MINUTES

OF THE

ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

DECEMBER 8, 1987 9:00 A.M.

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MR. COOLEY: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

The 39th Annual Meeting of the Arkansas River Compact is called to order.

I would point out to you that this is Carl
Bentrup's 31st Annual Meeting of the Arkansas River
Compact.

I went over the attendance list of the meeting ten meetings back, and to an extraordinary extent, the same people were at the meeting then that are at the meeting now. It is amazing how little the personnel has changed in this group.

The first order of business is the introductions.

I am Frank Cooley, and I am going to call on David Pope from the State of Kansas to introduce the Kansas delegation and some of the people that are here from Kansas.

David?

MR. POPE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

To your immediate right, Carl Bentrup, who you have referred to, as the senior member of the Administration, and from Deerfield, Kansas. To my immediate left, Ron Olomon, the other member of the Administration representing Kansas, and Ron is from Garden City. To my right is Leland Rolfs, who is legal counsel for the

Division of Water Resources, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in our office. Mark Rude, also on my staff in the Garden City field office. Dale Book with Spronk Water Engineers in Denver, consultants to the State of Kansas. And back behind them, a couple more people. I see Scott Ross, who is our Acting Water Commissioner for the Garden City field office. And most of you know Dale Jacobs, who works also there in the field office. And then I see Ed DeKeyser and Dave Brenn, both representing Kansas water users there in the ditch systems.

I believe that completes it. There may be others that I have not seen right offhand from Kansas.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you very much.

Bill McDonald from the State of Colorado. Bill, would you introduce the delegation and some of the Colorado people that are here today?

MR. McDONALD: Yes. Thank you, Frank.

I am Bill McDonald, Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board. On my right is Jim Rogers, who represents District 67. On my left, Carl Genova, who represents Districts 14 and 17. Dennis Montgomery, who is Special Assistant Attorney General for the State of Colorado. Gene Jencsok, finally, at the left end of the table, who is on my staff. In the front row, David Robbins, who is Special Assistant Attorney General for

the State of Colorado. And let me introduce Bob Jesse,
Division Engineer, and Bob has some of his staff members
with him.

Bob, would you introduce those people, please?

MR. JESSE: Thank you.

I have reservoir accountant, Tom Simpson, from
Pueblo. Bill Howland, reservoir accountant, from John
Martin. And my new assistant in place of Jim is Chuck
Roberts. Water Commissioner Don Taylor. And on my staff
from Pueblo, P. O. Abbott. And then Bob Hamilton, who
is the new Water Commissioner for Districts 66 and 67.
He was just appointed. I was going to mention him as
part of my presentation today. Bob Hamilton is the
new Water Commissioner, just appointed to Districts 66 and
67.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you very much. We are delighted that Frank Milenski is with us this morning. I don't know if you are the grandfather of the river, but you are the senior person, I suspect, in water matters in Colorado in this valley.

The next item of business is the "Approval of agenda."

An agenda of this meeting was prepared by David and by

Bill McDonald and then was circulated by them. I have

a couple of comments on the thing.

I really don't find anyplace on here for other

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business, and if I am chairing the meeting, there is bound to be some stray things come in. I would suggest that we put them in at Item 12½ before the "Auditor's report" as "other business."

One of the things that I will be discussing, if it is appropriate, is a revision of the bylaws of the Compact Administration.

I would say to you now that it appears to me, and possibly to others, that there will almost necessarily be another meeting of the Compact Administration, possibly in the month of February.

There will be matters that come before the Compact Administration today that deserve attention, deserve work, deserve to be acted upon, but for which there has not been adequate preparation and notice, so I think there will be another and important winter meeting of the Compact.

One of the things I will discuss towards the end of the meeting is the very fact that this group represents many many years of experience on the Arkansas River in solving the problems and administering the river, and I am immensely concerned at the fact that there is now a great number of skilled people that have worked for years, and I awakened when Howard Corrigan retired, and I feel his retirement is a blow to the proper administration

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of the river and there are rumors of other retirements facing us. Therefore, I tried to get Mr. Bratvold, the photographer, who does the schools in this area, to come and make mug shots of the people on the Compact and many of the people in the audience. He is booked up in the schools today, but I think he will be available for the February meeting, and I very much am going to recommend to the Compact that we expend a modest amount of money, but sufficient to get mug shots of most of those here and a few others that are not here this morning, who represent, collectively, many hundreds of years of experience in the Arkansas River.

Other than my vague comments about Item 12½, and pointing out that Item 11, the winter storage program, will indeed be the opportunity for the decree of Pueblo Reservoir to be on the table, are there any other amendments, corrections or additions to the proposed agenda?

Hearing none, I will accept a motion that we adopt the agenda.

MR. McDONALD: Frank?

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. McDONALD: I would move the adoption of the agenda with the one added item for other business between 12 and 13. [Attached as Exhibit A]

MR. COOLEY: The motion has been made.

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Carl, is there a second?

MR. BENTRUP: I will second it.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you. Colorado?

MR. McDONALD: Colorado votes aye.

MR. COOLEY: Kansas?

MR. BENTRUP: Aye.

MR. COOLEY: The agenda has been adopted with the corrections.

The next item of business is the "Approval of transcript."

I overheard a colloquy that the approval can be made subject to final proofing by the two states.

Will that be the nature of the motion, David?

MR. POPE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Bill McDonald and I did get to confer briefly before the meeting, and subject to any concerns by either of my counterparts from Kansas, I think we will review the transcript.

MR. BENTRUP: There were a few misspellings on the first page. I think those will all be taken care of.

MR. POPE: Yes. I think my motion would be then that we approve the transcript subject to final review of the typographical-type errors that need to be made.

MR. COOLEY: Jim, is there a second?

MR. ROGERS: Second.

MR. COOLEY: Kansas ready to vote?

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MR. BENTRUP: Kansas votes aye.

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MR. COOLEY:

Colorado?

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MR. McDONALD: Aye.

MR. COOLEY: At this rate, people, you will be out of here by 11:30.

The next item is "Reports of officers for compact year 1987."

My report is one paragraph. It is a personal I had another bypass operation last July from which I am recovering pretty well, and I am pretty happy about the whole exercise. The purpose was to improve my ability to ski deep powder, but the doctor hasn't released me for that job yet and I am furious. I am very happy to be here. I look forward to these meetings a great deal.

The Recording Secretary's report. Do you have any report to make?

That is Bernice Carr, Frank. MR. McDONALD:

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. McDONALD: Our new Recording Secretary is Bernice Carr. She is unable to be here today and I don't think would have any report to make other than she spent a very large amount of time during the course of the year, as we all know, assisting with the reorganization of the files and collection of those

materials and what have you.

MR. COOLEY: And she no doubt has disposed of those that have been voted to be disposed of?

MR. McDONALD: It is my understanding she has, yes.

MR. COOLEY: The next item of business is the Treasurer's report. Who is the Treasurer?

MR. ROGERS: I am.

MR. COOLEY: Jim.

MR. ROGERS: I gave you a copy of the Treasurer's report. I think everyone has a copy of that, where the funds were spent and the money come in from Kansas and Colorado. There is also a copy on the second page of the checks that were disbursed. I think this follows the budget alignment. Also, the bills that are due and payable the 1st of December total \$4,255.66. Are there any questions?

MR. COOLEY: Fine. The list of checks listed individual checks, did it not?

MR. ROGERS: Yes.

MR. COOLEY: Yes. We have got a complete disclosure then.

Do you move the acceptance of the Treasurer's report? [Attached as Exhibit B]

MR. ROGERS: I so move.

MR. COOLEY: Carl, is there a second?

MR. BENTRUP: I will second it.

MR. COOLEY: All right. Is Colorado ready to vote on the Treasurer's report?

MR. McDONALD: Aye.

MR. COOLEY: Colorado votes aye. Is Kansas ready to vote? Carl?

MR. BENTRUP: We vote aye.

MR. COOLEY: All right. The Treasurer's report has been accepted.

Now, the fun part of the meeting begins.

Mr. Jesse, would you please give us the Operations Secretary's report?

MR. JESSE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Gentlemen of the Compact: I have provided each of you with a copy of the numbers portion of the report. If anyone does not have one, why, get to me and I will try to get you one. I am hoping that each of the commissioners have copies before them.

MR. COOLEY: Just a minute. Can you hear him? Can you hear Bob? You are able to hear him? Are you able to hear Bob there? Fine. Can you hear Bob back there? Fine. Everyone can hear you.

MR. JESSE: We started the water year in April with the upstream reservoirs on the Arkansas substantially

full. The upstream reservoirs are the ones above

Pueblo, and include Turquoise, Clear Creek, Twin Lakes,

and the other little reservoirs. These reservoirs stored

approximately 10,000 acre-feet during the winter storage

period and remained, except for the small ones, substantially

full.

Pueblo Reservoir stored approximately 20,000 acre-feet of winter water during the winter storage program, of which 5,000 was stored in the joint use pool and that was subsequently released to the river in order to get the reservoir down to the 265,000 by the 15th of April.

Pueblo Reservoir then operated at about 265,000 acre-foot for the majority of the runoff. Most of this time, John Martin was filling.

We operated Avondale at a maximum of 6,000 feet for the first part of the runoff season as we had agreed previously with the Corps. We reduced that to 5,000 with concurrence of the Corps and State Engineer mainly due to the flow that was coming out of the Huerfano and there was some unstable or some erratic flows coming down the Fountain, so we operated at 5,000 feet at Avondale for those reasons, which I will describe in a couple of minutes.

We stored about 3,000 acre-foot of water in Pueblo

in the flood pool during May and June. I think Jack may have the exact date and time. I think it was on the 10th of June that the maximum content was purged.

This water that was stored in the flood pool was released as the general conditions permitted, keeping the Avondale gage at 5,000.

We didn't see any significant flow damage in the Arkansas above John Martin and below Pueblo, although we did have some substantial flows in the Fountain, in the Avondale area, and in the Boone area. was some overtopping, some water out of the primary channels below the confluence of the Huerfano and there was some concern about several diversion dams, but there was no serious damage that we detected and we didn't have any reports in the division office. did have some reports of some stranded cattle, some houses that had water around them, but they weren't really very significant. The walls were weakening or there was some saturation of the banks around some power lines, especially near La Junta. The power lines were repaired or replaced and didn't require any adjustments, although there probably wasn't much we could do anyway because the ditches were all running to capacity and we had water going through to John Martin.

The same thing was generally true with power

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lines in the Lamar area or below John Martin, which were there was just a general softening of power poles. They were repaired. There was some minor adjustments or curtailments out of John Martin, and the only other event of that nature was the Lamar canals. dam failed and water began to flow around the end of the dam, the end of the dam to the north, and it could have caused, if it had been allowed to continue, the The Corps with the State Engineer reduced the flow out of John Martin, and the Lamar headgate was repaired after the water was lowered. The repair holding, the dam is still in and still running, and due to that cooperation, why, there was no real long-The reservoir was turned back on and term damage done. did eventually get out of the flood pool about the end of June.

There were some records set in the John Martin reservoir this year mainly in elevation, although not in acre-foot contents. I think the Corps will report on them a little more. All these numbers are in my text in the report if you want to look at them.

The other major dam problem we had, if you have been reading the Pueblo papers, you might remember was the Cucharas dam. In June, at the peak of the runoff, the Cucharas dam had about 60,000 acre-foot in it. It

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started the season with about 30,000. It was spilling and the snowpack had just begun to run. The Cucharas, for those of you who don't know where it is, it is on the Cuchara River, which is a tributary of the Huerfano, which is a tributary of the Arkansas, comes in around Boone. It is north and east of Walsenburg, and south and east of Pueblo. It is on Highway 10.

When the reservoir began spilling in May, the dam tender noticed muddy water coming out around the toe and he, of course, immediately called the water commissioner. The commissioner went out and looked at it. He became convinced there was a problem, and according to our procedure, began immediately notifying the responsible officials, including myself, but most important, he notified the sheriffs of the counties involved, Huerfano and Pueblo County, and the Civil Defense and the emergency crews were alerted.

The people were notified, the people that had livestock, the people that were living in the flood plain, were alerted of the possibility of a dam failure and subsequent high flows. We have calculated that should the dam have catastrophically failed or just collapsed, all in a matter of a few hours, the flow would have been somewhat in excess of that of the '65 flood.

When I got to the dam two or three hours after the

first muddy water was noted, there was still about 200 c.f.s. of extremely muddy water coming out of the toe of the dam, all along the face and the toe. The outlet gates were wide open. Water was going over the spillway and the Cucharas, like I said, had a heavy snowpack and was just beginning to run. There was no possibility of increasing diversions upstream, so all the inflow had to go into and through either the spillway or the outlet works.

The reservoir company and the emergency crew was

The reservoir company and the emergency crew was able to get a tractor on the dam and with a great deal of effort, was able to enlarge the spillway to increase the amount of flow out of the dam, and with the combination of these efforts, the dam was lowered, it did not fail, and the reservoir is now, except for some permanent water behind it and some storage, substantially dry.

There is a hole in the face of the dam which is a rockfill with a concrete face, and you can see the problem. You can tell by looking at it that there was going to be some substantial work necessary to get it back in operation. There has been no firm plans on what is going to be done to improve the dam or to get storage going in it again.

During the time of this emergency, we did install a satellite monitoring station on both the inflow to the

reservoir and on the reservoir itself. We were able to follow the progress of the inflow and the content of the dam and we could get readings every five minutes.

The company did station a watchman at the dam. The satellite communicating system was available to anyone that wanted to interrogate it. In fact, I believe we had a monitor on the floor of the legislature which was in session so that they could see what was going on.

None of the water that was stored was recovered by the company, although there was some diversion on the Huerfano. None of them had the ability to divert anything like this kind of flow, so the 50,000 acre-foot that was in storage was released to the Arkansas and then the water went on down the Huerfano, on down the Arkansas, in to John Martin, which was spilling, and on through John Martin, and I suppose on to Garden City.

Other reservoirs in the Arkansas on the side channels were nearly full during the winter storage and subsequently drawn down for normal irrigation. They are down quite a bit now. The winter storage program began on the 15th of November for about the thirteenth year in a row.

We already have the Holbrook substantially full and we have switched the Fort Lyon storage system. That means we are delivering water to John Martin for the

accounts of the Amity and the Consolidated. Fort Lyon indicated that they would store in their own reservoirs and they may not be going to John Martin this year.

All the measurements and calculations that were necessary for these storage events have been made. That is in accordance with the 1980 operating plan and the winter water decree was signed on the 10th of November. This year, for a change, we didn't have any major difficulties with off-channel reservoirs. You might remember some problems we had a couple years ago with some of them.

There are still some dam safety restrictions that keep us from storing to our capacity, but we are in pretty good shape on the other off-channel reservoirs.

John Martin has a new capacity table which will go into effect sometime next year. We don't anticipate any problem with that. If there are any adjustments, we will make them at the time and they will be to each account, pro rata, I presume. Unless we are instructed different, we will note all of that on the report form next year.

John Martin could not store any more water on March 25th. It began releasing 3,000 second feet for the majority of the period except for the short period that I mentioned earlier and all water that was stored in the

flood pool was released as the channel conditions permitted at about 3,000 feet. The channel capacity below John Martin appeared to be 2,000 to 3,000. There was quite a bit of softening of the banks. There was quite a bit of overtopping, this sort of thing. You might have noticed, there was some damage across the street here to the Valco, the gravel pit. There is a program to do some work on that. I don't know if the Corps is going to comment on that later, but there was some reports of water up along the lower end of the farm and fields, farm roads being under water, and there was some damage along those lines.

The scouring, I didn't notice a lot of scouring in Colorado, due to the heavy growth of phreatophytes and willows. Willows don't seem to scour out. They just keep building up.

From what I could tell, the channel in Kansas appeared to be better defined, but no great change in that.

In Trinidad, the operation on the 1st of November, there was 14,493 feet in Trinidad. Model pool empty. The recreation pool had 4,500 feet. I don't know if anyone from Trinidad is here. I could give you the update when he comes in. I had a question last night at the operations committee and I still don't have the answer, but I will find out as soon as I get somebody from

Trinidad in here.

The joint use pool had 12,600 acre-feet, which 1,500 was transmountain. Trinidad began storing under the joint use decree on the 24th of March, the same day that John Martin was unable to store more water. They subsequently filled the 39,000 acre-foot pool--that is the first time--the lst of July, and the content today is 38,800, the difference being the pro rata share of the evaporation.

There has been a case filed in water court to make the conditional W-130 decree absolute and I don't know if there has been any hearing scheduled. I haven't seen anything further other than the case being filed.

The Trinidad has today about 49,000 acre-foot.

Trinidad has a new table developed and put into use on the 1st of November, 1987. It is in use today, and the Trinidad Reservoir, like the other side channel reservoirs, had a very high snowpack last year. They had a good run. We had some significant snowmelt for a change. We had several days of 500 c.f.s. going into Trinidad. We did not have any significant rain peaks.

No significant rain peaks occurred above Trinidad. There were some below that came in to John Martin. They were below the irrigated acreage, as well as Trinidad, and they came on down the Purgatoire.

One other reservoir problem I might mention is the problem of Lake Cheraw. You will be getting much more information on that in the future. If you have been reading the paper, you might have noticed the controversy that has been over that. Lake Cheraw is a small lake just north of La Junta filled by natural precipitation and the return flow runoff, ground water and irrigation, as well as seepage from Hollbrook and Fort Lyon storage canal. There has been problems with Lake Cheraw since, oh, about 1985, when it began to rise, threatening the utilities in the town of Cheraw.

The outlet canal was subsequently cleaned by a combination of the drainage district, the town of Cheraw, the various service clubs, the Lion's Club, I believe, and the State of Colorado Highway Department. They have a highway that is on a causeway that runs through part of the reservoir. The outlet canal is dug down to its old level and the water was subsequently lowered. During this operation, there was installed a gate on part of the outlet canal and there is now in storage, susceptible to being released by the gate, about 2,500 acre-feet of water. This water, the top of the lake, is about 15 to 18,000 per million T.D.S., mostly salt. The quality deteriorates pretty rapidly as the lake deepens. After about 25 feet in depth--the whole

lake is about 40-feet deep--it is over 60,000 parts per million.

Russ may be going to mention something about that.

MR. COOLEY: It is on the agenda later on.

MR. JESSE: I won't dwell on that too much more other than to say that the quality of the reservoir is not good. There are programs and there are proposals to handle the draining of the water. Tommy Thomson who, had he been here, would have addressed the matter. The reason he is not here is because he is appearing before the Water Quality Control Commission in Denver and I am sure that Tommy will keep everyone well informed about what he finds out there.

In the event there is a release from Lake Cheraw, we will equip the gage on Horse Creek, and the gage on the Las Animas above John Martin is already equipped with a Sutron platform. They will install probes to measure both quality and quantity. When that happens, whoever has access to the Sutron will be able to interrogate those satellite systems. Last year, the satellite communication system, we had over 40 stations. We had a very high rate of capture of data, very little down time. We did have, of course, some mechanical operating problems, nothing really significant.

The Sutron system has turned out to be an extremely

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 valuable tool in both administration and in keeping the public aware of what is going on on the river.

We didn't have any significant problem with the gaging stations operated by either the State of Colorado, Colorado GS or Kansas GS, for that matter.

Before I conclude and ask for any questions, I want to make sure that everyone realizes that we have a new Water Commissioner who I formerly introduced. During the interim, we had, as our Water Commissioner, Leo Idler. Leo took the phone calls, he fielded a lot of our inquiries, he did a very good job. If Leo had been a couple of years younger, we might have had him as a permanent Water Commissioner.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my report. Is there any questions?

MR. COOLEY: Thank you very much, Mr. Jesse. I am sure there will be some questions.

Those of you from the audience who have questions, if you would identify yourself so that the court reporter can make out your name, it would be useful.

I was taking notes, Bob, and I got confused. I have three different figures down for the total amount of water in Trinidad Reservoir at this time. What is that figure?

MR. JESSE: There is about 49,000 acre-feet in

storage.

I see one of my other managers come in, Danny, from Trinidad, and he is here just in the nick of time. There is about 49,000 acre-feet in storage today. I don't know the exact number, but I am sure he can give it to you.

MR. COOLEY: Talk about hot off the press.

MR. JESSE: The Trinidad, right now, contains 48,738 acre-feet.

MR. COOLEY: Call it 49, that's fine.

Another question I had, Bob: Who made the new table for John Martin, what technique was used, and what are the major differences between this table and the last one?

MR. JESSE: Well, I might have to defer to Bob

Roumph on that one because the Corps of Engineers is the

one that made the table and he will be the one that will

have to protect it.

MR. COOLEY: He is on the menu.

MR. JESSE: Yes. Maybe we can just defer that until Bob gets here.

MR. COOLEY: Okay. Now, here is your wonderful opportunity.

Mr. Pope, do you have any right off the bat?

MR. POPE: I do have a few questions, nothing

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extensive, I guess.

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You just clarified one of the questions and that was the total contents of Trinidad. Then did I hear you right, Bob, that the current contents of the joint use pool is 38,800? That would be a part of the 48,000 that you--

MR. JESSE: The accounting sheet, the number that I gave you for November 1st of 1986, the contents now, the Model storage right, we got 5,702 acre-feet; the fish pool has got 4,274; the water stored under the direct flow rights is 1,965; the transmountain water is 14.6; and in the W-130 account or the joint use account is 36,781.

MR. COOLEY: Now, the transmountain would necessarily be by a process of exchange, would it not?

MR. JESSE: Yes. That is the residual of the water that was exchanged from the Arkansas as transmountain water.

MR. COOLEY: Well, to underline that, there is no physical way in which water from another basin is going to be put into Trinidad, is there?

