program? MR. JESSE: It includes ten thousand acre feet of it. MR. CORRIGAN: Yes, ten thousand. The balance is spill?

MR. JESSE: The number that we got is 3851.36 actually, but that, if I can read right, is three hundred and fifty some odd number—three hundred fifty is a rounded number, and I'm using the capacity table of June, 1980, but that's the elevation at which it will spill into the rest of the flood pool, with ten thousand acre foot of the now flood pool being occupied by the permanent pool water.

MR. CORRIGAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Are there any other questions of Mr. Jesse, and I'll accept questions



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from the audience as well at this time?

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Bob to repeat, I think he said what the total contents of Pueblo was, and where that falls into the conservation pool and the joint use pool.

MR. JESSE: Okay, the contents of
Pueblo Reservoir, and this is yesterday morning,
two hundred eighty-seven thousand four hundred
seventy-five, of which the difference between two
hundred and sixty-five thousand and the two hundred
eighty-seven thousand is in the joint use pool. I
didn't break out that number. Maybe Bill would
right quick. How much is in the joint use pool?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Twenty-two thousand.

MR. JESSE: That is in the joint use pool and that will have to be drawn down to the two sixty-five by the 15th of April, but we have not started—the Bureau has not started drawing that down yet. They are still moving water from Turquoise in, but that will have to be drawn out before the first of the—15th of April, so on the 15th of April, Pueblo will contain two hundred sixty-five thousand, and there's an odd number, but I don't know what it is. It's two sixty-four something, but we have been calling it two



sixty-five, because it's very close.

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MR. POPE: What is the status of the '33-'84 and '84-'85 winter water in storage?

MR. JESSE: There is about fifty thousand acre foot of '84-'85 winter water in Pueblo. I don't know how much '83-'84 is in there, but the majority of this twenty thousand is '33-'84 winter water. If that is unused, it will be run to the conservation pool in John Martin, and then placed into the summer storage accounts of the entities below John Martin. That number is twenty-two thousand four hundred seventy-five. That's joint use water.

MR. POPE: Now, you indicated that on April 15th this water above what's now in the joint use pool would be evacuated from storage that will be just released to the river. Will that all get to John Martin?

MR. JESSE: The unused portion of the water, that is unused by the entities that own it, this is '83-'84 water, the water that is unused by the entities that own it, will be delivered to the conservation pool, and from there delivered into the accounts, the ditches below John Martin, will go into their summer accounts, and it will just



cycle through the conservation pool to Kansas
accounts, so the hundred fifteen thousand acre foot
of winter--of conservation pool stored in the
winter, that's what it is now; that won't be what
it will be then.

MR. POPE: You mentioned there was
approximately fifty thousand acre feet of '84-'85
winter water. Is that the limit on--seems like
I've understood there was a thirty-seven thousand
five hundred limit at one time earlier in the year,
based on the Bureau's estimates of run off.

MR. JESSE: Yeah. Initially, based
on the Bureau's estimates of the runoff and their

MR. JESSE: Yeah. Initially, based on the Bureau's estimates of the runoff and their space requirements, there was--initially it was only going to be about thirty-seven thousand foot of space. That's been changed to fifty thousand due to change on the snow pack on the western slope, and that fifty thousand is now in Pueblo in the accounts of the upstream district.

MR. POPE: Where did the difference between thirty-seven thousand and the fifty thousand come from? Was that new '84-'85 water, or what effect did that have on the '83-'84 winter water that's being carried over?

MR. JESSE: The determination to go



from thirty-seven to fifty was made early enough in the winter storage program that the inflow was stored in--the inflow was again stored to make the difference between thirty-seven and fifty, because we had the thirty-seven thousand the first of January, and when the determination was made that there was, instead of thirty-seven thousand acre foot space available, there was fifty, then we commenced storing. The accounting mechanism, we simply raised those accounts to that amount. But that was additional MR. POPE: water, winter water stored; it was not a switch from '83-'84 water to the '84-'85 pool? MR. JESSE: That was the mechanism that we used, but the period of time used was

sufficient that the inflow would have more than covered that amount.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: You'll have to keep your voice up, Mr. Jesse. Are there any more questions, Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: I think Bob has explained that, but it's not clear to me that that wouldn't be just a mechanism to switch '83-'84 water and now call it '84-'85 water, thereby, and the significance of that is, that could affect the May



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l deadline for storage, or carryover of the previous year's winter water.

MR. JESSE: Had we done that on the 14th of March, that could have been possible, but we didn't do it then, because when the determination was made there was still sufficient inflow that had we went back into storage, storing and dumping simultaneously, it would have worked out the same. The arithmetic would have worked out the same.

MR. POPE: Wasn't the winter storage program suspended though at the time, so how could the additional inflow be stored?

MR. JESSE: Well, the accumulation of winter water in Pueblo was suspended. The program itself was not suspended.

MR. POPE: I guess I don't understand the difference.

MR. JESSE: The determination that there was no more room in Pueblo didn't affect the rest of the program, because there was room in other reservoirs.

MR. POPE: So only that portion of the program that related to additional storage in Pueblo was suspended then?



MR. JESSE: I might not be done completely yet, Mr. Cooley.



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MR. JESSE: Well, I might be well done by the time we're done, because I think the next agenda item, unless it's been changed, would concern me also.

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay.

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MR. JESSE: Would you like me to

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remain here, or should we go on?

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Let's see, I think

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the next agenda item is Kansas' allegations about

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the Compact violations.

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MR. JESSE: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I don't think you

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are going to carry the ball on this item.

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MR. JESSE: Did you take away the

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funding for satellite monitoring stations, Item six?

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: We've deferred that

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to later this afternoon.

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MR. JESSE: I must have missed that.

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That's also my item on the agenda.

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay, thank you.

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Mr. Pope and Mr. Simms, what format or treatment of

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item--new item seven do you wish to take? As you

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know, this has been a pretty free wheeling body,

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but because of the importance of the subject matter



I think that you should suggest what ground rules you desire in order to present these items before the Compact.

MR. POPE: Frank, we had intended that as we go through the new agenda item seven that in most cases I would lead off some discussion of the Kansas position, with assistance from my colleagues on the Commission and Mr. Simms and others that are here to assist us, and I would at given points, request that they elaborate in more detail regarding the details of those positions as we go through, if that would be acceptable.

it would be appropriate only that your presentation be interrupted, and that as sparingly as possible, for purposes of clarity of any patent ambiguities, and we not have discussion that is in the nature of controversy or cross-examination during the presentation under the guise of making things clear. If there is a question as to the clarity, or the points made, I think I would entertain that, and as seldom as is possible; otherwise, I think it's appropriate for you to proceed.

MR. MCDONALD: Frank?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Yes, Mr. McDonald.



1 Two items. I object, MR. MCDONALD: 2 I've never had a chance to cross examine Richard, 3 and I don't want to miss the opportunity. 4 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: You'll have the 5 opportunity, but I don't think during the case in 6 chief. Go ahead. 7 MR. MCDONALD: More seriously, I 8 would respectfully request a fifteen minute break, 9 so I can consult with representatives of the 10 Purgatoire District before we proceed. 11 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: It's an appropriate 12 time for there to be a fifteen minute break. 13 now, according to Carl Bentrup's watch, eight 14 minutes past ten. We will--five after, he says. 15 We'll reconvene at twenty minutes after by correct 16 time, and go from there. 17 (At this time the meeting was recessed, after which 18 time the following proceedings were had.) 19 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: The meeting will be 20 in order. David? 21 MR. POPE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 22 As has been previously indicated, the primary 23 purpose of the meeting is to discuss what is now 24 labeled as agenda item seven, and with the



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substantive changes to the agenda--(interrupted)

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Pardon me. The acoustics in this room are bad. Someone said there wasn't an acoustic in the place. We have some chairs in the second row. We have a large number of people, and I'm afraid that in order that all may hear, we'll just each of us have to speak up.

MR. POPE: I'll attempt to keep that in mind as I make my comments, Frank. With regard to this agenda item, I would first like to make a few brief comments regarding the overall purpose of the item, which is to discuss the allegations—

Kansas' allegations regarding Compact violations, and in that regard, as was noted in the letter

to this agenda item, I would first like to make a few brief comments regarding the overall purpose of the item, which is to discuss the allegations--Kansas' allegations regarding Compact violations, and in that regard, as was noted in the letter dated February 26, 1985 from the office of the Attorney General Stephan of Kansas to the Attorney General of Colorado, Duane Woodard, these items have been discussed for some time. There have been some meetings between the various officials, but thus far no actual resolution has taken place. would like to first indicate that this agenda item is largely an outline of the concerns and the issues that are laid out in the letter dated February 26, 1985, along with the letter attached



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Colorado delegation of the Compact from the Kansas

to it, which is dated February 22, 1985 to the

delegation of the Compact, and I would like, I guess before making these comments, to ask that those two letters be made a part of the record of this meeting, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: It's so ordered, and let's see, would they be--(interrupted)

MR. POPE: Item D, I believe.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: D & E. All right,

and you'll tender those to the reporter?

MR. POPE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay, go ahead.

MR. POPE: Specifically, with regard to the concerns expressed in the letter, I'll not go into great detail in the interests of brevity, however, would indicate that we have conducted initial engineering studies on behalf of the State of Kansas, and those studies indicate that depletions have occurred in the quantity of at least forty to fifty thousand acre feet annually, and we think there's a good cause for those numbers. We would like to further note here initially before we get into the individual items that are listed on the agenda, to indicate that there has been a substantial change in the state line flows and the usable flows to Kansas, and as indicated in the



letter, the flows have dropped from the pre-Compact period figures of around a hundred thirteen thousand seven hundred acre feet on an average down to as little as fifty-one thousand five hundred acre feet during the period of 1974 through 1981, so there's a very significant change there in state line flows. Those are usable state line flows. would also further indicate that some work has been done to analyze those flows in terms of indexing, and that's covered in the letter and that will allow, or take into account the changes and conditions in the system, so that it's not just a matter of those were dry years. That certainly does not account for all of the drop in the flows. We've gone on to indicate some of the causes of what would be the causes of these reductions in flow, and I believe that will come out then in our more detailed discussion as we get into that. I would at this point then turn to item 7A on the agenda, which is entitled "Trinidad Reservoir," and item 7A, Sub 1, entitled, "rollover from conservation pool to joint use pool," and again I believe the Kansas position is set forth in the letter dated February 26, 1985. In summary, it's our position that the operation studies conducted



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by the Bureau of Reclamation prior to authorization of the project, along with the transcripts of the meetings, the correspondence between the various officials and states, the House and Senate documents that were relied upon by Congress when they were considering the authorization of the project, clearly indicate that the rollover of storage in the model reservoir account was not contemplated, and it was to be limited to the twenty thousand acre feet that we have indicated in our materials, and have discussed so much in the We think there is a violation of the past. operation principles and the intent of the project. With that, I think I would ask at this time if Richard Simms has any additional comments on that particular item, and go from there. CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. Simms?

MR. SIMMS: I might explain generally for the benefit of some of those of you here that are not that familiar with this item on the agenda, Trinidad Reservoir was authorized in anticipation of the transfer of the model reservoir right—twenty thousand acre feet, a right to store twenty thousand acre feet. That right was transferred into the new storage vessel that we call Trinidad



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Reservoir. During the authorization period, or the time just prior to the funding and construction of that project there was considerable discussion of just what that transfer meant, and there is also considerable explanation of the meaning of that transfer in various Bureau documents. Since the operation of the project, instead of limiting the amount of water stored in the conservation pool to twenty thousand acre feet, what the district has done, without objection from the Colorado State Engineer is to roll over, and that is a new term, but is the term applied to this practice, is to store twenty thousand acre feet in the conservation pool pursuant to the transferred Model right, and then to quote, roll it over into the joint use pool in Trinidad Reservoir; thus making it possible to effectively double, or even triple the amount of water stored in that reservoir. In the first year that this was done, I believe the amount rolled over was eighteen thousand seven hundred, or eighteen thousand nine hundred acre feet, and then the full twenty thousand acre feet was rolled over in the following year. The effect of that is to create considerably more storage, in Kansas' opinion, than was ever contemplated when the



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project was authorized. One of the principal reasons for this understanding of the contemplated transfer derives from Volume 2 of the Trinidad Irrigation Report done by the Bureau of Reclamation prior to the construction of the project, and in that report I can show you a series of columns and numbers appearing on Table 23. There appears a Column No. 35 which indicates bypasses or spills from Trinidad Reservoir. If you go through the arithmetic that the Bureau used in preparing this study, you'll find out that every one of these spills indicated in Column 35, the first one in this study is in July of the year 1925, and I might add that this study was designed to show arithmetically how it was contemplated that the operation of the reservoir would work, but if you go through this arithmetic you have to add a couple of columns that don't appear in the project in order to thoroughly understand the arithmetic, but if you add a column for accumulated inflow to storage and you add another column for annual total Model storage, you'll find that every time there was a release in column five, or a bypass or a spill, it was because the annual storage in that year had reached twenty thousand acre feet, or the



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accumulated inflow to storage had reached twenty thousand acre feet. From that, we derived the understanding that the Bureau must have had, that is reflected in this arithmetic, that they were never to store more than twenty thousand acre feet in Trinidad Reservoir. That, in our opinion, precludes the rollover from the conservation pool without actually physically releasing that water, rolling it over into the joint use pool, and thus making it possible to store up to an additional twenty thousand acre feet the next year. Wе believe that that obviously has materially depleted the water in the two years in which this has been done, that would have otherwise reached John Martin Reservoir. We believe that Kansas is not in the position of having to prove that material depletion under Article IV(D) of the Compact, but rather that the violation lies simply in the fact that the Trinidad Reservoir is being operated in a way that is patently contrary to the way in which it was contemplated that it be operated.

MR. POPE: Thank you, Richard. I believe at this point that would conclude our remarks regarding the Kansas position on the rollover from conservation pool to joint use pool.



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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I think it's 2 appropriate that you proceed with your next item. 3 I believe the next item is MR. POPE: 4 Colorado in response. 5 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Pardon me, you 6 straighten me out first. It's your position that 7 to each of the items of the agenda as they are 8 brought forth, that Colorado, if it desires, make a 9 response to that item? 10 MR. POPE: Yes. That's what the 11 agenda says, and that would be our understanding of 12 what we intended. 13 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. McDonald, the 14 ball is in your court. 15 MR. MCDONALD: Frank, I think 16 Colorado's position, in fact, is going to be one 17 response addressing all three items, and rather 18 than me saying it three times, I would suggest 19 David go ahead and finish their points, because our 20 response to all three points is going to be the 21 same. 22 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay. Mr. Pope? 23 In that case, Mr. Chairman,

MR. POPE:



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and Bill, I would appreciate hearing the response

to this particular item, and if it happens to be

the same for the next two items, then you won't have to repeat it again, Bill.

MR. MCDONALD: We'll go ahead and respond, it doesn't make any difference, Frank. I think from both David's comments and Richard's comments, as well as the letters to which David has previously referred, Kansas is not alleging that these activities which they have spoken to are in violation of any provision of the Compact. Colorado's view that unless it is a violation of some standard in the Compact, some requirement of the Compact, that Kansas is alleging has been violated, then it is not a matter to which this Administration has any jurisdiction to discuss or to act on. The Compact is quite specific, we believe, in those things that are the ministerial duties of the Administration. Those do not include how Colorado administers water, so long as the substantive provisions of the Compact are complied And I think, as Richard was quite specific with. in his concluding remark, Kansas does not even feel, apparently, that it has to allege a violation of Specifically, he mentioned Article IV(D). We do not, therefore, understand that this is a matter that the Administration can speak to.



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Colorado's view, and I believe in your own view, as expressed in letters from the State of Kansas to Colorado, the controlling question that you've raised appears to be one of federal law, and it appears to relate to a contract between the Bureau and the Purgatoire District, which as Bill McDonald stated, is not a matter within the purview of the Compact Administration.

> CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: Excuse us just a second.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Surely.

MR. MILLS: I wonder if it is possible for the press to obtain copies of this correspondence?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I will give you the answer to that in due course. It will be a part of



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the minutes of this meeting.

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MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, we do have a few additional comments in response to the Colorado position that Mr. Simms will make at this time.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. Simms?

The reason that in the MR. SIMMS: letter of February 26th, as well as in my explanation a moment ago that my discussion was limited to the operations studies prepared by the Bureau, was simply to illustrate that the Trinidad Reservoir is being operated in a way that was obviously and patently not contemplated by the Bureau or the parties to the Compact when the project was approved. In the course of that project approval there were also approved operating principles that were submitted to both states for their approval. Kansas insisted on certain forms of operation and certain operational procedures that would have essentially coincided with Kansas' contemporaneous understanding of what the Bureau reports indicated the operations should have been. That most definitely falls within the ambit of Arkansas River Compact Administration matters. most definitely comes within the Compact. aside from that, if you look at the exchange of



correspondence in the '80's between the Attorneys General of the State of Colorado and the State of Kansas on this matter, you will find out that the allegations made by the states aren't limited to the simple fact that as a matter of federal law the reservoir is being operated unlawfully. allegations also included Compact violations. MR. MCDONALD: What are those Compact violations? MR. SIMMS: Those Compact violations are laid out in the letter of February 26th. MR. MCDONALD: Richard, as I recall,

with respect to that February 26th letter, and the discussion of Trinidad, there is a statement that quote, "Kansas has taken the position that the rollover procedure violates both the operating principles of Trinidad Dam and Reservoir, Compact Article IV(D) of the Arkansas River Compact" and two other items. Is that the items that is the matter to which you refer that it is a violation of Article IV(D)?

> MR. SIMMS: Yes, it is.

MR. MCDONALD: To the extent that Kansas alleges a violation of Article IV(D), we do think that is a matter that this Administration can take up, but I won't take time to go through how,



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other than to say we think it can be done and should be done through Article VIII(H) in the investigation procedure, and that of course, is on the agenda for discussion later.

MR. SIMMS: Well, we of course, would respond to that. I think this is the exchange Commissioner Chairman Cooley has suggested should not occur at the beginning of it, but we would respond to that by saying the depletion that has, in fact, occurred pursuant to, or under item IV(D), Provision IV(D) in the Compact is a patent

Provision IV(D) in the Compact is a patent

depletion. It's the amount of rollower that has,

in fact, taken place, and we don't think there's

any factual inquiry necessary to comprehend that

depletion.

MR. MCDONALD: I'm ready for the next agenda item.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I think that
Colorado's position, at least seems clear, and it
would be appropriate that Kansas proceed with the
accounting of winter direct flows.

MR. POPE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We will proceed at this time then on Item 7-2, or 7A-2, dealing with the accounting of winter direct flows. I suspect that the arguments are going to



be somewhat similar in this particular case in an 2 analogous way to the previous discussions. 3 if one goes back and reviews the operations studies 4 that were conducted and all of the other pertinent 5 documents that have been referred to and various 6 correspondence, and in our previous comments today even, one also can clearly see that the winter 8 storage of direct diversions under the decreed rights were contemplated to be a part of the twenty 10 thousand acre foot Model right, rather than being accounted for separately and not inclusive, in 12 terms of the twenty thousand acre feet of storage. 13 Again, one gets there the same way in terms of considering all of those pertinent documents, correspondence and other items related to the operation of the project, and with that I think I can make the comments very brief by stopping there for a moment, unless again specifically Richard can amplify on that.

MR. SIMMS: Perhaps the only point of clarification, again for those of you in the audience that are not that familiar with it, the problem is simply this, part of the contemplation of the operation of Trinidad Reservoir included the relinquishment of rights by project users to divert



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1 winter water, the relinquishment of those rights, 2 and instead, the diversion of water stored under 3 the twenty thousand acre foot transfer Model decree. 4 The question is whether or not those direct flow 5 rights, which were never transferred by the 6 Colorado water Court were ever meant to be 7 transferred or whether they were thought to have 8 been relinguished, and then the amounts that could 9 have been diverted under those direct flow rights, 10 diverted out of the twenty thousand acre foot 11 conservation storage. Mr. Chairman. 12 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I think it's 13 appropriate, and apparent to all, that Colorado's 14 position, as stated by Mr. McDonald and by Wendy, 15 will be the same for each of these points, and I 16 suggest you proceed with item 7A-3. Would you like 17 a record made on this point? 18 MR. SIMMS: I guess it would be our 19 understanding that given the lack of clarifying 20 statement or objection from Colorado that your 21

statement is correct, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MCDONALD: We're prepared to respond please, Frank.

> CHAIRMAN COOLEY: All right, fine. MR. MCDONALD: I would ask Wendy.



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MS. WEISS: Let me ask you first, regarding your allegation of 7A-2, what specific provision of the Compact do you feel is being violated?

MR. SIMMS: It is our view that the

MR. SIMMS: It is our view that the operation of the reservoir is different than was contemplated, and consequently, the approval by the Compact Administration, this body, of the operating principles of that reservoir is subject to scrutiny, and in that regard we want to scrutinize that operation. On top of that, there is a violation of Article IV(D), in that there is a depletion of waters that otherwise would have flowed to John Martin.

MS. WEISS: Again, we would agree that insofar as you allege a violation of Article IV(D) of the Compact, fact finding procedures are appropriate; however, it's the State of Colorado's position that Kansas may not complain about the violation of Colorado water Court decrees except insofar as Kansas can show that those have resulted in a violation of Article IV(D) of the Compact.

MR. SIMMS: Ms. Weiss, might I ask whether or not your second point bears some relation to Article VI(A) of the Compact, under



which--either VI(A)1 or 2, under which the 2 individual states are expressly given the autonomy 3 to administer water rights pursuant to their own

respective laws without interference under the

Compact?

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MS. WEISS: Yes, Mr. Simms, I believe it does relate specifically to Article VI(A)2 of the Compact. And also to the fact that elsewhere in the Compact, those areas where the Compact Administration does have authority to review uses of water within a state before those uses are effected, such as Article V(H) of the Compact, and also Article V(E)2 of the Compact, there is an express statement in the Compact that requires prior Administration approval. And that except for those places where such prior approval is explicitly called for by the Compact, we believe that the Administration does not have authority to review Colorado water rights procedures and administration, that would be correct.

MR. SIMMS: Can I further understand then that it's Colorado's position with respect to this issue, it is a matter of intrastate internal administrative practice, and not a matter that falls within the authority of the Compact



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I believe that Kansas is not a party to Colorado water Court decrees. Certainly, we don't assert jurisdiction over Kansas by those decrees. believe that Kansas -- I believe that the Administration does have authority to investigate alleged violations of Compact provisions, such as IV(D); however, those investigations, that fact finding, is to be based on the effects of uses in Colorado and whether the uses in Colorado have materially depleted the waters of the Arkansas River in violation of IV(D). Let me add that the violation of the decree in Colorado is not necessarily, per se, a violation of the Compact. Colorado may administer its own waters in numerous ways, as long as there is no injury to Kansas under a specific Compact provision. We think that that ultimately is the standard, and the basis for any complaint that Kansas might have.

MS. WEISS: I would agree with that.