MR. JESSE: No. The only way they can get transmountain into Trinidad Reservoir is by exchange from the Arkansas.

MR. POPE: The numbers you have previously given

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then were for a year ago?

MR. JESSE: Yes.

MR. POPE: That is what I have missed.

MR. JESSE: Yes.

MR. POPE: I just missed some years there. Thank you, Bob.

In the comment about the dam safety concerns at Lake Cucharas, was it?

MR. JESSE: Cucharas Dam.

MR. POPE: You had mentioned that there was a total of, what, 60,000 acre-feet that was released during the course of that drain-down?

MR. JESSE: Yes. The reservoir started the year with about 30 in it. It filled to about 60.

MR. POPE: Okay.

MR. JESSE: So the whole 60 went out, but only 30 of it was stored during 1987.

MR. POPE: Okay. So there was about 30,000 carryover and about 30,000 stored in 1987 prior to the problem?

MR. JESSE: Yes. It had 30 in it. It came to priority, began storing during snowmelt, it filled, filled and filled.

MR. POPE: Okay. What was the period of time during which the contents were actually released as a result of the failure? I mean datewise.

MR. JESSE: Yes. Well, we started the release in May. On May the 9th, I believe, is when the first problem developed, and, of course, all the inflow was released, as well as water from storage, so the outflow exceeded the inflow for a long period of time, and I don't think we got clear down to where the inflow was equaling the outflow until along sometime in the first part of August, if my memory serves me correctly. The release occurred starting May the 9th and did not complete until about the 1st of August.

MR. POPE: Okay. So a portion of that at least occurred during the other spill that was occurring at John Martin?

MR. JESSE: The majority of the water would have.

MR. POPE: The majority of it spilled in?

MR. JESSE: But as it dropped, why, as both the inflow went down and as the contents went down, since the gates were wide open, why, the outflow just tailed off pretty much.

MR. POPE: Okay. Thank you.

In the report, your annual report that we received here this morning, could you clarify for me on like Page 7, I think, the asterisk regarding the forced releases and how that relates to the deliveries to Kansas in Table 10? I take it that's the spill from the agreement

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accounts.

MR. JESSE: Page 7 is the forced release.

MR. POPE: On Table 10, the bottom of the page there, if you look at April, May, June and July.

MR. JESSE: At Page 10?

MR. POPE: Page 7 in Table 10. I am sorry.

MR. JESSE: Okay. Oh, Table 10.

MR. POPE: Under the column "Demand releases," I guess, is my specific--

MR. JESSE: Okay.

MR. POPE: I guess I am trying to distinguish between normal demand releases on call by Kansas versus the apparent difference here called forced release.

MR. JESSE: I am not sure I totally understand. The demand release is the amount of water that the ditch has called.

Is that right, Bill?

MR. HOWLAND: That's right.

MR. JESSE: Kansas or ditches called for water and that was as a demand. The call was a demand and they actually wanted water.

MR. POPE: All right. But then you go on to add an asterisk to include what you call some forced releases, and I wanted to make sure I understood what that was.

MR. JESSE: Bill?

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MR. HOWLAND: David, the forced release, for lack of any better verbiage, that's what we called the release that was brought about by the operation of the reservoir by the Corps of Engineers out of the flood pool. This water had to be released from the individual accounts including Kansas release account. The water was not called for by Kansas, but it came out of the Kansas account. That was why we designated it as different type of water, so-called forced release. It was water that you had had in your account. It was evacuated from the account by virtue of the flood release. Because we had to account for it, we had to call it something.

MR. POPE: Okay.

MR. HOWLAND: But it was not demanded by Kansas.

MR. POPE: I think I understand.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. McDonald?

MR. McDONALD: Could I say that another way, Bob and Bill, and see if I am right? Because of the numbers in the demand release column, it reflects the fact that it came out of the Kansas or Colorado accounts, but the asterisk indicates it was being forced out of those accounts, it was not actually being requested. Is that right?

MR. POPE: I understand.

MR. HOWLAND: That's right. And the difference

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between the so-called forced release and the total in the column is your actual demand that you called for.

MR. POPE: Okay. All right.

MR. COOLEY: Let me interrupt for a minute. Mr. Bates, there is an attendance sheet here somewhere, and I would be pleased if you and the other gentlemen who have come in would sign the list. I don't want you to be in the room without having a record of it. Good to see you.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I believe my next question relates to the narrative, Page 2 of the report, and it comments that on May 21st, the recreation pool was brought up to 10,000 acre-feet, which is the total size of the permanent pool account, I take it, as I recall. What was the source of water on that? Was that purchased water from somewhere?

MR. JESSE: No. The John Martin was spilling and the permanent pool was brought up out of the free river.

MR. POPE: Okay. Flood waters?

MR. JESSE: Yes. Out of the flood waters, it was being filled.

MR. POPE: The only other question I guess I have,
Mr. Chairman, for Bob while he is up there-- I don't
recall him pulling out his crystal ball like he normally
does and telling us what is going to happen this next
spring.

MR. COOLEY: Well, what is the stock market going to do?

MR. POPE: If you want to throw that in, that's fine.

I am more interested in the snowmelt, at least, at this
time.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. Jesse?

MR. JESSE: Actually, it don't look that good from the people I have talked to. The first snowpack surveys were very discouraging. There have been several storms since. The ground is dry and the mountains were dry when we got the first snow. It came late. It's still awful early to tell, but it is not as good as it was last year by a whole bunch and the soil moisture in the mountains is not as good as it was last year.

If we get a few more of these storms, and I guess this storm we had last night here was mainly a windstorm and none of us got even as far as Pueblo, although there was predictions of this new storm front moving down the mountains, but it is not as good as it was last year by quite a bit, but it is pretty early in the season.

MR. COOLEY: 6:00 o'clock yesterday morning, the
Vail ski area looked pretty sad. Bob, I have a couple
more questions in light of David's questions. The
Cucharas Reservoir, how often in the past ten years, in
general terms, has it been full and carried a great

significant quantity of water in it?

MR. JESSE: This was the first time it had ever filled. It was constructed about the turn of the century. It was built out of a technique called dump block where they just piled up rocks, and then in the '30's, they made an extension on it that was more conventional. It was dirt and rocks. And then in the '50's, the spillway system that it has now was constructed, but it had never spilled before. This was the first time it had ever been full to spill.

MR. COOLEY: Another question on that: Just in general language, where are the irrigators, the majority of them, that benefit from this structure?

MR. JESSE: The Cucharas Dam is owned by the Huerfano Valley Irrigation Company, which is an irrigation company down near Pueblo. It is just to the south of Pueblo, an area known probably better as the Broadacre or in that country. They have a ditch that takes out of the Huerfano. They have another little reservoir out in that country, but the irrigated acreage is to the south and east of Pueblo and south of Bessemer irrigated land, and I think there is probably 5,000, 6,000 acres out in that country.

MR. COOLEY: Does the return flow stay in the Huerfano system or does it go directly into the Arkansas system?

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MR. JESSE: It is kind of on top. I would think the return flows would probably split up a little bit. The majority of them should stay in the Huerfano.

MR. COOLEY: Now, as most of you know, I think this is the most fun part of the annual program, the ability to cross-examine Mr. Jesse. Are there any other questions?

MR. BENTRUP: I have one, Bob. When you were talking about Trinidad, you mentioned that there was an application for a storage decree to be made permanent. What decree was that?

MR. JESSE: The W-130 case was a case that conditionally decreed the joint use pool of 39,000 acrefeet and since it had never been filled before, the decree was conditional and the application filed was to make the conditional decree absolute.

MR. BENTRUP: Of course, that is one of our points of controversy, that the joint use pool could only be used for storage when John Martin was spilling. We take that position, that the rollover was not intended in the original. How should Kansas ever oppose the granting of that decree?

MR. JESSE: Of course, the storage did occur--MR. BENTRUP: Yes.

MR. JESSE: --while John Martin was spilling. I

don't know if Kansas could come into the water court and oppose the fact that it filled or not. Maybe I could defer that--

MR. COOLEY: The question comes to mind whether that condition should be a part of the decree. The same question that Carl asked in a different way.

MR. POPE: To follow up on that, also, Carl: Before the storage began this last year under that decree and that John Martin began spilling, what were the contents of the joint use pool at that time from any other source?

MR. JESSE: On March 24th-- Have you got your book? I can look that up right quick. On March the 24th, the contents of the joint use pool.

MR. POPE: How did that interact with their ability to store under the conditional decree?

MR. JESSE: The contents of the joint use pool, at that time, would have been from water stored under the direct flow decrees during the winter or from water transferred from the Model account in the previous year.

2,000. When they began storing under the W-130 decree, there was 2,143 acre-feet in the joint use pool from those two sources.

MR. BENTRUP: One other question I had last night was when John Martin was spilling, was this water stored in Trinidad used first to fill the Model and then the

remainder put in the joint use or did the Model stay right about where it was or all of it put in joint use?

MR. JESSE: I believe the latter, that we did spill the W-130 first and then the Model.

MR. BENTRUP: I don't have any other questions. Thank you, Bob.

MR. COOLEY: Any Colorado questions from the Compact Administration? No? Hang on. I think this is too much fun to restrict it just to the Compact.

Are there questions that anyone in the audience has of Mr. Jesse?

Bob, you escaped. Thank you very much.

MR. JESSE: Thank you.

MR. COOLEY: The next item of business is the "Committee reports for compact year 1987."

Mr. McDonald, I take it that there is no administrative and legal report?

MR. McDONALD: The committee which consisted of Carl Bentrup and myself had no occasion to meet during the year, and we, therefore, have no report.

MR. COOLEY: That is good. That is a dandy. There will be a report from the Engineering Committee. Who is going to give that report?

MR. GENOVA: Mr. Chairman?

MR. COOLEY: Yes, sir. Mr. Genova.

MR. GENOVA: The Engineering Committee held two
meetings during 1987. Both meetings related to Case
#83-CW-130, proposed change of use for the surface water
rights of the Keesee Ditch owned by Mr. Jake Broyles.
The proposed change would allow storage in John Martin
Reservoir and exchange the consumptive use portion of
these waters out of District 67 upstream to Pueblo Reservoir
for a wide range of beneficial uses.

The first engineering meeting was held February 5, 1987. Mr. Peter Boddie of H-R-S Water Consultants, engineering consultants for the applicant, outlined the mechanics of the transfer and exchange as proposed in Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of the Keesee Ditch change of water rights.

As Submitted by H-R-S (Study Period 1964-1983)

- 1,900 acres were irrigated by surface diversions and six alluvial wells.
- 2. 1,400 acres were allocated to surface waters and will be dried up; 500 to the wells.
- 3. Average annual surface diversions were 4,945 acre feet.
- Consumptive use, utilizing 70% irrigation efficiency, 2,925 acre feet (2.09 acre feet per acre).

6. Crop distribution: alfalfa 67.5%; corn 9.5%; winter grains 11.5%; grain sorghum 11.5%.

After discussion, it was determined both Kansas and Colorado would review the plan as submitted by H-R-S. In addition H-R-S was asked to prepare a more detailed plan for operation and accounting of these waters in John Martin Reservoir. The additional report was later submitted to both states as Volume 4 (detailed plan of operation and accounting for John Martin Reservoir, July 1987).

After both states completed their respective engineering analysis, the Engineering Committee met December 2, 1987, where it was determined:

- 1. The study period should be enlarged from 1950 to 1983.
- 2. Maximum irrigation efficiency should be reduced to 65%.
- 3. Consumptive use is based in part upon efficiency of border irrigation systems. Mr. Broyles must validate when his system was constructed.
  - 4. Mr. Broyles must validate his crop distribution, which includes alfalfa at 67.5% (high consumptive use crop).
  - 5. Storage of the stream depletion portion of direct

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flow diversions was not contemplated in Article
2 of the 1980 Storage Account Resolution.

Furthermore, Mr. Broyles disputed the inclusion
of these waters under the provisions of Article
3 (Other Waters for Storage) and requested a
new category of account dedicated to the storage
of District 67 consumptive use waters. As this
concept is a departure from the intent of the
account system, the Engineering Committee felt
this needed in-depth research involving all of the
Compact Administration.

of the Broyles' wells was not agreed upon between the two states. Kansas requires abandonment of the wells as a condition of transfer. Colorado's position is the wells are junior water rights that Mr. Broyles does not propose to transfer and therefore are not subject to findings under Article V-H.

Mr. Chairman, I think Kansas may wish to clarify their position on the wells as a part of this report.

MR. COOLEY: Before I ask Mr. Pope to speak, is the status of the Engineering Committee report such that there is a likelihood that a final solution can be made of this matter at today's meeting?

MR. GENOVA: Not today, I don't believe.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you.

Mr. Pope?

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MR. POPE: Yes. I would indicate that Kansas does have some comments, particularly on Item Number 6, and a few other little minor things. I don't believe Carl has finished the complete report. I would be happy to either do it now or wait until he has completed that and then suggest that. The reason being, I guess, is that the meeting was just held last week and Carl and I have not had an opportunity to confer on the actual report prior to this meeting until just immediately preceding.

MR. COOLEY: Let me ask another question. I have got the December 2nd draft copy of the minutes of your committee. I really believe that there will be another winter meeting of the Compact Administration. I wonder if there is a way in which we can surface before the entire Compact Administration enough of this to advise everyone properly, by keeping in mind that we won't dispose of it today, that the matter will go perhaps again to the Engineering Committee, but certainly over to a subsequent meeting.

MR. POPE: I think our position, Frank, as I recall our discussions, looking at Carl, is that we would provide a status report today to the Administration, not expecting to be able to make formal recommendations for action and

certainly not findings that need to be made pursuant to the provisions of the Compact, and so I think I am agreeing with what you are saying and we will need, first of all, to provide that status report; secondly, perhaps some direction from the Administration as to how we proceed from here; and finally, I suspect you are right, that an additional session will be needed before all of the matters can be brought to a closure. MR. COOLEY: Fine. Well, if you would commence

airing those matters that ought to be floated at this time, with all of that in mind.

MR. POPE: Carl, if you want to finish your report, then I can certainly clarify any concerns I have and we can go from there.

MR. GENOVA: Various entities, both upstream and downstream from John Martin Reservoir, have reported concerns relating to the Keesee exchange. At a later date the Engineering Committee is willing to conduct a public hearing to evaluate these concerns if the Compact Administration so desires.

During the December 2 meeting, Mr. Charles L. Thomson General Manager of Southeast Colorado Water Conservancy District, also Chairman of the Lake Cheraw Ad Hoc Committee and Mr. Gary Soldano of the Colorado Department of Health: made a presentation regarding the water quality problems

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County. Lake Cheraw is a natural closed basin lake that historically collected irrigation tailwater, seepage and runoff from its own drainage area. Due to high water conditions in the Arkansas Basin the last four years, the water level in Lake Cheraw has risen creating flooding problems for the Town of Cheraw. The saline level of this water is 16,000 to 17,000 PPM near the surface with greater concentrations deep in the lake. Leakage from the lake has also created water quality problems for the downstream farms located along Horse Creek, which drains into the Arkansas and eventually into John Martin Reservoir.

Mr. Soldano stated that a permanent solution to this problem requires additional study. However, a plan to address the immediate problem of overflowing is being proposed. The plan is to drain the top 3 feet (2,500 acre feet) of the lake down the drainage ditch to Horse Creek where it will be mixed with 2,000 A.F. of East Slope Project water donated by the Bureau of Reclamation and the waters of the Amity or Fort Lyon Canal Companies and the natural flow destined for Winter Storage in John Martin. These waters would be routed into the Fort Lyon main canal or Holbrook System and then spilled into Horse Creek where they will be mixed with the Cheraw water prior to entry into the Arkansas. The plan calls for monitoring of the

waters' salinity, both at the Las Animas U.S.G.S. guaging station and at a satellite hookup gauging station to be erected for this purpose at Horse Creek. Salinity levels of the mix will be maintained at or less than the natural occurring winter time salinity level of the Arkansas River in-flows into John Martin. It was projected to take ninety days to complete the project.

That concludes my report, Mr. Chairman.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you.

Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to just clarify the draft report in a couple of places if I could. Let me go directly to the issue of the wells that Carl referred to a minute ago first.

Our suggestion would be to primarily clarify the sentence where in the report it was stated that "Kansas requires abandonment of the wells as a condition of transfer." I would suggest that we substitute the following sentence in lieu thereof: "Kansas' position is that all the wells which supplied water to the land irrigated by the ditch must be dried up or an augmentation plan be approved by the Compact Administration so that the usable quantity and availability for use of the waters of the Arkansas River to water users in Colorado Water District 67 and Kansas will not be materially depleted or adversely

affected."

There are a few other minor word changes. Mr.

Chairman, I guess in light of that, I wonder if I could suggest that during a recess, a brief recess, maybe I could show these comments to Carl--I think most of the rest of them are very minor--and if agreement could be reached on the report, then it could be made a part of the record or subsequently to the meeting as we might be able to agree. We could then come back, I think, and conclude the report. There are a couple of other highlights I think we might want to talk about in terms of direction from the Administration, as I said a while ago.

Would this be an appropriate place for the recess or would you like to defer on that?

MR. COOLEY: We ought to have a recess quite soon, maybe not this second, but a recess soon. We will come back to this.

MR. POPE: If you would like, I guess I could summarize a couple of thoughts at your suggestion a minute ago beyond the report and then perhaps maybe we can come back for further action.

MR. COOLEY: Please do so. It seems to me we are making a lot of progress on what has been a difficult matter, always keeping in mind that there will be another public

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MR. POPE: Yes.

MR. COOLEY: --at which this thing will be hammered together if it is possible. Please go ahead, Mr. Pope.

MR. POPE: Quite briefly, I think my view, at least as the Kansas member to the Engineering Committee, is that considerable progress has been made in the review of the engineering aspects of the proposed transfer.

As Carl has indicated in the report, there is an agreement by he and I and our advisers on a number of things that need to be reexamined and restudied, if you will, by the consultant for the Keesee. He has referred I will not repeat them. They relate to efficiency, period of record, and other matters of that nature, but I would summarize that the two primary issues that remain, I think, on the table are: One, as he referred to the matter of how to treat the creation of a new storage account of John Martin Reservoir, and, if so, how that should be done, and should there not, to be treated like an Article III account in that a charge would be made for storage or should it be some sort of special account. Secondly, I have already referred to the issue related to wells and I think that now primarily is one that we will have to wait for a reaction from the

applicant on, and I think those are really the big issues, the storage account and the handling of the ground water issue.

If the Administration has a course of action it would like to take on the handling of essentially the policy issue relating to the storage in John Martin Reservoir, I think the Engineering Committee would be receptive to some direction there or other alternatives.

MR. COOLEY: Now, are you saying that you would like direction on the question of a charge for storage in John Martin in line with the traditional charges made, or whether in unique circumstances there could be an account without a charge for storage? Is that the question you want guidance on?

MR. POPE: I think so. I guess I came away from the meeting with the understanding that the issue of storage charges and creation of a new account is a policy question that perhaps may go beyond the engineering aspects of the matter. That is not to say that the Engineering Committee isn't willing to continue to wrestle with that. As far as I am concerned, it is, but there are policy implications there and I know there are concerns both from our state, and I am sure in Colorado, about how that is handled.

MR. COOLEY: Well, as a nonvoting member of the

Compact Administration, I would be delighted on such a policy matter to have the guidance of the engineering question and leave that charge for a new account in John Martin not in your hands, but really for you to sweat that one out and come back.

Mr. McDonald, do you have anything you want to say about this kind of an ultimate question of Mr. Broyles's problem?

MR. McDONALD: I would make two comments, Frank. One, I agree with what David Pope has said. It seems to me that there are two totally different issues before the Administration with respect to the proposed transfer. One is the findings of fact that need to be made pursuant to Article V-H, and those findings go to the issue of whether there is a material depletion or adverse effect. And that issue is separate and apart from the question of whether there shall be a storage account in John Martin as Jake Broyles has requested, and, if so, under what terms and conditions. And I agree with David's characterization of that latter issue as being a policy, it is not: a fact-finding item under Article V-H. And for our part, we Colorado commissioners simply have not yet focused on that policy issue, if you will. We are kind of waiting to be sure that the necessary facts can even be found, because if they cannot, you are never going to get to the

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storage question, so we have got to deal with it, assuming an appropriate resolution of the V-H findings.

MR. COOLEY: At the end of today's meeting, I think what is going through my brain is to call upon each state for which way they are leaning on the question of charges for storage, supposing that the other matters can be solved. Would that be a halfway ground for giving some guidance to the Engineering Committee?

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I guess I would suggest at this point that we move on to another agenda item and I will attempt to confer with Carl Genova on the actual language in the Engineering Committee report, and I see that really we are in the committee report section and that the Item Number 10 deals with the "Proposal to transfer water rights decreed to the Keesee Ditch," so we have an opportunity really to take action at that time on this matter and it will also give us time to confer with one another amongst ourselves.

MR. COOLEY: Back in the town on the West Slope I come from, my dearest friend and benefactor is in the hospital right now, and, at this moment, his wife's funeral is taking place at the Episcopal Church and I want to try to reach him in the hospital and again express my condolences, so about a ten-minute break now would be appropriate and we will come back. I have 10:26 and at

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10:36, we will go back into session.

(Short recess.)

MR. COOLEY: The meeting will come back to order when you gentlemen have taken your seats.

In light of the recess, is there any more from the Engineering Committee?

MR. GENOVA: Mr. Chairman, we have agreed on some language changes and we intend to make a new copy, clean-typed copy and submit it to the Administration for our report.

MR. COOLEY: It doesn't need to come before the meeting at this time, however?

MR. GENOVA: No.

MR. COOLEY: You are continuing to make progress?

MR. GENOVA: Yes.

MR. COOLEY: At Item 10 of the agenda, we are going to hear from Mr. Broyles's attorney briefly when we get there. And I want Mr. Robbins to add a sentence or two to the record to clarify something that I was rather confused and naive on.

David?

MR. ROBBINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Mr. Robbins, an attorney appearing here today on behalf of Colorado. You asked a question which went unanswered on the discussion of Trinidad and the request to make

the decree in Case W-130 absolute. You suggested that there might be a requirement to add a filling criteria or other criteria to the decree and I just wanted you to understand and the record to be clear that the decree does already contain very specific filling criteria with regard to it. Specifically, the Trinidad joint use pool does not have a priority to fill until John Martin is spilling. Pueblo's initial filling has occurred and is spilling and then Trinidad goes into priority, and as Mr. Jesse said, he believes that was the circumstance.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you very much.

So, in effect, we have the full report of the Engineering Committee now before us. Is there a report of the Operations Committee?

MR. ROGERS: Due to Bob Jesse's report which covered everything, at this time, we do not have a separate report.

MR. COOLEY: See, Bob, the nice things they are saying about you?

Thank you very much, Jim.

We now go for the really exciting part of the meeting the election of officers. I will entertain nominations for the office of Vice Chairman of the Compact Administration.

Mr. McDonald?

MR. McDONALD: Colorado would like to move the election of Carl Bentrup.

MR. COOLEY: The name of Carl Bentrup has been placed into nomination. Are there any other nominations? Any other nominations?

MR. GENOVA: Mr. Chairman, I move that the nominations cease and we cast a ballot for Mr. Bentrup.

MR. COOLEY: The railroad is right on schedule. It has been moved and seconded.

Is Kansas ready to vote?

MR. POPE: Kansas will vote aye since he is a candidate.

MR. COOLEY: Colorado?

MR. McDONALD: Colorado votes aye.

MR. COOLEY: Recording Secretary, and that, I take it, would be Bernice Carr, would it not? Have I got that right?

MR. McDONALD: It would. I would move her nomination.

MR. COOLEY: The name Bernice Carr has been placed into nomination. Are there any other nominations? Are there any other nominations?

Mr. Genova?

MR. GENOVA: I move that nominations cease and we case a unanimous ballot for Ms. Carr.

MR. COOLEY: Is there a second?

MR. POPE: I will second it. 2 MR. COOLEY: It has been moved and seconded. 3 Colorado ready to vote? 4 MR. McDONALD: Aye. 5 MR. COOLEY: Kansas? 6 MR. POPE: Aye. 7 MR. COOLEY: Bernice Carr. 8 Treasurer. Nomination for Treasurer. 9 MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I move the election of Mr. 10 Jim Rogers if he is willing to accept again for another 11 year. 12 MR. COOLEY: Mr. Jim Rogers has been placed in 13 nomination. Are there any other nominations? Are there 14 any other nominations? 15 Mr. Genova? 16 MR. GENOVA: I second that. 17 MR. COOLEY: Do you want to make your typical --MR. GENOVA: No. We don't need that. 18 19 MR. COOLEY: Kansas ready to vote? 20 MR. BENTRUP: Kansas votes aye. 21 MR. COOLEY: Colorado? 22 MR. McDONALD: Colorado votes aye. 23 MR. COOLEY: Congratulations. 24 The Operations Secretary. Is there a nomination, 25 Mr. McDonald?

MR. McDONALD: I move the nomination of Bob Jesse.

MR. COOLEY: Is there any other nomination? Is there any other nomination?

Mr. Genova?

MR. GENOVA: I will second that.

MR. COOLEY: All right. I guess I could make a motion. It has been regularly moved and seconded that Mr. Jesse be elected Operations Secretary.

Kansas?

MR. BENTRUP: Aye.

MR. COOLEY: Kansas votes aye.

Colorado?

MR, McDONALD: Aye.

MR. COOLEY: Colorado votes aye. The appointment of the committee members for the Administrative and Legal. Whose turn is it to be Chairman of the Administrative and Legal? Mr. McDonald?

MR. McDONALD: Carl Bentrup's turn.

MR. COOLEY: It's Carl Bentrup's turn to be Chairman, and you are the other committee member, and I am the member, I guess, ex officio. Carl Bentrup, Chairman.

Bill McDonald, Secretary.

The Engineering Committee. I would suppose it would be David's--

MR. McDONALD: That's true.

MR. COOLEY: --it is Mr. Pope's turn to be Chairman,
Mr. Genova's turn to be the yeoman. All right.

Operations Committee. Whose turn is it to be Chairman of that committee?

MR. OLOMON: It would be my turn.

MR. COOLEY: Ron Olomon, and Mr. Rogers' turn to do the work. All right.

The next item on the agenda is "Reports of federal agencies."

...Mr. Willms. We have been looking forward to this part of the meeting with anticipation for many weeks.

MR. WILLMS: I don't know if I would like to approach it that way or not.

I will give you one (hands Mr. Cooley a report).

MR. COOLEY: Thank you, sir. Can we open this before Christmas?

MR. WILLMS: Not before I leave town.

To start with, I thought I would just speak a moment about Fryingpan-Arkansas project operations.

During the last year, the project stored slightly over 20,000 acre-feet of winter water and then proceeded to spill all of that water when we no longer had room to hold it.

We also stored about 10,000 acre-feet of Arkansas
River water under the project's East Slope water rights.

That was stored after John Martin was spilling.

We imported only 2,173 acre-feet from the Colorado River.

At the end of the water year, project reservoirs were all within a few thousand acre-feet of being full except for Pueblo Reservoir, which had about 35,000 acrefeet of vacant space.

It was a somewhat unusual year in the sense that there was a lot of water in the Arkansas basin, not a lot of water in the Colorado River basin.

One of the reasons we did not import more water than we did was because by the time that John Martin's spill subsided, we only had a trickle of water left in the upper Fryingpan basin where diversion facilities were and diversions were discontinued completely only a few days after John Martin quit spilling.

I might stop at that point and ask maybe if there are any questions as far as the Fryingpan project operations are concerned?

MR. COOLEY: Ray, I do have one question. Will you or Mr. Milenski discuss the review of the Fry-Ark project that has barely commenced, the reevaluation of the Fry-Ark?

MR. WILLMS: Yes. Yes, I will. I will just spend a moment on that.

Particularly as a result of our spilling winter water every year for several years and a general dissatisfaction with the way the project is working with respect to the winter water, in addition to the fact that we can identify a number of areas that are, at least, potentially operating different than what we had anticipated at the time we did the planning studies, the Bureau had reached a conclusion that it was time to reevaluate the Fryingpan-Arkansas project.

The project planning was all done in the '50's and trickled into the '60's a little bit. The hydrology used in the planning ended about 1965, and in the period. following that, we had both the driest year of record, '77. We had the wettest continuous period in '82 or '83 through '87. None of those are included in the project hydrology.

We had, of course, a number of water rights activities that have taken water out of the Arkansas Valley or will take it out, there being some lands dried up, and all of these type of situations have an impact on the way the project operates. So again, we felt the time was right to reevaluate it.

we have taken that up with the benefactors of the project. Those people agree, and we have entered into a cost sharing arrangement where the United States would

put up half of the funds, the local entities would put up half, and we are going to look at the way the project operates.

We look at a number of different alternatives. I think all of these alternatives the local people need to subscribe to, and we are carrying on this closely with the local people. Once we look at these different alternatives, we assume that to adopt any of them will probably require some institutional changes and we will lay those out on the table and let the local interests deal with the institutional problems.

MR. COOLEY: One more question. I know the answer is obvious, but would you in a few sentences describe some of the different circumstances that obtain in 1987 from those that obtained thirty years ago?

MR. WILLMS: The biggest circumstance is one I touched, I think, in the fact that our hydrology did not include either the driest or wettest periods.

I think the other one has to do with the demands, and our indications at this point are that the demands that were projected in the '60's are not--or the '50's, actually, were not materializing, and that could occur for any number of reasons. One of them could be the lands are being dried up. It could be that our projections were not good, maybe agricultural practices have changed, maybe

there is not as much land irrigated, but I think those are the biggest condition changes that we want to deal with.

I think the other change in there is just the priorities in use of water changing. You know, obviously, the demand for the municipal people have gone up much higher than was projected by the planning studies.

MR. COOLEY: You haven't located any potential sites for additional West Slope reservoirs, have you, as part of this--

MR. WILLMS: Our study is not extending to the West Slope.

(Laughter.)

MR. COOLEY: Thank you.

MR. WILLMS: I just handed out the second draft of the Trinidad report.

We had a meeting on the first draft last February

5th and I think it involved all of the interested parties.

I thought it was an extremely good meeting, very constructive from the Bureau's point of view.

In that meeting, we agreed to produce the second draft. I think we committed to do it in June, and obviously we are five months late and I will apologize for that. It seems things always take a little longer than what we plan.

During the course of the meeting, we reached—or at least from our viewpoint, we reached some general understandings, and one of those understandings was to look at the effects of the Trinidad project in terms of the original irrigation report, using the criteria that the original irrigation reports were based on, and we have gone through and done that.

The parties at this meeting also asked that before we issued a final report, we have another technical meeting to discuss the findings and the substance of the report, and I think that's an excellent idea and I would offer to chair another meeting to go over this and would propose a meeting sometime in January or early February.

I will just touch the findings a little bit. I think that it is important that before we go into any depth in terms of the report, that you people have a chance to study it and I have an opportunity to have my technical people here to defend it, so I will just make a few comments and then I guess request that we defer anything in depth to when we are all better prepared.

We looked back at the way the original studies were done and we find that the original irrigation report studies compared a condition with project against a condition without the project and the Model Reservoir in the condition it was in at that time, that is, with

about 6,000 acre-feet of storage. The original studies also compared a with-project condition against a reconstructed historic condition, reconstruction being the Model Reservoir having been rehabilitated to the full 20,000 acre-feet.

Those studies show that with the project compared against a historic Model or a Model with 6,000 acre-feet of storage, there would have been approximately 1,000 acre-feet more inflow to John Martin with the project than without the project. Under the reconstructed condition, that is, with the 20,000 acre-feet Model Reservoir, those same studies show that the project with project conditions have about 3,000 more acre-feet of inflow into John Martin than without the project.

We took those studies, put them on a computer to make them a little easier to deal with, and then we put in the conditions of the rollover of water out of the Model decree and also the use of winter storage under the joint use decree instead of the Model decree. We found that both of those practices depleted somewhat the inflow to John Martin when compared to using the criteria in the original irrigation reports. However, we also found that those two conditions applied to the historic studies collectively or together did not deplete John Martin to a point to where the inflow to John Martin was less than

it would have been had there not been a project.

We also took a look at some of the irrigated acreage. I think that the State of Kansas had raised questions about the irrigation of the class 6-W lands and the irrigation of more lands in some ditches than others.

We concluded that this is, in fact, occurring, that the operating principles do delineate the lands that are being irrigated and some different lands are being irrigated, and, therefore, there is probably a technical violation of the principles.

We also find that those criteria are not based, however, on protecting downstream water rights. It was based on other issues of reclamation law. Those laws have been changed and that condition is no longer a valid condition, so we don't feel that it is particularly germane to this particular issue.

We also, as has been revealed by the Purgatoire
River Water Conservancy District, find that not all of
the water rights that the principles were based on were
actually obtained by the project. We feel that that leads
to a situation where the 19,717 acres listed in the
principles is too high a number, and we feel that that
number needs to be reduced commensurate with the water
rights that were not obtained and we find the amount of
that reduction should be 278 acres.

We spent a great deal of time looking at the question of excess diversions. During the review period, parts of it, the district diverted onto the lands considerably more than the average of 3.1 acre-feet per acre that the irrigation reports are based on.

We have looked at that to try and determine the impacts of that. To overirrigate does a couple of things: One of them is it causes much more return flow than what would have occurred had the appropriate amount of irrigation water been put on, but it also reduces the storage, permits additional storage when the water is available, and, therefore, reduces the spills and bypasses.

If we can compare the overirrigation against those conditions of the project or the conditions of the river without the project, we would find that you could irrigate a little over a half a foot per acre without reducing the flow into John Martin below what would have occurred had the project not been built.

I doubt very much that their overirrigation ever exceeds that half a foot breaker. However, if you take that half a foot breaker overirrigation and you put that on top of the conditions created by the rollover in the winter storage, you do go into a situation where the inflow to John Martin would be reduced below that that

would have occurred without the project.

We did some additional work on the flood control operations during the review period. We do find some situations there where there is considerable evidence that that storage did prevent flows that might have caused damage. We didn't go into it far enough to determine whether that would have occurred in all situations.

We also looked at the releases. There were releases of flood storage done in five different periods. Two of those five periods, we could rather conclusively determine that all of the flood storage passed the project area, and, therefore, should be no impact upon the downstream users. Three of the five, we could not make a conclusive determination because of lack of information.

The State of Colorado provided us with a criteria that they would recommend for handling flood releases. We evaluated that and feel that that criteria has merit, but can be improved upon.

The criteria did not include a criteria for storing flood flows and we feel that if the criteria is going to be different than the Corps' or operate at a level below that, that the Corps' flood control manual requires that that criteria should be laid out.

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We revisited the transmountain exchanges and find that the transmountain exchanges were properly handled and there was no impact on the inflow of John Martin or at least no depletion. We feel that there is actually an accretion that results from those exchanges.

In this draft, we went a step further and we have made some recommendations, which I am sure that we can have a lot of discussions on, but we toss them in there to precipitate some discussions.

The reason we did it basically is we feel that amendment of the principles is imperative at this point and the basic reason is that we think we have got to reduce that 19,717 to account for the water rights not obtained, and so since we felt that an amendment was probably in order for that, we are also going to recommend some other amendments, and one of them is we are going to recommend we remove the prohibitions or limitations on irrigating 6-W lands and also make the principles more flexible for ditches to irrigate or to move water among their ditches.

We also would recommend that if the practice of permitting the rollover in the winter storage under the Model or under the joint use decree is going to be continued, that the principles probably should be amended to recognize that practice.

We are going to recommend that the district or the

State of Colorado adopt some positive means for verifying
the acreages that are being identified. I think Sandy

MacDougall presented a procedure. I think the things that
he talks about are valid, but I didn't think the procedure
was in sufficient enough detail to assure a verification.

We also would recommend that the district adopt some

We also would recommend that the district adopt some policy or procedure for limiting the headgate diversions to an amount in the general area of the 3.1 acre-feet per acre average shown in the original irrigation reports and we would also recommend that the State of Colorado improve their procedures for releasing flood flows and also include a criteria for storing flood flows.

I think our view on the operations of the Trinidad project is that there isn't anything occurring down here that can't be reconciled, that there is not a serious issue as far as impacts to either of the states and that we would look forward to trying to work out these rough areas and get something that is agreeable to everybody.

That concludes my report.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you very much, Mr. Willms. Stay there.

Mr. Pope, it sounded to me like some of the matters raised by Mr. Willms might be of interest--

MR. POPE: I guess that could be right.

MR. COOLEY: --to the State of Kansas, and the thing that I am most interested in is none of the substantive matters that have been raised by Mr. Willms, but what is the ideal procedure for us to follow? Obviously, it would be inappropriate to enter upon any of these matters this morning, and I think that as far as procedure is concerned, that significantly the ball should be in your court, at least to begin with, on how much time you want, what we should do for the first large meeting and so on, and your initial comments will be helpful.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that, and I totally concur that there needs to be a forum to attempt to resolve any concerns that we would have or any of the other parties would have on the Bureau's report.

Clearly, there has not been an opportunity for anybody to really study and review the report today, so other than any clarification questions, there would be no need of spending any more time right now, but tentatively, I think my first reaction is that we would be receptive to another meeting as Mr. Willms offered to host and chair, somewhat similar to what was done a year ago or last February, and that might be a good place to start, since I anticipate that there would be a number of questions by all affected, technically and otherwise, and my thought, at this point in time, would be to

tentatively accept that invitation and after we have had a chance to review this material, perhaps we would be in a better position to set forth some ideas on how that should occur and when that should occur.

I am not even sure I can tell you right now whether we should say January, February or whatever.

MR. COOLEY: What I have heard you to say is that there appears to be so much meat on the table that anything we do as far as procedure should be tentatively done now rather than firmly done.

MR. POPE: Yes.

MR. COOLEY: Okay. That being so, what are your thoughts as to specific dates in February?

MR. POPE: Well, you know, again, I wonder if that isn't a little premature to even set a date. I have a personal reason for not necessarily liking the February date.

MR. COOLEY: Fine.

MR. POPE: Happily, my wife is expecting in March, and I hate to be too far from there in February, but, you know--

MR. COOLEY: Well, I think you have established cause.

MR. McDONALD: He has established result.

MR. POPE: And whether or not there is going to be enough time in early January to get to it, I am wondering

if maybe we might have to wait until, you know-- My suggestion, I guess, is why don't we review this. We know how to communicate with one another and come up with a date.

MR. COOLEY: I want to sweep your hints under the rug and the reason I do, Mr. Pope, is the fact that we have so many people in attendance here that even if we only tentatively pick dates, we will have gotten a lot of dates down on the calendar, and if we need to take them off, I would be the first to go along with that, but I want to push for a specific date, if it be late January, to the extent you will allow me to do so.

How about the last week in January?

MR. POPE: Well, let me confer with the other fellows on the time we would anticipate to need technically. I, quite frankly, would prefer not to be out of town during any time in January or February or March, in through there, for personal reasons and for work reasons, because the legislature is in session and it is tough to get away then.

MR. COOLEY: We have all seen that quotation of what can happen when the legislature is in session.

MR. POPE: I am really just wondering if there is going to be a need, and I am willing, if the need is there, to go sooner, but we if we aren't better off to

wait until April or something like that. I know that sounds like a long time.

MR. COOLEY: Let me test the water with Mr. McDonald.

It may be that I am the only one pushing for January or

February.

Mr. McDonald, have you got any feelings about dates on going to work on this?

MR. McDONALD: We would be prepared to do it sooner, but I understand David's personal problem.

MR. COOLEY: Sure.

MR. McDONALD: As I recall, this Administration even cancelled a meeting once for me because I was expecting, by virtue of an adoption, so we certainly would be prepared by February, but if David needs to go to the first or second week in April, I, personally, with seven kids, understand.

MR. COOLEY: All right. There is one other question that occurred to me before Mr. Pope spoke, and that is this: There will be, no doubt, certain questions of strictly a technical nature on the report that will surface rather early. Is it useful or necessary that there be telephonic conferences for those or do you customarily handle that by just calling up Mr. Willms or staff?

What is the answer to that question?

MR. WILLMS: May I toss in something here?

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. WILLMS: The work that we have done is fairly extensive and the report includes summary sheets of the computer computations, but doesn't include the actual data itself. We are talking stacks of material maybe that tall (indicating).

Now, it could well be that either or both parties may want to have their engineering people just come visit us and get into the technical parts of it in advance of any particular meeting.

The second thought that I have is that my own personal preference is that we have some sort of informal meeting prior to any formal meeting because I think that we can get into a lot of issues in a better circumstance than we can in formal meetings.

MR. COOLEY: Well, I hear you. Let's just stand as we are for a moment or two.

I believe we have approached a consensus that at least will give some direction to the meetings to consider the report on the Trinidad Reservoir.

Who should I call on?

Bill? David?

Go ahead, Mr. McDonald.

MR. McDONALD: What I think we would suggest is how about we accept Ray's invitation to chair a meeting,

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let's say, in the second, third week of February kind of time frame of the technical working people, engineers and attorneys, the purpose of that meeting being to let everybody, face-to-face, having reviewed the draft report, ask questions of Ray and his staff about, you know, "How did you get from A to B?" or "Do I understand this to really mean that?" those kind of questions, have it understood that the purpose of that meeting would not be to discuss merits, pros or cons or recommendations or changes, but just be sure everybody has a common understanding of what is in the report and where the analysis came from, and have them again accept Ray's invitation to chair a second subsequent meeting in the April or early May time frame, in which we get down to dealing with the brass tacks of whether Colorado and the district and Kansas can close the gap of the differences of opinion and proposed amendments to the operating principles, if that is what it comes down to and what have you. That way we will assure ourselves that we have got a common technical understanding of what is on the table and we can have a second meeting to debate policy, if you will.

MR. COOLEY: Where is the technical meeting to be held? What town is it to be in?

MR. McDONALD: We would always invite people to Denver.

MR. WILLMS: I think as the host of that, I would probably select Denver unless somebody objects strongly.

MR. COOLEY: Well, I think the location of the technical meeting is of less significance than the public meeting.

Mr. McDonald, Mr. Pope, Mr. Willms, is there any reason not to try to pick a date in the second or third week in February, a specific date that we can identify now?

MR. McDONALD: Yes, because there are a lot of interested parties that just aren't here, Frank, the district and what have you.

What if we said the third week in February and leave it to Ray to go through the unpleasant task of collating calendars and finding a day during the third week in February.

MR. COOLEY: Okay. I go for the third week in February. Is there a possibility of saying "Possibly so and so"? That's the week of the 15th of February. What day of the week is handlest for the ones who are here?

MR. McDONALD: I don't have my calendar.

MR. COOLEY: Okay.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I think what you are proposing is fine, and if you want to tentatively say a day, probably

from the standpoint of those out-of-towners, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, would be preferable to Monday or Friday.

MR. COOLEY: All right. 16th, 17th, 18th. Anyone want to call one of those days?

Mr. Willms, you are allowed to participate in this game.

MR. WILLMS: Well, I guess I would pick one out of the air and say the 16th.