MR. POPE: I might make the comment and observation that it's interesting to note that your interpretation and the position you are taking apparently is inconsistent with the fact that several times in the past Colorado has not objected,



1 and has apparently agreed with the position that 2 the Administration could even review and approve 3 the operation principles, for example, for Trinidad 4 That, in itself, involves an example of Reservoir. 5 the kind of thing that would appear now to be not 6 the proper purview, according to what you are just 7 indicating. 8 MR. MCDONALD: Could we have a couple 9 of minutes, please, Frank? 10 Surely. We'll CHAIRMAN COOLEY: 11 stand at ease for a moment or two. 12 (At this time a short recess was taken, after which 13 the following proceedings were had.) 14 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: We'll be at order. 15 Mr. McDonald? 16 MR. MCDONALD: Wendy will respond to 17 David's question. 18 MS. WEISS: Thank you. Our response 19 would be twofold. I believe that first, an 20 examination of the minutes of meetings preceding 21 the Administration's resolution, as well as review 22 of the history that led to the resolution of June 23 6, 1967 reveals that all along Colorado has taken 24 the position that the prior approval of the 25



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Trinidad operating procedures was not a matter

within the jurisdiction of this Administration, but was being done as a matter of courtesy, and on an informal basis. I believe that the representatives from Colorado recognized the limitations on the jurisdiction of this Administration. As a second point, I would say that assuming that the representatives from Colorado did not recognize such a limitation, and believed that the approval of the Trinidad operating procedures and the Kansas conditions were within the purview of the Administration, then they were exceeding their authority under the Compact and that their action Certainly, the representatives of was ultra vires. Colorado and Kansas are not free and are not empowered to amend the terms of the Compact. said, I do not believe that they did so. I do not believe that they intended to do so. I believe they proceeded as a matter of courtesy and on an informal basis, but I believe that now the representatives of Colorado certainly cannot assent to the Administration's exceeding its authority under the Compact, and cannot ourselves, act in an ultra vires manner, or attempt a de facto amendment or modification of the Arkansas River Compact.

MR. POPE: That raises some



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interesting arguments to say the least. A couple brief comments I might make, and then maybe others -you are indicating that this presumably was a courtesy review in some informal way. I'm not aware of any distinction in terms of official actions of the Administration where that has been designated, at least from my standpoint. That's kind of an interesting concept, because it would lead one to believe that, when do we know when you were really serious, and when do we know that actions really have some meaning. That, in itself, I think is somewhat frightening. Secondly, I guess I would indicate that it's always been our understanding that actions of the Administration, notwithstanding your comment regarding things -certainly, I would agree that we would not be empowered to amend the Compact, but that's not the issue we're arguing, that actions of the Administration are bilateral and are binding and are not so-called unilateral type actions, so I think there is certainly a distinct difference there, that we assume when actions are taken by the Administration that Colorado is aware of their authorities and limitations at the time of those actions, and needs to live up to them at subsequent



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times in the future; otherwise, there would be no purpose in considering things if there's no significance to them. Kansas, in reviewing those operating principles, ultimately approved them with certain stipulations and conditions, and let the project go forward with the understanding that their concerns were being satisfied and those concerns were related to try to protect Kansas' interests from depletions and other problems. I believe Richard would like to add a couple of comments to that, also.

MR. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, my comments are brief. As I understand that explanation, Colorado's generosity and courtesy, in retrospect, appears to have been designed to relieve it of all accountability today, and it would seem that that's not the kind of courtesy that Kansas would welcome. Secondly, Colorado's agreement to the entire accounting procedure would also appear to me to seriously undermine the position that's presently being taken.

MS. WEISS: If I may respond, first I would say that the representatives of Kansas, like the representatives of Colorado, are charged with knowledge of the Administration's authority under



the Compact. Secondly, I believe that statements made by Colorado, if one looks at the record and history, indicate that the State of Kansas was not misled, that Colorado was very clear, that its representatives were very clear that they were making policy recommendations, and I believe that is what was done, policy recommendations; and I believe Kansas was informed of that by the Colorado representatives, and finally I fear that notwithstanding disclaimers from the Kansas representatives, they are, in fact, attempting to rewrite or amend the terms of the Compact to expand the Administration's authority to areas that the framers of the Compact very specifically, pointedly, and deliberately excluded from the Administration's authority. MR. SIMMS: In response, we would say only that there's no attempt to amend or rewrite the Compact, which obviously is something that

MR. SIMMS: In response, we would say only that there's no attempt to amend or rewrite the Compact, which obviously is something that cannot be done by a state unilaterally, but rather to put more than form to the historic behavior of the Compact Administration and indeed, put substance to it. This morning we adopted a motion which contained a matter of policy to transcribe this proceeding. I think as a matter of fact, we



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will do that, and in this real world we will do Calling what we did policy does not detract 3 from the fact, in my view, that the Compact Administration indeed, had authority to do what it 5 did, and we're going to live with it over the next I think the characterization of past actions of the Administration as policy is tantamount to characterizing the action of the Administration as purely academic with regard to its approval of any number of matters that have routinely come before it. CHAIRMAN COOLEY:

I suggest to both States that we have mined this vein pretty thoroughly, and that it might be appropriate to proceed with the enumeration of the items put before us by the State of Kansas, and without objection, Mr. Pope, I would request you proceed to those items on the agenda that constitute the allegations of the State of Kansas.

MR. POPE: Okay, thank you, Mr. The third item under 7A is Project Chairman. Accounting-Diversion Requirements. With regard to this particular item, if one goes specifically to the operation principles for the Trinidad project he or she will note a considerable amount of detail



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1 regarding the proposed operation of the project; 2 specifically, the acreage that was to be irrigated 3 once the project went into operations, quantified 4 both, in total and by individual ditches. 5 deliveries were to be limited to irrigation 6 requirements, and there are other detail items 7 related to how that amount of water was to be 8 determined by the district. I would ask at this 9 time, generally relating to these and other related 10 matters, as far as accounting for those various 11 storage and delivery of water, that Mr. Brent 12 Spronk, who has looked into this and has some more detail, make those comments at this time.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. Spronk?

MR. SPRONK: Thank you. For the record, I'm an engineering consultant from Denver, retained by the State of Kansas to make investigations regarding the Compact on behalf of the State of Kansas. We have completed an engineering investigation and analysis of the irrigation requirements associated with the Trinidad projects for the years 1979 through 1984. The analysis was based on diversion records collected by the Colorado Division of Water Resources, and also used--some of the basic data



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was climatological data taken out at the Trinidad Airport. As mentioned by Mr. Pope, the operating principles of the Trinidad project specify that quote, "deliveries to the district irrigable area will be limited during the irrigation season to the irrigation requirements at the farm headgate," end That's taken from Article IV(B)2 of the operating principles for the Trinidad project. The operating principles also specify limitations for irrigated acreage for each individual ditch included in the project. These limitations are given in Article IV(B)1. Based on records kept by the Colorado Division of Water Resources during 1983 and '84, these records indicate that the amount of acreage under the individual ditches exceeded that allowed by the last principle which I referred to, that is IV(B)1. In addition, we computed the monthly irrigation requirements for the project for each ditch and compared these requirements to the recorded diversions for the individual ditches. The results of the analysis show that diversions to individual ditches frequently exceed the irrigation requirement; in other words, the operation of the project has been contrary to the limitations on diversions given in



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1 the project's operating principles. These excess 2 diversions range from approximately twenty-eight 3 hundred acre feet in 1984 to over ten thousand acre 4 feet in 1983. The 1979 through 1984 annual average 5 excess diversion was six thousand nine hundred acre 6 7 diminished water supply to downstream users, both 8 in the State of Kansas and in Colorado Water 9 District 67. As far as the acreage limitations for 10 individual ditches, the records of the Colorado 11 Division of Water Resources indicate that in excess 12 of nine hundred acres to twenty-two hundred acres 13 have been irrigated beyond that allowed by the 14 project operating criteria. That concludes my 15 remarks, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Does Colorado wish to make a specific response not heretofore made to Mr. Spronk's comments?

These excess diversions have resulted in a

MR. MCDONALD: Frank, two things. would observe again that I did not hear a statement by either of the two folks who just spoke for Kansas that there's been a violation of the Compact. Secondly, I would inquire of Brent if the information that he was just summarizing for us, is from his preliminary engineering report or if there



has been additional engineering done that Kansas 2 wishes to make available to Colorado in the context 3 of the alleged violation of the Compact? CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Point of 5 clarification, Colorado acknowledges the possession of the basic--(interrupted) 7 MR. MCDONALD: We have the February, 8 1984 report that Brent prepared under contract to 9 the State of Kansas. 10 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I would be happy 11 for a brief reply if you desire to make one to both 12 of those points. 13 MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, the 14 information can be made available to the State of 15 Colorado from the additional work that has been 16 done beyond the preliminary assessment from 1984. 17 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Will you make it 18 available to Colorado? 19 MR. POPE: I think we can do that. 20 It may take us -- we may have to reformat that into 21 something that would be suitable to write at the 22 appropriate time. 23 MR. MCDONALD: Thank you, David. 24 MR. POPE: I think it's probably



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implicit in our concerns that with the quantities

of water that Mr. Spronk has mentioned, that not only are there violations of the operation principles, which in turn, we've already talked about in other capacities, but that there's some real difference in the amount of water; therefore, the matter of depletion certainly is at issue, one way or the other.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: That would be IV(D)

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: That would be IV(D) again. I think that's a suitable response. Unless you wish to make more, I would suggest that we make Mr. Thomson's trip down here worthwhile, and proceed to Item 7B and Pueblo Reservoir.

MR. MCMAHON: Mr. Chairπan?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Just a πinute.

MR. MCMAHON: May Trinidad make a quick statement?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Without objection,

I would have a brief statement from Mr. McMahon on

behalf of his clients with regard to Trinidad. Is

there any objection to that being a part of the

record this morning?

MR. POPE: I guess not.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Please proceed.

MR. MCMAHON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm Joe McMahon on behalf of the Trinidad District.



don't intend to argue the facts presented. Trinidad District, do not accept that there have been violations of the Compact or the operating principles, nor do we wish to get involved in disputes as to the authority of this Administration, that certainly is not our position, nor do we wish to argue which parties have authority to participate in review of the operating principles. We believe that the operating principles are part of the district's contract with the United States, and further, were incorporated into the district's water right decree, and without disputing the rights that Kansas may or may not have, we would bring to the attention of the Administration that the Bureau has initiated a review of the operating principles in cooperation with the district, and without conceding any rights to Kansas to participate, we do not -- we, the district -- do not intend to limit input to that process, and would welcome Kansas to put these facts in a form that would be suitable for the district's and Bureau's use, so they may be incorporated and used as part of that process, particularly these, the latter facts described by Mr. Spronk.



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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I think your remarks were typically helpful. Unless you wish to make a comment, Mr. Pope, we'll proceed to Pueblo Reservoir.

MR. POPE: No, I think we certainly intend to participate in the review of the project by the Bureau, and I'm sure that item will even be discussed yet today.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay.

MR. POPE: Turning to the 7B item on the agenda entitled "Pueblo Reservoir Approval of Proposed Winter Storage Program," again I think the record of correspondence from our office--excuse me, from the State of Kansas, through the Office of the Attorney General, again under the date of February 26, '85, along with a rather detailed letter previously referred to, and a part of the record dated February 22, 1985 really detail the Kansas concerns and the Kansas position quite well in regard to Pueblo Reservoir. Certainly, one of the items that we've discussed previously and it certainly has not been resolved, is the status of the Administration's 1951 resolution, which I'm sure we're all familiar with by now, regarding the reregulation of native Ark River waters as a part

of the project, and specifying that the 2 Administration would be allowed to review and 3 approve an operation plan for Pueblo Reservoir prior to the reregulation of those flows, and we 5 certainly reiterate that issue at this time. There's again some concern about the effect of that resolution along with the ultimate amount of water that might be involved based upon our preliminary engineering studies. In that regard, I believe it would also now be appropriate to ask Mr. Spronk again to make some comments regarding the hydrology that they have done in this particular regard. CHAIRMAN COOLEY: And I suggest, even

though the letter is a part of the record, that it πight be appropriate, especially with the numbers of persons in the audience, if Mr. Simms were to restate briefly some of those matters set forth in the letter. I'll call on Mr. Spronk.

On behalf of the State MR. SPRONK: of Kansas we have reviewed and made an assessment of the winter water storage program with respect to Kansas' interests. A brief background perhaps for the record, the winter water storage program involves an agreement amongst water users along the Arkansas River in Colorado whereby water is stored



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at Pueblo Reservoir without the benefit of a storage decree during the wintertime. The program provides increased supplies during the latter parts of the irrigation season, in exchange for foregoing winter irrigation. Water is distributed to the participating entities by an agreement by agreed upon allocations. Prior to the program water was diverted in accordance with the priority system, whereby ditches and senior decrees received their entitlements before junior ditches received water. There are eleven entities participating in the program between Pueblo and John Martin Reservoir. The program was formulated as a part of the Gunnison-Arkansas project to use Pueblo Reservoir for the storage of native winter flows. The project was constructed as the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, which provided for the importation of water from the Colorado River Basin into the Arkansas River Basin. The winter water storage program was first implemented during the 1975 to 1976 winter, and has been operational each year since, except during the winter of '77 to '79. Between 1949, when the Arkansas River Compact went into effect, and 1976, when the program started, diversions by the participating water users



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1 averaged a hundred forty-nine thousand acre feet 2 per year during the four month program season of 3 mid-November through mid-March. Of this amount, thirty-five thousand acre feet went to storage and 5 a hundred fourteen thousand acre feet went to 6 direct flow irrigation. Since the initiation of 7 the program in 1976, storage at Pueblo Reservoir 8 has averaged approximately fifty thousand acre feet, 9 while off channel storage and storage in John 10 Martin Reservoir has averaged a hundred 11 thirty-seven thousand acre feet per year. 12 analysis of the program's impact centered on the 13 program's effect on winter inflows, and I want to 14 emphasize winter, not annual inflows, from the 15 Arkansas River to John Martin Reservoir, 16 particularly to the conservation pool of John 17 Martin Reservoir. During the storage season of mid-18 November--excuse me, the program season of mid-19 November through mid-March, these inflows averaged 20 seventeen thousand four hundred acre--excuse me, seventeen thousand four hundred acre feet per year 22 prior to 1976, and have averaged only ten thousand 23 nine hundred acre feet per year for the period of '76 24 through '83, exclusive of '78, when the program was



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not operational. Prior to 1976, the winter inflows

to the conservation pool storage from the Arkansas River averaged twenty-three percent of the Portland gauge, which is located above Pueblo Reservoir. Since 1976, however, this inflow from the Arkansas River to John Martin reservoir has declined to only seventeen percent of the Portland gauge. winter inflows can also be expressed as a fraction-excuse me, as a percentage of, quote, "the total system," a term which includes the total amount of water stored under the program, and in this instance we have also added the inflows to John Martin Reservoir. The percentage before the program was 10.5 percent of the total system, whereas, after the implementation of the program it has averaged only seven and a half percent. These figures indicate that during the seven years of the program operation considered in this evaluation, winter inflows from the Arkansas River to the conservation pool storage have not maintained their pre-1976 average, neither in absolute terms nor in relation to the overall hydrology, in terms of water supply being available in the Basin, nor have they kept their relation in terms of diversions, either, above John Martin reservoir. receives forty percent of the conservation bool



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storage, so that any declines of inflows to this storage directly impact Kansas' yield from the reservoir, and I might add also, impacts the yield of the conservation pool storage to Colorado ditches in Water District 67. Overall declines in the winter conservation storage can be attributed to declines from two sources, direct inflows from the Arkansas River at the--excuse me, at the Las Animas qauqe, and also declines in unmeasured inflows resulting or accruing to the storage below the gauge, and yet still accruing to John Martin These declines of both the Las Animas Reservoir. gauge and the unmeasured inflows, we feel are in part due to the winter water storage program. concern that we have not yet investigated fully is that the true effects of the program may, indeed, be masked since 1975 as a result, primarily of trans-πountain diversions into the Arkansas River Basin. These trans-mountain diversions have resulted in return flows which have accrued to the flows of the Arkansas River. These flows have potentially offset or masked the total depletive effect of the winter water storage program. total storage in the conservation pool at John Martin has declined since 1976, including the 1984



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storage. The post-1976 winter storage in the conservation pool has--excuse me, there has been only a small amount of decline since 1976. large quantity stored in 1983 and '84 have increased the post-'76 average, significantly affecting the pre-'93 storage in the conservation The amounts of inflows, in summary, from the nool. Arkansas River to the conservation pool, have declined on the order of forty-six hundred acre feet to sixty-five hundred acre feet per year compared to the pre-program levels for the four month period when the program has been in effect. This would indicate a loss to Kansas on the order of eighteen hundred to twenty-six hundred acre feet per year. It should note that these values do not include the masking effect of the trans-mountain return flow diversions. In conclusion, our analysis indicates that the winter inflows to the conservation pool from the Arkansas River at the Las Animas guage and the unmeasured inflows to John Martin Reservoir have declined for the four month season since the implementation of the program. However, total annual flows for Los Animas guage for the time period have not declined. Any decline in the reservoir inflows obviously iπpacts the



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State of Kansas due to their allocation of the conservation pool, to the extent that the decline in the winter inflows can be attributed to the winter storage programs, Kansas and Colorado District 67 udrtd have been impacted by the program. That concludes my remarks.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Thank you. Mr. Simms?

MR. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, my remarks will be brief. The problem in regard to the teregulation of water in Pueblo is in part, a problem of depletion of waters that otherwise would have gotten to John Martin, and is in part a

12 problem of depletion of waters that otherwise would 13 14 problem as a matter of principle in relation to the 15 significance of the actions of the Compact 16 Administration. When the Gunnison-Arkansas project 17 was being considered during a period preceding its 18 authorization, construction and development, 19 whether you call it the Gunnison- Arkansas project 20 or the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, when that was 21 being done the Compact Administration was concerned 22 that various structures that formed a part of that 23 proposed project could have an effect on the



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to the States of Kansas and Colorado. They weren't

apportionments made by the Arkansas River Compact

concerned so much by the importation of waters from the other side of the mountains, but rather, that the reregulation of native waters π ight create some problems in the nature of depletions that had not occurred before. In that regard, the Compact Administration resolved formally, and as a matter of policy, if you will, in July of 1951 that they would approve the project. The project would have its sanction and approval only if it was left with the authority to take a look at and finally approve any later reregulation of native waters. subject program in Pueblo is such a reregulation of native waters, the resolution of the Compact Administration being a unanimous action of the State of Colorado and the State of Kansas, has not to our knowledge, ever been amended or rescinded. We have not, as a Compact Administration, ever approved any program of reregulation, despite the fact that Congress and others have acted on the basis of the resolution that we made in 1951. result, it's our view that it is still the responsibility of anybody who seeks to reregulate native waters, that any plan of reregulation first be submitted to the Compact Administration, and pursuant to its '51 resolution, approved prior to



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the adjudication or adoption of that program. 2 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. McDonald? 3 MR. MCDONALD: Frank, I would ask 4 leave of the chairman and Kansas, we, as with 5 Trinidad, would like a few minutes to consult with our colleagues in the Southeast Water Conservancy 7 District, and those in the winter storage program. 8 Fifteen minutes would be fine, but observing the 9 hour, I wonder if we should just break for lunch, 10 beat the lunch rush anyhow, and we would respond 11 immediately after the lunch hour and proceed 12 through the agenda. 13 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I far prefer your 14 last suggestion. Is this on Kansas time? 15 MR. MCDONALD: Quarter to twelve. 16 Are we with you, Carl? 17 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: It depends on--I'm 18 surrounded by men whose watches aren't accurate. 19 refuse to--let me ask a question. It's about 20 quarter to twelve now. Is an hour and fifteen 21 minutes more appropriate than one hour, in 22 consideration of the number of people?



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Bentrup will bring this meeting back to order at

one o'clock local time, accurate time, not his

watch, and we'll have the Colorado response.

meeting will stand at ease.

(At this time a recess was had for the lunch hour, after which the following proceedings were had.)

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: We'll now resume the recessed meeting. We were ready for Colorado's response to Kansas' position on Pueblo Reservoir, B on the agenda, No. 2.

MR. MCDONALD: Thank you, Carl.

First of all, let me say again, I don't think I

heard--if I did, could I please have clarification,

that the conversation about Pueblo between Brent

and David and Richard was all addressed to comments

about the 1951 resolution. I did not hear Kansas

allege a violation of the Compact. Are you or are

you not alleging a violation of the Compact? If so,

in the context of Pueblo, which specific provision?

MR. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, if we failed to allude earlier to what we feel are the violations, there is, as Mr. Spronk explained, a violation of Article IV(D), in that a material depletion would be created under the proposed operation. Secondly, there's violation of actions taken by the Compact Administration in the past, actions upon which the Congress and others have relied.

MR. MCDONALD: Thank you, Richard.



In the context of the allegation that there has been a violation of Article IV(D), again of course, we have Brent's February, 1984 report. Is additional information available to us?

MR. SIMMS: The report from which Mr. Spronk was taking notes when he made his presentation earlier has not been completed, but when that report is in its final form and complete it would be, in due course, made available to Colorado.

MR. MCDONALD: Thank you. I would like to conclude by asking Carl if Wendy could finish our comments?

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: That will be fine.

MS. WEISS: Thank you. I think that
Kansas has repeatedly, in letters and here today,
mischaracterized the 1951 resolution. It's
Colorado's position that that resolution was a
policy statement and a recommendation of the
Administration, and that the representatives of
Colorado did not intend, and the resolution was not
so framed, to require Administration approval
before the reregulation of native flows by Pueblo
Reservoir, and I would specifically refer to the



1 meeting--to the πinutes of the meeting of July 23, 2 1951, at which Representative Stone of Colorado 3 commented that regardless of the interests of the 4 Administration in Arkansas River matters, the 5 Administration does not have a veto power over the 6 responsibilities and obligations of the signatory 7 I believe that the language of the states. 8 resolution indicates what the resolution was and 9 The language was that the Arkansas River was not. 10 Compact Administration submits, and I quote, "these 11 comments and recommendations to the Governors of 12 Colorado and Kansas." And the resolution further 13 goes on to state, and I think I would like to read 14 the relevant provision in its entirety, because I 15 think the language is important; "the reregulation 16 of native waters of the Arkansas River, native 17 waters being as above mentioned, concerns the 18 Arkansas River Compact Administration and both 19 Colorado and Kansas in complying with the 20 provisions of the Arkansas River Compact and 21 πaintaining the benefits and obligations of the two 22 states under that Compact. To that end it is 23 recommended to the Governors of Colorado and Kansas 24 and expressed as a policy of the Arkansas River 25 Compact Administration that the initial development



of the Gunnison-Arkansas Project, Roaring Fork Diversion, Colorado, as set forth in Project Planning Report No. 7-8A,49-1 of the Bureau of Reclamation be approved; provided however, that there shall be no reregulation of native waters of the Arkansas River as proposed in such report until a plan of operation, rules, regulations, procedures and agreements in furtherance thereof, including any pertinent agreements between the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation shall have been submitted to and approved by the Arkansas River Compact Administration and the affected water It is the purpose and intent of these recommendations that the proposed project development shall not interfere with or defeat the rights, interests and obligations of Colorado and Kansas under the Arkansas River Compact." believe that the language of that 1951 resolution clearly recognized the limitations of the Administration when it came to requiring prior approval for Colorado development except in the specific instances set out in the Compact, and $I'\pi$ referring to Articles V(E)2 and V(H) of the Compact, where prior approval is called for. I think it would have been very simple if the representatives



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of Colorado and Kansas had intended to, or thought they could require prior administrative approval before the operation of Pueblo storage, to have said not "it is recommended and expressed as a policy," but "there shall be," "there shall be no native--no reregulation of native flows until and unless the Administration approves," and the resolution doesn't say that; and I believe that there was a reason for that. I believe Representative Stone's remarks indicate what that reason was, and I believe that this resolution, and specifically its last sentence recognizes and protects Colorado's rights under the Compact. previously discussed in relation to Trinidad, it's also Colorado's position that had the representatives of Colorado and Kansas wanted to subject additional development in Colorado to prior administrative approval, that is development in Colorado not covered by Articles V(E)2--that's V(E)2 and V(H) of the Compact, that would have been an amendment of the Compact which does not provide for prior approval except under specific circumstances, and I do not believe that even acting bilaterally, the states of Colorado and Kansas could have so amended the Compact. However,



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1 I don't believe that they sought to do so; I 2 believe that the language of the 1951 resolution 3 was carefully worded, in light of the liπitations on the Administration's authority imposed by the 5 Therefore, I believe that the only Compact. subject regarding the Pueblo storage program that 7 is subject to review by the Administration is the 8 question of whether there have been material depletions in violation of Article IV(D) of the 10 Compact; and that, Colorado would agree, is an 11 appropriate subject for investigation by this 12 Administration under Article VIII(H). 13 MR. SIMMS: Could we ask, Mr. 14 15

Chairman, whether or not House Document 187 in the 83rd Congress in 1953, which contains Colorado's comments with respect to the development of the project, did it also include, at Colorado's behest, a reprint of the 1951 resolution?