MR. COOLEY: Okay. Possibly February the 16th in Denver. Whereabouts in Denver?

MR. WILLMS: I said the 16th.

MR. COOLEY: Whereabouts in Denver would it be held, the Federal Center or where?

MR. WILLMS: No. I suspect we will try to get some hotel.

MR. COOLEY: Downtown?

MR. WILLMS: No. Probably near the airport. Assuming that Kansas will send representatives, it is easier for you that way.

MR. POPE: Yes. That would be good.

MR. COOLEY: Near the airport. Fine. Parking structure P. Okay. Now, April or early May. This time, I would be content if we picked up possibly one of those weeks in April or early May. Not too early in April, I

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take it, Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: No. I would certainly prefer late April, early May, for several reasons.

MR. COOLEY: The week of April 20th or 27th. Which is your preference?

MR. POPE: Why don't we say the week of April 27th?

I simply don't have a calendar in front of me, to tell
the truth.

MR. COOLEY: Sure. Possibly the week of April 27th.

MR. McDONALD: Is that Easter?

MR. POPE: What?

MR. McDONALD: Is that the Easter week?

MR. POPE: I don't know.

MR. COOLEY: It falls on a Sunday this year.

Don't laugh. It didn't always.

Well, if you tell me when the vernal equinox is and the first full moon after the vernal equinox, I would be able to help you. Let's get it. Someone has a calendar with Easter week in it for 1988. Let's get it out. Let's not even tentatively list it for Easter week, Good Friday, and so forth.

A VOICE: The first week available is April 3rd. That's Easter Sunday.

MR. COOLEY: Oh, okay. So Easter is early this year. We are all right. All right. Fine.

Now, Mr. Willms, what arrangements can be made by people, for example, in Trinidad who might be interested in the report to obtain copies?

MR. WILLMS: Well, we, of course, mailed one to the district down there, and, of course, anybody else that wants one can write my office and we will produce them.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. Willms is a very well known newspaper figure and he is easy to find.

Thank you.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that if we are going to go so far as to select tentative weeks, that we are talking in terms of the last week of April which starts on the 25th, could I suggest that if it is a special meeting of the Administration, particularly, if we go to Denver in February, could we go to Garden City in April? It is closer probably to most everybody. Well, maybe not for Trinidad.

MR. COOLEY: Sure. The only thing that is going through my mind is Trinidad. I have no objection to Garden City. I would be delighted to go there.

MR. McDONALD: I would be glad to go to Garden City, but it seems to me, David, insofar as Trinidad is concerned, it is not necessarily a meeting of the Administration. I mean, it's a different collection of

people. It's signatories to the operating principles plus the five conditions.

MR. POPE: Well, we may want to go to a different location.

MR. McDONALD: Well, from my point, I would be glad to go to Garden City, but I am not sure it's an Administration meeting.

MR. COOLEY: There is a question that has already come to my mind, and that is: Would there be a special meeting of the Compact Administration as a result of the Trinidad? That's not a slam-dunk question.

MR. BENTRUP: Going to Trinidad will have to be discussed. I am sure the Compact is going to have a few things to say.

MR. POPE: I think if we are talking a special meeting of the Administration, there may be other items. That might be a suitable location. If it is fairly strictly focused on just that one issue, it may or may not be a formal meeting of the Administration. Maybe some other place is more appropriate.

MR. COOLEY: Well, it's a possibility that's unspoken here is a subsequent special meeting of the Compact Administration in Garden City, a date subsequent to the Trinidad meeting.

MR. POPE: Well, it seems like we have got a lot out

on the table if we are going to pick three dates that we don't know the sequence of anything. You know, I guess I probably misspoke from the fact that this second meeting is still basically a meeting of the Bureau, called by the Bureau. Maybe we are jumping ahead a little bit on this.

MR. COOLEY: I think you are right there, three subsequent things in a row, beginning to stretch out there pretty far.

MR. POPE: Let's just set the week and location to be determined, if that's okay with you guys, by concurrence of the parties.

MR. COOLEY: You might not be safe, Carl. That's the problem there.

MR. BENTRUP: I will take advantage of some protection for--

MR. COOLEY: Can all the visitors be protected at a meeting in Trinidad?

A VOICE: We will do our best.

MR. COOLEY: You did not answer the question.

Is that appropriate, Mr. Willms?

MR. WILLMS: That sounds appropriate to me; yes, sir.

MR. COOLEY: Is there anything else we can extract from Mr. Willms at this time?

MR. POPE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would be tempted to ask a number of questions, but perhaps it would be

premature.

MR. COOLEY: You have cheated. You have looked at the report.

MR. POPE: Yes. I have read a few of the conclusions.

I could not help myself.

MR. COOLEY: You broke the seal.

MR. POPE: Yes. But I think I will defer. There is no way in the world we could start on that, so--

A VOICE: You did mention the safe capacity below Trinidad Reservoir.

MR. COOLEY: Safe channel capacity below Trinidad.

A VOICE: I know when they approved the project in '67, it was supposed to be kept at 15,000 feet.

MR. WILLMS: The report doesn't address that. I understand maybe the Corps can toss something into this, that the city may be doing some work on the channel now or will be starting soon.

MR. ROUMPH: I can go ahead and address that.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you very much, Mr. Willms, and I want to thank you very sincerely for the overtime and the production of this report to coincide with this meeting.

MR. WILLMS: Thank you.

MR. COOLEY: The next item on the agenda is the report of the Corps of Engineers. Mr. Roumph will present

it, I understand.

Before you do, Ray, are there other people here that should be introduced from the Bureau of Reclamation staff who have not been introduced yet at the meeting?

MR. WILLMS: Well, with me, I have Jack Garner, chief of our Pueblo office here.

MR. COOLEY: Jack, welcome.

MR. WILLMS: He regularly attends, but since I am usually here, too, I preempt his fun.

MR. COOLEY: Okay. Good deal. Thank you, again, very sincerely.

Mr. Roumph, if you would introduce anybody who may be here from the Corps who has not been introduced.

MR. ROUMPH: Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Since the last Compact meeting, I have been transferred down to Albuquerque. My replacement here today is Roy McAllister. He is filling my old job as the project engineer for the Corps of Engineers in Pueblo.

Today, I would like to go ahead and briefly outline my report in three functional areas: The planning area; the construction area; and, of course, the project operations area.

In the planning area, we are about to enter into a contract with the City of Colorado Springs to perform a

flood study along Fountain Creek through Colorado Springs.

As some of you may know, maybe others do not know, for the Corps of Engineers to do any studies in the future beyond at least the reconnaissance phase, it takes 50 percent cost sharing from the local sponsor, and so the number of studies we may be doing in the future certainly will probably be less, by the fact of this requirement of 50 percent local cost sharing.

The other thing that we expect to be doing in the planning area fairly soon is assisting the Colorado Springs region with development of their emergency warning system, and that right now is contingent upon funding.

Some of you again may know most of the federal agencies are without a budget in fiscal year '88 yet which began last October 1st, so depending upon what comes out of Congress perhaps this month, we hope that we will know what our budget will look like and we could be more definitive in that circumstance as to what it is we may be doing.

In the construction area, we are undertaking construction of our flood control project on Fountain Creek. We have begun that effort. When completed in 1991, this particular project will provide 200 year

flood protection to the City of Pueblo from floods down Fountain Creek. It will cost about 8.6 million dollars. We are looking at a channelization and levee project, no storage of water.

In the operations area, I will be fairly brief
here in that operations normally takes a little bit
longer to describe, and that Bob Jesse preceded me and
provided significant amounts of this information. The
same thing with the Bureau of Reclamation, it has provided
some of this information.

For Trinidad Reservoir, we had no instances of flood operations in '87. We reached a peak storage elevation of 6222.54. That was 21 June, 1987. That happened to be one-tenth of a foot less than the all time previous peak reached in 1983.

We have completed the new sediment survey.

MR. COOLEY: Pardon me.

MR. ROUMPH: Yes.

MR, COOLEY: Roughly, in water, how much is that?

MR. ROUMPH: That is 61,000 some acre-feet.

We completed the new sediment survey for Trinidad Reservoir. Bob Jesse again has already mentioned that went into effect on 1 November.

Your question, Mr. Chairman, concerning how we go ahead and do this, I would like to defer that

particular question to the John Martin because I will be talking about that a little bit later here.

Another issue concerning Trinidad, I reported to you two years ago and then mentioned it again a year ago at your Compact Administration meeting, that we have been working with the City of Trinidad to get them to maintain the channel down through Trinidad there in accordance with the agreement they made in 1966.

They agreed to maintain a 15,000 cubic feet per second capacity down through town.

Since 1966, that capacity had deteriorated to about 5,000 cubic feet per second.

The city has now agreed that it is their responsibility.

They have acquired the services of an engineering firm

to go ahead and figure out what to do to restore that

capacity. That engineering firm right now is developing

plans and specifications and the city plans to be under

construction this winter with regard to cleaning out

that capacity.

When they get that capacity cleaned out to our satisfaction, then the 8,000 acre-feet plus of excess storage capacity in Trinidad Reservoir that we had converted to flood storage will be available to the Purgatoire Irrigation District for other uses. We will not be reserving that excess for storage for flood control

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anymore.

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MR. COOLEY: Question, Mr. McDonald?

MR. McDONALD: Is the city looking at restoring channel capacity to the full 15,000 or only to 7,500 cubic feet per second?

MR. ROUMPH: The engineering report that they have at this time indicates that they believe they can get up to 13,000 cubic feet per second without leveeing the channel. It was never our intention in the '65-'66 time frame that the city would have to levee the channel to maintain that capacity, and so we believe that basically if they do what they are proposing to do here, that they are basically following the agreement in accordance with the intent at the time it was entered into.

MR. COOLEY: As you know, interruption is the rule here rather than the exception. By increasing channel capacity, we are talking about sand, gravel, boulders, that type of thing, as distinguished from any improvement or created objects other than perhaps an occasional auto fender?

MR. ROUMPH: Three primary factors to that deterioration of the channel capacity: One is the sediment accumulation within the channel, which they will be removing. The other is the growth of trees which now are getting up to about six-inches in diameter that had never been cleared

out since the '65-'66 time frame. The third is that one of their local bridges was condemned through town and so they put a bunch of fill in the channel to basically get an at-water crossing, and that was a serious impediment to flood capacity.

Concerning Pueblo Reservoir, very little. We have Section 7.

MR. COOLEY: Another interruption. Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: Can I ask a question before you get onto a different reservoir?

MR. ROUMPH: I wanted to escape that one.

MR. POPE: I detected that, too. If the 8,000 acrefeet, which you termed excess capacity then is made available for the Purgatoire Water Conservancy District, where would that end up as far as the capacities in the various pools per se?

MR. ROUMPH: Again, I would have to defer to probably Bob Jesse in here, and that's a matter of state water rights. Also, the Bureau which administers the irrigation function of the reservoir, but I would suspect the joint use pool.

MR. JESSE: The decree is for only 39,000, the joint use pool, so this would be under decreed space. It would have to fall in some other category somewhere else, I would think.

1 MR. POPE: Do we have a triple rollover on that? 2 MR. JESSE: Pardon me? Double rollover. 3 MR. POPE: Oh, I see. Double. I am sorry. Excuse me. Ray, would you have anything to go ahead MR. ROUMPH: 5 and add to that? 6 MR. WILLMS: Well, the only thing I would say to that 7 is that you are anticipating that would come under contract 8 with Purgatoire River Water Conservancy District. It would be the United States -- District -- I think we need to talk a 10 little bit about. 11 MR. ROUMPH: We have a complicated three-way relation-12 ship here. The Bureau has the contract with the irrigation 13 district. We have no direct contract with the irrigation 14 district, and so any matter of reallocation, as Ray very 15 aptly points out here, would have to be a joint federal 16 decision between the two federal agencies. 17 MR. COOLEY: Before we leave the room, however, Mr. 18 Pope does want to know who has the black hat. 19 MR. MARQUES: David, Mr. Chairman? 20 MR. COOLEY: Yes. 21 MR. MARQUES: May I clarify this a bit? 22 MR. COOLEY: Sure. 23 I attend every conservancy district MR. MARQUES: 24 meeting so--25

MR. COOLEY: Identify yourself for the reporter, if you would.

MR. MARQUES: --I know what it's about. The City of Trinidad on this extra space are thinking about maybe using this extra space for transmountain water that they may purchase down the road somewhere.

MR. POPE: Does that require an amendment to the operating principles to include that or how does that get accomplished? Do they just say they want to do it or what?

MR. MARQUES: I don't think anything has been accomplished.

MR. POPE: Well, I just leave the issue on the table.

I think it is obviously one we are interested in.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you, Mr. Pope.

MR. ROUMPH: Certainly we will be working a lot more with the Bureau here in working out the details of this. It has been a very recent development, Trinidad's offer to go ahead and clean up that channel through there and we obviously haven't worked out the details of what happens to this space should we release it in the future.

Concerning Pueblo Reservoir, as Bob Jesse again has mentioned, we were a little bit in the flood pool this year. It turned out there was 3,169 acre-feet into the flood pool. Basically, we released it as fast as downstream

channels would permit, the impediment there being the simultaneous draining of Cucharas Reservoir which was coming down the Huerfano into the Arkansas River. At the same time, we were in flood space in Pueblo Reservoir and so as a result, the 6,000 c.f.s. release criteria at the Avondale gage was reduced to 5 to prevent downstream flooding as a result of that Cucharas draining.

For John Martin Reservoir, we set a new record elevation of 3856.8 feet on 30 May. That happened to be 64/100 of a foot higher than the previous record set in 1965; however, due to sedimentation, in the meantime, it turned out it was 12,696 acre-feet less than the storage volume stored as a result of the '65 flood.

John Martin Dam was in flood control operations for 62 days and basically, with the exception of the two short-term stopping of releases, we maintained the release capacity of 3,000 cubic feet per second all through that period when John Martin was in the flood zone.

The John Martin sedimentation survey is about done.

Just in the process now of developing the new areacapacity curve. We expect that to be done in early

February of 1988.

In regard to your previous question there, Mr.

Chairman, as to how this particular area-capacity curve is

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developed, the first step in the process is that we get a sonar-type device mounted on a boat. This comes from our Tulsa district who has a lot of expertise and sophisticated equipment for that.

What we do is we run that across the reservoir on preestablished range lines. There are permanent markers there where we take sediment surveys. They are taken the same place every time. We get all the underwater cross-section information from that sonar device. All the land area that falls within any of those cross-sections there, that is determined by digitized cross-sections from aerial photography.

We then take all these cross-sections, whether they are obtained through sonar devices or through aerial photography, and we go ahead and introduce all that information into a computer program. The computer program goes ahead and computes surface areas and volumes, foot-by-foot increments throughout the whole range of the reservoir contents.

That completes my presentation. Are there any more questions?

MR. COOLEY: Right off the bat, I understand that the results won't be out until February, but what are the indications about siltation in John Martin?

MR. ROUMPH: Sedimentation in John Martin has been

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running approximately 2,250 acre-feet per year, and this is through the historical record since it was completed in the mid-'40's up through the latest survey which was '81.

We anticipate perhaps that there will be a little bit more sedimentation this time because we have had quite a bit more inflows into John Martin than the average for the period of record prior to that. Right now, we estimate probably totalwise that we have lost perhaps 100,000 acre-feet of storage in John Martin due to sedimentation since the mid-'40's.

MR. COOLEY: Any questions for Mr. Roumph?
Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: Well, the only other one I guess I can think of, Bob, is: How is the 3,000 second feet flood control operation release determined, and when was that? Is that a long time figure that has been used?

MR. ROUMPH: I have not been in the Albuquerque district enough to know what the prior history has been concerning that.

Typically, with those releases, the way we determine what channel capacity is is through practical experience. We make releases. We monitor downstream conditions. We allow some minor nuisance-type flooding, flooding of oxbows in lowland areas that don't do any significant

damages. We basically monitor that condition until we get to the point where it looks like if we go any higher, we are going to start getting some significant damage.

We establish that as a channel capacity.

Below Pueblo Reservoir, it used to be 5,000 cubic feet per second in the early '80's. We had some experiences where if we released 6,000 c.f.s., we determined it could take that.

Perhaps I could defer to someone else that has been around here longer to know whether that John Martin release has ever been anything other than 3,000. I wouldn't be surprised if it hadn't been higher.

Typically with reservoirs, is what we find is if we don't make those scheduled releases down there, we get phreatophyte invasion, we get adjacent landowner invasion of the channel, we find out that it is a one-way street. Every time we cut the releases, the channel capacity goes down and it is just a constant decline in what those capacities are. We like to keep them up as high as we can to maintain that channel capacity.

Bob Jesse, do you recall whether it has been anything other than 3,000 cubic feet per second during history?

MR. JESSE: No. I don't remember of any.

Bill?

MR. HOWLAND: In the '65 flood, it was 5,000.

MR, ROUMPH: It was 5.000.

MR. JESSE: In 1965.

MR. BENTRUP: 3,000, I would say, is about the maximum. I own some land along the river where the channel now is within about thirty yards of the Santa Fe Railroad. It has done quite a lot of washing right above Syracuse. Had a serious problem where the channel is cutting toward this dwelling. There is those isolated instances: 3,000, I think, is what we figured, at least that much, but I wouldn't like to see it increase very much.

MR. ROUMPH: You wouldn't like to see it increased?

MR. BENTRUP: Yes. I would rather not see it
increased above 3,000 feet.

MR. COOLEY: A couple of fences is one thing, but the Super Chief would be something else entirely.

MR. BENTRUP: The Super Chief would end up in the Arkansas River.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. McDonald, are there any other questions of Mr. Roumph?

Thank you very much.

The meeting will be in recess for an hour.

(The meeting recessed for the lunch hour at 12:00 p.m., December 8, 1987, to reconvene at 1:00 p.m.,

December 8, 1987.)

(The meeting reconvened at 1:00 p.m., December 8, 1987, at which time, the following proceedings were had.)

MR. COOLEY: The meeting will come back to order.

Russell, is there anyone here from the USGS from
the Kansas office?

The next item on the agenda is the U.S. Geological Survey. We have Russell Livingston with us to report on their activities.

Russ?

MR. LIVINGSTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My report will consist of four items: One will be the status of stream gaging operation. I will also make some comments on water quality activities in the basin. Some comments on reports' status on several reports that would be of interest to the Compact, and a comment on some studies that we are doing that may also be of interest to the Compact.

Before starting, I will make mention of a few things. First, I am the representative from the Geological Survey today, in part, because of reorganization of the Kansas District Office.

Just for the Compact's information, that reorganization includes a change in status of our Garden City office from a subdistrict office to a field headquarter office,

and, consequently, the subdistrict chief is retired, and, therefore, we don't have representation from our Garden City office.

.  As far as the operation of stream gaging stations and those kinds of things of interest to the Compact, there will be no change at all. All the field activities will still be carried on as they have been in the past.

I also want to bring to your attention the December 7th letter to Mr. Frank Cooley there. I believe Frank has extra copies, if he hasn't distributed them.

Have they been distributed, Frank?

MR. COOLEY: Yes. They have been distributed to the members of the Compact Administration.

MR. LIVINGSTON: I think the cover letter pretty
much is self-explanatory. Just a few other little things
to bring to your attention. What is shown here are the
locations of 63 measuring points along the Arkansas River
from the Royal Gorge to the state line. There are, to
my understanding, other additional gaging stations, but
these are the principal ones, these are current stations.
There are certainly records from other stations along
that segment of river that are not shown there, but sites
of which we have historical information.

MR. COOLEY: If I may interrupt, Russ. I continue to think that Mr. Abbot's report upon which the gaging

Mr. Abbot's line diagram of the Arkansas River and the ditches thereon in Colorado is a brilliant work and useful to anyone of dealing with waters of the Arkansas and I also think that by the addition of the gaging stations on Mr. Abbot's paper only adds to the use and utility of that report. I am very happy for the results of this and I commend it to everyone here.

.  It seemed to me essential to know what the gages meant for a gage on some point on the river. "Which ditches did it miss? Which streams were bypassing the gage?" and so forth. With the paper that has been distributed today, that information is just immediately in front of you, and I commend Mr. Abbot again and I commend you for making this even more useful.

MR. LIVINGSTON: If anyone wants a larger copy of this for the entire region shown on the one illustration from Mr. Abbot's report, I brought half a dozen or so copies of this, so if you got a hole in the wall, you need to cover something with a big sheet, I got several of those and I will make sure that we distribute a few of those.

MR. POPE: We would like one, Russ.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Okay. With that, as far as the status on the gaging station operation, we continue, of

course, to operate and maintain five stream gaging stations in Colorado and two in Kansas, partially in cooperation with this Administration. The data for the last Compact year, as far as Colorado is concerned, has been given to Mr. Jencsok. If he hasn't received the data for the two Kansas operated stations, those will be sent shortly by Claude Geiger of our district office in Kansas.

This past year, we did discontinue operation of the radio system that was used for many years in operation of that network. As per the agreement with this Administration, we went entirely to use the data collection platforms and satellite telemetry system. It is my understanding that worked very satisfactory.

One other item, as Bob Jesse mentioned, the high flow situation that occurred this year at our gaging station below John Martin Reservoir, the flow records for April, May and June were all the highest in the last forty-five years since 1942. The sustained flow at that gaging station did cause some damage to the control structure that is a part of that gaging station operation.

There was complete submergence of the control and flow around both ends of the control and some scour and erosion particularly on the right bank and we will be repairing that this winter. Since the flows have receded

and so forth, there is no change in the quality of the records, however.

As far as water quality, I will make these comments primarily because of interest in Lake Cheraw, but also for your general information. I believe I had mentioned previous that we do have continuous water quality monitors at three of the Compact stations, those being the Arkansas River at Las Animas, the Purgatoire River at Las Animas, and the Arkansas River below John Martin.

As Mr. Jesse mentioned, the station at Las Animas will be also tied into the DCP there, so that we will have real time information on water quality as it pertains to the Arkansas River as inflow to John Martin.

Also, I think there was mention of the fact that we may be adding a water quality monitor to the Horse Creek gaging station. That is, at this point, dependent on whether the releases are made from Lake Cheraw.

We did do several samplings of the water in Lake
Cheraw and I don't want to go into details on those, but
we did obtain samples on September 8th and November 7th
and the results of those samplings are being used in
determining this possible program of making releases from
Lake Cheraw.

Also, regarding that issue, we have an agreement with the Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque, to begin water quality

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essentially no data on water quality within John Martin
Reservoir, and, of course, the immediate concern is the
possible impacts of that water release from Lake Cheraw,
but regardless of whether that event occurs or not, we
will go ahead and begin a program of water quality sampling
in John Martin.

Item 3 on reports, there are several reports. I will bring them to your attention. Frank wanted me to mention this one report that was recently published. It's titled, "Techniques For Estimating Regional Flood Characteristics Of Small Rural Watersheds In The Plains Region Of Eastern Colorado."

It applies to, as indicated in the title, low elevation, non-snowmelt, so these are ephemeral streams, and the plains region includes the Arkansas and the Platte River basins. I do have with me copies of the report and I will leave several with each delegation of that particular report.

It deals not only with peak discharge and estimation of peak discharge magnitude and frequency on these small watersheds—and by small, we are talking about less than twenty square miles—but it also deals with flood hydrograph and flood volume.

One other one that has been discussed previously is

our study of transit losses associated with transmountain return flows on the reach from Colorado Springs to the Fountain Creek confluence with the Arkansas. That study has been completed and the report has been approved for publication and is in press right now. It could be out within the week or very shortly thereafter.

Another report that is in press right now is a report on water quality characteristics of the Arkansas River basin in Colorado and that one should be out shortly.

The report on the documentation of a river basin management model is currently at headquarters. Now, this is the report that is related to the Arkansas River basin management model, but this is the report on what we call a generic model. That's why I called it "a river basin management model."

The second report, and that is the specific application of that model, that model to the Arkansas, which is a calibration report of the Arkansas River management model, is going from our district office to the region office to begin a sequence on up for approval. It will be out of our hands this week, so I hate to speculate at this point on when those things get through, but at least it's beginning the system on up to approval by a director and hopefully should be out before too long.

MR. COOLEY: Let me interrupt again. In telephone conversation with you, Russ, it was my understanding that generally the structure and the way in which that model of the river was put together was compatible and relatively consistent with the models that the Southeast District had made in past years, so that we don't have an old model and a new model, it is just that philosophically they are at odds with each other in the way they are put together. Is that about right?

MR. LIVINGSTON: That's correct. The same methodology, as far as how the ground water was handled, the stream aquifer relations is the same regarding the previous models, those being the analogue model and the digital model that was done in the early '70's and late '60's.

This is the same methodology. It does certainly much more than those do, but the same methodology is used as a basis for that.

MR. COOLEY: I despise it when there are two scientific studies ten years apart of the same subject and you can't tell from reading either one that they are talking about the same thing.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Just to mention on a few other ongoing investigations that may be of interest, we are in our fourth year now of a five-year study of the water quality in Pueblo Reservoir, and just to make you aware

that we are continuing data collection activities and we will be putting out an interpretive report shortly on that study.

Also, we have a continuing investigation of water quality trends along the Fountain Creek drainage, and, of course, the essence of that study is the changing urbanization effects in the Colorado Springs area and those impacts on water quality.

I think that probably would conclude my report unless there are some questions.

MR. COOLEY: Do you have any questions for Russ?

MR. POPE: Russ, I appreciate the update on the status of the various studies and reports. I guess I can't help but wonder on the two you reported on, the river model and the calibration report, it seems like the status of those is about where it was last year and the year before. It is always going to be down the road a few more months. Can you really honestly commit to us that those are going to be available one of these days?

MR. LIVINGSTON: First of all, the delay is certainly not intentional. As a result, the process is very laborious and time consuming that we go through.

The documentation report was bounced, what we call bounced, by our regional office. That means it was turned down. It made its way all the way through the

at headquarters determined that it was insufficient in some areas. It was sent back to the author for changes and what have you, so that was the cause of that delay there, so there was a lot of changes that had to be incorporated in that.

The basic model stayed the same. It was just the verbiage in the report and that kind of thing, so it is back on up through the system, and, frankly, should go through fairly quickly because it had already been approved at the regional level and has been looked at very thoroughly at the headquarters level, so it should go through very quickly.

The calibration report, we, as you probably know, give out copies of these interpretive reports to cooperators as well as our colleagues in other district offices of the Geological Survey for their technical input. As a result of that process, there were several areas of deficiency that were pointed out, several areas where additional clarification was necessary.

The way the calibration was actually handled was changed, so there was major revisions to that report.

There was staffing problems in getting those revisions done, quite frankly, and that is the cause for the delay.

I would mention that Mr. Thomson sent a letter to

our district office indicating that he wanted those reports facilitated and out as quickly as possible, so there has been every effort on our part to again get those things out, and all I can do is apologize.

You are quite right. The status is pretty much the same. There has been a lot of things going on, but unfortunately, those things are not getting the report published, which is the bottom line.

I would say at this point that things are fairly well on track and should result in those things being published within the next couple months, but I can't guarantee it. I would hate to speculate at this point.

MR. POPE: Is there anything available from either of the last two in open forum to anyone other than the cooperators?

MR. LIVINGSTON: No. You are right. There probably isn't at this point, but I think the model documentation report, since it is at headquarters right now, and again, it has already been there once, it could be just a matter of a week or so and we will have that report approved.

Once it is approved, we possibly could release an approved copy. It wouldn't be, of course, a published copy, but that might be available at that time.

The calibration report, I couldn't really speculate on that.

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MR. POPE: You don't anticipate it going open file for some time?

MR. LIVINGSTON: Well, the Colorado district doesn't use that mechanism. They go straight to the water resources investigation series rather than a quick release to the open file.

I might throw out that if you feel it appropriate, you could suggest to our district chief that an open file mechanism be used on these two reports to expedite their release to the public.

MR. POPE: I appreciate that update, Russ.

On the Fountain Creek studies, the transit loss study, I guess I was wondering: Are those pretty well complete now? I think you said--

MR. LIVINGSTON: Yes.

MR. POPE: --that is going to report?

Did you anticipate or take into account any of the effects that might occur as a result of the Corps' proposed project? I know they have a project there with Pueblo. Wait a minute. I am mixing apples and oranges here. I will skip that, I think. I guess I was wondering about the channelization project. I think I am on two different areas there.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Yes. There wasn't really any relationship between the two.

MR. POPE: Okay. I think that's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you.

Does anyone else have any questions from Mr. Livingston?

I trust you will stay for the budget part of the meeting?

MR. LIVINGSTON: I wouldn't miss that for the world.

I get to do Kansas, too.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you very much, Mr. Livingston, for your report, and I want to thank all three of the federal agencies. I think the amount of effort that is being expended by the federal agencies pertaining to this river at this time is extraordinary.

The next item on the agenda is the "Review of Trinidad Project Operating Principles," and the thought that comes to my mind is: Has this item been finessed in some manner or does this not come to our attention?

MR. BENTRUP: Didn't Ray cover that completely?
MR. COOLEY: That was my question.

Bill?

MR. McDONALD: We have nothing more.

MR. COOLEY: Apparently nothing more needs to be said at this time. Certainly the Trinidad operating principles are going to be before us for a long time.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman?

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. POPE: I guess my only specific thought regarding that is, and Ray did report on the report they have just given us and the recommendations that are contained therein, but I would ask, at least, at this time, if it is appropriate, what role the Bureau might view for the State of Kansas and other interested parties and water users in Kansas in the event that there was a desire to amend the operating principles as they recommended in the report that we have just received. I took it from the verbal report, I haven't read it yet, that there was suggestions in there and I wonder if--

MR. COOLEY: I think Mr. Willms will respond to your question.

MR. WILLMS: Well, I guess I view that, that the nature of the principles is that we are probably going to have to have some sort of a consensus to amend and I think we would be willing to work with the parties to reach such a consensus as long as we can proceed constructively.

MR. POPE: I appreciate that, Ray, and I guess I would remind everyone of the fact that one of the five Kansas conditions to the original report was for the same parties, which included representatives of the State of Kansas to be directly involved in the approval of any changes to the operating principles.

MR. COOLEY: You are on record.

MR. POPE: Thank you.

MR. COOLEY: The next item on the agenda has already been touched on. It is the "Proposal to transfer water rights decreed to the Keesee Ditch."

Mike Shimmin wants to speak to this subject. I would like someone here, it doesn't necessarily need to be Mike, it might be a number of other persons, to define the question before we get into the substance of it and describe the proposal again for the record.

Do we have any volunteers? Mr. Montgomery, do you volunteer for that job?

MR. MONTGOMERY: No.

MR. McDONALD: It is Jake's proposal. Let him explain it. I would like to hear he or Mike put it in their own words instead of us translating it.

MR. COOLEY: Fine. Mike, would you spend a few minutes first defining the proposal before you get into the areas of controversy or discussion?

MR. SHIMMIN: I will do that, Mr. Chairman.

And for the benefit of all of you, I am Mike Shimmin.

I am a partner in the law firm of Vraensh and Raisch in

Boulder, Colorado, and I am representing Mr. Broyles

in this case both before this body and in the water courts

in Colorado.

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I have been working on this project for about four months now and I understand that you have been working on it for a lot longer than that, so I hope I understand as much about the project as some of you do already.

MR. COOLEY: Our rates are less.

MR. SHIMMIN: To give you a little bit of a summary of the project, Mr. Broyles owns the water rights decreed to the Keesee Ditch, which is located just downstream of John Martin Reservoir in Water District 67. It diverts water from the south side of the Arkansas River and has been used to irrigate lands under the ditch for basically agricultural crop production.

Mr. Broyles has owned those water rights since, I believe, 1947 or 1948. He now seeks to transfer those water rights from agricultural use, quantifying the historic consumptive use and stream depletions associated with that consumptive use of those water rights and have that available for storage in John Martin Reservoir exchanged to Pueblo Reservoir and to be available in the future for other beneficial uses as the case may arise.

As a condition of that, we have negotiated with a number of the parties who are objecting in the water court in the Colorado proceeding and within the last few months, have reached a stipulation with the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District which imposes a number of

limitations on Mr. Broyles's ability to transfer these rights and through which the district agreed to a quantification of the historic consumptive use of the rights, which I believe equals 2,925 acre-feet per year.

Mr. Peter Boddie from the engineering firm of H.R.S. Water Consultants in Lakewood, Colorado, has done the engineering analysis and has produced what are four volumes of engineering reports that are about an inch and a half thick, which deal with all of the issues surrounding the historic use, quantification of the use, the stream depletion, and the proposal to store water in John Martin Reservoir. Those have been reviewed by a number of people.

The first three volumes of those reports have been in more or less everybody's hands for nearly a year, as I understand it, or more.

The fourth volume dealing with the operation of the account in John Martin Reservoir has been available since July of this year.

Mr. Boddie has met with Mr. Pope and other representatives of Kansas in Topeka a couple months ago, has talked with Mr. Genova about questions of the Engineering Committee, and we have tried to respond and provide additional information as requested to meet the questions and concerns of the Engineering Committee.

If that will serve, Mr. Chairman, as a summary of the background and development of the case, I will be happy to answer questions if you have any about that part of it. If not, I will go ahead and comment about what I think is the issue at this time.

MR. COOLEY: Proceed.

MR. SHIMMIN: We have heard the report of the Engineering Committee this morning and there are several different issues on the table at this point, as we understand it, and some of those issues have differing ramifications.

The first set of issues, I guess, are questions related to issues of potential injury to other water rights on the Arkansas River and quantifying the historic use of the Keesee Ditch water rights, and as we see it, the main questions that the Engineering Committee has at this time relate to methodologies used for quantifying the historic use and calculating the effect of that use on the river system.

We have discussed the request of the Engineering Committee for additional information and are certainly willing to discuss and provide additional information as is fair and necessary to resolve the issue.

Issues such as what study period to be used, what irrigation efficiency to be used, verification of irrigation

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methods and crop mixes and things like that are issues that we see as issues of methodology that go into calculating the historic use and burden on the stream system from these water rights.

We are not adverse to providing additional engineering calculations and information on those issues, but would like to have to do that only once in response to the concerns of the Engineering Committee, and at this stage of the process, we are not sure whether we are being requested to provide that in advance of public comment which might open the door for subsequent requests to redo that engineering work, but would like some clarification from the Administration of what process and time tables should be used in providing that information on a basis that will satisfy the concerns of the Engineering Committee once and hopefully put those issues to bed.

Secondly, the question of the use of Mr. Broyles's wells is, as I understand it, a sensitive and somewhat controversial issue in light of the litigation ongoing between the states of Kansas and Colorado.

We want to make it clear that we are not requesting any finding of any type from the Administration with regard to these wells and from our perspective, I don't really see why those need to be at issue, but are certainly willing to discuss with members of the Administration why

they should be at issue in the context of this proposal.

Mr. Broyles is seeking to transfer only the Keesee Ditch water rights and those are the only rights about which he seeks any findings from the Administration.

We are certainly willing to discuss possible stipulations or limitations that would allow the resolution of any issues regarding well usage in Colorado as part of the Compact litigation to govern Mr. Broyles's use of his wells in the future if that is possible as a way around meeting this issue head-on.

As the Engineering Committee reported, as we see it, the two states so far have simply agreed to disagree over how that issue relates to Mr. Broyles's proposal.

The third substantive issue, as I see it, is the question of storage space in John Martin Reservoir for the water to be accounted for as historic consumptive use water from the Keesee Ditch water rights.

We understand that there are existing storage accounts in John Martin Reservoir which require the payment of a 35 percent transit loss as a condition of storing water.

We would like the opportunity to present to either the Engineering Committee or the Administration as a whole, whichever you deem to be appropriate, a factual basis and explanation for why we think Mr. Broyles's case is different than prior storage accounts in John Martin

Reservoir and ought not be governed by the 35 percent transit loss assessment.

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We think there is both a factual basis and a rational basis for finding that this case is different than those cases, first of all, and foremost, because the transfer Mr. Broyles is seeking is a consumptive use transfer and the proposal that is reflected in the engineering reports would leave in the Arkansas River all of the historic return flows and ditch losses and other losses that were historically part of the river flows in the river and would seek to store only the water historically consumed and depleted from the Arkansas River. We think that fact makes it different than the past storage accounts that have been negotiated in John Martin Reservoir where other entities have agreed to store water, but not on a consumptive use basis, simply on the basis of dedicating 35 percent of that water to the transit loss account.

The other basis that we think can be factually supported is the fact that transit losses as related to the Keesee Ditch are only relevant to the extent of losses between John Martin Reservoir and the headgate of the Keesee Ditch, which is a fairly short distance, and according to Mr. Boddie, is a very small amount, at most, certainly much less than 35 percent and we would like the opportunity to present detailed explanations of these

facts and rationales for why this case should not be automatically bound by the precedent established for 35 percent transit loss accounting in John Martin Reservoir.

The only last issue that I see is purely a procedural issue and it relates to the question of what process we are going to follow after today's meeting to try to resolve all these issues, both before the Engineering Committee and before the Administration as a whole.

The Engineering Committee has expressed a willingness to conduct a public hearing if the Administration deems it necessary. We are not sure that we think that is necessary, but obviously if the Administration feels that it is, we will do whatever is necessary to participate.

We would request that whatever procedures are identified for public hearing and comment be outlined in advance and be fair to all parties so that Mr. Broyles has an adequate opportunity to be prepared in advance to rebut things that might be presented by other people or to cross-examine witnesses that may be presented if the hearings are going to reach that level of formality.

Fundamentally, we see this as an issue of fairness simply because the engineering reports prepared for Mr. Broyles have been publicly distributed and available to almost everyone interested in this case for over a year

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now. We have received very little in the way of engineering reports from other parties, and if it is to be
something in the nature of a public hearing, we feel
that it is fundamentally important from the standpoint
of fairness that we have some advanced notice as to what
would be presented by other parties and have the opportunity
to respond.

I guess, at this point, I would conclude my comments. I don't know what the Administration may be thinking in the way of what kinds of procedures might be followed. I would be happy to answer questions or perhaps respond to proposals that might develop during the discussion here to see if we can reach some kind of consensus about what procedure is to be followed, and when those procedures would take place to try to resolve the remaining issues surrounding this case so we can get to a decision by the Administration.

MR. COOLEY: It is clear to me that there is no desire for the Compact Administration to take jurisdiction at this phase of any of the questions raised with the matter before the Engineering Committee and without that committee having gone as far as it desires in this direction. I might also add that it would appear to me that the burden would be on the applicant and not upon the committee to make any guarantees. However, I think, also,

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there is a certain attractiveness in the suggestion that
the degree of formality of the hearings before the Engineering Committee be spelled out somewhat in advance so that
the applicant has some idea of what the ground rules may
be.

Have I fairly expressed your view, Mr. Pope, on where we proceed on this matter?

MR. POPE: Well, I don't know whether to say that or not, Frank. I think your comments are appropriate. I suspect what we ought to do is see if there are any questions that anyone has and then try to come to a point of action here so we can leave today with at least a course of action and respond to Mr. Shimmin's concerns.

I would certainly be willing, I think, on our part and my role as a member of the Engineering Committee to review the information that he offered to provide to substantiate the differences or distinction that he sees between his client's request for an account in the reservoir as compared to others and to then try to develop some sort of a procedure for notice to the various interested parties that may wish to comment and have input into this process.

MR. COOLEY: Do you have in mind a public hearing?

MR. POPE: I have in mind possibly an opportunity to
take written comments directed to the Engineering Committee

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as a first step, which would then avoid the necessity of them perhaps having to do some of this stuff twice. I think I heard Mr. Shimmin raise a concern about that. And after having received perhaps the written comments to the Engineering Committee within some time frame, the committee then could, at that point, meet and allow an opportunity for additional verbal input and questions, not necessarily a formal hearing, but at least a forum, and then get on with this business of trying to resolve the issues, develop any findings that are necessary at that time or whatever.

I guess I am suggesting a two-stage process there.

I just lay that on the table for discussion, having not really taken it any further at this point.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. Genova, you are in the front line trench.

MR. GENOVA: Pardon?

MR. COOLEY: You are in the front line trench.

MR. GENOVA: Yes. Okay. Well, I would concur with David. I think that process that he outlined would be okay. I think we need the comments first and then we will go from there.

MR. POPE: I do think, perhaps, something I would suggest before we go into great detail, as Mr. Shimmin has pointed out, the issue of wells is obviously a sensitive

one. It is one that both states are concerned about and it seems like we need to resolve that issue and we are receptive to valid solutions to it. I guess the point I am trying to make is there is no need to proceeding beyond that point unless we can get that resolved, at least, at this point in time. We are hung up on an issue. We need to resolve that issue, otherwise we are just wasting everybody's time and money, at least, at this point in time, and I think we are looking for a reaction from the applicant, and he has touched on that here today, his comments.

MR. COOLEY: Do you think that a resolution of the question of wells can be reached in Mr. Broyles's case absent a final determination of all the questions that are raised in the litigation between the two states? Do you think one could be done without the other? Is it possible? Let me put it that way.

MR. POPE: I think it is possible, but then I think it will require it to be dealt with in such a way that it satisfies both states concerned and I think Colorado has stated this morning and at the Engineering Committee meeting that they didn't feel that it was appropriate to make findings specifically dealing with that issue.

We have stated our position and I guess if there is a way to deal with it outside that process by the applicant,

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that's the only other choice I see right offhand. I don't know how else to say that.

MR. GENOVA: I already stated our position as it relates to the wells.

MR. COOLEY: Any other comments from the Compact members?

MR. BENTRUP: I think he has a misunderstanding of transit loss. It isn't a transit loss charge. The 35 percent is the storage charge. This water then is transferred to a Kansas transit loss account to take care of any loss that occurred between John Martin and the state line.

MR. COOLEY: Any more comments from the Compact Administration?

MR. GENOVA: Mr. Shimmin, in reading through your engineering, there is one facet that has been ignored all through it and that's the effect of the change of these accounts and so forth on the upstream call as it goes from District 67 upstream. Whatever process we come up with, the continuity as it relates to the effect upstream must remain the same.

MR. COOLEY: Mike, help me out with one area. I know nothing of this entire matter. What, in general, is the status of this in the Colorado water court? You alluded to it and it just went by.

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The status in the Colorado water court MR. SHIMMIN: is that we have pretty much been operating under the assumption that action by the Colorado water court would be inappropriate until the Compact Administration had taken action in the case. Several objectors in the water court proceeding have expressed the legal position that they, in fact, think it would not be timely for the water court to act as a matter of law. We simply haven't addressed that issue or litigated that issue. We agreed to postpone any action by the Colorado water court until after the Compact Administration has acted, at least, at this time. In the meantime, we have continued to negotiate and discuss the case with objectors and have made progress with several of those objectors. Some have withdrawn their opposition. We have reached stipulations with some and are still discussing the case with other people, so we are proceeding on both fronts, but have postponed formal action in the water court until we can get a resolution from the Compact Administration.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you. Any more comments from the Compact Administration?

David, the written comment in your contemplation is the first of two phases?