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, I assume, am
I correct that you are referring to the letter
dated August 7, 1951 to the Secretary of the
Interior over the signature of the then Governor of
Colorado and Clifford Stone, in his capacity as
Director of the Water Conservation Board?

MR. SIMMS: I can't answer that



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specifically, Bill. I'm just interested in whether or not in the House document there was a reprint, at Colorado's behest, of the '51 resolution.

MR. MCDONALD: Not having the House report in front of me, I can't respond yes or no, I am sorry. All I happen to have in front of me at this point in time is this August 7, 1951 letter to which I referred, in which the resolution of the Administration is set forth in its entirety. part of Colorado's comment numbered six, at the conclusion of which Colorado notes that, and I quote, "Colorado interprets and understands that paragraph three of the resolution of the Arkansas River Compact Administration is controlled by paragraph four thereof," which I think adds to the comments Ms. Weiss has already made about the understanding, both of Kansas and Colorado Commissioners about what they were doing when they acted in the July, 1951 meeting.

MR. SIMMS: I believe in response, Mr. McDonald, that it does clearly appear in House Document 187 that, at Colorado's behest there was a reprint of the resolution, and also comments indicating, as well as material in other parts of that House document, comments indicating that no



reregulation could take place without 2 Administration approval. We agree that in the 3 language of the resolution the word "policy" is It was adopted as a policy of the states, used. 5 but as a policy, as evident from Congressional documents, that was designed to influence decisions 7 of Congress and, in fact, did influence those 8 decisions, and it's upon those decisions that we 9 rest our position in this regard. 10 MS. WEISS: I would only add to that, 11 to the extent that Congress may have relied upon 12 the 1951 resolution, it relied upon the 1951 13

resolution as written with its qualifications and limitations that appeared on its face.

MR. SIMMS: I think in response, perhaps it's rhetorical to ask the question, but let me pose it in any event. Can Colorado suggest a reason for the adoption of the resolution in the first place if it was not to influence these Congressional decisions?

MS. WEISS: I would simply say that the documents--the resolution was submitted to Congress, it spoke for itself--and it spoke for itself, and Congress relied or didn't rely on what it said.



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Wendy, let me follow up

just a little bit on that, also. The resolution, whether it could be argued that it's a policy recommendation or whatever, does clearly refer to the approval, in some context or another, depending on your point of view, of an operating plan. What use would that have—let me ask you this, what does Colorado envision as satisfying, in terms of this resolution? Maybe that's a similar question as to what Richard had raised, if it is not for what we're suggesting?

MR. POPE:

MR. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, might I add one more remark?

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Yes.

MR. SIMMS: We've indicated the word "policy" is expressly used in the '51 resolution, and also indicated the position of Kansas, that it makes no difference that it was articulated as a policy; but I would like to point out that in the language of the resolution itself, it says that "the reregulation of native waters of the Arkansas River . concerns the Arkansas River Compact Administration and both Colorado and Kansas in complying with the provisions of the Arkansas River Compact and maintaining the benefits and obligations of the two



states under that Compact. To that end, it is recommended . . . as a policy," and I'm going to skip a little bit, "that the Gunnison-Arkansas project, Fryingpan-Arkansas project, be approved;" then it says, "provided however" -- and here's the exception to that general policy, "that there shall be no reregulation of native waters of the Arkansas River as proposed . . . until such plan of operation, rules, regulations, procedures and agreements in furtherance thereof," and I'm leaving a little out again, has been "approved by the Arkansas River Compact Administration." So even if you try to distinguish the resolution as simply an expression of policy of the Compact Administration, and thus reduce it to something that has nothing more than academic effect, or no effect at all in the real world, that's not what we're talking about in the resolution. What we're talking about in the resolution is the exception to that policy; namely, that the Compact Administration resolved before Congress that there would be no reregulation of native waters until the plan had been approved by the Compact Administration. We've seen nothing to change that.

MS. WEISS: I think that the State of



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Colorado has stated its position, and that further 2 exchange would be fruitless. 3 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Any further 4 comments from Kansas? 5 MR. SIMMS: No, sir. 6 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: We'll pass on 7 to the next item of the agenda. 8 MR. PRATT: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if--9 (interrupted) 10 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Mr. Pratt? 11 MR. PRATT: If I might speak briefly 12 to this. Mr. Chairman, I'm Kevin Pratt, 13 representing the Southeastern Colorado Water 14 Conservancy District. I am the lead attorney for 15 the winter storage application which has been 16 previously provided to the Compact Administration. 17 I would like to indicate very briefly a couple of 18 points. The first is, we were interested in Mr. 19 Spronk's discussion of engineering today. We had 20 never before heard that information. 21 contrary to Mr. Spronk's earlier report, and 22 contrary to the engineering produced earlier with 23 respect to a winter storage program, and we 24 certainly are interested in seeing that report



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completed and distributed so that we can review and

evaluate it, and we would like to discuss this with those members of Kansas who are concerned with the winter storage arrangement. I would point out one item which I think was left out in Mr. Spronk's engineering, which is of crucial importance. is, that the winter program has developed over the years, it started out as a test program, one which the entities were seeing if it would work and how it would work, and has been adjusted over time. have now reached a point where there are accounts in connection with winter storage in John Martin Reservoir, the Amity storage department of approximately twenty thousand -- excuse me, the Fort Lyons storage, I believe of an account of approximately twenty thousand acre feet, Las Animas Consolidated, five thousand acre feet, and there is a fifty thousand acre foot claim by the Amity for the Great Plains water into John Martin. totals roughly seventy-five thousand acre feet of new water put in John Martin, of which thirty-five percent is paid to the State of Kansas under the operating conditions. That provides approximately twenty-five thousand additional acre feet to Kansas in its account in John Martin, and that is one of



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the facts that we would like to bring to the

attention of Kansas, and that clearly refutes any suggestion of a five thousand acre foot or twenty-five hundred acre foot, or whatever it is, depletion caused by the winter program. Now, we would like, once the engineering has been completed and distributed, to meet and talk over and learn and educate each other about the winter storage program. Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Does anyone have any questions?

MR. POPE: Not so much a question at this point as just a comment. I am not sure that it's appropriate to enter into a total dialogue at this point on this particular matter. I appreciate Mr. Pratt's comments, but the thirty-five percent that he mentioned which is the storage charge on the other water stored in the accounts in John Martin Reservoir, I think he referred to that went It really goes to the Kansas transit to Kansas. loss account, which is water that basically is lost between John Martin and the state line. It's really not received by Kansas. The Compact specifies that our waters from John Martin are to be delivered to the state line, so it's not really additional water we are getting beyond what we're



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exception to that. I don't disagree with as far as you got, including equivalent state line flows, but to the extent water is left over and not used for the transit loss deliveries, it is divided between Colorado and Kansas and that has occurred each of the last five years, if my memory serves me correctly, so in addition to the transit loss the accounting mechanism we now go through, water left over out of that thirty-five percent storage charge, eleven of those thirty-five percentage points go to Kansas, the remaining twenty-four of the thirty-five percent age points go to Kansas go to Kansas 67 ditches.

MR. MCDONALD: I think there's an

MR. POPE: You mean Colorado 67?
MR. MCDONALD: Colorado 67 ditches.

MR. POPE: Again, I think we all understand how the account system works, and whether or not that system fully accounts for where all the waters ultimately should go and do go is a matter beyond, I think the scope of our discussion right at the moment, but I appreciate your comment.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Any other



questions of Mr. Pratt?

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MR. PRATT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: We're through then with the discussion of Pueblo Reservoir, I take it. Then the next item is Kansas' position on alluvial well depletions.

MR. POPE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With regard to the agenda item entitled "Alluvial Well Depletions," Kansas' position consists of three sub-items there. One, Pueblo to John Martin along the main stem, one, John Martin reservoir to the state line, and then thirdly, the tributaries-various tributaries above or below John Martin that are a tributary to the river, itself. In terms of our comments on his particular item, I would indicate that of course, again our correspondence does refer to a number of specific items regarding the administration of ground water in the State of Colorado historically, some of the matters that have been either dealt with or not dealt with, as the case may be, regarding the administration of ground water in Colorado, and how that has impacted the depletion effect of wells and ground water use on flows of the river. In our investigations a number of published studies and reports, of course,



have been reviewed for content, in addition to some of our own analysis. I might specifically refer to those at this time; the first one of which is the 1969 so-called Wheeler report, was conducted by W. W. Wheeler and Associates, and Woodward, Clyde and Associates in 1968 for the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. We presume that you are familiar with that particular report, Bill. essence of my comments here would be that our understanding of the facts determined and the conclusions from that was that there were approximately at that time, fourteen hundred some odd wells in the area along the Ark River, that pumping estimates for the period of 1940 through 1965 were obtained from the Colorado Water Conservation Board, and they averaged something for a period of '53 through '65 around a hundred twenty-eight thousand some odd acre feet per year, and that in '64 this was up to about two hundred twenty-seven thousand acre feet. The report went on further to estimate depletions based upon the fact of about eighty percent, basing that figure somewhat on the estimates from the U.S. Geological Survey, and concluding then that the depletions, as a result of the associated well pumpage, was



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something in the order of one hundred thousand and three acre feet during the 1953 through 1965 period, and about a hundred eighty-two thousand acre feet The report, of course, did not go further in 1964. in time subsequent to that, as of the date it was A second study conducted for the State published. Engineer in 1975 again indicated between fourteen and fifteen hundred registered wells tapping the alluvium of the Arkansas River Valley between Canon City and the state line, as of about 1972. report further goes on to quantify the pumpage and the effect of depletions from those wells. the numbers are fairly consistent with the previous study, something in the order of a hundred fifty thousand acre feet in 1972 and upwards of two hundred thousand acre feet, or excuse πe , '65 through '71, and upwards of two hundred thousand acre feet in 1972. These figures also estimated, or these studies also estimated, something in the order of seventy-five percent depletion effect as a result of that pumpage from the alluvial wells. again we're talking in terms of something like a hundred twelve thousand acre feet of depletion as a result of the 1965-1972 pumpage average per year, and about a hundred fifty-six thousand acre feet in



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This was based upon 1972 of actual depletion. various techniques, including double πass analysis and other matters. There was additional work conducted, all of which generally concluded about the same thing in terms of the order of magnitude of the percent depletion as a result of the pumpage, even though there were some minor differences, or some differences between the various studies and the various figures. Let me go on to say that based upon the analyses of those and other information, it is pretty clear to us that there's some significant effects of depletion. preliminary engineering work that Mr. Spronk provided, I believe indicated something in the order of about forty or fifty thousand acre feet of actual depletion to Kansas, not including -- I think I should indicate that those figures did not include, and did not address the effect that would be masked as a result of the unaccounted for return flows or unused return flows from trans-mountain water, of which would be over and above those Let me further comment with regard to this particular agenda item, that it's our position that the current rules and regulations and administration of water rights in Colorado do not



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adequately protect the flows of the Ark River, and do not prevent the material depletion of the flows of the Ark River to Kansas. We further feel that the temporary plans for augmentation that have been put in place during the time period following these studies and various litigation and other items in that period of time are not effective. The two specifically that we're aware of that have been mentioned have been the Colorado Water Protective and Development Association augmentation plan above John Martin and the Lower Arkansas Water Management Association augmentation plans that are below John Martin Reservoir. There are additional comments that could be made regarding the way those plans work, I'm sure in terms of the details, but for example, the depletive effect of the augmentation wells themselves in the Lower Ark Water Management Association System are not accounted for, themselves, so we would have some serious problems about the effectiveness of those plans in terms of accounting for the depletive effect of the wells. With that, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that I would ask Mr. Simms if he has any additional comments as we conclude this particular item on the agenda, far as our position goes.



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comments, except to say that our initial engineering studies indicate that the vast majority of the forty to fifty thousand acre feet annually depleted in Colorado as a result of post-Compact development is attributable to alluvial well development. Mr. Pope indicated that that was masked to a certain extent by the unaccounted appearance in the river of return flows, trans-mountain return flows. They amount to something in the neighborhood of thirty thousand acre feet, so that the forty to fifty thousand acre foot figure could be further magnified by that thirty thousand figure.

MR. SIMMS: I have no additional

MR. POPE: Our concern there, just to again amplify a little bit more on that, is that we understand there are efforts under way to allow utilization of some of those return flows from the trans-mountain water that again would take those waters out of the system at sometime in the future if those proposals are approved in Colorado.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Any other comments, Bill?

MR. MCDONALD: I think three things. First of all, again we've had the courtesy of



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Brent's February, 1984 preliminary assessment. As additional engineering can be done, that will be available to us with respect to the wells? in terms of acre feet, seems to be the most substantial of your concerns, and the engineering, of course, will be important.

MR. SIMMS: Mr. McDonald, I might respond by saying that as additional reports are completed in their final form they will, in due course, be made available to the State of Colorado, as they have been in the past.

MR. MCDONALD: Has more engineering been done by Brent than is presented in the February, 1934, report?

MR. SIMMS: If what you are asking is whether or not there has been any attempt beyond a double mass analysis to determine the cause of depletions that we attribute to well diversions, the answer is no.

MR. MCDONALD: One more question, if Is there any other engineering that you I might. have done that you have relied on in making your allegations that is not shown and displayed in that February, 1984 report?

MR. SIMMS: I think the answer to



that is also negative, with the qualification that we have relied on the scholarly writings of attorneys from the State of Colorado who have complained of the lack of well regulation in the State, as we have relied upon similar statements made by the Colorado Legislature and the Colorado Courts.

MR. MCDONALD: I can almost not resist the temptation to observe that I wouldn't rely on a Colorado attorney to do your engineering for you, Richard, but I won't say that. I think the second thing that Colorado would like to say is this. Clearly, I think from David's comments and from your Attorney General's letter, that is, of course, an allegation by Kansas that there has been a violation of the Compact and there has been material depletions by which I presume David meant a violation of Article IV(D), and we're quite prepared to submit to the investigation called for under Article VIII(H) of that alleged violation of the Compact. We think that allegation is quite amenable to that process.

MR. SIMMS: In that regard, Mr. Chairman, it would appear to me that the recent history of the Compact Administration reveals that



investigation has already, in large part, been undertaken. Mr. Pope? MR. MCDONALD: Sorry, I don't follow your question, Richard. MR. POPE: No. I think as we get

later on in the agenda we'll have an opportunity to, probably.

MR. MCDONALD: I wonder if we would reserve it then?

MR. POPE: To get into those items probably in more detail.

MR. MCDONALD: The only other comment I would make -- and I'm sorry, I don't remember if it was Richard or you, David--but an observation about the alleged masking of the effects that you think you have observed by the trans-πountain return flows. Then there was a further comment that you are concerned. I think was the word, that there are proposals to make use of those return flows. trust that the record will be clear that Kansas does not think it has, under the Compact, any rights whatsoever to speak to the importation of water from the Colorado River Basin to the Arkansas. Is that what you are saying was, you have now identified, using your figures, forty to fifty



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thousand acre feet of material depletion by

Colorado wells, you think it might be greater, but
you haven't put your finger on it, because those

trans-mountain return flows?

MR. POPE: I think Richard will connent on that.

MR. SIMMS: I think the response to that is, given the forum in which the problem is addressed, one of those forums could end up being the original jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court if there is no definite answer one way or the other in the question. In weighing equities, that Court, in my view, most certainly could consider the utilization of those return flows in order to offset some of the prior depletions caused by the lack of ground water administration in Colorado.

MR. MCDONALD: No further comment from us on the wells.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Any further comment from Kansas?

MR. POPE: There will be no further comment.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: We're finished with Item C. The next item on the agenda is D, issues amenable to arbitration pursuant to



Article VIII(D) of the Compact. 2 MR. MCDONALD: Carl, I think we 3 inserted a new number eight, so that I can 4 distribute and briefly discuss this letter from the 5 Colorado Compact members. MR. POPE: Yeah, that was hand 7 written. 8 9 issue? 10 11 12

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: What is the We don't have to look it up.

MR. POPE: Well, Bill, if you want to go ahead and explain it, it was basically the concerns raised by Colorado last night or early this morning, but they would also like --(interrupted)

That we have? VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: MR. MCDONALD: Yeah. As we have been discussing Kansas' allegations of violations of the Compact, the Colorado members of the Compact Administration in a letter dated March 26th, which was handed to Dave Pope last evening relatively late, have reason and belief to be concerned that there have also been violations of the Arkansas River Compact and specific provisions thereof by the State of Kansas. Many people in the audience already have a copy of this letter. There are more



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which I will hand to my staff and put on the end of the table if you would like copies. What you have is without a signature page. All that is missing on that last page are the signature blocks. simply didn't have three people at the same place at the same time when the letter was signed, and I did not reproduce that page. The Kansas Commissioners do have the complete letter with the signature blocks. I would briefly summarize the letter, and if Kansas would like to respond, that's certainly appropriate as far as we're concerned. There is a provision in the Compact, we've talked about it several times today already, that is Article VIII(H), which--let me pause for a moment please--provides that violations of any of the provisions of the Compact which come to the attention of the Administration shall be proπptly investigated by it. We in Colorado have had made available to us the February, 1984 report by Brent Spronk when he was then with the engineering firm of Simons, Li and Associates. We have, of course, had that report under consideration and we have found it both necessary and appropriate as we have examined that report to look not only at the use and developπent of the waters of the Arkansas River



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1 by Colorado users, but also to inquire as well into 2 the use and development of the waters of the 3 Arkansas River by Kansas water users. It has come 4 to be our pelief that Kansas may have violated at 5 least three provisions of the Compact. We cite 6 those specifically in our letter. They are Roman 7 Numeral IV(D), Article Roman Numeral V(E)2 and 8 Article Roman Numeral V(H). With respect to IV(D), 9 we believe that there have been adverse effects on 10 the flows of the Arkansas River below John Martin dam, on ground water levels in the alluvial aquifer 11 12 along the Arkansas River in Colordo below John 13 Martin, and on state line deliveries by well 14 development in Kansas, those being material 15 depletions of the waters of the Arkansas River in 16 usable quantity or availability. With respect to 17 Article V(H), we believe that the ditch diversion 18 rights of the Kansas ditches between the state line 19 and Garden City have been increased by well 20 development in the alluvial aquifer and by other 21 practices beyond the total rights of those ditches 22 at the time the Compact was executed. The Compact 23 requires in Article V(H) that such increases are 24 permissible only if the Administration first makes 25 findings of fact with respect to material depletion.



No such findings have been made. The third item relates to Article V(E)2, which is a provision of the Compact that water released from John Martin be put promptly to beneficial use, that storage cannot occur without first obtaining the authorization of It is our belief that there have, on certain occasions, been storage of water so released in Lake McKinney, Kansas without the prior authorization of the Administration. conclusion, we observe that we believe these are alleged violations which are amenable to the investigation process of Article VIII(H), and perhaps that's enough said. That really takes us-unless David, you folks have comments on the letter, that really takes us into the next agenda item.

MR. POPE: Richard, I think has some comments, perhaps questions that relate to that.

Fine.

indicated by Mr. McDonald, we have not had a great deal of time to review these allegations that were given to us late last night, but we do have some comments as a result of at least our first review of the allegations. There are three allegations. The allegation under Article V(E)2, we think falls



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apart, because V(E)2 applies only to water released on concurrent or separate demand, namely conservation water in John Martin and other water that crosses the state line in the river in the winter is Kansas water. The only conceivable issue that we could see arising under Article V(E)2 is that during the summer when conservation water is released from John Martin and the Great Eastern Ditch is in rotation, they have to pass that water through Lake McKinney, and the only question then, in our view, is whether or not there is any appreciable increase in the amount of water stored at that time in Lake McKinney as a result of that pass through. We believe from records available to us that the answer to that question is there has been no appreciable increase. With regard to the Article V(H) allegation, the Compact, in our opinion, prohibition embodied in the Compact in Article V(H) goes to increases in ditch diversion rights. That's the language in the Compact. As a matter of simple fact, there has been none. There has been no increase in ditch diversion rights in the State of Kansas. On the contrary, they have been reduced. Consequently, we think that allegation also falls flat. With regard to the



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allegation under Article IV(D), that allegation as we understand it, is that well purping in the State of Kansas has caused a depletion in usable quantity to users in Colorado. There is only one liπited hydrologic circumstance under which that could happen, and that is the circumstance in which, between the state line and the Bear Creek Fault, and narrowed east and west by the breadth of the alluvium, there would have been post-Compact well depletions that would have lowered the water table, and thus increased the gradient to the east of the river, causing the water to come a little quicker, as it were, into the State of Kansas. That has not occurred. As a matter of fact, the water table has fluctuated a little bit--it's about a foot within where it was when the Compact was signed. gradient has not increased. Consequently, we cannot see as a hydrologic proposition how any well diversions in the State of Yansas could conceivably affect the usable quantity available to the State of Colorado. I would also like to ask Colorado what engineering has been done and what data have been compiled to support the allegations that are



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πade in your letter, and I would also like to ask

when will that information be made available to the

State of Kansas?

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MR. MCDONALD: Richard, there is -- well, let me speak first of all to the allegation we make with respect to Article IV(D) and Article V(E)2, to some very large extent revolve around the question of well development in Kansas. We do not have-pardon me, I stand corrected. Let me speak with respect to Article IV(D) and Article V(H), which to some large extent revolve around issues of well development in Kansas. We do not have specific engineering studies for those. These allegations are based on our best belief, observations that can be made visually, common knowledge of ground water experts, but we do not have, and I do not purport that we have in hand, engineering. We are seeking funding at this time from the Colorado General Assembly, as I've indicated to David Pope on several occasions, that would provide us the capacity to do the engineering, both for the things I hope we can get to with respect to Kansas' allegations, as well as with respect to fleshing out the engineering that you rightfully ask of us with respect to our allegations. With respect to our allegation with respect to Article V(E)2, again no specific engineering studies. We have πade site

visits and have actually observed storage of water in Lake McKinney. Your explanation in fact may be

would hope we could explore.

a satisfactory one.

MR. POPE: I think just one point of additional clarification to what Richard indicated on that particular item; he did refer specifically to the winter flows, and correctly so. There are occasions even in the summer months when we are not taking deliveries of water from storage from John Martin, or simultaneously with the taking of deliveries, there are native waters from runoff that appear in Kansas, or even above the deliveries taken from there, that there wouldn't be a violation of that condition in our opinion, just a point of clarification.

That's the sort of thing I

MR. MCDONALD: That answer your question, Richard?

McKinney, I've lived just next to it almost all my life and they've always, since 1908, had the right to store native flows. The only restriction is John Martin water, and I think they've been very careful in observing that provision, and there is never a flow of water that is completely native or



1 There's always that is completely John Martin. 2 some native water, so there's going to be some 3 mixture of both. I feel they've been very careful in observing that. 5 MR. MCDONALD: I'm glad to have it 6 explained to us, Carl, so we understand. Kind of 7 like rollover, I see it there, and it seems 8 intuitively obvious to me, just as it is 9 intuitively obvious to you with respect to Trinidad. 10 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay, the issues 11 amenable to arbitration has become nine, is that 12 right, Mr. Pope? 13 I think that's correct. MR. POPE: 14 Uh-huh. MR. MCDONALD: 15 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is that where we 16 are? 17 MR. MCDONALD: Yes. 18 MR. POPE: I believe that's correct 19 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay, who leads off, 20 Mr. Pope? 21 I think on behalf of the MR. POPE: 22 State of Kansas that this particular case 23 especially will be referred to Mr. Simms to lead 24 off for us.

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. Simms?



indicated in the letter of February 26th that went to the Colorado delegation from the Kansas delegation of the Compact Administration, one of the things that we were specifically interested in at this meeting was to determine, as best we could, whether or not certain issues that have been debated over the last few years, and issues that have been more recently raised, are amenable to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Article VIII(D) of the Compact, in Compact. pertinent part reads, "each State shall have but one vote in the Administration and every decision, authorization or other action shall require unanimous vote. In case of a divided vote on any matter within the purview of the Administration, the Administration may, by subsequent unanimous vote, refer the matter for arbitration to the representative of the United States or other arbitrator or arbitrators, in which event the decision made by such arbitrator or arbitrators shall be binding upon the Administration." comments this morning made in relation to the items that appear on the agenda under Item 7(A) 1, 2 and 3, it was indicated the response of Kansas was the

MR. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, as



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respect to each of those items -- pardon me, the response of Colorado was essentially the same with respect to each of those items, and it seems to me it was twofold; one, that Kansas was ostensibly not asserting the violation of the Compact, and consequently it doesn't fall within the embrace of the Compact, I guess, or it's not a matter that ought to be addressed now. In the language of the arbitration language in Article VIII(D) that provision is limited to matters which come, quote, "within the purview of the Administration," end quote, and that is a provision upon which Colorado has relied in the past to indicate that certain issues should not be arbitrated. Is it Colorado's position that the limitation in Article VIII(D) eliminates from the consideration of this Administration some of the issues that we have discussed today?

MR. MCDONALD: I'll ask Wendy to respond.

MS. WEISS: Yes, that is our position, and I'm sure you would like me to be more specific and address which issues we believe are not amenable to arbitration. Am I correct?



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MR. SIMMS: Yes, we will be more specific.

As to Trinidad, it's our MS. WEISS: position that the operating principles of Trinidad and their meaning, and whether they have been complied with, is not a subject--is not a subject within the purview of this Administration and is not subject to arbitration. On the other hand, it is our position that to the extent that Kansas alleges a violation of Article IV(D) of the Compact caused by the operation of Trinidad, that that would be a matter that is amenable to arbitration; however, we believe that first there should be findings of fact, there should be an investigation conducted pursuant to Article VIII(H) of the Compact, and Article VIII(H) provides that when deemed advisable as the result of such investigation the $Ad\pi$ inistration may report its findings and recommendations to the state official who is charged with the administration of water rights for appropriate action. It would be our position that if, at the conclusion of an investigation, Colorado and Kansas were unable to agree on findings and recommendations and there was a divided vote, at that time it would be



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1 appropriate to consider arbitration, but that 2 arbitration on that issue is preπature at this time. 3 To go on to the second iteπ raised by Kansas, the 4 Pueblo storage program, it is our position that the 5 1951 resolution is not a πatter on which we would--6 on whose meaning we would agree to arbitrate, 7 although the scope of this Administration's 8 authority is certainly a matter which the authority must consider enacting, certainly something that is 10 within its authority. It's not the ultimate 11 arbiter of its authority. It is a pure question of 12 law which Colorado would not be willing to submit 13 to arbitration concerning. On the other hand, 14 again to the extent that violations of IV(D) of the 15 Compact are alleged, that is that the operation of 16 Pueblo has resulted in material depletions to the 17 injury of Kansas, Colorado's response would be the 18 same as to Trinidad, that is that it is appropriate 19 at this time, and in fact it's required by the 20 Compact, that the Administration make an 21 investigation of this alleged violation, and then 22 the Administration may make findings and 23 recommendations, and again should the 24 Administration be divided, that that would be an 25 appropriate subject on which to consider



arbitration. Finally, regarding well depletions, 2 again there I believe we have a clear factual 3 question. Certainly, it's Colorado's position, I would add by way of footnote, that how Colorado 5 water rights are administered is not within the purview of the Administration, but to the extent 7 that material depletions have been alleged; again, 8 that is something that the Administration is obligated to investigate, and should the 10 Administration be unable to agree, should the 11 representatives of Colorado and Kansas be unable to 12 agree on findings and recommendations, that that 13 would be a fit subject to consider submitting to 14 Similarly, I believe that the three arbitration. 15 allegations that Colorado has made concerning 16 Compact violations are proper subjects for 17 investigation, and indeed, mandatory subjects for 18 investigation under the Compact, and again should 19 there be a divided vote, would be proper subjects 20 to consider submitting to arbitration. 21 answered your question, Mr. Simms? 22

MR. SIMMS: I believe so, and let me respond in reverse order. You made reference to article--well, not to the article specifically, but implicitly you made reference to Article VI(A) 1



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and 2, which relates to how Colorado water rights are managed internally, and those articles express the integrity of the intrastate management of its-of Colorado's own affairs, in terms of water rights administration. My question in that regard is, do you see any jurisdictional overlap between matters that fall under Article (A) 1 or 2 and arbitration under Article VIII(D)? In other words, does the Compact Administration, through this jurisdictional overlap, share any authority over any of the matters of internal control that would be left to your discretion and judgment as a state under Article VI(A) 1 and 2?

MS. WEISS: Mr. Simms, it appears to me that Article VIII(H) provides that the Administration may report its findings and recommendations to the state official who is charged with the administration of water rights for appropriate action; it being the intent of this Compact that enforcement of its terms shall be accomplished, in general, through the state agencies and officials charged with the administration of water rights. As I read Article VIII(D) it provides that the decision made by the arbitrator, if a matter goes to binding arbitration,



shall be binding upon the Administration. To my mind, at that point the Administration would be in the same position it were in had it agreed—had Colorado and Kansas agreed on findings and recommendations. That is, the Administration would then report the findings of the arbitrator to the state official charged with the administration of water rights for appropriate action.

MR. SIMMS: I may not have--I probably overburdened my question with rhetoric.

Let me try to shorten it a little bit. Article VIII(D) is restricted in its own terms to matters that are within the purview of the Administration. You have maintained that a number of matters that we have discussed are within the province and propriety of the internal administration of the State of Colorado, pursuant to Article VI(A) 1 or 2. I'm curious whether there's any overlap between those two provisions, any overlap between the purview of the Administration and the internal management of Colorado's affairs?

MS. WEISS: I believe I did
misunderstand your question, Mr. Simms. It is
Colorado's position that as to matters which would
be subject to under Article VI(A) 2, to



administration by Colorado, no, those matters are not within the purview of the Compact

Administration. They would not be subjects for investigation under Article VIII(H) for arbitration.

I believe that the Compact Administration does not offer an appropriate vehicle for discussing differences that are not within the Administration's authority, that these differences may be discussed and would hopefully be resolvable, but that would be through direct negotiation between the States of Colorado and Kansas, rather than through the Administration.

MR. SIMMS: Would it be fair to restate what you have just said, or the first part of it as Article VI(A) 1 and 2 and Article VIII(D) are mutually exclusive articles or provisions in the Compact?

MS. WEISS: I would say that that is true. I hesitate, because Article VI(A) 1 and 2 are essentially residual clauses that say that those powers—I think I would paraphrase it to say that those powers not expressly conferred on the Administration are reserved to the states, where they have traditionally been reposed, so I would say that those powers not expressly conferred on



1 the Compact Administration by specific Compact 2 provisions would not be subject to arbitration, and 3 I think by implication, that is the subject--those are the subjects that are reserved to the 5 individual states. 6 MR. SIMMS: The restriction that you 7 have now noted two or three times that appears in 8 Article VIII(D), the restriction of the Compact 9 Administration's authority in that provision to 10 matters that come solely within the purview of the 11 Administration, is that restriction found in 12 Article VIII(H)? 13 MS. WEISS: Article VIII(H) refers to 14 violation of any provision of this Compact or other 15 actions prejudicial thereto which come to the 16 attention of the Administration. 17 18 19 Article VIII(H) to matters coming within the 20

MR. SIMMS: As I understand what you've just related, there is no restriction in purview of the Compact so that the two articles don't, in terms of their scope, parallel one another?

MS. WEISS: The two articles use different language. I'm not sure that they are, in fact, different in scope or don't parallel each



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MR. SIMMS: Is one of the articles narrowly limited, as you explained a moment ago, and the other not so expressly limited?

MS. WEISS: I think the provisions are consistent, and I don't want to get involved in a semantic wrangle as to which is broader or which is narrower. VIII(H) is limited by its terms to violations of Compact provisions and other actions prejudicial thereto. Clearly, when Compact violations are alleged and investigated, those would be matters, assuming that the matters investigated were properly before the Administration under VIII(H), they would certainly be matters within the purview of the Administration, and in the event of a divided vote, would be proper matters to consider for arbitration.

MR. SIMMS: I think the difference in the language between VIII(D) and VIII(H), as you say, speaks for itself. Let me back up now to the individual items that you discussed, and Colorado's position with respect to each of those items under Article VIII(H). As I understand your position, it is that before anything can be done under Article VIII(D) there must first be an investigation under

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VIII(H), which would provide the facts necessary to lead the Administration to a divided vote, and thus trigger the mechanism in Article VIII(D); is that a correct statement of Colorado's position?

MS. WEISS: Yes.

MR. SIMMS: In speaking of Trinidad Reservoir and Dam, and in particular with regard to the rollover, I believe you indicated that what ought be done first is findings ought to be made-first of all an investigation ought to be undertaken, findings ought to be made, and then conceivably we might move on to arbitration under Article VIII(D). In that regard, did not the Administration make findings and conclusions on September 25, 1980 with respect to the rollover and also make its recommendations pursuant to Article VIII(H), and did not it all end up in a divided vote on a resolution dated January 4, 1982, in which there is specific reference to item IV(D)--Paragraph IV(D) in the Compact?

MS. WEISS: Mr. Simms, I'm trying to determine whether we agree with that statement.

Could you give us the dates and the actions again?

MR. SIMMS: The findings and conclusions of the Administration were made on



September 25, 1980, specifically with regard to the rollover that occurred then, and the resolution resulting in a divided vote was offered on January 4, 1982. If you will, I'll read the 1982 resolution upon which there was a divided vote after this VIII(H) investigation that we're talking about. It reads--(interrupted)

MR. MCDONALD: Could you give us one minute, Richard? I think I've got the minutes with me and we'll just get a copy in front of us.

(At this time a short break was taken, after which the following proceedings were had.)

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. McDonald?

MR. MCDONALD: Let me see if I've got the sequence of events right in terms of what Richard refers to, and Wendy will respond. There were the activities of the Administration in 1980, Richard, but what you are referring to is that resolution offered at the January 4, 1982 meeting of the Administration, am I correct?

MR. SIMMS: I'm referring to two different things in sequence to the resolution concerning Trinidad Reservoir entered the 25th day of September, 1980, and the attached findings of fact relative to Trinidad Reservoir, which



specifically are predicated upon Article VIII(H) of the Compact. CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Dated September 25, 1980? That's correct. MR. SIMMS: MR. MCDONALD: Right. MR. SIMMS: The second document is the resolution dated January--is it January 4th, 1932? That is the resolution which effectively ended the inquiry resulting in the divided vote that we've been discussing under Article VIII(H). MS. WEISS: Mr. Simms, as I

understand the sequence of events, the resolution of September 25, 1980 resolved that the Kansas State Engineer confer with the Colorado State Engineer to make further inquiries into the question of whether the waters of the Arkansas River had been materially depleted in usable quantity or availability by operation of the Trinidad project; and in fact, I believe that there were some discussions between the Chief Engineer for Kansas and the State Engineer for Colorado, and in fact, I believe that I have before me a letter of July 29, 1981 to Mr. Gibson from Doctor Danielson in which he addressed the questions of



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1 Mr. Gibson concerning the historic storage 2 practices in Trinidad, responded to them, and 3 concluded that, "based upon the information and 4 their previous discussion it seems to me"--and I'm 5 quoting, "that the issue of injury to water users 6 in Colorado below John Martin Dam and in Kansas as 7 a result of the Trinidad project's operation in 8 1979 and 1980 can be laid to rest." Nonetheless, 9 apparently Kansas was not satisfied, despite 10 whatever representations had been made to Doctor 11 Danielson that certain information would satisfy 12 Kansas, and so the subsequent resolution was 13 proposed and voted down in January of 1982. As I 14 view the resolution, it appears to me that it was 15 not based on any additional investigations by the 16 Administration, and although it does certainly 17 contain reference to Article IV(D) of the Compact 18 it was essentially a resolution based on Kansas' 19 contention that the operating procedures were a, 20 per se, injury to the State of Kansas. In that 21 sense it does not appear to me that there was ever 22 any fact finding process engaged in other than Mr. 23 Gibson's letter to Doctor Danielson and his 24 response on the question of material depletions, so 25



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that it does not appear to me from the record, and

I of course, was not counsel for the Colorado representatives at this time, that there was a factual investigation as to the issue of material depletion. I would also note that if there was, it would have occurred before January of '82, and its results would be at least-- at least three years out of date at this time. Based on that, I have serious doubts as to whether the matter is ripe for arbitration at this point, based on that record. However, I will say that because we don't -- we have not examined exactly the extent of any other fact finding that might have gone on, I'm only familiar at this point with this letter and this response and the previous 1980 investigation, we would not absolutely close the door on arbitration at this It seems to me, based on the record and based on the passage of time, that we would have real doubts as to whether arbitration is appropriate, but I would say we would take it back to Colorado with us and give it further consideration.

MR. SIMMS: I think in response, it is clear by the terms of both of the instruments to which we have referred just what was intended to have been accomplished, and what was accomplished



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1 in the findings made mutually by the State of 2 Colorado and the State of Kansas. In the findings 3 dated September 25, 1980 under Paragraph 10 the 4 following appears. Let me read it, if you will, 5 "that eighteen thousand two hundred ninety acre 6 feet of water was stored by the Purgatoire Water 7 Conservancy District under the Model storage right 8 in Trinidad Reservoir in priority between April 15, 1979 and September 28, 1979, that the Purgatoire 10 Water Conservancy District Board transferred this 11 aπount of water into the joint use pool of Trinidad 12 Reservoir by resolution on September 28, 1979, 13 thereby leaving the model reservoir or model 14 storage account empty, and that this water was 15 still physically located behind Trinidad Dam on 16 June 30, 1980." 10(B) relates to the following 17 year and reads, "that twenty thousand acre feet of 18 water stored by the district under the Model 19 storage right in Trinidad Reservoir was stored" --20 pardon πe^{-} by the district under the Model storage 21 reservoir right in Trinidad Reservoir in priority 22 during the period April 16, 1980 through May 17,

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This water was physically stored behind

Trinidad Dam and in the Model storage account as of

June 30, 1980." Then the resolution which

1 expresses the divided vote of the Compact 2 Administration, the resolution of January 4, 1982 3 reads as follows. "Whereas the Arkansas River 4 Compact Administration has reviewed reports and the 5 findings of fact relative to Trinidad Reservoir 6 adopted by the Administration September 25, 1980, 7 now therefore be it resolved, that the 8 Administration finds that Article IV(D) of the 9 Compact," material depletion article, "and 10 condition three of the Kansas amendments to the 11 operation principles, Trinidad Dam and Reservoir 12 project, were violated when the State Engineer 13 allowed the district," in parentheses (Trinidad), 14 "to store eighteen thousand two hundred ninety acre 15 feet of water in Trinidad Reservoir during the 16 water year 1979 under authority of the Model 17 storage right, and to store twenty thousand acre 18 feet during the water year 1980 under the Model 19 storage right behind Trinidad Dam without 20 physically moving eighteen thousand two hundred 21 ninety acre feet stored in '79 under the Model 22 right from behind Trinidad Dam. Be it further 23 resolved, that the Administration requests that the 24 State Engineer of Colorado immediately order the 25 release of all waters in excess of the six thousand



1 two hundred acre feet which is stored in the Model 2 account and prohibit the district from emptying the 3 account by any method other than physically moving 4 the water from behind Trinidad Dam; further, that 5 the State Engineer protect such releases from 6 diversion until the water is impounded in John 7 Martin Reservoir." That motion failed, with Kansas 8 voting yes and Colorado voting no. Between the two instruments, there is express reference and 10 reliance upon the mechanism that you have described u in Article VIII(H). There were also the findings 12 of fact that the Administration's authority 13 consists of in Article VIII(H), that is its authority is limited to matters of fact by the express terms of Article VIII(H). There was also embodied in the resolution the recommendation which is the only coercive force coming out of Provision VIII(H). There is nothing other than that recommendation that can be accomplished through that procedure. The express reliance, in other words, all of the findings and the divided vote, as well as the subsequent recommendation, have all been accomplished, at least in relation to what was done up to the date of this resolution. In that regard, is Colorado now in a position to arbitrate



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questions relating to the rollover of water in Trinidad Reservoir?

MS. WEISS: Mr. Simms, as I read the resolution of 1980 it resolved or recommended that the Kansas and Colorado State Engineer confer to make further inquiries, and I then have before me Doctor Danielson's July 29th letter, July 29, 1931 letter to Mr. Gibson, and I would like to quote several passages that I believe are relevant. "Dear Mr. Gibson, this letter is to confirm the discussion that you and I had in Topeka on July 1st, 1981 with respect to the operation of Trinidad Reservoir during 1979 and 1980. The π eeting was held as a result of a resolution passed by the Arkansas River Compact Administration on September 25, 1930, which so recommended. During the discussion you stated to me that if Colorado could demonstrate that the model reservoir and ditch right had historically diverted more than thirty-eight thousand acre feet in any two year period, that the concern by Kansas over the 1979 and 1980 operations would be satisfactorily addressed and that the issue would be dropped. I agreed to review the historic record as you requested and to provide you with such," and then



I'm skipping on to the next paragraph. "As you can 2 see from Attachment A there were six years when the 3 total two year diversion by the model right 4 exceeded thirty-eight thousand acre feet. The 5 range was from thirty-nine thousand acre feet to forty-three thousand four hundred acre feet. 7 Further examination indicates that total two year 8 diversions exceeded thirty thousand acre feet in 9 each of ten years, and exceeded twenty thousand 10 acre feet in each of twenty years. Based upon the 11 historic record it is clear that the combined 12 diversion or storage of thirty-eight thousand two 13 hundred ninety acre feet in 1979 and 1980 was not 14 enormous or questionable in any way, but occurred 15 in fact, in six previous two year periods. point out also that the record indicates six years 17 when one year diversions exceeded twenty thousand acre feet and in fact, ranged from twenty thousand two hundred acre feet to thirty thousand one hundred acre feet per year. This event could not occur now, of course, since the model decree has been limited to a maximum of twenty thousand acre feet per year unless John Martin reservoir should spill. Based upon this information and our



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discussion it seems that the issue of injury to

water users in Kansas below John Martin Dam--to water users in Colorado below John Martin Dam--and in Kansas, as a result of the Trinidad project operation in 1979 and 1980 can be laid to rest." The demonstrated facts here, combined with the provisions of the transfer decree for the model water right clearly provide adequate protection to downstream users. I know of no further investigations or no further facts presented by Kansas between the time of Doctor Danielson's letter and the time that this January, 1982 resolution was voted down. Based on that, I think that the State of Colorado has serious questions as to whether Kansas contributed to any type of meaningful fact finding investigation. Certainly, Colorado, as per the September 25, 1980 resolution, cooperated with Kansas and sought to lay the facts on the table so there could be investigation of facts, but I'π not aware that Kansas presented any additional information to demonstrate that material depletions had occurred. Based on that I have serious questions as to whether this issue is ripe for arbitration. However, as I said, I have not reviewed the full record and all the π inutes and communications during that period of several years,



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so I think that further review may be in order.

discussion of the subject on August 6, 1981.

MR. SIMMS: There was additional

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discussion was concluded by tabling the matter until January 4, 1982, when it was again discussed and when this resolution was brought up by Mr. In reference to the letter from Doctor Danielson, Mr. Gibson realized on December 14, 1932 that what he had asked for from Doctor Danielson would not be an adequate or fair or reasonable way of assessing the problem, and as a consequence, he retracted or retreated from the position that he had stated to Doctor Danielson, and that appears in the minutes of December 14, 1992. Doctor Danielson's figures, in short, are not telling at all, because they include direct flows, as well as water stored, and there is no way to reach any kind of conclusion, especially those conclusions that Doctor Danielson sought to posit from what was contained in the letter that you read into the By contrast, as a matter of fact, the amount of water diverted for storage in model reservoir in any one year never exceeded ten thousand nine hundred acre feet, and in addition, the maximum recorded contents of model reservoir



1 during that time period never exceeded sixteen 2 thousand three hundred forty-eight acre feet. 3 That's the period between 1925 and 1957. 4 think what we're trying to suggest is that insofar 5 as the documents, themselves, reveal that these matters were indeed investigated under VIII(H), 7 that they resulted in a divided vote, the very 8 mechanism that you, I believe are now suggesting be 9 followed in relation to this rollover problem. 10 That mechanism was followed, it ended, as you point 11 out, with a recommendation pursuant to VIII(H), 12 that the State Engineers from Colorado and Kansas 13 make further inquiries into the matter. Well, they 14 discussed it through 1932 and didn't get very far, 15 which I think tells you something about the 16 efficacy or the effectiveness of the provision for 17 recommendation under Article VIII(H); that is, it 18 can often lead nowhere and do nothing more than 19 consume time. In any event, it is Kansas' position 20 that with respect to the rollover, insofar as 21 findings were, in fact made, the procedure that you 22 mentioned has been complied with and that 23 arbitration, from your perspective, ought be ripe. 24 MS. WEISS: May I inquire into a few 25



matters?

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You quoted some numbers to me that you

say supported Kansas' Chief Engineer's decision to recant on his earlier position. Where did those numbers come from? MR. SIMMS: The numbers I used a moment ago come from Mr. Spronk's report that you have entitled, preliminary assessment of--(interrupted) MS. WEISS: Those numbers then are from a 1984 report, is that correct? That's correct. MR. SIMMS: MS. WEISS: Were those numbers -- I assume then those numbers could not have been presented to the Commission between the time of Doctor Danielson's letter and the time that Mr. Gibson decided to retreat from his earlier position, is that correct? MR. SIMMS: The numbers were taken directly out of the Bureau studies from 1925 to 1957, and were available at the time. MS. WEISS: At the time between

MS. WEISS: At the time between Doctor Danielson's letter and Kansas' decision to retreat from or recant its earlier position, and its proposal of the January, 1932 resolution, did Kansas come forward with facts such as those, for the Administration to put before it in a fact



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finding process?