MR. POPE: I guess I would say that I think it would be appropriate for the applicant and their representatives

to clarify their intent on the storage account. I think there has been some confusion and misunderstanding about what they really were proposing in the case of the storage account. That could be clarified, and they could, in turn, make their case regarding the storage charges if an account was established in John Martin Reservoir, so that could be presented at their convenience, whenever they could get it done. Then my suggestion as the next step would be to invite comments from other interested parties in writing as a first step so that those comments would be available to the Engineering Committee and to the applicant, so that they could be able to react to those at a subsequent meeting of the Engineering Committee and the subsequent meetings of the Engineering Committee would be for the purpose of then looking at all of those comments and taking those comments, along with the concerns that have already been raised by the Engineering Committee, and reported on today, back to the applicant so they can run the additional engineering studies and they can respond to whatever questions come up and bring back a final product for us to review and try to use to resolve the concerns.

I think that works fine for everything perhaps except for the issue of wells that I mentioned a minute ago, and perhaps maybe in the meantime, that will be resolved somehow or another.

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MR. COOLEY: It is sort of a hopeful tone. It appeared to me, and tell me if I am wrong, that without some resolution of the well question, then nothing else could happen, some kind of resolution of the well question. Is that your view?

MR. POPE: That is our position at this time, and if we want to proceed on the other course, I don't have any objection to that, but I do think we need to be clear that that concern needs to be dealt with before Kansas can enter into any findings of fact by this Administration.

That's just a reality of where we are at this time, and I think Colorado is in the same position on the opposite side of the issue.

MR. COOLEY: Does anyone have any clarification?

Does anyone from Colorado have any clarification on any
of the confusion that I have spread?

MR. McDONALD: Frank, it sounds fine to us. It seems to me what we need, in effect, to do--I think David said it--is proceed on parallel tracks, have Keesee Ditch articulate what they would propose. There seems to be some confusion about the storage account issue, and provide whatever rationale Mike wishes as to how that ought to be treated and why it ought to be treated that way, get both that and a request from the Engineering Committee out to interested parties, that those parties comment on what

engineering, if any, they think needs to be done that hasn't been done, and on the issue of the storage account, and not until then would the Engineering Committee ask H.R.S. to do any more engineering.

I think Mike makes a good point. We are not in an iterative kind of process to keep reengineering this or the other thing, and at some time after that process, an Engineering Committee meeting can be had as Carl and Dave think appropriate, but as that process goes forward, we really need to talk about wells between Colorado and Kansas and the applicant, and we will never get to reacting to public comment or Engineering Committees, I agree with David, unless we can hammer out the well issue.

MR. COOLEY: Mike, have we not dimly got the outline of the maze before us now?

MR. SHIMMIN: I think that's a fair statement.

Perhaps we got more than that, Mr. Chairman.

It does seem to me that this process would be acceptable. I guess our only concern is the question as to timing and process for public notice and comment. This case has been going on for some time and we would like to proceed with all due speed, whatever that means, and whatever can be worked out with the Administration. We will do our best to respond at the earliest possible time on the issues that we need to respond on. If we could initiate the public

ment or instruction from the Engineering Committee about what additional engineering needs to be redone, that would be beneficial to us at the earliest possible time, and I agree that while that is ongoing, we can continue to discuss the issue of the wells and see if it can be resolved.

MR. COOLEY: Well, it appears to me that there is an undercurrent of a desire, at least, to face squarely up to the questions that Mr. Broyles has presented, and I think this afternoon that we have done what could be done by the Compact at this time, and regardless of the problems that we have with scheduling, it is clear that you will not have to wait another year for some further progress in this area, and I think that is where we are. I am glad you came to the meeting and appreciate the problems.

In the next fifteen minutes, we will solve the problems of the winter storage in Pueblo Reservoir. We have before us the decree. Is there someone here who will speak to that? Tommy, of course, is at a meeting of the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission, an august and awesome body.

In Tommy's absence, is there anybody?

Mr. Holme, will you undertake to take us through the decree in part?

MR. McDONALD: Frank?

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. McDONALD: I apologize Tommy is not here. We have him up in Denver, as you well know. Tommy has, it is my understanding, sent the interlocutory decree to the members of the Administration consistent with his practice for the last twelve years to keep the Administration posted on where the winter storage program stood, and with that purpose, has sent out the interlocutory decree. I trust everybody got it a couple of weeks ago. If there are technical questions, I am sorry, I am not the guy to respond. Tommy would be. In his absence, perhaps Bob Jesse could speak to those and we can take it from there.

MR. COOLEY: Fine.

Mr. Pope, do you have any questions concerning the decree for winter storage in Pueblo Reservoir?

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, thank you.

I think it would be a fair statement to say that

Kansas does have questions and concerns regarding the

Pueblo winter storage program. I am not sure that there
is anything I can say today that would be that much

different than what has already been articulated in past

meetings and forums of this body and otherwise.

I would certainly be willing to ask to Bob or whoever

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in particular.

MR. COOLEY: Okay. If this is the format to proceed.

We all know the decree represents a heroic effort over

many many years by many many people, but specifically the

and work that has gone into the storage decree.

is capable of responding to those, a few questions about

what has transpired recently in the form of the action by

questions. Again, I am not sure that there will be a lot

new, but I do wonder, for example, what engineering studies

and analysis occurred during that process that was presented

by the parties or objectors that ultimately stipulated

that would address the previous concerns of Kansas and

others as to the effect on the waters of the Arkansas

River and inflow to John Martin Reservoir and to Kansas

question has been raised about the engineering, decrees

apparently to the decree, what type of studies were done

the water court if he is willing to stand for those

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Bob?

MR. JESSE:

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there are two by the GS, I believe one by Hilmes, then
there was one by Wright. I don't have them with me and
I don't know if I can even remember any of their significant
points, but they were all presented at winter storage
meetings. I think they were issued or set out in Tommy's
correspondence. I don't know if the Wright report was

The engineering report that I have seen,

or not, but the GS letters were, one by Jerry Hughes and so on. I don't know who the other one was, but there were two reports and they didn't indicate there would be any decline, but other than that, I don't really know how far to go down that road because they speak for themselves. If they are not available, I am sure they would be readily available. We can dig them up.

MR. POPE: I appreciate that, and I am aware of the fact that there were apparently some analyses made in the past. I guess I was more specifically referring to whether there was any direct evidence presented prior to the decree being entered most recently or was that strictly a product of stipulation between the various parties based on compromising their concerns?

MR. JESSE: There was a consent decree. There was not cross-examination, but the district presented a prima facie case and there was not cross-examination. These reports were incorporated, I believe, by reference, but there was engineering testimony. There was not cross-examination.

MR. POPE: Has the State of Colorado done any additional studies--you mentioned several here--specifically relating to the effects of the Pueblo winter storage program that were used as a basis for the decision-making process?

MR. JESSE: Colorado is doing engineering studies, but there is nothing completed or nothing even well along that may have some bearing on it, but our engineering investigations are ongoing and we are in the process of it, but there has been no results made yet. I don't know if it is specifically addressed to winter storage, but that certainly could be read into it eventually as part of our engineering studies for the Kansas suit.

MR. POPE: Thank you, Bob.

Mr. Chairman, I guess the only other comment I would make would be to reiterate what I said, that I think we have long taken the position that this Administration had taken action way back in 1951 to require the approval by the Administration of an operation plan for Pueblo Reservoir and the winter storage program prior to any storage and reregulation of flows of the Arkansas River. That has never been done and until such time as Kansas has a direct opportunity to do that, I think we are going to continue to object to the operation of such a program.

We have laid our concerns out on the table. Colorado is in receipt of studies that have been done by Kansas addressing this very issue, and yet, still we are really unable to feel comfortable with the resolution of the issue.

MR. COOLEY: You are referring to what, the Spronk

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report, Mr. Pope, or what is it you are referring to?

MR. POPE: I think, among others, there has been information exchanged between counsel for the states, including a report developed by Spronk Water Engineers.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. McDonald?

MR. McDONALD: A question of David in that regard. When we debated this issue at the March, 1985, special meeting of the Administration, Kansas indicated, at the time, that it had analyses under way with respect to the winter storage program. In fact, if my memory serves me correctly, Brent Spronk was even reading out of a draft that he apparently had in front of him and it was indicated at that time that Kansas would make available to the Administration those reports when they are done and I don't recall that they have ever been transmitted to the Administration. One, that would be my first question. you intend to do so? Are allegations of injury something you want before us? And secondly, are those the same reports that have been transmitted between counsel? are in receipt of some reports in that context, I acknowledge.

MR. POPE: I think to respond to the second question, the report you referred to is one and the same--

MR. McDONALD: Okay.

MR. POPE: --that was transmitted to counsel for the

State of Colorado; and secondly, we are not specifically seeking anything beyond that at this time other than what we have already stated and have stated previously as to our position as far as the Pueblo winter storage program, but I am not sure exactly what you are referring to, Bill, in your first comment there. I am not sure I can really respond to that at this time.

MR. COOLEY: It is not my function to try to tell Colorado how to fight with Kansas or Kansas to fight with Colorado, but it is the chair's position that disputes between the states need to be defined, need to be spelled out, and that clearly brought before the Compact Administration in order that they can be resolved. Correspondence and that sort of thing is not really before the Compact Administration, and I do feel that everyone in this room, without exception, understands the effort and the magnitude of the work that has gone in on Tommy's part on the part of many irrigators on the storage decree in Pueblo Reservoit, and that if this is a matter to which Kansas objects, it would be appropriate if two things were done: One, that the decree itself, in some manner, were described, and I think that I may be the only person in the room, but I think it ought to be done; and secondly, any objections to it by Kansas or by Colorado be spelled out with clarity, definition, the objections be made so that they could be

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understood by all, and that a procedure be used to resolve the dispute to settle it, and this is what I think the Constitution of the United States is all about with respect to compacts, and I would hope that this Compact and any other compact could operate in that manner.

MR. POPE: Mr. Chairman, let me see if I can clarify my comments. I detect that maybe there is some confusion here. Again, specifically, Kansas has asked for some time, and you are aware of this, going back to several meetings, for the opportunity to review, have input into, and approve, any program related to the operation of Pueblo Reservoir for winter storage. That's a matter of record. I didn't think it was necessary to rehash that extensively.

To date, to the best of my knowledge, Colorado has refused on the record and has not put on the table any such plan for review and approval by the State of Kansas.

We have submitted in various different forums our concerns, our questions, technically, legally or otherwise, and if, in fact, the representatives of the Colorado delegation are willing to present for our review and approval the conditions of the program, that is one thing, we have not heard that yet. Secondly, the other recourse that is available to the State of Kansas is the one that is being pursued in the ongoing litigation between the two states. Those concerns have been expressed very clearly,

I think. I don't know where else we can go with it.

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MR. COOLEY: As to the litigation between the two states, I won't comment. It is outside of my jurisdiction and the jurisdiction of this company, in a manner of speaking, at this time. But when it comes to the Compact, I think it is inappropriate and awkward to say that the winter storage decree and the provisions thereof is not before this Compact Administration because at least it is clear that each of the members of the Compact Administration has been sent, prior to this meeting, a copy of that decree and it would appear to me as the federal representative that if provisions of that decree are unsatisfactory or inconsistent with law, require the action of the Compact Administration, then those concerns should be expressed, if not at this meeting, at a subsequent meeting, and in a way so that they can be understood by all.

MR. BENTRUP: I believe you are missing the point.

We are not against winter storage. We think it is a much more efficient way of using water. We are concerned because before the Pueblo Dam could be constructed, this Administration had to approve it, and on the condition that they construct it, we were supposed to participate in a plan of operation jointly, both states, before it would become operational. You went right ahead and got your dam, you went ahead and ignored us. You are operating it

without an operating plan approved by the State of Kansas.

That is all I want to say.

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MR. COOLEY: Well, I will pursue this a little bit further. I have the view that before the Compact is a decree of a Colorado court having to do with the winter storage program in Pueblo Reservoir, and I think the question I am trying to draw, particularly from Kansas, is this: Is this decree of concern or subject, in any way, either to the knowledge or the jurisdiction of the Compact? Does it require any action by the Compact Administration? Is any consideration of that decree by the Compact Administration appropriate, and, if so, what consideration, what review or approval should be obtained and how does either state propose that it be done, if it, in any way, need be done?

MR. POPE: Excuse me for a second. Well, Mr. Chairman, first of all, specifically, as to the decree, I suppose, as distinguished-- I thought we were essentially talking about the winter storage program itself. We are talking about the same subject here whenever we talk in terms of the winter storage program or the decree, but we are not aware of the fact that it has been proposed for approval at this meeting. I didn't read it apparently that way. If that is the case and that is proposed by the State of Colorado, I certainly would like to know that. I certainly

think it is clear from the comments I previously made that we do have concerns about the decree, if that's the question that you proposed. I am not sure what else to say other than I think if there is an agreement by the State of Colorado to submit it for specific approval of the Administration, we would like to know that. We are willing to consider that, we would be happy to present our specific concerns in that forum so that they can be aired, reviewed, considered, and this issue could be put behind us.

MR. COOLEY: Well, I think, Mr. Pope, that you have taken a step backward and a step forward, and I want to tell you how pleased I am with the step forward.

I don't think the chair is able to put words in Colorado's mouth as to their seeking approval of the decree by mailing it to you.

On the other hand, it's the opinion of the chair that that decree is on the table, and, therefore, it is worthy of the consideration of both states, and if the State of Kansas has concerns about the decree or wants to work in a spirit of harmony to determine what effect, if any, the decree has that should be before the Compact, then I believe such exploration would be useful, beneficial.

My interest is in trying to make the Compact an effective mechanism for the resolution of disputes between

the states of Kansas and Colorado because I think this is the intent of the Constitution of the United States and I want to see it work if it can work.

I think the most that can be said at this time is that that decree is before us. If there is the desire on either state to discuss the decree to determine over the course of time the implications, the ramifications and so forth, then I would encourage that on the part of both states.

I know this is an area of delicacy. The fact that everyone stopped breathing for eight minutes is indication enough of the kind of territory we are in. But a dispute resolution is what this Compact is all about and it would appear to me that the winter storage program is of great importance on the Arkansas River and at least there is something on the table of the Arkansas River Compact Administration having to do with that accomplishment and that an orderly procedure for the study of that act and the analysis of it perhaps in the first phase, Mr. Pope, and maybe action following that, I believe, would be in a forward direction, and that is the step forward that I am so pleased with.

MR. POPE: Excuse me just a second.

Mr. Chairman, I guess the question I have after your comments, and I certainly want to state that Kansas has

long been of the view that items of this nature should be the subject of resolution through the auspices of this Compact. I guess I haven't heard yet from the representatives of the State of Colorado today, any comment regarding their intentions beyond being in receipt of a copy from Tommy Thomson in the mail. I am not sure that I understand whether they are proposing anything at this time.

MR. McDONALD: Frank, let me speak to that, please.

MR. COOLEY: Take me off the hook.

MR. McDONALD: I would try to firmly ensconce you on it.

Colorado's representatives to the Administration do not seek approval of the decree. That point, as David has accurately pointed out already, we respectfully differ on. We do not think the Compact gives the Administration the right of prior approval. We do not read the 1951 resolution as authorizing or requiring such. It's here because Tommy Thomson, for twelve years now, has always extended to the Administration the courtesy of advising the Administration as to what was going on so that if the Administration had any concerns about what was going on, they could express them. The matter is not here at the request of Colorado for approval. We, as David points out, don't concur in that authority existing for the Administration.

MR. COOLEY: Would either state entertain the notion that the decree be analyzed further by Kansas and Colorado with exchange of information on the decree?

MR. POPE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I guess I need to come back to the key point, and I think Bill McDonald has just articulated that. So long as the position in the State of Colorado is not willing to allow it to, in fact, be reviewed and submitted for approval of this Administration, we have simply taken the position that our recourse was elsewhere, and I appreciate very much your concerns because we, in fact, agree with what you are suggesting, that this Administration ought to deal with the issue, but I am beside myself to figure out how, until such time as our colleagues from Colorado are willing to play the game.

MR. COOLEY: My specific question is: Did either state feel there was any value to the exchange of information and continued review of the final matters in the decree to determine if, in any manner, it impinged or might impinge on the Compact Administration or the operation of the Compact.

MR. POPE: Well, short of being able to know the ground rules before going into such an analysis, I am not sure it would be productive. I think I have expressed the concern of the State of Kansas in that regard several times.

MR. COOLEY: Certainly we have gone into factual discussions of items in this Compact that were minuscule in comparison to the import of the winter storage program.

The chair isn't impressed with the idea that "this is the chips are on the table" type of time or opportunity and that further review and further exchange of information, development of facts, would not be in the interest of making the administration of the river satisfactory to both states.

MR. POPE: Well, we are certainly willing to consider any reasonable approach to dealing with those problems and will certainly take the matter under advisement and perhaps there will be a way to deal with that in due course.

MR. COOLEY: Well, I am very pleased with that step forward and I would suggest then that at this time there be a consensus that there will be an exchange of views between now and the next meeting of the Compact Administration concerning the winter storage decree that has been on the table and circulated to you by Mr. Thomson.

MR. POPE: We will take the matter under advisement.

That is the best I can do at this time.

MR. COOLEY: I feel relieved. Now, if I can find out what I did with my agenda. Here we go (indicating).

We have disposed of the winter storage program.

MR. McDONALD: Frank, before you dispose of it, we are certainly willing to communicate and understand that it will be left that way.

MR. COOLEY: Fine. Thank you very much, Mr. McDonald.
I regard this as a step forward.

Now we get a little salt in our diet with Lake Cheraw.

Are you going to carry this one, Mr. Jesse? Who is
going to play the role of Hamlet in this performance?

MR. McDONALD: There is only one real Hamlet and he is in Denver. I think we have reported between GS and Bob and Tommy having reported to David and Carl last week, simply because we knew he wouldn't be here today, all that any of us collectively know at this point, Frank, and I don't have anything else we can contribute ourselves.

MR. COOLEY: This one will be difficult without Tommy, and, frankly, it has got problems of whether you want to touch water so salty with problems that go a lot of different ways.

Mr. Pope, you apparently are going to report to us on the ground water study that I heard about down in Kansas.

MR. POPE: Yes. Mr. Chairman, upon the item being suggested for the agenda, I did agree to make a few comments regarding the matter of the creation of the intensive ground water use control area in Hamilton,

Kearny, Finney, Gray and Ford Counties, Kansas. Let me indicate that I believe our colleagues from the State of Colorado are in receipt of a copy of the order that was issued by my office in regard to that matter, so I will not go into great detail, but for the general information of the people assembled here and others on the Administration, I will provide a few comments.

It might be helpful if I indicated that Kansas operates within the framework of the Water Appropriation Act that was originally enacted by our legislature in 1945. That act, of course, has been amended several times since that original enactment, but it provides the basic framework for the administration of water rights in Kansas.

In addition to that, however, the legislature in the late 1970's amended the Kansas Ground Water Management District Act, which is the act wherein our local ground water management districts are created and from which they gain their authority and responsibilities. That act was amended to provide for the establishment of intensive ground water use control areas. The proceedings to initiate an intensive ground water use control area can be done at the request of the ground water management district if one exists or if it's outside the boundaries of a ground water management district, it can be done by the chief engineer on his own initiative. In this case, that occurred

at the request of the district except in the case of Hamilton County, which is outside the district, and that occurred at my request.

If I can go back a little bit in time with that background, I would indicate that in the late 1970's, in fact, in January of 1977, my predecessor established a moratorium on the issuance of any additional permits to appropriate water in an area of Hamilton and Kearny Counties along the Arkansas River Valley in Kansas. That was done because of concerns about the effect of ground water pumpage on stream flow and the possible impairment of senior surface water rights.

The ditch systems in Kansas, for example, hold vested rights established pursuant to the provisions of the Water Appropriation Act and those rights were of concern to us and them. As a result of the moratorium, our agency entered into an agreement with the United States Geological Survey for some studies of the waters along the river and the effect of ground water on surface water. Those studies have been completed and were published by the Geological Survey and I think that information was available to all those that are interested. About the time that the studies were completed, I inherited my current job and then was in a position of needing to deal with the issue of the moratorium which had been initiated back in 1977. By then, the Kansas

law had been amended to include the provision for establishment of intensive ground water use control areas, and so that process was initiated, as I stated a minute ago. That led to us holding hearings there in Garden City, and ultimately I issued the order establishing this area as the intensive ground water use control area.

Fundamentally, the order closed the area to new appropriation of water both in the original moratorium in Hamilton and Kearny Counties and on down river through Ford County in those areas outside the original moratorium.

The area was closed to new appropriation of water with minor exceptions for domestic use, temporary permits and small uses of water of that nature.

It also dealt with the series of applications that had been received in our office requesting a permit to appropriate water since the original moratorium in 1977. The order defined a way in which those would be dealt with.

Generally speaking, with the exception of a few applications received prior to January of 1978, which again corresponded to an additional change to our laws related to a provision for mandatory permits, with the exception of a few applications there, all applications received after the moratorium in 1977 have since been dismissed, so there was a large number of applications dealt with in that way, including some existing wells that had been filed on.

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So a considerable heartburn has occurred to some folks in that area because of the effects of this order. It's an attempt on the part of our office to deal with the management of water in that area.

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In addition to dealing with a new appropriation of water, there are some provisions related to changes to existing water rights as to moving wells closer to the stream and trying to prevent that where water is used under existing rights if changes are filed, and we also created a task force of local water users and representatives of other interested entities in that area for the purpose of continuing to examine this issue and make additional recommendations to my office as may be appropriate to deal with the ongoing problems that still exist, and that task force has been meeting and is continuing to address the issues as to what additional regulation should be imposed on water users in that area and how that should I cannot report to you any results of that effort at this time, but it is under way.

By and large, Mr. Chairman, I guess I would just summarize by saying that a lot of time and effort and study has taken place in the period of over a decade in that area of the state. It is a water short region to us. It is an area that was of concern again back in the mid-1970's and since because of the reduced stream flow available in

the area, and the effect of ground water use on surface rights, and we think we have taken a big step forward. We are not certainly saying that all of the concerns have been totally addressed at this point, but we are well on our way.

MR. COOLEY: Thank you very much.

The next item on the agenda also comes within the jurisdiction of the chief engineer, in part, and that is the anomalous Frontier Ditch.

I am not really sure what would be most MR. POPE: useful in this regard. It might be more appropriate, in fact, if we had the other status reports and then come back to any questions that that might pose for us in Kansas. I can certainly say going in that the Frontier Ditch holds a vested right that was determined and established pursuant to the provisions of the Water Appropriation Act by the chief engineer back in about 1950, that Frontier Ditch right is administered by our office, as are the other ditch rights that divert water from the Arkansas River. have been some concerns and controversies in the past that have essentially all been now resolved, I believe, both in terms of litigation, which ultimately reached the Kansas Supreme Court, and that litigation upheld the right of the chief engineer to administer the vested rights held by It limited them to the original determination Frontier.

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that was made, a concerned, determined. The whether or not to that, the confailed to appear

that was made, so their rights are, as far as I am concerned, determined, fixed, and not an issue, concern.

MR. COOLEY: As a water lawyer, you terrify me by the thought that some water rights can be terminated, fixed, no longer at issue, and resolved. That is a scary kind of proposition.

MR. POPE: Let me rephrase that. Their rights were determined. They raised the issue many years later about whether or not they were properly determined. Years prior to that, the court reviewed that and said that they, having failed to appeal any concerns that existed back in the 1950's, could no longer do that at this time, and so the Kansas law water rights are determined administratively through my office and then any appeals can be taken to the courts, and that is the way the issue sets.

MR. COOLEY: Mr. McDonald or anybody from Colorado?

MR. GENOVA: Yes.

MR. COOLEY: Carl?

MR. GENOVA: I wonder if they are now being, in fact, administered according to the terms of the court decision?

MR. POPE: Yes. I would say that there has been no question about that particular issue that I am aware of, Carl, other than Frontier has had a separate action from their original water right before us for a number of years.

There has been another issue, I guess I should say,

in that Frontier is the owner of the right originally held by the Fort Aubrey, and that issue was the subject of litigation for many years in the Kansas courts, and they sought to transfer all or a portion of that right up to their headgate. That issue has now, we think, been resolved and if I infer in your question, "Is Frontier limited to their original 5,000 acre-feet of water per calendar year?" the answer is yes, in an absolute sense, with the exception that any additional rights that they acquire from other holders of vested rights are then transferrable within the limits of Kansas law to them, and so there could be very well the possibility that their quantity diverted at their headgate will be greater than 13 the "Frontier vested right" beginning subsequent to this 14 time. 15 If that clarifies the issue, why, I hope so. 16

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MR. McDONALD: Has action been taken? Is that a permanent order you make? You said it was in litigation. Has the litigation been ended now?

MR. POPE: A settlement has been reached in the litigation. That will result in our formally approving the change to the Fort Aubrey water rights pursuant to Kansas law. Those details are now being worked out.

MR. McDONALD: Are they going to start diverting more at the Frontier headgate as soon as you issue the final

orders this summer?

MR. POPE: Assuming there are no appeals and that sort of thing, why, that's the case.

MR. McDONALD: Could you get us copies of that when you are done dealing with it, David?

MR. POPE: I suspect so.

MR. COOLEY: You have to admire the court reporter who can get both sides of this story as each guy interrupts the other. I think it is extraordinary.

MR. McDONALD: One other question.

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. McDONALD: David, refresh my memory. The right is said to be 5,000 acre-feet. Is that total gross diversion or is that consumptive use?

MR. POPE: It is total gross diversion, although I should clarify: They are credited for their direct return flows to the river.

The Frontier uniquely is situated in such a way that their returns are measured and they are credited, so essentially, they are charged: 5,000 is measured as the gross, less the direct return flows as measured back to the river, so I wouldn't say it's a pure consumptive use in the sense of seepage and all that, but the returns out at the end of the ditch are credited.

MR. GENOVA: David, how large an amount did they direct

I mean, you know, what was the high point? to pass?

MR. POPE: Carl, I am not sure I can give you numbers. There were years prior to the dispute that resulted in the litigation regarding the size of their vested right. They clearly diverted back in some years greater than 5,000 acre-feet. I am not sure I can give you a specific number.

I would also indicate just for clarification that all such diversions occurred, to my knowledge, at least, and I am pretty sure this is correct, prior to January 1 of 1978, again, which is a key date for us because that is the point at which the Kansas Water Appropriation Act was amended to require that all water users operate within the terms, conditions, and limitations of their vested rights and appropriation rights, whereas before, it became an issue of them being limited only to the extent that they were impairing another water user, so there were years prior to '78 when they may have diverted in excess of that 5,000 acre-feet, but that was not a violation of our statute, and it was dealt with various ways in the past.

For example, they were involved in the rotation with the other ditches for a number of years and they will now be again in the future as a condition of the settlement that I mentioned earlier on the Frontier right.

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MR. COOLEY: Does any action need to be taken by the Compact Administration on the Frontier Ditch? None seems to be called for by anyone.

We will pass on to the status of the Hammit water rights application, which is in the Colorado water court, 85CW14.

MR. McDONALD: Frank?

MR. COOLEY: Yes. Mr. McDonald.

MR. McDONALD: I think I owe everybody a status on the water rights applications for Frontier Ditch first, and then I will do Hammit.

MR. COOLEY: Fine. Back to the Frontier.

MR. McDONALD: Let me back all the way to the beginning just so we all remember what the history is.

The Frontier Ditch filed water rights applications in February of 1985 in the Colorado water court for Division 2. Statements of opposition were filed by a variety of parties: Southeastern Water Conservancy District, Amity, and ABDA, as I recall, and also by the state engineer. Some of those parties moved for summary judgment or for judgment of dismissal, and in response to those motions, ultimately, in November of 1986, the water court did grant the motion to dismiss on the grounds that the water court did not have jurisdiction given the terms of the Compact.

Frontier, within a matter of weeks, moved for

reconsideration. The court denied that motion for reconsideration in February of this year. Notice of appeal has now been taken by Frontier to the Colorado Supreme Court, and I believe we have transmitted to David some months ago the motions on appeal and what have you. Briefs are in the process of being filed this fall or have they all now been filed? I have lost track of the deadline.

A VOICE: They have been filed.

A VOICE: I have seen all but the reply brief filed by Frontier.

A VOICE: They have all been filed.

MR. McDONALD: Okay. And David, if you would like those, I would be glad to make them available. I haven't got my copies yet myself, but I can dig them up.

Oral argument has not been heard. I don't even know if it has been scheduled, but I would assume that argument will be heard next calendar year by the Supreme Court, so that's where that stands.

On Hammit, again, just to back up to be sure we have history, Gene Hammit filed three separate applications in December of '84, if my memory serves me correctly, in Colorado water court for Division 2. Each of those claimed water rights were for irrigation of lands both in Colorado and Kansas.

Again, a number of parties filed statements of

objection: Southeast District, Frontier, ABDA, Amity, and Catlin.

There was a motion by one of those parties for summary judgment.

Hammit countered with a motion for dismissal without prejudice.

Just three months ago in September, the water court ruled making two points. It first of all granted the motion for summary judgment as to those portions of the applications seeking water rights for use outside of Colorado, and that motion was granted based on the court's reading of our statutory provisions governing the export of water from the state; and secondly, it granted Hammit's motion to dismiss without prejudice as to those rights claimed for use within the State of Colorado. It is my understanding that no appeal has been taken by any party and as of this date, in fact, the time for lodging an appeal has passed, so that case is finished.

MR. POPE: Let me see if I understand what you said on the Hammit case here now. The motion for summary judgment to dismiss the case was granted for that portion of the water that would have been used outside of the State of Colorado?

MR. McDONALD: Yes. To the extent the application sought a water right for the beneficial use of irrigating

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lands outside of Colorado and the application broke out those acreages. The summary judgment has been granted against the applications to that extent.

MR. POPE: Against the applications to that extent.

And then secondly, the motion of Hammit to dismiss the rest of the case without prejudice?

MR. McDONALD: Without prejudice, was granted.

MR. POPE: Was granted, I would be interested, I think, in receiving those documents--

MR. McDONALD: Fine.

MR. POPE: --to bring us up to date on what has transpired there on the decisions of the court and the other pertinent filings that were made and documentation, just for the record.

MR. McDONALD: I will do so as soon as I get back tomorrow.

MR. POPE: Do you recall right offhand what the primary basis for-- Well, we will just defer on that. We will wait for the documents. I was going to ask on the motion for summary judgment, on the part outside of Colorado, the primary--

MR. McDONALD: Oh, the reasoning?

MR. POPE: --basis.

MR. McDONALD: Essentially, as I said, the court's ruling was based on the export statute Colorado has. There

are several criteria that you have got to meet, and the court found that those criteria had not been met. As I recall, the reason was that Hammit did not respond to interrogatories in discovery in request for admission, which means that under our statutes, he automatically admitted everything that had been requested and that became the facts in front of the court, so the criteria of the export statute were not complied with, and, as I recall, those are cited specifically in the court order. I will send it to you.

MR. POPE: Okay.

MR. McDONALD: That's all I had on that, Frank.

MR. COOLEY: We are at the point in the agenda where the Compact Administration will hear any other persons or entity who has come here to be heard.

Is there anyone here who has a matter that they desire to bring before the Compact Administration? Hearing no response, we will get to the exciting part of the meeting.

I have got some bylaw changes that I want to have considered and I have only brought one copy for each state.

At the next meeting of the Compact, I believe that we ought to tighten up the procedures of the Compact Administration with respect to two things: One is the agendas and notices of meetings, notices of stuff that

come before meetings, and particularly, that where possible, resolutions on other than the most routine matters be circulated to each state prior to the meeting, but unfortunately, there have been and will continue to be matters that need attention that come up on no notice at all, and, therefore, the provision as drafted states at the bottom that "Nothing in this bylaw shall require that notice be given nor any provision in this bylaw affect or negate any decision made at a meeting of the Compact Administration for which either in whole or in part does not comply with the notice provisions thereof," and that is a grammatical error of the eighth degree which I will try to straighten out somehow.

I think that possibly straightening out the bylaws may be done by correspondence ahead of the meeting rather than doing it at a public meeting or discussing it now.

Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: Frank, I was looking through the bylaws on the way out to the meeting this morning on the plane, or last night, I forget which, and I couldn't help but notice some provisions in there that I suspect could use some updating in addition to the concerns you have raised.

MR. COOLEY: Yes. I found some others that are just archaic, that the chairman signs the checks in cooperation and so forth. I don't think you guys are going to trust

me with the checkbook.

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MR. POPE: With your suggestion on this item and others, perhaps there should be an assignment made to the committee or whatever to really look over the whole set of bylaws and propose on in a timely fashion.

MR. COOLEY: There are two people, neither one of whom probably has time, I am aware of, that could work on it in Colorado on the Colorado delegation. How about in Kansas? Is either you or is there someone on your staff that can work on that matter with me?

MR. POPE: Yes. We can ask someone to do that.

Probably Lee here would be our logical choice to take a

look at those bylaws and work with you.

MR. COOLEY: Bill, nominally, you would be the-MR. McDONALD: Sure. We will do it. I agree that
they read right out of the '50's and haven't been brought
to date for years.

MR. COOLEY: They can be mimeographed, you know, all those good things. Fine. So that F.G.C. and Lee and Bill McDonald will work on that.

The next item I want to bring before you is this: I am very deeply concerned about the fact that we have one or two people that are talking about retirement. We have got a number of senior people that have been working on the Arkansas River for ten years or more, and I want

authorization from the Compact Administration to bring
Mr. Bratvold to the next meeting of the Compact to take
head and shoulder photographs of the Compact Administration
and twenty or thirty others, people like Harry Bates and
Frank Milenski and so forth, and get the photographs, and
from time to time, we will put them in the annual reports.

Bratvold's charge for three color photographs suitable
for head and shoulder photographs is seventeen bucks. His

Bratvold's charge for three color photographs suitable for head and shoulder photographs is seventeen bucks. His negative charge is ten bucks. That is for just basically taking the pictures, taking them, not producing any. I would suggest that in the budget, that we be authorized to spend \$300 for additional costs for the annual report, with the understanding that that would go in the photograph area.

Does this strike a responsive chord with you gentlement or is it something that I should not pursue?

MR. McDONALD: My archivist is down here who loves to pile through vaults, old reports, and insists that it is a good idea.

MR. COOLEY: Is there a sentiment here?

MR. BENTRUP: I think it's fine. I will remember Colorado paying 60 percent for taking my picture.

(Laughter.)

MR. McDONALD: I thought I heard the chairman say this was coming out of the federal budget.

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MR. COOLEY: Okay. Before we go further, realize that what is happening on the bylaws is that the grammarians are taking over, but I want to address all of you, one final question on this. I believe that important resolutions ought, where possible, be distributed to each state well prior to the meeting. Do you want to continue the Administration by ambush or is some notice permissible here?

MR. McDONALD: It's permissible.

MR. POPE: I really think if it is thought through and there is a procedure that we can live with, why, I think it is certainly advantageous to do that.

MR. COOLEY: Fine. We would turn to--

MR. McDONALD: Frank?

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. McDONALD: Since you got us off on housekeeping, one pops into my mind. We have amended on a couple of occasions the 1980 operating plan, and, David, at one point a year or so ago, I sent a draft of a clean-typed version with amendments added.

Were we ever agreed that we had accurately typed--MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. McDONALD: -- the final amended version?

MR. COOLEY: Yes. I signed the thing. David could not find any traps in it and I finally signed it.

MR. POPE: Had to give up.

MR. McDONALD: Did you send it out to anybody?

MR. POPE: The only copy we have, I think, is the one that Frank signed, and you signed, Bill, and that I signed. I think it was sent on to the secretary to the Administration, which, at the time, may have been Leo. I am not sure it was Leo or a new secretary.

MR. COOLEY: No. I think it went out to the lady and I thought a Xerox copy went to Gene Jencsok.

MR. POPE: I remember it now, but I don't think we have received back a completely signed and endorsed copy for distribution, to answer your question.

MR. McDONALD: I forgot I even signed it, David, obviously.

MR. POPE: Yes.

MR. McDONALD: Let's see if we can somewhere find a signed copy.

MR. COOLEY: Okay. Now, I will not be turned down on this one because I found out that the thing works. At great expense out of my own pocket, and why I did that, don't ask me, I have prepared a complete summary of the meetings, the minutes and the resolutions of the Compact Administration since May 31st of 1949 up through 1984, and in connection with the litigation, I have heard that this thing is standing the test of time. Are you aware you have

got one of these, Mr. Pope?

MR. POPE: I am not sure I am, to tell you the truth.

MR. COOLEY: Well, I have got enough so I can surely
give you one now.

MR. POPE: Yes. I would appreciate it.

MR. COOLEY: But this thing ought to be continued upward from '84. David, I know that Colorado has got one, but here is another. This thing is standing up. A lot of research went into that item. Okay.

MR. POPE: I appreciate that, Frank, and we will take notice of that, distribute the others here.

MR. COOLEY: I would hope that there would be someone in Colorado, Gene or someone else, who could bring that from '84 up to date. There are not many resolutions and we are into the transcript.

Are we not now ready to consider the Auditor's report?

It has been distributed. We have had copies of the thing.

Oh, pardon me. Interruption. This book was prepared for, I believe, every member of the Compact Administration. It contains that original mimeographed Compact, the bylaws, the rules and regulations, the resolution concerning the permanent pool, the Amity, Great Plains' resolution. If anyone doesn't have one or does not bring it to the meetings, they are unprepared, and I have come without it, but-

MR. McDONALD: When were they put together?

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MR. COOLEY: About ten years ago.

MR. McDONALD: My guys put them together five or six years ago, and I think maybe when Ron and Jim came on, I just forgot to Xerox them and make them a set.

MR. COOLEY: This thing is so useful and valuable when you pull the thing out.

MR. McDONALD: Assuming we update the bylaws and sign the same copy of the 1980 operating plan, why don't we shoot a few copies of that in a few months and we can get everybody up to date.

MR. COOLEY: Okay.

Jim you get to sponsor the Auditor's report for fiscal year 1986-1987.

MR. ROGERS: As you know, you have all been mailed a copy of it. Have you reviewed it, found any problems with it?

MR. COOLEY: Make the motion.

MR. GENOVA: I move we accept it.

MR. BENTRUP: I second the motion.

MR. COOLEY: A little hesitation there.

MR. POPE: I have no problem with it.

MR. COOLEY: He hasn't taken a vacation or anything like that.

Is Kansas ready to vote?

MR. BENTRUP: Kansas votes aye.

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MR. McDONALD: Colorado votes aye.

MR. COOLEY: All right. Now, the annual "Budget matters," the mess that Mr. McDonald always leads us through.

MR. McDONALD: Frank?

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. McDONALD: Can I suggest that we go off the record and save our reporter the agony of catching all these silly numbers and we can just come back on and report the results?

MR. COOLEY: Mr. McDonald, this is the first concern you have shown all day for the reporter and we are going off the record with our very great thanks.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. COOLEY: Back on the record.

While we were off of the record, we reviewed the budgets for three years. '87-'88 was changed slightly.
'88-'89 was changed slightly. '89-'90 was adopted unanimously by the Compact Administration, all as is shown in the attachment to the minutes. [Exhibits C, D, and E, respectively].

I believe there are--

MR. McDONALD: There will be three attachments.

MR. COOLEY: --three attachments to the minutes.

I believe there is no further business of any sort to come before the Annual Meeting of the Compact Administra tion.

MR. POPE: With one exception, if I may.

MR. COOLEY: Yes.

MR. POPE: I perhaps should have put it in in the miscellaneous item. Having given some thought the last few days to the matter you raised in terms of people retiring and whatnot, I would like personally to give some recognition by this body to Howard Corrigan, long-term Water Commissioner in charge of our Carden City field office, who has since retired effective May 18th of this year, and I did not have a chance, quite frankly, to prepare a resolution, not knowing for sure what direction you want to take, but I would be happy if that was acceptable, to prepare a resolution or something of that sort, to circulate or to submit to the chairman for his signature, if that would be appropriate.

MR. McDONALD: That's fine.

MR. POPE: Quite standard language-type thing.

MR. COOLEY: Leave out as many "whereases" as possible. Did you have in mind a photograph of Howard for the annual report?

MR. POPE: I think that would be very appropriate, Mr. Chairman.

MR. COOLEY: There is a consensus. We won't take a vote, we will simply do it.

1 MR. McDONALD: Put that resolution and picture in 2 the annual report for 1987? 3 MR. COOLEY: Yes. Sure. 4 MR. POPE: That would probably be a good way to do 5 it. 6 MR. McDONALD: He probably retired during 1987, 7 right? 8 MR. POPE: Yes. 9 MR. McDONALD: Within the last year? 10 MR. POPE: Yes. 11 MR. McDONALD: Fine. Let's put that in 1987. 12 wholeheartedly concur. 13 MR. COOLEY: Yes. And thanks again to the reporter. 14 Go off the record and the meeting is adjourned. 15 (The 39th Annual Meeting of the Arkansas 16 River Compact Administration was concluded . 17 at 4:00 p.m., December 8, 1987.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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I, Donald F. Peterlin, Certified Shorthand Reporter within and for the State of Colorado, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were taken by me in shorthand on the 8th day of December, 1987, and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me, and the foregoing 160 pages contain a full, true and correct transcription of all the proceedings had.

Donald F. Peterlin

Certified Shorthand Reporter

Suite 612

Thatcher Building

Pueblo, Colorado 81003

#### ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

1001 S. Main Street LAMAR, COLORADO 81052

KANSAS

DAVID L. POPE, Topeka CARL E. BENTRUP, Deerfield Vice Chairman RON OLOMON, Garden City

FRANK G. COOLEY Chairman and Federal Representative P.O. Box 98 Meeker, Colorado 81641 COLORADO

J. WILLIAM McDONALD, Denver CARL GENOVA, Pueblo LEO IDLER, Lamar Treasurer

#### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Arkansas River Compact Administration

9:00 a.m. (MST), Tuesday, December 8, 1987 Cow Palace Inn Lamar, Colorado

The annual meeting of the Administration will be held at the time and place noted above. The meeting will be recessed for the lunch hour at about noon and reconvened for the completion of business in the afternoon.