There was a continuing MR. SIMMS: Kansas, at one point requested more exchange. facts from the State of Colorado. Those facts were not delivered. What you ended up with, as I indicated earlier, is the recommendation, after having gone through the VIII(H) procedure, a recommendation that works rather like NEPA does, it has procedural ramifications and no substantive It led to nowhere in this case. ones.

MS. WEISS: Mr. Simms, we have not previously considered these resolutions, and rejected resolutions over a period of the past five years and whether they would pave the way for arbitration at this point, and we will take that suggestion into consideration and determine whether we think the issue is ripe for arbitration, but I think it's Colorado's position that evidentiary investigations -- excuse me, that investigations made pursuant to Article VIII(H) need to be good faith, in-depth investigations, not simply a series of cross allegations; that there needs to be a real, in fact investigation, before it's appropriate to say "no, Kansas and Colorado cannot agree," and the issue is then appropriate to consider arbitration.



tell.

Without reviewing the record more fully, I wouldn't want to commit or comment as to whether that kind of good faith factual investigation occurred, but I think we would have to look at it more closely.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I have a question for Mr. Simms. Assuming a water dispute on the Arkansas River were outside of the purview of the Compact completely, what methods or procedures are open for resolution of such a dispute between Colorado and Kansas other than arbitration, and failing arbitration, the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, if any?

MR. SIMMS: None, as far as I can

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Do you have any comment on my question?

MS. WEISS: I don't think there are formal mechanisms. I think that the states of Kansas and Colorado certainly can negotiate, and Colorado has expressed its willingness to negotiate concerning all matters, including those not within the purview of the Administration. We certainly are open and ready, willing and able to do that.

MR. MCDONALD: Frank, I would like to exphasize that I think in the exchange of



correspondence between the Attorney Generals of the two states, the Colorado Attorney Generals, previously Mr. McFarland, now Mr. Woodard, have said over and over again that Colorado was prepared, as sovereign state to sovereign state for those matters that are beyond the purview of the Administration, to negotiate and discuss. We have awaited the assertion of facts by Kansas that would πake such discussions fruitful. We asked when Brent's February, '84 report was made available to us if Kansas was then ready to have those discussions and the answer was "no, we wish to do more engineering," and we have always had the understanding that pending completion of that engineering by Kansas--when it was comfortable with, when it wanted to proceed and where it wanted to proceed--that the Attorney General of Colorado was available, but awaiting Kansas' signal that it wished to discuss. And it seems to me that what we're about today is finding those things that might be within the purview of the Administration to discuss through the process of the investigative procedure of Article VIII(H), and for those things that are not found to be so within the scope of Article VIII(H) I want the record to be very clear



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that Colorado, through its Attorney General, as a sovereign state, is quite prepared in a different forum, to sit down directly with Kansas and talk about any concerns Kansas may have.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Well, it appears to πe that two different doors have been left ajar, to say the least, by your remarks; and the problem, as I perceive it, over a period of several years is that the process has many actors, some of whom are not here, and is subject to delays that can only exacerbate the problems further; that it would be desirable that at sometime in this proceeding both of the doors which are ajar be explored, but particularly that concern be given by both states to questions not only of procedure and negotiation, but especially to questions of time for these explorations. I think it would be appropriate if I would afford both states a short period of time to comment on my remarks, and then we try to go back more into the formal agenda. Mr. Simms.

MR. SIMMS: Well, I would comment generally, Mr. Chairman, by indicating that I think your remarks are most appropriate. Colorado finds itself in the envious position of being the upstream state, and time works to its benefit,



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1 obviously, as it has for example, during the 2 development of ground water depletion, that has 3 ended up with perhaps fifty to sixty thousand acre foot of depletion of usable waters at the state 5 line, water that we feel ought be in Kansas and 6 made available to users there. We have just been 7 discussing in relation to one particular issue, the 8 rollover issue in Trinidad Reservoir, this newly suggested VIII(D) or VIII(H) procedure on the part 10 of Colorado; Kansas has tried to indicate that we 11 have effectively gone through that procedure, at 12 least as to the issues expressly addressed in the 13 findings made by the Compact Administration, and 14 further, that recommendations have been made and 15 that they have led essentially to where we are 16 today, still discussing the problem. Article 17 VIII(H) says that violations of the Compact shall 18 be promptly investigated by the Compact 19 Administration. Do I understand Colorado's 20 position in relation to this particular issue, they 21 are not certain whether there has been any 22 investigation so far, notwithstanding the findings 23 and notwithstanding the divided vote and the 24 recommendation, and further, that we now need to



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investigate for perhaps another five years?

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does not want to keep on investigating while we are being forced to accept the proposition that less is more in terms of water.

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, I guess I would respond to Richard, not you, Frank; you have given or you have expressed an argument with respect to how to view the sequence of events between 1980 and January of 1982 with respect to the allegation that the rollover storage in Trinidad is a violation of Article IV(D). That is an argument of first impression to me, I simply have not thought of it. I'm not prepared to say yes, nor am I prepared to say no today. I can commit to you we will give you a specific answer to your point of view within the next few weeks. I think you will have to agree you have gotten a specific answer on everything else today. anticipated, I prepared an answer. 1 did not anticipate that argument, and I'm not prepared to answer it today, but I certainly will get you an answer within the next few weeks. Our Attorney General has yet to respond to your Attorney General, and that is being prepared, and we can respond in that context.

MR. SIMMS: Let πe ask this question.



We aren't at that point on the agenda yet where Kansas and Colorado are going to propose some action to resolve some of these issues, but what of the provision in Article VIII(H) -- and I must preface my question and my remarks by saying that we don't think that Article VIII(H) and VIII(D) are parallel articles. One is expressly restricted and very narrow, and the other flies off in an entirely different direction, so the Compact is not contemplated that you do something under VIII(H) first and then plug yourself into VIII(D). are conceptually different provisions, but with that preface, and assuming that Kansas were arenable to treating sore of these issues that we have discussed today under Article VIII(H), what does the term promptly investigate mean to Colorado in terms of time frame?

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, I think time frame will be a function of the specific issue that Kansas is prepared to allege in the context of the Compact violation, and bring to an Article VIII(H) investigation. Could I suggest that we finish our soliloquy issue at a time so we can find out which ones we may or may not be willing to put into the VIII(H) process, then I will respond to your



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question with respect to each of those issues.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I would comment that I think it's clear from the findings of 1980 that these matters have been pursued by both states in the past, and I would presume they would be so in the future. Do you agree that it's appropriate now to proceed on the agenda?

MR. SIMMS: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Assuming that this issue we've been discussing, the rollover in Trinidad Reservoir were somehow an issue that might get replugged into VIII(H), what kind of facts, in Colorado's opinion, would have to be discovered beyond the amounts of water that have been rolled over in previous years?

MS. WEISS: I think that the facts that would have to be demonstrated are facts that would show a violation of IV(B) of the Compact -- excuse me, of IV(D) of the Compact, that is that the waters of the Arkansas River have been materially depleted in usable quantity or availability for use to the water users in Kansas.

MR. SIMMS: Let me put the question this way. If that issue were before a Court that could consider all of the applicable federal law, would anything have to be known beyond the amount



other facts would have to be known. I, in some ways, regret that our State Engineer is not able to be here today. He's at another Compact meeting, in fact, because he certainly is better able than I to discuss the numerous facts that would have to be known, both as to the historic pre-Compact regimen on the stream, and also as to the effect that Trinidad has had since the Compact was enacted. I think there are a myriad of facts that would need to be investigated.

MR. SIMMS: Could we have any indication, even categorically, of what those kinds of facts might be?

MS. WEISS: Let me correct my statement, by the way. I said pre- and post-Compact. Mr. McDonald has called to my attention, it's actually pre- and post-project, the completion of John Martin. Excuse me, did you ask another question? I am afraid I missed it.

MR. SIMMS: If these facts could not be specifically identified, I wonder if we might



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know what kinds of facts Colorado believes are in need of some investigation as a categorical matter—I mean, what categories of facts are there that would apply to the legal resolution of this issue? Again, we see none except the amount of water unlawfully impounded behind the dam.

MS. WEISS: Let me defer to Mr.

McDonald.

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, it seems to me there's a number of kinds of facts that need to be examined before one can determine whether waters of the Arkansas have been materially depleted in usable quantity or availability. That standard is quite clearly pegged to the observation in Article IV(D) that the Compact is not intended to prevent or impede future beneficial development, and so one has got to ascertain prior to the implementation of any such future beneficial development what the conditions under the Compact were. That would require a vast amount of data I think, about, in the case of Trinidad, the conditions on the Purgatoire River prior to Trinidad going into place, what historic diversion and storage practices had been, what the consequences in terms of inflow to John Martin were, and all the related information,



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so that you can measure new practices against the question of whether the river is any different than it used to be. Merely saying that we had a couple of storage events in Trinidad, which are not in dispute—there is an agreed upon description of what was stored in Trinidad—in no way addressed the question of whether that materially depleted the waters of the Arkansas River. That was merely a bald assertion that two storage events took place. There's many more facts that establish the measurement, the yard stick by which material depletion will have to be discovered.

MR. POPE: Bill, weren't the studies that were conducted by the Bureau pre-project that outlined the way the project would be proposed and be operated, and the operation principles that were developed regarding the operation of the project intended to do that very thing, to determine what the effect would be, and to insure that the future operation would not result in material depletion or other adverse effects? And all of those very things were done to do exactly what you just said, and that's why I again wanted to follow that up, that we feel there's a clear concern there that needs no further argument other than the issue, the



legal issue of rollover.

MR. MCDONALD: For the sake of argument, let me agree with you, David, but I think the point is that that demonstrated one way in which Trinidad could be operated and not materially deplete the waters of the Arkansas River. It was not dispositive of whether there are other ways that Trinidad could be operated and also be in compliance with the Compact.

MR. SIMMS: It would seem to me that the project operation studies were designed with the concept to provide precisely the information that you are suggesting need be obtained now. Given this discussion, is there any idea of the time frame that might be needed with regard to this particular issue?

MR. MCDONALD: Let me be sure I get the question, Richard. You are asking over what period of time will Colorado respond to your question to us, is rollover, as an alleged violation of the Compact, ripe for arbitration?

I'm sorry, I wasn't listening.

MR. SIMMS: From the discussion we've just had, do you have any idea--can you get any handle on what kind of time frame Colorado would



need to quote, "promptly investigate," end quote your VIII(H)?

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, I can't say one year versus one year, two and a half weeks, but I think we can candidly say, and it's no surprise to you or anybody else, that something this complicated is not a matter when promptly pursued that will be done in weeks. It will be a matter of months to perform that kind of investigation. I don't think there's any doubt about it, for this Administration to perform that kind of investigation. By the time we go back and forth with our respective engineers' data and necessary discussions, it's bound to take a matter of months.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I think that the records, in fact, of investigations done under the Compact demonstrated good faith progress in the past when that chore has been undertaken. I suspect we've ridden this horse about far enough. Unless you have some other matters on the subject I wonder if we could pass on to the next point.

MR. SIMMS: No. I would only comment,

I think it's unfortunate that Doctor Danielson

couldn't be here, but perhaps it's no small

coincidence that he is attending a meeting of the



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1 Rio Grande Compact, where the City of El Paso is 2 trying desperately to suck out from under the 3 ground waters that would ultimately have the effect 4 of depleting surface flows of that river to the 5 tune of about three hundred thousand acre feet a 6 year, the problem not unlike the one Colorado has 7 tried to address with regard to the alluvial wells 8 between Pueblo and John Martin. 9 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: We're competing 10 against a very good show, and we've lost a number 11 of people thereby. The next item? 12 MR. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman? 13 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: 14 MR. SIMMS: Trying to speed things up 15 somewhat, let me ask if the general tenor of

MR. SIMMS: Trying to speed things up somewhat, let me ask if the general tenor of Colorado's response with regard to the question of time frame under Article VIII(H) is the same with respect to the accounting of winter direct flows in Trinidad, as well as other aspects of the project accounting, including the excess diversions, or diversions in excess of diversion requirements that Mr. Spronk spoke about this morning?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. McDonald?

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, before I respond, let me clarify something. You've



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obviously taken the position that the Article VIII(H) procedure has occurred, and there has been a divided vote insofar as rollover is an alleged violation of the Compact. I take it you are not saying that with respect to your other two points on Trinidad there has ever been an Article VIII(H) investigation?

MR. SIMMS: No, we are not.

MR. MCDONALD: So to answer your question, yes, the general tenor of my response would be the same. I view those as all factually complicated issues that are not disposed of in a matter of weeks; it will be a matter of months, and exactly how long is, in the first instance, I think a function of Kansas coming forward with its engineering, number one; and number two, the availability of funding to the State of Colorado by our General Assembly, which as you know, we have now requested, it has been approved by our joint budget committee, has yet to go through the House and the Senate.

MR. SIMMS: If the response then is the same, or the general tenor of your response in our discussion over rollover is the same, are you talking months individually for these issues, or



collectively? Do the months turn into years when we end up with five or six issues, or as you perceive the term, "promptly investigate" under VIII(H) could we enter, assuming there were no other legal constraints preventing us from entering the mechanism of investigation under VIII(H), and get done with it in a period of months?

MR. MCDONALD: You know, I just don't

think there's a way I can commit to it being done in any particular time. That will depend on the complexity of the issues, and as I've said, who puts forward what when, I think. I think I can commit, assuming the support of our General Assembly for funding, that we will proceed in good faith as absolutely as quickly as we can, I think as was demonstrated in 1980 when we made all the necessary special trips and whatever else was required to confer with the then State Engineer of Kansas and his staff and his attorneys, to come up with those findings of facts that I think were produced in the course of about four months, with no delay whatsoever. I simply can't commit to it being, you know, for sure less than two years, for example, because that would remain to be seen. We will proceed in good faith.



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MR. SIMMS: Just one other question and I think we can get into the proposed action part of the agenda, which is really the rest of this discussion. Excuse me just a minute. Bill, if a particular issue were in all respects amenable to investigation pursuant to Article VIII(H), that is, there were no legal problems with it and it was within the purview of the Administration, as opposed to something a Court ought to be addressing, would that automatically lead Colorado to arbitration, or would Colorado take the view then that arbitration is triggered not as a result of that investigation, but rather by an exercise of discretion on the part of each state in a vote to determine whether or not to arbitrate the matters that were previously investigated under VIII(H). MR. MCDONALD: The latter clearly. We think it would take the investigation with a split vote on proposed findings and recommendations, that being a divided vote. You shift over to Article VIII(D), and at that point the states vote again, and have to vote unanimously to go into

MR. SIMMS: One other question, is it Colorado's opinion that any kind of violation, no

arbitration -- discretionary.



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matter what it is, of the Compact, no matter what 2 the allegation might be, can be investigated 3 pursuant to VIII(H)? MR. MCDONALD: Mr. Chairman, I take 5 five minute breaks on occasions like these, if that's okay. I seriously do need a five minute 7 break to think, and to do other things. 8 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: The question 9 apparently was a hot one. We'll take a five minute 10 break. 11 (At this time a short recess was taken, after which 12 the following proceedings were had.) 13 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: The reeting will be 14 Bill, it seemed like a simple enough in order. 15 question to me. Would you like to answer it now? 16 Simple MR. MCDONALD: Sure. 17 questions should have simple answers. It seems to 18 me it's a hypothetical question on 19 cross-examination, and I don't respond to 20 hypothetical questions, and I cannot hypothesize, 21 Richard, all of the conceivable violations of the 22 Compact, and would be reluctant obviously, to bind 23 myself, but I would think, as a general proposition, 24 you know, not knowing what the hypothetical 25 circumstances πight be, Article VIII(H) would



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trigger the investigation for an alleged violation of the Compact under any circumstances, and if findings came to a divided vote, then discretionary arbitration could be considered under Article VIII(D), but again, hypothetical question, hypothetical answer.

 $\label{eq:mr.simms:} \text{Let πe ask it}$ specifically.

MR. MCDONALD: That's better.

MR. SIMMS: If the question of whether or not Congress and the Bureau had in mind the rollover of water from a sediment pool into the joint use pool were brought before the Administration, as you might propose under Article VIII(H), could the Administration treat that legal issue?

MR. MCDONALD: I think we've answered it, Richard. Wendy answered it—let me say it again, that the operation of Trinidad Reservoir need be in compliance with Article VIII(D), but your allegations—that it is, that operations are not as contemplated by the Bureau's reports, all that legislative history, the authorizing act, the operating principles—are to us issues of federal law, they are not allegations that the Compact has

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been violated, and as issues of federal law, don't fall within VIII(H).

MR. SIMMS: Well, I understand your position then clearly to be that as it was before expressed in letters from your Attorney General, that issues, legal issues -- then it was legal issues and mixed questions of law and fact, did not fall within the embrace or authority of the Compact Administration. Now, at least clearly legal issues do not fall within the authority of the Administration?

MR. MCDONALD: Yeah, two things. don't think that's what I just said. I think I said it was an issue. I think your allegations, in part, are allegations that there has been a violation of federal law. I choose not to argue with those one way or the other today, but to the extent that is the allegation, it is not for this Administration under Article VIII(H) or any other provision of the Compact to go through any kind of procedure to make a conclusion as to whether there has been a violation of federal law or not. Secondly, I don't think that's what our Attorney General's letter said. I think the Attorney General was responding to the question of what



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the observation was only those matters within the purview of the Administration. And secondly, at the time the position was taken, with respect to the mixed facts and law and pure law, that Colorado thought some things were appropriate for arbitration as a matter of resolution, and others were not, even though all could be under the Compact.

matters are suitable for arbitration, and I think

MR. SIMMS: If the question of the rollover, as an example, and to continue with that specifically, could be addressed as an issue of law by a Court having appropriate jurisdiction, would any investigation that you proposed then under VIII(H) interfere with the ability of the Court to entertain those questions?

MS. WEISS: We're not prepared to answer that question at this time.

MR. SIMMS: Would it be fair to conclude that if an investigation pursuant to VIII(H) were undertaken on matters that didn't relate to the information needed to resolve a question in a Court of law that that investigation would not interfere with the prosecution of such a case?



1 MS. WEISS: We're not prepared to 2 We would have to consider the facts at respond. 3 the time. 4 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is it possible that 5 we can turn from Trinidad to the Pueblo questions, 6 or have they been treated generically? 7 MR. SIMMS: I think, Mr. Chairman, 8 they have been treated generically. That's 9 sufficient. 10 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is that also true 11 as far as alluvial well depletions are concerned? 12 MR. SIMMS: I believe so, Mr. 13 Chairman. 14 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: If that is the case, 15 Mr. McDonald, are we--I'll hold on for a minute. 16 MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I think 17 probably what that leads us to is proposed actions. 18 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: That's about where 19 I'm at, David, and I want to see if Bill is at that 20 point. 21 MR. MCDONALD: One moment, please. 22

MR. MCDONALD: One moment, please.

Frank, we're prepared to deal with the question of proposed action, and would like to make a specific proposal in that regard.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I think both states --



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(interrupted) 2 MR. MCDONALD: David may well, too. 3 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: (continuing) -- are at the same point. I overheard at breakfast that 5 he has five proposed actions, and you only have one. I've been inclined to tilt a little to Colorado 7 with respect to who to recognize at this point. Mr. McDonald? 9 MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, let me just 10 indicate that while I appreciate the fact, and 11 understand that Bill has a resolution, and we're 12 willing to consider that in due time, we think the 13 primary purpose of this was originally to consider 14 the Kansas concerns regarding violations of the 15 Compact, and we would like to proceed with some 16 things we have at this time. 17 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Your logic is 18 overwhelming. Mr. Pope? 19 MR. POPE: First of those, and I'll 20 pass copies of this on down for everyone here. 21 think there's plenty. There's a signature page, 22 This resolution is entitled at the top, also. 23 "Resolution of the Arkansas River Compact 24 Administration." Let me indicate that this is the



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first of several proposed actions. This particular

one, I think, Mr. Chairman, might be of particular interest to you. We think it follows quite closely in line with the comments of your letter dated

January 14, 1985, really, that specifically relates to the Trinidad--excuse me, the Pueblo project.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Exhibit F, in two pages?

MR. POPE: That's correct. Let me basically go ahead and read this briefly. "Whereas, the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy

District, et al., has filed Application No. 84CW179 in the Colorado District Court for Water Division No. 2 for the change, exchange and substitution of water rights; and whereas, said Application seeks an adjudication of a proposed winter storage program for Pueblo Reservoir; and whereas; said proposed winter storage program will affect flows into John Martin Reservoir; and whereas, said proposed winter storage program requires consideration and approval by the Arkansas River Compact Administration; and whereas, by Resolution of July 24, 1951 the Arkansas River Compact Administration approved the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project (Act of August 16, 1962, PL 87-590, 76 Stat. 389) subject to the approval by the



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Administration of any plan for reregulation of Arkansas River waters as defined in Article III(B) of the Arkansas River Compact; now, therefore, be it resolved that the Administration shall review and approve any plan for reregulation of the waters of the Arkansas River prior to the submittal and adjudication of such plan by the Water Court in Colorado. dated this 28th day of March, 1935."

Mr. Chairman, I would move the adoption of said resolution and append to that for this exhibit your letter dated January 14, 1985, dealing with essentially the same subject, in terms of that proposed decree.

the motion.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: I will second

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Motion has been regularly made and seconded, and is subject to discussion at this time. Mr. McDonald?

MR. MCDONALD: In the interest of time, and because I think the issue has been thoroughly explored today of Colorado's view on the interpretation and application of the resolution of July 24, 1951, it has been stated several times during the course of the day, the resolution now presented obviously reflects Kansas' reading of the



efficacy of that 1951 resolution. We respectfully disagree for the reasons that have been previously stated.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: We'll take a vote rather shortly. Mr. Pope, before the vote is taken, does Kansas have any comments which it wishes to put on the record in connection with this proposed resolution?

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I think I would just briefly say that I think, as Mr. McDonald has just referred to, the issues related to this particular resolution have been thoroughly discussed and I don't think we need to delay that a lot further. I would ask Mr. Simms if he has any further comment.

MR. SIMMS: The only comment that I would add, Mr. Chairman, derives from your letter of January 14, 1985, and I think it expresses
Kansas' frustration over some of these issues. You state that after referring to the proceedings to which the resolution alludes, that "to the best of my knowledge the Compact Administration is not a party to the proceedings in the Colorado Water Court in Pueblo." The application made to the Water Court clearly shows that the application and



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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is Colorado ready to vote for the resolution?

MR. MCDONALD: Colorado votes no.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: The resolution fails. Mr. Pope, your next proposed action. That will also be part of Exhibit F, the letter that will be furnished to you.

MR. POPE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.



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This next resolution is quite brief. Also entitled "Resolution of the Arkansas River Compact Administration," copies are on the way down the table. I'll go ahead and read it while they are being passed out since it is quite brief. "It is hereby resolved that the question of the legality of quote, "rolling over," end of quote, to the joint use pool water stored in the conservation pool in Trinidad Reservoir is, as a matter of principle, conducive to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact."

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Exhibit G. Is there a second?

MR. OLOMON: I'll second it.

it's up for discussion. Do you want the operative verb in the next to the last line to be "conducive to arbitration," or do you want it to be "subject and appropriate to arbitration"?

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, I'm glad to have you here, because Frank used to pick on only πe . I can tell that you will deflect the majority of that from here on out.

MR. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, I taught English for a long time, but I think I would prefer



1 your language. 2 3 happy to accept that suggested change and amend my 4 motion to so include, if you will repeat the exact 5 language for me. ĸ 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

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"Subject and CHAIRMAN COOLEY: appropriate to arbitration" -- I had two words --"subject and appropriate to arbitration."

MR. POPE:

MR. POPE: Yes, so after the comma it would now read, "subject and appropriate to." CHAIRMAN COOLEY: "Subject and appropriate to."

Mr. Chairman, I would be

MR. POPE: Okay.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: In the interest of πoving along, I think Mr. McDonald, that the position of Colorado is perhaps clear as to this resolution. Are you ready to enunciate--(interrupted)

MR. MCDONALD: No, sir; just a second. It's unclear Richard or David, a question, please. to me in this resolution now before us if the issue of rolling over is in the context of an alleged violation of the Compact or in the context of an alleged violation of the operating principles.

MR. SIMMS: It is in the context of



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an alleged problem with the legality, and purely the legality of rolling over of water, whether it be under federal common law, or some other source of law.

MR. MCDONALD: I don't think the resolution as you have it worded is clear. would like to spell out in that resolution the nature of the response you just gave me, I think it would clarify what it is we're being asked to vote upon.

MR. SIMMS: Perhaps we could do it this way, just a moment. Mr. McDonald, let we try this. "It is hereby resolved that the question of whether the rolling over to the joint use pool of water stored in the conservation in Trinidad Reservoir constitutes a violation of Congressional intent, is, as a matter of principle, subject and appropriate to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact."

MR. MCDONALD: Could you please read back through that more slowly, Richard?

MR. SIMMS: "It is hereby resolved that the question of whether" -- excuse me just a second. I'π going to have to think about it a moment longer. The sense of what we're trying to



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say, which I think everybody does understand, is precisely what we've been talking about all morning and most of the afternoon.

MR. MCDONALD: Eight hours later, I want to be sure I know what that is.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I'll take judicial notice of what it is we've been talking about.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I think maybe we ought to take another recess, and we could make it just as quick as we can, and rewrite this. Maybe five, ten minutes.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Let's stand at ease for three and a half minutes.

(At this time a short recess was taken, after which the following proceedings were had.)

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: We were considering a motion which was being rewritten, but without objection, something very important has come to our attention and we don't want to overlook it, and that is our concern for Leo Idler, who is in the hospital in Denver, with apparently a very serious health matter concerning his spine, and Mr.

McDonald, if you would be kind enough to communicate to Leo Idler our concern and our prayers for him, not only on behalf of the



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Administration, but on behalf of those seventy persons who were in attendance, why, we would appreciate it.

MR. MCDONALD: I would, of course, be glad to; and I know, having seen Leo two nights ago, that he will be very appreciative of our remembering him. He's a little down and out at the moment and can stand to be bucked up.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Fine. Mr. Simms, you have drafted a legible copy, I hope, of the resolution, expressing the intent of the previous one. Will you please give us the current version, sir?

MR. SIMMS: Could I read it first, and it's the only copy we have, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Please do.

MR. SIMMS: "It is hereby resolved that the following issue is, as a matter of principle, subject and appropriate to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact: Whether the quote, "rolling over," end quote of water stored in the irrigation pool under the transferred model reservoir right to the joint use pool of Trinidad Reservoir is contrary to the intent of Congress, as reflected in the operating



principles and other congressional documents, in authorizing and funding the Trinidad Project as approved by the Arkansas River Compact Administration." It may or may not be legible.

Bear in mind that I'm left-handed.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: A truly sinister document. Comments, Mr. McDonald?

MR. MCDONALD: Could I take a glance at it?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Yes. Do we need the first draft in the record? I think not. This is the one that's seriously being proposed. Let's designate this as G, and not clutter the record.

MR. MCDONALD: We're ready.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Could we have a comment from the State of Colorado, but first for the record, in the form in which it has just been read into the record by Mr. Simms, is there a motion for this resolution in this form as Exhibit G, and a second?

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, yes, I would so move that this be the motion on the table substituted for the previous one I mentioned a few minutes ago.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is there a second?



1 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: I'll second 2 the motion. 3 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: And for the record, 4 it is this identical resolution as just read by Mr. 5 Simms that is indeed Exhibit G, there is no other. 6 Mr. McDonald? 7 MR. MCDONALD: Again, in the interest 8 of time, I think the proposed resolution has been 9 rewritten to make clear the issue that I think was 10 articulated this morning, and Colorado has already 11 responded. The record will reflect that response. 12 The issue as posed is one of federal law; we do not 13 think that is a matter within the purview of the 14 Administration. There has not been any 15 investigation. Indeed, as posed, it would not even 16 be appropriate for an Article VIII(H) investigation 17 to come to a divided vote, therefore, isn't a 18 matter that's appropriate to consider for 19 arbitration. 20 21 vote?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is Kansas ready to

MR. POPE: Yes. We vote yes.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Kansas votes yes.

Colorado?

MR. MCDONALD: Colorado votes no.



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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Colorado votes no. The resolution in the form of Exhibit G is therefore defeated. Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Our next resolution--(interrupted)

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Just a minute. Mr. Pope, Exhibit H?

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I would move the following resolution, which will have some minor changes as compared to the typed version that's been passed out. It would read, "it is hereby resolved that the question of whether the Resolution of July 24, 1951 precludes the adoption of any plan for reregulation prior to its approval by the Arkansas River Compact Administration is, as a matter of principle, subject and appropriate to arbitration pursuant to Article IV(D) of the Arkansas River Compact."

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: IV(D) or VIII(D)?

MR. POPE: VIII(D), excuse me.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Do you move this as a resolution?

MR. POPE: I omitted one other phrase.

In line three, after the word "reregulation,"

should be inserted "of native Arkansas River water,"



and I so move with that change.

MR. OLOMON: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: This motion,

Exhibit H, as to reregulation, has been regularly moved and seconded.

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, on the previous resolution, at least as it was originally introduced, our resident chairman suggested that the phrase, "conducive to arbitration" would be better put if it was, I think the words "subject to and appropriate for," at least that's what I jotted down.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: That was the way it was read into the record, Bill, "subject and appropriate to arbitration." "Conducive" is not in the resolution as it was read. It's in it as it was typed, but that change was made in the resolution as read, "subject and appropriate to."

MR. POPE: That change, Bill, plus the one I referred to in line three, were my intent as I moved the adoption of the resolution. Did you get the one in line three also?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Reregulation of native--(interrupted)

MR. MCDONALD: Yeah. David, I think



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the issue being posed might be more precise if the resolution were amended to read, in addition to the amendment which you have already proposed, in the fourth line, Compact Administration, strike the words "is, as a matter of principle conducive to," and insert, in lieu thereof—well, strike "arbitration" also—strike the words, "is, as a matter of principle conducive to arbitration," and insert in lieu thereof, "shall be arbitrated."

MR. SIMMS: Repeat that, please.

MR. MCDONALD: Yeah. Fourth line, after Compact Administration, strike the rest of the line. In the next line strike, "to arbitration," insert in lieu thereof "shall be arbitrated."

MR. SIMMS: Let me have just a moment, please.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: You want to go off the record?

MR. SIMMS: No, I don't want to go off the record. Mr. Chairman, the suggested change alters the sense of the resolution, and as it would be changed it doesn't state what we wish the resolution to state, and I would suggest that we would like to see the original language left as it is. It states a different proposition, is what I'm



saying; it doesn't state what we stated.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Yeah, it does indeed, state a different proposition. Mr.

MR. MCDONALD: Rather than drag the matter out, I guess I would simply state that I don't know what the resolution means by saying, "as a matter of principle conducive to." That is a very ambiguous and imprecise statement, and it is for that reason, among others, that we will vote no, because I don't know what I'm being asked to vote on.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Well, of course, the "conducive to" business has been disposed of, Mr. McDonald.

MR. POPE: The language, as we were suggesting, would remove the word "conducive" and insert "subject and appropriate to arbitration," Bill.

MR. MCDONALD: Okay, I didn't catch that, David, but I still don't know what, "as a matter of principle" means. What Article VIII(D) says is, if there's a divided vote on the matter within the purview of the Administration--we stated earlier today that an entity always has within its



McDonald?

purview the question of what its authorities are, and we have differed many times on that issue. There have been several divided votes. It seems to me we are now putting to a vote of this Administration, do we choose to arbitrate that issue or do we not, and I don't know what all this stuff about, "as a matter of principle" means.

MR. SIMMS: That language didn't seem to bother Colorado in the last resolution, and it is no different in this resolution. It means just what it says. Stripped of factual considerations can the legal question of whether the resolution of July 24, 1951, as that is found, if you will, in federal common law, can that question—or is it subject to and appropriate to arbitration under Article VIII(D)?

MR. MCDONALD: I think I need not say more. Despite the proposed changes, I find it ambiguous, and for that and other reasons, have indicated how we'll vote.

 $\label{eq:mr.chairman} \text{MR. POPE:} \quad \text{Mr. Chairman, I think}$ we're ready for a call of the question.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: The question has been called for. Is Colorado ready to vote?

MR. MCDONALD: Yes, we are. Colorado



votes no.

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Colorado votes no.

MR. POPE: Kansas votes yes.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Kansas votes yes.

The resolution fails.

MR. MCDONALD: Frank, I would like to respond to one previous comment Richard made, that this phrase "as a matter of principle" was on the previous resolution, and that's true, and it was among the reasons prompting Colorado to vote no, along with the other reasons that I articulated at the time.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, the next resolution that we are proposing reads, "it is hereby resolved that the quantification of the irrigation requirements at the farm headqates in the Trinidad Project and the composition of the irrigated acreages under individual ditches in the Project are, as a matter of principle," and I'll change conducive to "subject and appropriate," and go on with the original language, "to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact," and I would so move.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Exhibit I has been



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moved. Is there a second?

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: 1 will second

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, while we are in the initial phases of discussion on this, I think it might be clearer and more in accordance with the operating principles to delete the language in line two, after "irrigation requirements" delete "at the farm headqates" from the proposed resolution.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Does your second accept the change?

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Yes.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: "At the farm headgates" is deleted. May I inquire, Mr. Pope, if there has been a request for a findings with respect to Exhibit I?

MR. POPE: I think the answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is apparently no, however, the resolution deals with the matter as a matter of principle, and that would not be necessary to answer the question in the affirmative to take action on the resolution.

MR. MCDONALD: Frank?

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Yes.



ready.

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CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Do you want to comment, or do you want to call for the question?

MR. MCDONALD: Were you asking for comments? I kind of lost track.

MR. MCDONALD: We're ready if you are

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I was silent, believe it or not.

MR. MCDONALD: We have a comment. I would like to call on Wendy, please.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. McDonald?

MS. WEISS: We have a real problem

with this resolution, because we think it is extremely ambiguous, to the point of being virtually incomprehensible. We've taken the position that the question of whether the operation of Trinidad Reservoir has resulted in a violation of Article IV(D) of the Compact is a proper subject for fact finding, for an investigation and possible fact finding. We've also taken the position, I think quite clearly on the record, that if there is a divided vote on proposed findings of fact and recommendations, that's at the discretion of both states, that would be a proper subject for arbitration, but I'm not sure that this resolution

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says that. I'm not sure what this resolution says. It doesn't talk about IV(D) violations. It doesn't talk about violations of the Compact.

MR. POPE: Just one minute.

MR. SIMMS: In response, Mr. Chairman, we had used the terms of art from the operating principles that we thought would eliminate the ambiguities that Colorado has discerned, but in order to make it clear, let me suggest the inclusion of the articles in the operation principles, and it would read as follows. "It is hereby resolved that the quantification of the irrigation requirement in the Trinidad project under Article IV(B)2 of the operating principles"--- (interrupted)

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Just a moment.

MR. SIMMS: IV(B)2. "And the composition of the irrigated acreages under individual ditches in the project under Article IV(B)1."

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay.

 $exttt{MR. SIMMS:}$ Then continuing with the same language.

MS. WEISS: I don't believe that answers our question. Are you talking about a



violation of Article IV(D) of the Arkansas River Compact?

MR. SIMMS: This resolution does not necessarily speak to a IV(D) violation.

MS. WEISS: I think the answer would be different, depending on whether or not, under the specific facts a IV(D) violation were alleged.

MR. SIMMS: May we have just one moment please, Mr. Chairman? Let me try one more amendment to the resolution. In the first line scratch the word "quantification" and replace it with "use of water in violation;" after the first insertion of "Article IV(B)2 of the operating principles" add, "as provided in federal law and approved by the Compact Administration."

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: In federal law?

MR. SIMMS: Yes. And after the second insertion that we talked about earlier under Article IV(B)1, also add the same language, "as provided in federal law and approved by the Compact Administration." And I'll read it here in just a second. "It is hereby resolved that the use of water in violation of the irrigation requirements under Article IV(B)2 of the operating principles as provided in federal law and approved by the Compact



Administration in the Trinidad project and the composition of the irrigated acreage under individual ditches in the project under Article IV(B)1, as approved in federal--as provided in federal law and approved by the Compact Administration are, as a matter of principle, subject and appropriate to arbitration under Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact." CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I've got a problem with that grammatically. It seems to me you are saying it's hereby resolved that illegal activities are subject to arbitration, and you've pretty well foreordained the result of the arbitration. MR. SIMMS: I think that's an excellent point, grammatically. You should insert "the issue of the use of water in violation of," and I think that would solve your problem. better.

MR. POPE: I like the first version

MR. MCDONALD: Care to comment on the Chairman's legal analysis?

> CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Wendy?

MS. WEISS: Comments? We still find it ambiguous and somewhat incoherent. Again, we would object to the language, "as a matter of



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principle," would note that there has been no divided vote on findings, and with that I'll leave it to the delegation to vote.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: I would like to speed this up for reasons I'll get into in a moment. Is Kansas ready to vote on Exhibit I with all of the amendments?

MR. POPE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: And Kansas votes?

MR. POPE: Votes yes.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Colorado?

MR. MCDONALD: Votes no

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Colorado votes no.

Mr. Pope, is this all of the Kansas resolutions?

MR. POPE: I think we have one more.

MR. SIMMS: Mr. Chairman, there is one left that should not be controversial, and I think one that Colorado will vote on readily.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Okay. We're approaching five o'clock. I will leave at five thirty to catch the vomit comet here, and I'm very concerned about two things. One is that I only have so much energy this afternoon, and plan to husband and conserve it; and secondly, there have been, notwithstanding the problems with regard to



these resolutions, there's obviously an effort on the part of both states to proceed with an orderly process to solve their disputes. I want to devote some of my energy this afternoon, and some of the remaining minutes to keeping those embers alive, and in fact, fanning them into flame if that can be done; and I'll be conducting the meeting from here on with that in view, not to denigrate any of the work that's been done so far. This is exhibit J, alluvial wells. Mr. Pope?

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MR. POPE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again I will read the resolution, and it does have the same change that we have agreed to, language in replacing "conducive" with "subject and appropriate."

It would then read, "it is hereby resolved that the question of whether diversions from post-Compact alluvial wells in Colorado have caused a material depletion in usable quantity or availability of the waters of the Arkansas River is, as a matter of principle, subject and appropriate to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact."

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Do

MR. POPE: I so move.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Is there a second?

Do you so move?



1 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: I will second 2 it. 3 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Mr. Simms, may I 4 ask of you, if the deletion of the phrase, "as a 5 matter of principle," would in your judgment impede 6 any of the meaning or the clarity of the resolution? MR. SIMMS: I think its deletion 8 would change the meaning of the resolution, but I 9 don't think it's important to Colorado's vote in 10 this regard, and I would anticipate that Colorado 11 would find this one considerably easier to vote 12 upon. 13 CHAIRMAN COOLEY: If forced to the 14 wall on that issue, I take it that you would not 15 stand on the phrase, "is, as a matter of principle," 16 if that were the up or down issue on this 17 resolution? 18 MR. SIMMS: It's our desire that "as 19 a matter of principle" stay in the resolution, as 20 it is embodied in all of the other resolutions. 21

CHAIRMAN COOLEY: Without further intrusion, Mr. McDonald?

MR. MCDONALD: Carl, are you in the chair now, sir?

> VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Yes, I am.



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MR. MCDONALD: There is a motion and a second on the table. I would move an amendment to that motion to read as follows: "It is hereby resolved that," insert a comma after the word "that," and continue with the words, "in the event of a divided vote on findings and recommendations pursuant to Article Roman Numeral VIII(H)" comma, then continue with the typed text that the commissioners have in front of them, "the question of whether diversions from post-Compact alluvial wells in Colorado," insert "and Kansas," continue with the typed material, "have caused a material depletion in usable quantity or availability of the waters of the Arkansas River, strike the words "is, as a matter of principle conducive," and insert in lieu thereof, "could be subject," and then complete with the typed text, to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact." Ι would move that amendment.

MR. GENOVA: I would second it.

MR. SIMMS: Repeat it again, please.

MR. MCDONALD: Sure. Why don't I read the text straight through. "It is hereby resolved that, in the event of a divided vote on findings and recommendations pursuant to Article



Roman Numeral VIII(H), the question of whether 2 diversions from post-Compact alluvial wells in 3 Colorado and Kansas have caused a material 4 depletion in usable quantity or availability of the 5 waters of the Arkansas River could be subject to 6 arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the 7 Arkansas River Compact." 8 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: 9 resolution has been moved and seconded. 10 MR. SIMMS: Mr. McDonald, did you πean Article VIII(H) or VIII(D)? 11 12 MR. MCDONALD: In the last line, 13 Richard? 14 In your insertion MR. SIMMS: No. 15 you said, "it is hereby resolved that in the event 16 of a divided vote on findings and recommendations 17 pursuant to"--(interrupted) 18 MR. MCDONALD: I meant VIII(H), as I 19 said. 20 MR. SIMMS: VIII(H). 21 MR. MCDONALD: That would be a 22 divided vote on findings and recommendations 23 following an investigative procedure. 24 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Any further



comment?

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MR. POPE: Just a minute, Mr.

Chairman.

MR. SIMMS: Mr. McDonald, would you explain, or let me put it this way, it's our understanding that your insertion of the term "could be," is an allusion to a second vote under Article VIII(D), is that correct?

MR. MCDONALD: That's correct.

MR. SIMMS: Let me ask a question.

Mr. McDonald, could I ask you one question?

MR. MCDONALD: Sure.

MR. SIMMS: In your initial parenthetical statement, "in the event of a divided vote on findings and recommendations pursuant to Article VIII(H)," should we take to mean by that statement that all issues that can be investigated under Article VIII(H) are within the purview of the Administration under Article VIII(D)?

MR. MCDONALD: I'm only talking about the issue of whether diversions from post-Compact alluvial wells are causing a material depletion.

MR. SIMMS: So there is no implication then that all issues that would fit under VIII(H) would also fit under VIII(D)?

MR. MCDONALD: I am speaking to the



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facts in front of us only. I am not implying anything one way or the other.

In that case I would just MR. POPE: suggest one bit of additional clarifying language. Right after "Arkansas River" insert the words, "for use to the water users in Colorado and Kansas," which is language from IV(D).

MR. MCDONALD: David, I don't have any objection to that. In fact, let's offer a further change that I think will say what Richard said earlier on this could be subject too. Wendy, would you propose that?

MS. WEISS: In lieu of the "could be subject to," after "for use to water users in Colorado and Kansas, "insert "may, comma, upon a subsequent unanimous vote of the Administration, comma, be subject to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact."

MR. MCDONALD: That, Richard, to make clear your question to me and my answer to you, that the implication of the words "could be subject to" were with allusion to that sentence and Article VIII(D) that called for that subsequent unanimous vote.

MR. POPE: Wendy, could you reread



that one πore tiπe?

MS. WEISS: Certainly. "It is hereby resolved that, comma, in the event of a divided vote on findings and recommendations pursuant to Article VIII(H), comma, the question of whether diversions from post-Compact alluvial wells in Colorado and Kansas have caused a material depletion in usable quantity or availability of the waters of the Arkansas River for use to water users in Colorado and Kansas may, comma, upon a subsequent unanimous vote of the Administration, comma, be subject to arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River Compact," with apologies for the length of the sentence and its complexity.

MR. POPE: My understanding is that your motion, Bill, to amend would include all of what Wendy just read?

MR. MCDONALD: Plus the words--yeah, which included the words you inserted.

MR. POPE: Which included our words?

MR. MCDONALD: Right. If my second will accept, the record will reflect that that is, all of those words are our motion to amend the original motion.



1 MR. POPE: In that case, I think we 2 have a motion to amend and a second already, I take 3 it then, as Carl seconded it. 4 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: No, this was 5 the amended motion and seconded by Carl Genova. 6 MR. POPE: Carl Genova. I guess what 7 we were saying, we are now in a position to act on 8 the amendment in the motion. 9 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Act on the 10 amended motion first, is that correct? 11 MR. MCDONALD: We do. 12 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: And we're 13 ready for the question. Let's see, how does 14 Colorado vote? 15 MR. MCDONALD: Colorado votes aye on 16 the amendment to the original motion. 17 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: How does 18 Kansas vote? 19 MR. POPE: Kansas would vote aye. 20 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Now, what do 21 we do with the original motion? 22 MR. MCDONALD: We vote a second time 23 on the original motion as now amended. 24 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: We've already 25 done that.



1 MR. MCDONALD We have to vote one 2 more time, let's put it that way. 3 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: On the 4 original motion, is there any discussion now 5 whether we have -- (interrupted) 6 MR. POPE: I think we call for the 7 question, and I think we're ready to agree on 8 something today. 9 MR. MCDONALD: Quick, call for the 10 question. 11 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: How does 12 Kansas vote on the original motion? 13 MR. POPE: Kansas votes yes. 14 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: How does 15 Colorado vote? 16 MR. MCDONALD: Colorado also votes 17 yes. 18 (Applause) 19 MR. MCDONALD: Let it not be said 20 that there is not interstate comity out and about. 21 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Any others? 22 MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I 23 inadvertently misspoke myself when I said that was 24



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the last resolution. We have one more. Hopefully

it won't take long, then maybe we can proceed to

whatever comes next after that. Here we have one additional -- we have one additional resolution that 3 dealt with the overall Trinidad issue that we didn't get in at that time. This one deals with 5 the issue of the direct diversion of winter flows. 6 It would read as follows. (Exhibit K) "It is hereby 7 resolved that the question of whether the storage 8 in Trinidad Reservoir in lieu of the direct diversion of winter flows is accountable under the 10 transferred Model reservoir right is, as a matter 11 of principle, subject and appropriate to 12 arbitration pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the 13 Arkansas River Compact," again noting the change 14 from "conducive" to "subject and appropriate," from 15 the typed version. 16 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Any comments? 17 I would so move. MR. POPE: 18 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Excuse me, do 19 we have a second? 20 MR. OLOMON: Second. 21 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: It's been 22

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: It's been moved and seconded this resolution be adopted.

Does Colorado have any comments?

MR. MCDONALD: Carl, I would just renew the same line of observations that we made



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about the previously proposed resolution that pertain to irrigation requirements and irrigated acreages on the Trinidad Project, the ambiguity and lack of specificity as to what standard is alleged is being violated.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Kansas have any further comments?

MR. POPE: Bill, let me ask you, I think I understand what you are saying, but we went through the exercise on the case of the resolution appended as I, regarding the irrigation requirements issue for Trinidad, and suggested some alternative language dealing with the principles of federal law and as approved by the Compact Administration. Would inserting that kind of language make any difference in the terms of the ultimate disposition of this resolution?

MR. MCDONALD: It would make clear Kansas alleges not a violation of the Compact, but of federal law, and would therefore make clear why we will vote no, that that is not a matter within the purview of the Administration; and I would be content to vote at that point.

MR. POPE: Okay. Well, I think if we take a couple of minutes we can quickly take,



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essentially that saπe language perhaps and put it in.

MR. MCDONALD: That certainly would create your record.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Kansas?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. MR. POPE: Bill, we do have some language I think will be fairly easy to insert into the proposed resolution. The new language -- let me read the resolution. is hereby resolved that, " and I think the word "question could be changed to "issue," being more in line with what we did before, "issue of whether the storage in Trinidad Reservoir in lieu of the direct diversion of winter flows is," and we'll delete "accountable under the transferred model reservoir right," and insert the following new language, "a violation of Article IV(D) of the operating principles as provided in federal law and approved by the Compact Administration, "and then go back to the original language, "is, as a matter of principle, subject and appropriate to arbitration

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Is there a second for this?

pursuant to Article VIII(D) of the Arkansas River



Compact."

1 MR. OLOMON: There is, I second it. 2 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: All right, 3 the amended resolution--(interrupted) 4 MR. POPE: I would just move to amend 5 the previous motion to include the new language. 6 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: And Ron has 7 Any comments from Colorado? seconded it. 8 MR. MCDONALD: Just quickly, Carl, 9 for all the reasons expressed on the earlier 10 resolution about the irrigation requirements and 11 the irrigated acreages, we find this proposed 12 resolution also unacceptable. 13 MR. POPE: In that case I think we 14 call for the question. 15 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: How does 16 Colorado vote? 17 MR. MCDONALD: Colorado votes 18 respectfully no. 19 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: How does 20 Kansas vote? 21 MR. POPE: Kansas votes yes. Mr. 22 Chairman, I think that at this point, given the 23 hour of the day, almost five thirty, and we 24 obviously have not even considered the draft



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resolution that Colorado, I believe has alluded to

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earlier, nor have we considered the rest of the agenda, I wonder if it might be appropriate to adjourn and reconvene tomorrow morning? There's quite a bit of work, I think to do, maybe even language wise yet.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: I will ask Colorado.

MR. MCDONALD: David, in terms of our personal schedule, we have the luxury of a chartered aircraft, so flight schedules are not a problem. I think we're willing to defer or handle over the telephone, or otherwise dispose of all the other agenda items other than the resolution we would like to propose with respect to alleged violations of the Compact, and unless you folks need overnight to pick it apart, we can be done with it, up or down, as the case may be.

MR. POPE: The issue of some of the other agenda items, I expect conceivably could be handled by telephone, although I think they would be better handled in meeting format; but I think the key question is, I think there probably would be some good use of time to rewrite tonight perhaps a resolution that you are apparently going to suggest dealing with several issues there



apparently on the Article VIII(H).

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we might dispose of some of the other items that we seem to be fairly much in agreement first, get that out of the way today, is that agreeable if we do that?

MR. MCDONALD: If we're going to stay over, and I'm not sure we can, I guess I am about

ready to break for the night, too, and be done with

it; but I am not sure we will have a quorum

will recess until 7:30 p.m. central time.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: I wonder if

tomorrow. Let me find out.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: The meeting

(At this time a recess was taken, after which the following proceedings were had.)

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: I believe we're ready to resume the adjourned meeting at 7:30 and we're ready to go, and I believe at this point Colorado is to present a resolution, is that correct?

MR. MCDONALD: Right, Carl, I think that's where we are. And to put it in order for discussion I will move that the Administration adopt what I've entitled the "Proposed Resolution, Concerning Alleged Violations of the Arkansas River



Compact," (Exhibit L), which is the same proposed resolution that I provided to David late yesterday evening.

MR. GENOVA: I will second it.

MR. BENTRUP: The motion was made and seconded. We're ready for discussion.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, we have some suggested changes we would like to make to the proposed resolution, and would be happy to suggest those at this time, if that's acceptable, Bill.

MR. MCDONALD: Yes, that's fine,

David.

MR. POPE: Richard, why don't you go ahead? I think you've got them right there before you.

MR. SIMMS: I believe it's apparent from the discussion through the course of the day that the states of Colorado and Kansas have some disagreement over the breadth and scope of certain provisions in the Compact, and may have some disagreement over the amount of time contemplated by the Compact that an investigation pursuant to Article VIII(H) might take. The State of Kansas is particularly concerned about time, given the fact that quite a number of years has passed since these



issues became the subject of active discussion between the states, and quite a bit of time has passed since actual findings and conclusions and resolutions have been made, and respectively rejected by the Compact Administration. Kansas is also, however, sincerely interested in responsibly attempting to amicably resolve the differences between the states, if that is possible, and to do so Kansas would very much like to see the essence of the proposed resolution adopted. While we've had very little time to review the resolution, we began initially late last night about eleven o'clock to rewrite it in large part, to accommodate the differences that emerged from today's discussion, the differences between the two states. In the interest of comity, we have retreated from that position and want to recommend very few changes to the proposed resolution, changes however, that we believe will constructively advance the investigation that is proposed. On page two of the resolution, we would request that the entirety of Article VIII(H) be quoted, instead of leaving out the latter two-thirds of the article as is presently presented in the proposed resolution.

MR. MCDONALD: That is fine.



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that the whereas clause appearing on the top of page three should properly precede the whereas clause on the bottom of page two, and should be rewritten to eliπinate what we conceive to be argumentative statements in that whereas provision We would rewrite it as follows, and I think I now. ought to start it fresh, simply because it's probably easier to do it this way than to do it by deletion. After inserting it on page two above the comity, the whereas relating to interstate comity, it would read, "whereas Article VIII(H) of the Compact provides mechanisms for determination by the Compact Administration of certain questions of fact and for recommendations to the respective state officials for appropriate action, period." Followed by and; semicolon--I will repeat it again. "Whereas Article VIII(H) of the Compact provides mechanisms for determination by the Compact Administration of certain questions of fact and for recommendations to the respective state officials And;" We would then for appropriate action. suggest along with this change, a change in the resolution clause so that it reads -- well, we would delete, "as required by Article VIII(H) of the

MR. SIMMS: We would also suggest



Arkansas River Compact," and insert in its place, "in accordance with Article VIII(H)." The intent and purpose of that article, as we view it, having been stated objectively in the whereas clause that I just recited. The resolution clause would then read, "now therefore, be it resolved that the Arkansas River Compact Administration, in accordance with Article VIII(H) promptly investigate."

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, I think you might have inadvertently left it out. Should it read the "Compact Administration shall, in accordance with the Arkansas River Compact, promptly investigate"?

MR. SIMMS: That's correct. Under item 1(c) we would change that to read--we would insert the word "alluvial" in front of well development, and then insert the phrase, "of the waters of the Arkansas River" after "development," so that C would read, "alluvial well development of the waters of the Arkansas River in Colorado, and." We would also make the same change with respect to D, so that it would read, "alluvial well development of the waters of the Arkansas River in Kansas." The next change--let me back up and make



1 one more modification that I missed, it's on page 2 two, in the middle whereas, we would delete "above 3 cited provisions," or just "above cited," pardon me, 4 leaving in the word "provisions," so as not to 5 restrict the investigation. On page four we would 6 leave items two and three the way Colorado proposed 7 them. In the first, be it further resolved clause, 8 in the second line we would delete the phrase "full and complete," as being unnecessary, redundant and 10 inviting delay. We would then add after that 11 clause, that paragraph, three more provisions. The 12 first one would read, "be it further resolved that 13 a committee consisting of the State Engineer of 14 Colorado and the State Engineer of Kansas--Chief 15 Engineer of Kansas," pardon me, "be constituted to 16 conduct this investigation pursuant to Article 17 VIII(H)." The next added provision would read, "be 18 it further resolved that the above-πentioned 19 committee shall report in writing to Compact 20 Administration members on a monthly basis in regard 21 to each issue for which the investigation is 22 incompleted." 23

MR. MCDONALD: Incompleted or incomplete, is it?

MR. SIMMS: "Incompleted," the D on



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the end of the word. "On the first day of May, 1985"--that should be, "beginning on the first day of May, 1985, period. On or about the first day of July, 1985, a special meeting of the Compact Administration shall be held to discuss and evaluate the progress of the investigation." will read the whole revision. "Be it further resolved that the above mentioned committee shall report in writing to the Compact Administration members on a monthly basis in regard to each issue for which the investigation is incompleted on the first day of May--beginning on the first day of May, 1935, period. On or about the first day of July, 1985, a special meeting of the Compact Administration shall be held to discuss and evaluate the progress of the investigation." final short clause, "be it further resolved that this investigation shall in no event exceed four months, except upon a showing of good cause by the state requesting delay. These amendments as proposed, in Kansas' opinion, would not lock Colorado into a time certain within which to complete the investigation, but would by the same token, encourage the expeditious completion of the investigation and leave room for good cause to have



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it delayed. It also makes it possible for some of the issues that are comparatively easy to investigate and reach conclusions on, can indeed be concluded ahead of the completion of the report or investigation in its entirety. I missed one modification, and it's on page three under item 18. We would change it to read, "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado, delete "the purposes of, " and insert, "and the reregulation of native flows of the Arkansas River in accordance with, " continue "the winter, " then insert "water, " continue "storage program," delete "carried out," and insert "on the Arkansas River in," or "on the Arkansas River," so that that would read now, "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado, and the reregulation of native flows of the Arkansas River in accordance with the winter water storage program on the Arkansas River in Colorado." The purpose of that amendment, I think is obvious. This is simply to eliminate any unnecessary restriction on the scope of that investigation, and to properly state that it's the winter water storage program on the Ark River in its entirety.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I think it would now be appropriate for me to move the



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Mr. Simms.

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MR. BENTRUP: Do I hear a second?

MR. OLOMON: I would second it.

MR. BENTRUP: A motion has been moved

amendments to the motion as have been outlined by

and seconded. Do we have comments from Colorado?

MR. MCDONALD: Carl, could we provide
as follows--could I run through one more time and
be sure I have got them all, Richard, then could we
have ten, fifteen minutes perhaps, and I think we

through a page at a time, Richard. No changes on

can wrap this up in a positive way. Let me just go

page one?

MR. SIMMS: Correct.

MR. MCDONALD: On page two, the second whereas clause, strike "above cited."

MR. SIMMS: Right.

MR. MCDONALD: And the next whereas clause, quote Article VIII(H) in its entirety?

MR. SIMMS: Correct.

MR. MCDONALD: Below that insert a new whereas clause to read as follows, "whereas Article VIII(H) of the Compact provides mechanisms for determination by the Compact Administration of certain questions of fact and for recommendations

to the respective state officials for appropriate action; and."

MR. SIMMS: It would be following the state of the state o

MR. SIMMS: It would be following the format of your initial proposal. There would be a period after appropriate action, and then return to the left margin, and semicolon.

MR. MCDONALD: Are you quoting

Article VIII(H), is that what you are doing there?

MR. SIMMS: No, that's just the way

stylistically you coupled the preceding whereas

clauses.

MR. MCDONALD: I see what you are saying, fine. The words I got right, even if the punctuation was wrong.

MR. SIMMS: Right.

MR. MCDONALD: I did get the words right. I see your point, that's fine.

MR. SIMMS: And I would note also, it was just pointed out to me, that whereas you did it that way most of the time, you did it inconsistently in what would be the following whereas clause.

MR. MCDONALD: Well, you know, without our resident grammarian, I don't know what we can do. The reason for that is where a provision of the Compact is quoted and ends with a



period, you put the period in, then you put the and in, and if you are not quoting something you put a semicolon and an and.

MR. SIMMS: All right.

MR. MCDONALD: That's neither here nor there. I am not worried about that insert, however punctuated.

MR. SIMMS: I think I see what you have done. There's no inconsistency to it. I simply missed it. It ought to be done according to the format you followed.

MR. MCDONALD: Okay, that insert with that punctuation then, that completes the changes on page two. Top of page three, effectively strike that first whereas?

MR. SIMMS: Yes, sir.

MR. MCDONALD: And the first "now therefore be it resolved that the Arkansas River Compact Administration shall, in accordance with Article VIII(H)," so on and so forth?

MR. SIMMS: Correct.

MR. MCDONALD: In 1B, "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado, and the reregulation of the native flows in accordance with the winter storage program on the Arkansas River in



1 Colorado." I may not--(interrupted) 2 MR. SIMMS: "And the reregulation of 3 native flows of the Arkansas River." 4 MR. MCDONALD: Thank you. 5 MR. SIMMS: "In accordance with the 6 winter water storage program." The rest is correct. 7 MR. MCDONALD: "The operation of 8 Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado, and the 9 reregulation of native flows of the Arkansas River 10 in accordance with "-- (interrupted) 11 MR. SIMMS: "In accordance with the 12 winter water storage program." 13 MR. MCDONALD: "On the Arkansas River 14 in Colorado." 15 MR. SIMMS: "In Colorado." 16 MR. MCDONALD: Thank you. C and D, 17 insert in both cases before the word "well," the 18 word "alluvial," insert in both cases after the 19 word "development," the words, "of the waters of 20 the Arkansas River"? 21 MR. SIMMS: Correct. 22 MR. MCDONALD: Okay. Next change, 23 page four, the first be it further resolved clause, 24 second line, delete the words "full and complete." 25



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MR. SIMMS: Yes, sir.

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MR. MCDONALD: After that, insert two new be it further resolved clauses?

MR. SIMMS: Three new clauses, I

MR. MCDONALD: You said three, yeah. I'π sorry, I stand corrected, three new be it further resolved. May I read those, please? "Be it further resolved that a committee consisting of the State Engineer of Colorado and the Chief Engineer of Kansas be constituted to conduct this investigation pursuant to Article VIII(H), period. Be it further resolved that the above mentioned committee shall report in writing to Compact Administration members on a monthly basis in regard to each issue to which the investigation is incompleted, beginning on the first day of May, 1985. On or about the first day of July, 1935 a special meeting of the Compact Administration shall be held to discuss and evaluate the progress of the investigation. Be it further resolved that this investigation shall in no event exceed four months except upon a showing of good cause by the state requesting such delay," or just "delay"?

MR. SIMMS: Just "delay."

MR. MCDONALD: Fine. Period, is that



MR. SIMMS: That's it.

MR. MCDONALD: And no more changes?

MR. SIMMS: No. sir.

MR. MCDONALD: Okay, give us about ten minutes if you would, please? Would that be okay?

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Okay, ten minutes. I've got eight o'clock, and I'm four

(At this time a recess was taken, after which the following proceedings were had.)

MR. BENTRUP: The meeting is in session. We are now ready for Colorado's response to Kansas' amendments to your original resolution, is that right?

MR. MCDONALD: That's right, Carl.

Without me moving amendments to amendments, let me
make a few changes and see where we get, and then
we can make whatever motions to put things in order.

I would go to page two. The insert you proposed,
Richard, after quoting Article VIII(H) at length,
you proposed the insertion of a new whereas?

MR. SIMMS: Yes.

MR. MCDONALD: We would ask if that



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whereas is necessary? Since Article VIII(H) would be quoted in its entirety, it seemed redundant. Why not simply stand with Article VIII(H) being quoted in its entirety, then the whereas that's already at the bottom of two would simply observe that that procedure quoted in its entirety, the states desire to use as a means of seeking amicable resolutions.

MR. SIMMS: With the adjustment-- (interrupted)

MR. MCDONALD: Still leave the whereas at the top of page three?

MR. SIMMS: With the adjustment, now therefore be it resolved clause that we proposed, I think we could simply eliminate the clause that we proposed.

MR. MCDONALD: We would accept your amendment, in accordance with wording in the now therefore clause. Does that make sense? Okay, I think the next thing we wanted to talk about was 1B. We would ask if we could change that to read "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado," and strike the word "reregulation," insert the words "beneficial development of," strike the word "native flows," insert the word "waters," so that



1B in its entirety would read, "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado and the 3 beneficial development of waters of the Arkansas River in accordance with the winter water storage 5 program on the Arkansas River in Colorado." two changes are suggested so that they track the language of Article IV(D) of the Compact. It would 8 be our view that reregulation is a form of beneficial development, if we're understanding what 10 you're getting at there. We're not trying to 11 narrow the scope, but only quote the Compact. 12 Likewise, native flows is not a term of art in the 13 Compact. The phrase used in the Compact is waters 14 of the Arkansas River. 15 MR. SIMMS: Excuse me, just a second. 16 MR. MCDONALD: Sure, go ahead. 17 18 19 20 21

MR. SIMMS: Bill, how about this way of compromising the two suggested changes? would read, "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado, and the winter water storage program on the Arkansas River in Colorado," leave, and scratch all the rest of it.

MR. MCDONALD: Okay, so it would read, "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado and the winter water storage program on



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the Arkansas River in Colorado"?

MR. SIMMS: Yes.

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MR. MCDONALD: Let me try an alternative to that, Richard. What if we said, "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir and other storage reservoirs in Colorado in accordance with the winter water storage program on the Arkansas River in Colorado"? Seems to me the observation you are trying to get at, if I anticipate it correctly, although you have not said it, is there are other storage vessels besides Pueblo that are used in the course of that winter water program; we understand that and are willing to have their operations, along with Pueblo, be part of the inquiry.

MR. SIMMS: Just a moment. response, what we're trying to include is other aspects of the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir along with the winter water storage program part of that operation.

MR. MCDONALD: What are those other concerns, Richard? We've spent all day talking about winter storage. I guess you've got me off guard.

MR. SIMMS: We have not engineeringly



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identified those concerns. We've discussed some. We just want to leave open the option in the investigation, making it as thorough as possible.

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, let me read back your last suggestion. If I've got it, I think we're okay. "The operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado and the winter water storage program on the Arkansas River in Colorado"?

Yes.

MR. MCDONALD: We can accept that. Let me just clean my page up here so I can get it Okay, so 1B will read, "the operation of Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Colorado and the winter water storage program on the Arkansas River in Colorado."

MR. SIMMS:

MR. SIMMS: Yes, sir.

MR. MCDONALD: Okay. Items C and D in both--I'm on 1C and 1D, in both instances you suggested inserting the word "alluvial" before "well." We do not think that's appropriate. We think we should leave, for factual determination in both instances, what "waters of the Arkansas River" prove to be as a matter of engineering determinations, about tributariness and what have you.



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MR. SIMMS: We would leave in then the phrase, "of the waters."

MR. MCDONALD: I would like to leave in "the waters of the Compact." That's the Compact standard.

MR. SIMMS: I believe that's agreeable to the State of Kansas.

MR. MCDONALD: So "alluvial" would be taken out of both C and D. With respect to your three inserted, be it further resolved clauses, the first one of those calls for a committee consisting of the State Engineer of Colorado and Chief Engineer of Kansas. I don't think the Administration is in any position to direct the State Engineer of Colorado to be a part of a committee. We broached this problem in 1980 on the VIII(H) procedure we pursued on Trinidad at that time, and solved that problem by having the Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board, which is myself of course, and the Chief Engineer of Kansas. I would suggest we do the same thing here, and to do that would say that we strike "State Engineer of Colorado" and insert "Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board or his designee," and I certainly can consult with the State Engineer.



I can't imagine we would get anything other than full cooperation, but I am simply in no position to speak for an official over whom I have no jurisdiction.

MR. SIMMS: Bill, as you probably understand, the only reason that we suggested that is because Doctor Danielson is in charge of the administration of the laws and water rights internally within the State of Colorado, and we were simply trying to eliminate a layer of bureaucracy, as it were. I think we understand your concern, as well. Would you anticipate that the change would result in any delay as a result of any communication or anything of that nature?

MR. MCDONALD: No, just absolutely no problem in that regard. I'll personally commit to that. Jeri and I will work hand in glove, as a matter of practical operation. I think the way we handled it in 1980 is demonstrative of that.

MR. SIMMS: And the phrase, "or his designee," if we're going to include that, I presume that would be applicable to the Chief Engineer of the State of Kansas.

MR. MCDONALD: I would be glad to provide that, or strike it. I was only trying to



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hold open the possibility if the State Engineer would accept--I can go either way, either strike it with respect to me, or add it with respect to David.

MR. SIMMS: Why don't we just--why don't we add it with respect to both.

MR. MCDONALD: I guess that makes some sense to me, as officials, lots of things get designated to staff. I think that's a practical way to do it.

MR. POPE: And Howard and Bob may need to be involved.

MR. MCDONALD: With some luck they Let's have it say, "a committee will be. consisting of the Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board or his designee and the Chief Engineer of Kansas or his designee." That's the only comment we had on your first addition. your second addition we have no changes. On your third proposed addition, let me read a suggested alternative, and I think it's easier--well, it's some language that would be inserted--I think an easier way to present it to you would be a complete substitution, you'll get less confused about the words. In lieu of your third suggestion we would suggest as follows. Why don't I read it relatively



quickly once, then I will go slow. "Be it further resolved that the state alleging violations of the Compact shall have the burden of presenting proposed findings and proposed recommendations, together with supporting engineering data, information and analyses, after which the investigation shall in no event exceed so many months upon a showing of good cause," use your Let me go back and give that to you language. slowly, so you can copy it down. "Be it further resolved that the state alleging violations of the Compact shall have the burden of presenting proposed findings and proposed recommendations, together with supporting engineering data, information, and analyses, after which the investigation shall in no event exceed"--let me have a blank months for the moment, because I want to talk about that, "except upon a showing of good cause by the state requesting delay." Let πe explain first why the new language at the beginning. It seems to us that as a practical matter, the best way to get the case on the table is that the state that has concerns, Kansas with respect to Trinidad and Pueblo operation, winter storage, and well development in Colorado; Colorado with respect to



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the allegations we've made, needs to put their case on the table and square up the issue precisely by proposing findings and proposing recommendations, because that is what ultimately is put to a vote, and then that ought to trigger a time sequence clearly subject to the good cause standard that you suggest, to move through that in a reasonable fashion. It seems to me there needs to be a triggering point, so we don't simply stand around with our hands in our pockets saying, I "don't know what it is I am supposed to respond to," or the other person saying, "well, you were supposed to lay it out first." With respect to your proposal of four months, and I certainly understand where you are coming from, that strikes us as simply too short an interval. You, yourselves, have been at it for fifteen to eighteen months. I'm left with the impression from the discussions today that at least some aspects of your engineering are still not in a presentable stage. It is unfortunately a tedious process when one does engineering. I don't mean to detract at all from the necessity to move promptly, and we certainly would intend to do so, but four months just struck us as much too short. I'm wondering if twelve to fifteen wouldn't be far



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more reasonable, given that you've already been fifteen to eighteen in what I take it is, at least to some extent, still preliminary; so really two points being made, a triggering device, and the number of months that we then impose.

MR. SIMMS: One difficulty I see with it, Bill, is that it would leave open delay on the triggering side of the provision. If we were to agree to your language with respect to burden, and then the litany of proposed findings and proposed recommendations together with supporting engineering data, information and analyses, could we put a time limit on that triggering provision?

MR. MCDONALD: I see what you are saying. I guess that didn't strike me as a problem. It seems to me--let's take Colorado as an example, we've made allegations as of today. I candidly stated that they were not supported at this point in time by any detailed engineering. It seems to me, as long as it's clear where the burden lies, Kansas has no obligation, nothing that it needs to respond to, no possibility that Colorado could argue you have not been prompt or faithful or otherwise responsive, when I haven't even put on the table the case to which I wish you to respond;

so I guess I was thinking by saying where the burden lay you solve the problem of the first step being taken. It could be done, granted. I guess I would have to, as worded, I would have to agree with you, it could be done at the pace the alleging state took; but it put no burden on the other state until the first state stepped out. I guess I thought that solved the problem.

MR. BENTRUP: I have a little problem there, if we've agreed to jointly investigate these various problems and now you come and say each state is responsible for the allegations.

MR. MCDONALD: Okay, I see what you are saying.

MR. SIMMS: Bill, looking at the terms of Article VIII(H), it doesn't seem to me that we can lay the burden on an individual state to do this triggering, and still comply with the thrust of the intended investigation pursuant to the terms of the Article. It says in no uncertain words that these violations shall be promptly investigated by the Administration, and I believe that must mean by the combined efforts of the State of Colorado and the State of Kansas, so it would seem to us that the burden of initiating the



1 investigation ought properly fall on the 2 Administration, as an interstate political entity, 3 and not on an individual state. In the alternative, 4 would it be possible to retain in essence, in any 5 event, the language that we had proposed and fill 6 in the blank that you would like to fill in with a 7 different number, one that we would still perhaps 8 idealistically like to meet as expeditiously as possible?

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, I guess the problem we're sensitive to is that whoever has got analyses gets them on the table promptly. to me it just isn't going to be a worthwhile process unless the analyses that have been done get out there to be dealt with, and I'm trying to figure out a way to assure that happens. You are probably on the other side trying to figure out how to protect work product, so we need to solve that problem somehow.

MR. SIMMS: Bill, I'm not certain I understand the position. Is the concern that concern as you stated it, one over insuring that the initial data, proposed findings, proposed recommendations, together with supporting data, info and analyses be promptly laid on the table?



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Is that your concern? The downstream state will most assuredly do that. If there's any area or any room for concern it would appear that Kansas ought to have that concern. That's why we would like to limit the overall gathering of data and the complete process of investigation, and then the judgment as to how it's done mechanically within that time period is left to the discretion of the state that's got to do its share of cooperating.

MR. MCDONALD: Let us contemplate for a moment here. Richard, maybe this isn't all our concerns, but it seems to me that when a state has made an allegation--let's use one you've made as an example; you obviously think the operation in Trinidad, let's use that as an example, is in violation of a provision of the Compact. We think not of the--I guess the problem I'm trying to solve, it seems to me, you having made the allegation, you need to be in the possession, if not now, sooner or later, of the data that supports your conclusion, and I really don't know what Colorado has to respond to until you've put the information on the table, and vice versa, in the case of the allegations Colorado has made; and I want to avoid the situation in which the allegation is made, we



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say we've got to get through the process in twelve months, and then in the eleventh month the alleging state finally puts their data on the table and the responding state is down to thirty days. Somehow, we've got to be sure there's quid pro quo to keep the whole process moving along. That's why I thought maybe the triggering device of putting the burden on the alleging state to support its allegations, and then trigger the time frame was the way to solve that problem.

MR. SIMMS: Again, I think that would not comply with the express provisions, nor with the spirit of Article VIII(H). It is a provision which, in the interest of interstate comity, seeks to, through the cooperative effort of two states working as a single political institution, to make this investigation. We don't want to see one state working like crazy for the first five or six months, while the other doesn't do anything. We would rather see a circumstance with an overall deadline, or an overall goal, wherein the understanding at the outset is that both states will cooperate to the hilt to get the job done, and as I say, if there's any concern on the part of the upstream state, Colorado, over the vigor with which Kansas



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will address the matter, I think you can forget that concern. Kansas will address it with much more zeal, I believe, than Colorado will be inclined to address it.

MR. MCDONALD: Let me try a little different tact and see if there's a way we can get this one behind us. Rather than the language we proposed, Richard, use the language you've proposed with the blank for the months for the moment, but to express this point of view that I think you have also said that you would expect both states acting through this single interstate entity to cooperate and move expeditiously. Could we perhaps find some words that we would put in the first full, be it resolved clause on page four, where we talk about cooperation of state agencies and officials that would make it clear that the Administration asks of those state agencies and officials that they make available any and all of the information which their employees, agents or assigns might have, that they make that information available to the Administration? I think that would be consistent with provisions in the Compact that, in fact, say that the respective state agencies will make available any information they have at the request



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of the Administration, so it's clear that both states—and I would agree that's not an obligation on Colorado, as much as Kansas, will put their information out there, and then if we could talk about a longer time frame we might be able to go

agreeable to a provision as you just suggested, but

I also think it's redundant of the phrase showing

coercion is not the right word, but the pressure,

as it were, that you are asking for is built into

the burden that would fall on the state that does,

arose by virtue of the reticence of that state to

provide existing engineering data, I doubt if a

in fact, delay. If that delay, as an example,

of good cause. In other words, I think the --

MR. SIMMS: I think Kansas would be

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, let's try to

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What if on page four in the first be it further resolved -- let me kind of think out loud.

MR. SIMMS: Let me interrupt one

Court would construe that as good cause.

find those words. I guess I would take some

comfort despite your explanation of good cause.

MR. MCDONALD: Sure.



πoment, Bill.

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MR. SIMMS: Just to make reference to Article VIII(G), which may have some of the language that you are after--(interrupted)

MR. MCDONALD: That's just where I was looking.

MR. SIMMS: The Administration, starting a third of the way down, the Administration shall cooperate in the procurement and interchange, compilation and publication of all factual data bearing upon the Administration of this Compact without a general duplicating measure or publications made by state or federal agencies. All I'm trying to suggest is that that provision, as well as the immediately preceding and immediately following provisions would seem to mandate the kind of behavior that we think is also caught up in the phrase, showing of good cause, but is nevertheless, the kind of behavior that you are seeking some assurance on.

MR. MCDONALD: Perhaps we could get that language into that particular therefore clause by going towards the end of it, and after the "United States Army Corps of Engineers" insert, "in furnishing pertinent factual data," okay? Let those words there, after Army Corps of Engineers,



insert--what did I say?

MR. SIMMS: "In furnishing pertinent factual data."

MR. MCDONALD: Okay, "furnishing pertinent factual data." One other suggestion that I think we would be comfortable--could we say at the beginning of that clause, "requests the cooperation of the state agencies and officials," insert "including consultants to them, comma"--let me say that again. "The Administration requests the cooperation of the state agencies and officials," insert "including consultants to them, in both Colorado and Kansas," so on, so forth.

MR. SIMMS: Bill, if that were done, if we were to agree with that language, should the immediately following language, "that are charged with the Administration of water rights" be eliminated, in view of the fact that you are not so charged, and are now on the--or would be on the committee constituted by the resolution?

MR. MCDONALD: The point being that any state agency and official in possession of appropriate information we would request to respond? You know, I certainly can speak for myself, that I would do that. I don't see any problem with that.



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to that.

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Yeah, sure, we could concur in striking "that are charged with the administration of water rights."

MR. SIMMS: And I think Kansas can agree to the two additions.

MR. MCDONALD: For the record, let me read that back. Be it further resolved -- it would read as follows. "Be it further resolved that the Arkansas River Compact Administration requests the cooperation of the state agencies and officials, including consultants to them, in both Colorado and Kansas, and of the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in furnishing pertinent factual data to the extent that it may be required by the Administration in the conduct of its investigation." MR. SIMMS: We would be able to agree

MR. MCDONALD: Okay. Months, is that all we're down to? I certainly understand where you folks are coming from, in terms of moving expeditiously. I guess I just have got to say in plain practical terms, I don't see how I can commit to less than fifteen months, since above all, I am subject to an appropriation process that I don't control. We are seeking a supplemental



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appropriation for engineering now for the State Engineer's Office. I guess I've mentioned this earlier today. It has been approved by the Joint Budget Committee. I have no reason to think it won't be approved by the House and Senate in the course of April, such that Jeris could commence getting people on board in May, and be underway and then an appropriations being sought for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, but you know, there goes fifteen months; and we can give you the data we've got, but if you want us to give you good data and give you good input, and cooperative input, it's going to be fifteen months; and I guess I just would rather lay it out and be very candid about it than commit to something that I know isn't practical.

MR. SIMMS: Fifteen months, especially in light of the fact that with many of these issues, we believe don't require a good deal of additional factual data, and in view of the fact that considerable work has already been done, both by various offices of the State of Colorado and offices in the State of Kansas, as well as consultants to the latter, at least, and to the former, for that matter, under the 407 studies, it



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would seem to me that fifteen months is simply too long. There is an escape valve. That escape valve is good cause. Four months may be too tight in any realistic sense. I do not think that six months is unrealistic. Four months is certainly not unrealistic for some of the issues. We would like to see that limitation, as you indicated you understand, be set initially as one that sets a high goal, but a goal that is conceivably a realistic one, so that the Administration sets out to achieve that goal, instead of building a little lethargy into the investigative process by making the term long. Again, I would say that if, for good reason, and the lack of funding may or may not be good reason, depending on the circumstances, the state seeking delay or needing delay has scope to justify that delay pursuant to the provision.

MR. MCDONALD: I'll split you the difference of twelve months, by some logical arithmetic that I would rather not explain. I just don't--you know, I don't want to get into a process, particularly since I've taken the State Engineer out and put me in, that I honest to God don't think I can get to, and I really don't want to talk about anything less than twelve months.



MR. SIMMS: Well, we would have to split the difference, as well. We can't exceed nine--we can't get out of this year. Bill, let me interrupt your caucus one moment to suggest that the blank be filled in by changing the provision slightly, so that it reads, "shall in no event go beyond the regular annual meeting of the Arkansas River Compact Administration."

MR. MCDONALD: I presume you mean in

MR. SIMMS: Yes.

MR. MCDONALD: Just to help you be precise, Richard, I assume you meant to say go beyond the 1985 regular annual meeting?

MR. SIMMS: Correct. And again, I would reiterate that you've got showing of good cause.

MR. MCDONALD: Richard, would you guys be willing to consider, in light of the fact that you've been at it for eighteen months, with special appropriations from the Kansas Legislature on the allegations which you have made, if we agreed to your proposal insofar as the Kansas allegations are concerned, that the investigation shall in no event go beyond the 1985 regular annual



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meeting of the Adπinistration, in exchange for which, with respect to the allegations which Colorado has made, there be a longer time frame? would suggest the 1986 regular annual meeting of the Administration, which provides us roughly the same fifteen to eighteen month interval that you, yourselves, have taken in the preparation of your allegations.

Well, in that regard, I MR. SIMMS: think in terms of the time that the two states have spent studying the issues, that will take time in this investigation, Colorado is way ahead of Kansas, so the eighteen months doesn't impress me that much. Our concern is not with the speed with which we'll present our own case, or our own side of the story, but rather, we want to see to it that Colorado does so quickly. Again, just by virtue of the fact that you are upstream and we're downstream, and we believe that we're the ones that are suffering, so I don't think we could agree to that kind of split in responsibility or split in the time schedule. would say this for the record though, that if the period of nine months were adopted, we do not intend to utilize the showing of good cause provision in a way that would overly burden or



1 unreasonably hasten the investigatory process on 2 the Colorado side of the investigation. We don't 3 want to beat you over the head with that. We just 4 want to set the goal as a reasonable time frame, 5 one that we think might be met if everything works 6 well, and shoot for that goal. We think nine 7 months is long, that it could be done sooner, and 8 indeed, some issues will be done much sooner than that. All I can do is relate to you that we're 10 sincere in the proposal we're making. 11 I accept that, and I MR. MCDONALD: 12 don't in any way detract from that 13 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Bill? 14

MR. MCDONALD: Yeah, I'm waiting for David there.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Dave?

MR. POPE: I'm sorry.

MR. MCDONALD: Okay. Could we think about this possibility? We would be amenable to your idea, Richard, of the investigation not extending beyond, or however you phrased it, the 1985 regular annual meeting of the Administration with respect to the investigation of all of the allegations which Kansas has made and with respect to the allegation which we have made about storage



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in Lake McKinney; but we think the other two allegations we have made with respect to well development, which will be particularly complicated ones, we simply need additional time for, and I would observe that that time, if anything, works against us. We are, we allege, the injured party. Even though we are geographically upstream, if somebody is being hurt, in our view it's us, it's not Kansas; so I don't think your argument that you made a while ago, the reason for haste is because Kansas is being injured. That's true with respect to your allegations, and we will be glad to subscribe to your suggestion about the limitation of the '85 regular annual meeting, if we could have, let's say, until July 1 of 1986 as the time frame for the investigation insofar as our allegation with respect to Article IV(D) and Article V(E)2 is concerned, Lake McKinney, our allegation -- pardon me, did I cite the right things -- Article IV(D), yes, and Article--I don't know, I did not cite the right thing. All of your allegations subject to the time frame of the 1985 annual meeting, our allegation with respect to V(E)2 concerning Lake McKinney subject to the 1985 annual meeting time frame; our allegations with respect to IV(D) and V(H), the



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time frame would be July 1 of 1986. Again, we're the injured party; I don't see that more time hurts you.

MR. SIMMS: April 1st of 1986, we would agree to that proposal.

MR. MCDONALD: July 1, take it or leave it. I'm sorry, Richard, that's all I can offer. I know how complex engineering on that ground water is going to be.

MR. SIMMS: We'll take it.

MR. MCDONALD: I appreciate it. I will personally do my best to move everything efficiently. I think we probably need to fiddle with some words to perfect what I think we just agreed to, which I haven't done yet, but let me try. Maybe a couple can scribe while I speak. Could we get the job done in this last inserted, be it further resolved clause by saying, "be it further resolved that this investigation shall in no event go beyond the 1935 regular annual meeting of the Administration, insofar as Kansas' alleged violations are concerned, and insofar as Colorado's alleged violation of Article V(E)2 is concerned." Wendy suggests, and it's a good idea, that we say "the allegations alleged by Kansas," rather than, I



think I said the possessive "Kansas'" alleged 2 violations." That could -- I think that could have 3 been read as violations being made by Kansas. We want to make it clear that it's your allegations, 5 so I guess I would say, "the investigation shall in 6 no event go beyond the 1985 regular annual meeting 7 of the Compact Administration, insofar as the 8 violations of the Compact alleged by Kansas are 9 concerned and insofar as the violation of Article 10 V(E)2 alleged by Colorado is concerned, nor," let's 11 make that, "and in no event shall the investigation 12 go beyond July 1, 1936, insofar as the violation of 13 Article IV(D) and Article V(H) alleged by Colorado 14 is concerned, except upon a showing of good cause 15 by the state requesting delay." 16 MR. SIMMS: I think I got it all 17 except the last following July 1, 1986, "and in no

MR. SIMMS: I think I got it all except the last following July 1, 1936, "and in no event shall the investigation go beyond July 1, 1936 insofar"--(interrupted)

MR. MCDONALD: "Insofar as the alleged violation"--pardon πe , "insofar as the violation of Article IV(D) and of Article V(H) alleged by Colorado is concerned."

MR. SIMMS: Let me read it back.
MR. MCDONALD: Would you please? I



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think πy verb tense is wrong. I think it should be "violations of IV(D) and V(H) are concerned."

MR. SIMMS: "Be it further resolved that this investigation shall in no event go beyond the date of the 1985 regular meeting of the Compact Administration insofar as the violations alleged by Kansas are concerned, and insofar as the violation of Article V(E)2 alleged by Colorado is concerned, and in no event shall the investigation go beyond July 1, 1996 insofar as the violation of Article IV(D)--violations of Article IV(D) and of V(H) alleged by Colorado are concerned, except upon a showing of good cause by the state requesting delay."

MR. MCDONALD: I would agree to that.

Thank you for taking that down.

MR. SIMMS: Just for the record, let's make it clear that the exception is applicable to both clauses. I don't think we need to include language to that effect if we express that understanding on the record.

MR. MCDONALD: I would concur with that understanding. I think that substitute of your third inserted be it further resolved clause, along with the changes that we made on page four already to the first be it further resolved clause



1 there settle the matter, do they not? MR. SIMMS: I believe so. 3 MR. MCDONALD: I think, Carl, 4 procedurally what you've got is a motion to amend, 5 and we've really fiddled with that. David, if you 6 would just accept all these changes as part of your 7 motion to amend we will, or I'll move to amend your 8 amendments, if you want to do it that way. MR. POPE: I don't think procedurally 10 I think that the motion to amend can it matters. 11 include the changes just previously agreed to. 12 MR. MCDONALD: That's fine with me. 13 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: The ammended 14 motion will be accurately in the record. 15 MR. MCDONALD: It should be. 16 a sensitive matter. I would not object to taking 17 the time to read it from cover to cover if we want 18 a good clean transcription, if you have any 19 concerns, David. 20 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: 21 MR. MCDONALD: David or Richard? 22 MR. SIMMS: I believe I have a dirty, 23 clean copy. 24 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Do you



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believe it's necessary that we read a completed

1 amended motion into the record, or do you think it's there? 3 MR. SIMMS: I don't think so. 4 think that we have a copy from which the resolution 5 can be drafted and appended to the transcript of 6 the proceedings. 7 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: I suppose 8 we're ready to vote. How does Kansas vote? MR. POPE: Kansas votes aye. 10 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: Colorado? 11 MR. MCDONALD: Colorado votes aye. 12 All right, VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: 13 then--(interrupted) 14 MR. POPE: That's just on the 15 amendment, I quess. 16 MR. MCDONALD: I was going to say, we 17 need one more vote to keep the transcript clean. 18 MR. POPE: The resolution, itself. 19 MR. MCDONALD: The resolution, as now 20 arrended needs to be voted on. 21 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: The 22 resolution, as amended has been moved and seconded. 23 How does Colorado vote? 24 MR. MCDONALD: Colorado votes aye. 25 VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: How does



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Kansas vote?

MR. POPE: Kansas votes yes, out of order.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: We're through except for a few little details here that we've already agreed. All right, first the funding of satellite monitoring stations, I think we need to get that-- (interrupted)

MR. MCDONALD: David and I and Bob are willing to do that over the telephone, and if we need a forπal telephone vote we can do it later. Colorado doesn't need to have that resolved tonight, do we, Bob? We would like to get it resolved in the next three or four weeks.

VICE CHAIRMAN BENTRUP: satisfactory then to handle it that way?

MR. POPE: Carl, I think just as a πatter--the only thing that really has to be done tonight is the acknowledgment of the agreement to continue the handling of the transit loss account, as Bob Jesse and Howard Corrigan have agreed to, because of the April 1st deadline provided.

MR. BENTRUP: All right, what needs to be in the record?

MR. MCDONALD: David, what we've



usually done on that is, we have noted that pursuant to Article II(E)3--I beg your pardon, pursuant to Article II(E)4 of the operating plan, transit losses are to be determined by the Colorado Division Engineer and a representative of the Kansas Division of Water Resources, and we have simply placed their agreement in the record each year as an acknowledgment that they did reach the agreement that they have the prerogative to reach under II(E)4 of the operating plan.

MR. POPE: I think that's correct. I don't have that. Howard, is that your understanding?

MR. CORRIGAN: Yeah.

MR. MCDONALD: To see if I have done it right or not.

MR. POPE: I think that's correct, and I have before me a signed copy of that agreement that I believe Howard and Bob have reached dated March 28, 1935. It's identical to the one from the previous year that has now expired, and I believe there may be another copy around here.

MR. MCDONALD: There is, and I'll give it to the reporter. (Exhibit M)

MR. POPE: And that should take care



1 of the matter, if we want to formally get that on 2 the record here as being the action of the 3 Administration. 4 MR. BENTRUP: How do you get it into 5 the record? 6 MR. POPE: We need a motion on that, 7 I guess. 8 MR. BENTRUP: An agreement is 9 automatically renewed unless there's an objection. 10 MR. MCDONALD: I don't recall if 11 we've moved it in the past or we've merely 12 acknowledged they have reached an agreement, and 13 that is their prerogative to. We'll acknowledge 14 they reached agreement, and that will cover the 15 matter for the period April 1 to November 1, 1985. 16 MR. POPE: Let's do it. Okay, is 17 that all right with you? 18 MR. BENTRUP: Yes, fine. Okay, 19 that's down to the last item, adjournment. 20 other business? The meeting is adjourned. 21 22 23 24 25



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City, Kansas.

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Leo Idler

July 12, 1935, the foregoing

transcript was adopted as the official π inutes of

the Special Meeting of the Arkansas River Compact

Administration held on March 28, 1935, in Garden

Recording Secretary



SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

NAME	REPRESENTING	LOCATION
1. Kevin Pratt	SECUCIO	Preblo
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5. Harl Stallh	a U.S. Geol Survey	Gardin Ciky KI.
6. John Cashson	n CoSpst Pueblo	Lemves Co.
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8. Lang Baker	G. M.D. NO. 3	Lawbulity 915
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SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

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1. Marin & Shane	Wodewood & Shan	Larned, Ks
2. Gane Jenesok	Colorado	Denver
3. Perry Durall	To Water Office	Ispeka, Ko
4. July Wentz	Ks Witze Office	topeka. Ks
5. Noled Jack	KSDiv uneter Resources	Coarles City Ks
6. Ron Squiet	DWR.	Sarker City, Ko.
7. Stue 3,000	KSBA DWR	GC.
8. Hal Schuerna	Keary Co Ferners Ing Assoc	Deefield
9. John Hauk	J 0	Garden City
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11. Wen Lun	Colo 14men Cen Office	Jenne
12. John Cover	Col. Water Consumption Bd	Colo Spgs.
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14. Cal & Suna	Colo Manber Colo Rusa Compost	Pueblo
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16. The Ospil	South side Oilch	Jaken.
17. Bill Hawland	Colo. Div. Water Resauces	Las Anyros Co.
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25. a. S. Knoll	Harden City Canal	Garden lite Ko.
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SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

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1. Phil Tollesson	City of Colored Springs	Charache
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4. Love Hyren	KIUL Radio	<u>6</u> C
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SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

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2. Normon Josher	amity	Bustal Colo
3. Leo J Pollart	amily Mutual In Co.	Holly Calo.
4. Lemis Daws	am By mulual	Helly Colo
5 Saul Grank	Amity Mutual	Hally Co
6 Brailes Thomson		Pueblo, 60-
1 Lovel I Plan	Bureau of Reclamation	Denne, Co
8. Jul Binda	Suello Chieflain	Lamar Co
9. C. I. Mallo	Rale news	Tamar Co.
10. V. M. Mahon	Pair Math Cow, Out South Sud, Ditch	Thinidal
Alilar Coder	South Side Witch	Laken
12. Ed Jankins	Consult. Hydrologich	Gardon City
13. Brent & Spunt	•	
14. Box Olomon	a RCa	Suda The
15. Le Hancock	& High Line Canel	Rocky Jel Co
16. Bill Huntley		Albeguergen
17. Dale Bock		Denver
18. Thank m		Bocky Ford Colo
19. Duane Helton	Tiptons. Kolmbook	Bocky Ford Colo Denver
20. Link Wagn	a High Dand Canal	Las Grina Ed
21. Coffin D Neys	ASSIC. DITUHES	DEZRRIELD
22. Harold E. Miske	1 City of Colo Spys	Calo Spys, Co
23. Robert Grlun		Holcom, Ks.
24. Howard C. Corn		Carden City, Ks.
25. Bus O'HARA	PURBLE WATER BUARD	Presco, Co.
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SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

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2. Holen Uhrich Garden C	ity, Ks.
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