The tentative agenda for the meeting, which is subject to change, is as follows:

- 1. Call to order and introductions
- 2. Approval of agenda
- Approval of transcript of the December, 1986, annual meeting
- Reports of officers for compact year 1987
  - a. Chairman
  - Recording Secretary
  - c. Treasurer
  - d. Operations Secretary
- Committee reports for compact year 1987
  - a. Administrative and legal
  - b. Engineering
  - c. Operations
- 6. Election of officers for compact year 1988
  - a. Vice-chairman
  - b. Recording Secretary
  - c. Treasurer
  - d. Operations Secretary

- 7. Appointment of committee members for compact year 1988
  - a. Administrative and legal
  - b. Engineering
  - c. Operations
- 8. Reports of federal agencies
  - a. Bureau of Reclamation
  - b. Corps of Engineers
  - c. Geological Survey
- 9. Review of Trinidad Project Operating Principles
- 10. Proposal to transfer water rights decreed to the Keesee Ditch
- 11. Winter storage program
- 12. Informational reports
  - a. Lake Cheraw releases
  - b. Creation of "Intensive Groundwater Use Control Area in Hamilton, Kearney, Finney, Gray and Ford Counties, Kansas"
  - c. Frontier Ditch:
    - Administration by Kansas Chief Engineer
    - 2) Status of Colorado water rights applications (Case Nos. 84CW207, 208, and 209)
  - Status of Hammit water rights application (Case No. 85CWl4)
- 13. Auditor's report for FY 1986-87
- 14. Budget matters:
  - a. Review of current fiscal year budget
  - b. Review of previously adopted FY 1988-89 budget and assessments
  - Adoption of FY 1989-90 budget and assessments
- 15. Adjournment

Arkansas Kiver Compact Administration
December 8, 1987
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## ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

307 South Fifth Street LAMAR, COLORADO 81052

L WILLIAM MCDDHALD, Donwer CARL GENOVA Proposo
JAMES G RDGERS, Lamar Transcert

FRANK G. COOLEY
Chairman and Federal Representative
F.O. Box 98
Meeter, Colorboo 81641

KANSAS
DAVID L. POPE, Teewas
CARL E. BENTRUP Described
Vice Cheirman
RON DLOMON, Garcon City

#### CHECKS WFITTEN SINCE JUNE 30, 1987

DAIE	NC:	WRITTEN TO	FOR	AMCUNT
July 9	863	Colorado Mobile	Operation's SecPhone	138.79
n S		Rozert W. Jesse	Operations Sec Table	110.00
. 9	885	ATAT	Telephone lease	17.25
• 9	886	AT4T	Purchase-Lost phone	27.95
• 9		Mountain Bell	Telephore	67.04
		Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Pert-July	50.00
~	889	Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Rent-August	50.00
Aug.11 " 11	890	AT&T	Telephone purchase-Balance	1.68
" 11	891	Mountain Bell	Telephone	52.46
	892	Colc. National Pank	Operations SecEquipment	675.00
" 11	893		Bond Position Fremlum	100.00
" 17	894	Colorado Morile	Operations SecPhone	144.46
" 11		James C. Rogers	Last half anrual salary	500.00
· ·		Bernice R. Carr	Last half annual salary	500.00
Sept.8	897	Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Rent-September	50.00
" 8	698	AT&I	Telephone lease	6.75
" 8	899	Mountain Bell	Telephone	33.45
" B		Colorado Morile	Operations EecPhone	129.01
" 8	901		Operations SecOffice equipment	441.61
" 8	902	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Operations SecOffice equipment	278.00
" g		First National Bank-Lamar	Petty cash-postage	30.00
" B		Art's Lock Service	Office keys	0.80
Oct. 9	905	Mountain Bell	Telephone	36.00
" 9	906	ATET	Telephone lease	6.75
ı 9	907	Lower Ark, Water Assn.	Rent-October	50.00
, 9	908	Office Furniture Warehouse	Operations SecEquitment	99.00
" 9	969	Colorado Mobile	Operations SecPhone	130.56
י 9	910	U.S. Dept. of Interior	Funding Agreement	6,465.00
Nov. 6	911	Mountain Bell	Telephone	100.07
" 6		Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Rent-November	50.00
" €		Crimond, Farmer & Co.	Audit-S600+Copying-S153.36	753.36
" 6	914 914	Colorado Mobile	Operations SecPhone	131.60

\$11,229.59

TOTAL

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## ARRANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

307 South Fifth Street LAMAR, COLORADO 31052

COLORADO

J. WILLIAM McDONALD, Denver
CARL GENOVA, Puedio
JAMES G. ROGERS, Leman
Treesurer

FRANK G. COOLEY
Cheirman and Faceral Representative
P.O. Box 98
Meeter, Colorado 81641

KANSAS
DAVID L. POPE, Topoka
CARL E. BENTRUP, Doorflold
Vice Chairman
RON OLOMON, Gardon City

#### ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF CASH FECTIFTS & DISBURSEMENTS & CHANGE IN CASH BALANCE FROM JULY 1, 1987 TO DECEMBER 1, 1987

1, 4021 2, 224			
CASH BALANCE, JULY 1, 1987			\$57,824.00
RECEIPTS:			
Karsas	\$ 8,000.00		
Cclorade	12,000.00		
Interest on Savings Acct. since S	Tuly 199.75		
Miscellaneous	59.61		
TOTAL RECEIFTS		\$20,259.36	
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Treasurer's Bond	s 100.00		
U. S. Geological Survey	6,465.00		
Professional Fees	60C.00		
Copying	153.36		
Rent	250.00		
Salaries	1,000.00		
Telephone	349.40		
Office supplies & Fostage	33.80		
Operation's Secretary's Account	2,278.03		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		11,229.59	
EXCESS FECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS			9,029.77
CASH BALANCE, DECEMBER 1, 1987			\$66,853.77
CASH IN BANK	\$ 164.16		
SAVINGS ACCOUNT	21,358.17		
CEPTIFICATE OF DEFCSIT	45,331.44	•	

\$66,853.77

The state of the s

# ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT ADMINISTRATION 307 South Fifth Street

LAMAR, COLORADO 81052

COLORADO J. WILLIAM McDONALD, Denver CARL GENOVA, Pueblo JAMES G. ROGERS, Lamar Treasurer

FRANK G. COOLEY Chairman and Federal Representative P.O Box 98 Mesker, Colorado 81641

KANSAS DAVID L. POPE, Tomana CARL E. BENTRUP, Deerfield Vice Chairman HON GLOMON, Berden City

#### CHECKS WFITTEN SINCE JUNE 30, 1987

DATE	Ε	NG.	WRITTEN TO	FOR	AMOUNT
July	, 9	883	Colcrado Mobile	Operation's SecPhone	138.79
"	S	864	Robert W. Jesse	Operations Sec Table	110.00
n	9	885	AT&T	Telephone lease	17.25
n	9	886	AT&T	Purchase-Lost phone	27.95
11	9	857	Mountain Bell	Telephore	67.04
h	9	868	Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Rert-July	5C.00
ALG.	-	869	Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Rent-August	50.00
11	11	890	AT&T	Telephone purchase-Balance	1.68
**	11	891	Mountain Bell	Telephone	52.46
•	11	892	Colc. National Pank	Operations SecEquipment	675.00
**	11	893	Guaranty Abstract Co.	Bond Position Fremium	100.CO
11	11	894	Colorado Mchile	Operations SecPhone	144.46
11	11	895	James G. Rogers	Last half annual salary	500.00
- "	11	896	Bernice R. Carr	Last half annual salary	500.00
Sep	t.8	857	Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Rent-September	50.00
11	8	898	rs ta	Telephone lease	6.75
• (	8	899	Mountain Bell	Telephone	33.45
11	8	500	Colorado Mobile	Operations SecPhone	129.01
**	8	901	Budget Office Mart	Operations SecOffice equipment	
	8	902	Business Systems & Equip.	Operations SecOffice equipment	
**	8	903	First National Bank-Lamar	Petty cash-postage	30.00
,,	8	904	Art's Lock Service	Cffice keys	3.80
Oct	. 9	505	Mcontain Bell	Telephone	3€.00
11	9	906	AT&T	Telephone lease	6.75
u	9	907	Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Rent-October	50.00
.,	9	908	Cffice Furniture Warehouse	Operations SecEquipment	99.00
n	9	909	Colorado Mobile	Operations SecPhone	130.56
,,,	9	910	U.S. Dept. of Interior	Funding Agreement	6,465.00
Nev	. 6	911	Mountain Bell	Telephone	100.07
n	-6	912	Lower Ark. Water Assn.	Rent-November	50.00
	ε	913	Crimond, Farmer & Cc.	Audit-\$600-Copying-\$153.36	753.36
PI	6	914	Colorado Mobile	Operations SecPhone	131.60

\$11,229.59

TOT'AL

#### E.A.L.F. 2 REVISED FY 1987 88 BUDGET (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

#### EXPENDITURES

Α.	SALARIES AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:				
	1. Treasurer 3. Recording S 2. Operations 4. Auditor's F 5. Court Repor 6. Payroll Tax	Secretary ees ter's Fees	\$ 1,000 1,000 6,100 450 1,500 350	\$10,400	
В.	GAGING STATIONS	:		7.2 7.23	
	<ol> <li>U.S. Geolog Cooperative for federal</li> <li>St. of Colo</li> </ol>	Agreements	\$10.290 	\$17 <b>7</b> 00	
C.	OPERATING EXPEN	SES:	•	\$17,290	
	<ol> <li>Telephone</li> </ol>	Report (Printing) lies/Postage	\$ 100 3.000 2.000 300 300 100		
D.	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	r:	<del></del>	\$ 5,800 \$ 2,000	
Ε.	CONTINGENCY:			1,000	
F.	TOTAL			\$36,490	
INCOME					
A.	ASSESSMENTS	•			
	<ol> <li>Colorado</li> <li>Kansas</li> </ol>	(60%) (40%)	\$12,000 8,000	\$20,000	
B. C. D.	INTEREST EARNING MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	3S		3,500 0 \$23,500	
EXPENDI	TURES FROM SURPLY	<u>JS</u>		\$12,990	

Adopted by the Arkansas River Compact Administration at its December 8, 1987, Annual Meeting.

Tréasurer

1878E

### Exhibit D. REVISED BY 1988-89 BUDGET

# (July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989)

EXPENDITURES

Α.	SALARIES AND CONT			
	1. Treasurer 3. Recording Sec 2. Operations Se 4. Auditor's Fee 5. Court Reporte 6. Payroll Taxes	ecretary es er's Fees	\$ 1,000 1,000 6,100 450 1,500 350	\$10,400
В.	GAGING STATIONS:			
	1. U.S. Geologic Cooperative A for federal E 2. St. of Colora	Agreements	\$10,695 7,000	\$17,695
c.	OPERATING EXPENSE	ES:		
·	1. Treasurer's F 2. 86-87 Annual 3. Telephone 4. Office Suppli 5 Printing/Copy 6. Meetings 7. Travel	Reports (Printing) ies/Postage	\$ 100 6,500 2,000 300 300 100	
				\$ 9,300
D.	EQUIPMENT			0
E.	CONTINGENCY:			1,000
E.	TOTAL			\$38,395
INCOME				
A.	ASSESSMENTS			
		(60%) (40%)	\$12,000 	400.000
В.	INTEREST EARNINGS	s		\$20,000 3,000 <u>0</u>
C. D.				\$23,000
EXPENDI'	TURES FROM SURPLUS	<u>s</u>		\$15,395

Adopted by the Arkansas River Compact Administration at its December 8, 1987, Annual Meeting.

18815

MAN 1 3 1988

# FY 1989-90 BUDGET (July 1, 1989 - June 30, 1990)

#### EXPENDITURES

	A.	SALARIES AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:					
		3. R 2. O 4. A 5. C	reasurer ecording Secoperations Scuditor's Fecourt Report eayroll Taxe	ecretary es er's Fees	\$ 1,000 1,000 6,100 500 1,500 350	\$10,450	
	В.	GAGIN	G STATIONS:				
		. C	J.S. Geologi Cooperative For federal St. of Color	Agreements	\$11,500 	\$19,500	
	c.	OPERA	ATING EXPENS	ES:			
		2. 1 3. 1 4. C 5 F 6. M	Treasurer's 1988 Annual Telephone Office Suppl Printing/Cop Meetings	Report (Printing) ies/Postage	\$ 100 3,500 2,000 400 300 150		
						\$ 6,450	
	D.	EQUIF	PMENT			0	
	E.	CONT	INGENCY:			1,000	
	F.	TOTAL				\$37,400	
INC	OME						
	A.	ASSES	SSMENTS				
			Colorado Kansas	(60%) (40%)	\$12,000 8,000	\$20,000	
	в.		REST EARNING	S		2,000	
	C. D.	MISCE TOTAL	ELLANEOUS L	·		\$22,000	
EXP	<u>end i</u>	TURES	EXPENDITURES FROM SURPLUS \$15,400				

Adopted by the Arkansas River Compact Administration at its December 8, 1987, Annual Meeting.

Treasurer

Mr. Genova indicated this was
Kansus draft of minutes for the
December 2, 1981 meeting. This
was not what Mr. Genovaread into the record at the
CC annual meeting. However, it is
the report that was apparently
subsequently agreed to and the
pr one that should be included
In the 1987 annual report.

Brent Spronk and Dale Book.

DRAFT COPY

neering Committee of the River Compact Administration

eering Committee of the Arkansas River Colorado. Carl Genova, chairman, called the other member of the Committee was attendance at the meeting were: Dennis Bob Jesse; Leland Rolfs; James Bagley;

The first item discussed was the proposed transfer of the Keesee Ditch irrigation rights.

After discussion of the questions and concerns concerning the Keesee Ditch transfer, the following items were agreed to:

- 1) A period of record longer than the 20 years (1964-83) should be used.

  The period of record agreed to is 1950-83.
- 2) At least 1,400 acres had been irrigated by the Keesee Ditch since 1947.
- 3) That 65%, rather than 70%, was a more reasonable irrigation efficiency for the ditch.
- 4) HRS will be asked to re-run the model and compute all relevant parameters (consumptive use, return flows, etc.) for that period of record with a 65% efficiency and report the results.
- 5) That HRS should be requested to supply information as to when the land leveling and border irrigation system were completed.
- 6) Hal Simpson agreed to check his agency's crop distribution records for Keesee Ditch's crop distribution in the 1950's. No such records exist for the 60's.

- 7) Keesee Ditch should be required to substantiate whether 65% is a reasonable irrigation efficiency for the period November to March of each year.
- 8) HRS should be required to explain how effective precipitation was handled in the model. A more detailed explanation of how his water budget works is also needed.
- 9) Colorado indicated that they had done some sample comparisons using the distributive Glover analysis technique and the results (average monthly return flows) varied, at most, nine acre-feet per month (in the month of October) and the average annual total varied only by two acre-feet.
- Hal Simpson checked his office records for depth to water when wells were drilled in that area. The average depth to water was 12 feet, but the wells were drilled during a particularly dry period. Additional follow-up checks should be made to determine average depth to water to see whether sub-irrigation of alfalfa was a possibility. HRS should address this issue in its report. Soil moisture storage figures are also to be checked based on soil surveys.

Mr. Pope indicated that the State of Kansas' position this spring was that the wells which were drilled post-compact and utilized to irrigate any of the 1,900 acres should also be dried up or made part of an augmentation plan approved by the State of Kansas before the Keesee Ditch transfer could be approved. The State of Kansas' position is that depletion or adverse affect will result if the wells are not dried up or suitably augmented.

The State of Colorado representatives indicated that the waters from these six wells were co-mingled on the 1,400 acres irrigated by the ditch, but felt

that the continued existence and use of those wells was a separate issue from the Keesee Ditch transfer which was before the Engineering Committee. Dennis Montgomery indicated that the State of Colorado could not agree to a finding by the Compact Administration for the transfer of the Keesee Ditch, that would require a dry up of the six wells to be used on the 500 net additional acres irrigated by the wells. Colorado did state, however, that if Keesee Ditch modified its plan for the proposed transfer and offered to dry up all of the wells which were to be used for the 500 acres, it would not object. Colorado further stated that the wells were junior rights subject to existing and future regulations by the State Engineer of all wells in the Arkansas River Valley.

Colorado also indicated that it felt that whether the Keesee Ditch transfer would cause depletion or adverse affect to the ditch diversion rights from the Arkansas River in Colorado Water District No. 67 and Kansas is a separate issue from whether the Compact Administration should grant Keesee Ditch a storage account in John Martin Reservoir. The first issue is essentially one of determining whether there will be any injury resulting from the transfer, the second issue is a discretionary matter for the Compact Administration.

After discussion it was also agreed that Jake Broyles was attempting to retain the prime 500 acres out of the 1,900 acres, rather than the 500 acres developed after the 1,400 acres were developed by the surface ditch right.

Kansas and Colorado agreed that when and if the transfer is activated that Broyles will henceforth no longer divert water from the Arkansas River for irrigation.

The next Keesee Ditch issues discussed by the Engineering Committee were:

Whether Keesee Ditch should be given a storage account in John Martin Reservoir.

- 2) What type of account it should be? and, if so,
- 3) Whether any storage charge should be imposed on water stored in such an account.

After observing that other ditches diverting water above John Martin Reservoir paid a 35% storage charge, in water, that a money charge for use of storage was inappropriate unless tied to the additional administrative and accounting expenses of the Compact Administration, and the equities of allowing Keesee Ditch possibly a free storage when other ditches were paying storage charges, and the possible beneficiaries of storage charges, the Engineering Committee decided that whether a storage charge should be imposed was a policy question that should be decided by the entire Administration, rather than a technical question for the Engineering Committee.

The next Keesee Ditch issue that was discussed was whether Keesee Ditch should be allowed a "Pre-accumulation" account. After great discussion amongst the persons present, it was felt that the "Pre-accumulation" account desired by Keesee Ditch was being requested so that Keesee Ditch could transfer water which was already in its 1980 Agreement account, upstream in the spring when conditions were favorable, before it could be transferred into its Transfer account because of monthly limitations or the reduced rate authorized for the transfer.

The Engineering Committee agreed that, if the committee's interpretation of what Keesee Ditch was requesting was correct, that such a "Pre-accumulation" account could probably be allowed, but that it would have to be clearly spelled out in writing, with examples. HRS will be asked to write out a plain-language description with examples of the accounting under various scenarios.

Winter return flows was also discussed and Kansas indicated that it was concerned with maintaining historic conditions at the state line during the winter.

Various alternatives were discussed concerning the winter return flows. Colorado suggested possibly putting such winter return flows in the Kansas Transit Loss account. No agreement was reached on this issue.

The Engineering Committee then decided to give a status report to the Administration, indicating that Committee had now met twice, and was asking HRS Consultants to provide additional information on certain issues identified above. The Committee raised the question of whether a public hearing should be held by either the Engineering Committee or the Administration on this proposed transfer.

Also at this meeting the Engineering Committee received a briefing by Tommy Thompson, Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District, and Gary Soldano of the Colorado Department of Health concerning the Lake Cheraw issue. The Committee was given advance copies of Mr. Thompson's report which he is going to give to the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission on December 8, 1987, proposing a Phase I (temporary) plan to have a controlled release of the top 2,500 acre-feet of water in Lake Cheraw, diluting it with other water and storing it in John Martin Reservoir.

The proposed plan for Phase I for Lake Cheraw had been developed by Bob Jesse, Gary Soldano, U.S.G.S., and Tommy Thompson as a Governor's ad hoc Committee.

Mr. Soldano briefed the Committee on the quality of the water in Lake Cheraw and the proposed plan for release. A copy of Mr. Thompson's and Mr. Soldano's

Were provided

reports and graphs (are attached). No action was requested of the Committee on this matter nor was any taken.

Respectfully submitted,

Carl Genova

Chairman, Engineering Committee

David L. Pope

Member, Engineering Committee

#### RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Leo Idler served on the Arkansas River Compact Administration as the representative of Colorado Water District 67 for two terms from 1977 through 1985; and

WHEREAS, he ably and steadfastly represented the interests of District 67 water users with equanimity and fairness; and

WHEREAS, he also served for ten years as the Administration's recording secretary and treasurer; and

WHEREAS, he at all times conducted these offices in a competent and thorough manner; and

WHEREAS, Leo Idler was instrumental in developing and implementing the 1980 operating plan for John Martin Reservoir to the benefit of both Kansas and Colorado: and

WHEREAS. Leo Idler has been a gentleman and a friend to his fellow members of the Administration and to all who had occasion to come before the Administration.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Arkansas River Compact Administration that it does hereby express its gratitude and appreciation to Leo Idler for the services he has rendered and for the courtesies which he has extended to all during his tenure as a member and officer of the Administration.

Adopted by the Arkansas River Compact Administration at its December 9, 1986. Annual meeting.

Frank G. Cooley, Chairman

#### RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Howard C. Corrigan was an employee of the Division of Water Resources, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for 40 years; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Corrigan served as the Water Commissioner of the Garden City Field Office from 1964 until he retired on May 17, 1987; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Corrigan was widely known in the Arkansas River Valley, both in Kansas and Colorado; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Corrigan's extensive knowledge of water resources in the Arkansas River Valley were in an invaluable asset to the Arkansas River Compact Administration.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Arkansas River Compact Administration that it does hereby acknowledge with gratitude the outstanding service of Howard C. Corrigan to the Administration and to the States of Kansas and Colorado, expresses its appreciation to Mr. Corrigan for his dedication, and extends to him its best wishes for continued good health and happiness in all of his future endeavors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution be entered into the records of the Arkansas River Compact Administration and that the recording secretary be instructed to send a copy to Mr. Corrigan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Administration honor Mr. Corrigan for his many years of service by including his picture and appropriate dedicatory remarks in the Administration's annual report for the Compact Year 1987.

Entered this 7th day of December, 1987, at the annual meeting of the Arkansas River Compact Administration held in Lamar, Colorado.

rank 6. tooley, Chairman

Carl F. Bentruo, Vice-Chairman

Engineering Comm. ARCA Deurer 2/5/87

Genova Pope Spronk Rogers Jums Montgomery Kolts Robbins Weiss Bentrup Simpson Book Corrigan Jesse L. Tolmson HRS engineer

1. Pope suggested 2 sets of issues A. Transfer per se (material injury sostle) B. How will acct (a) in JM Res. Work (Art. II \$/or an Ant. III acct.), meluding exchanges 2. Me - have to acct. for Kessee share of cons.

pool and diversions made directly under the

detaks direct flow right(s) -- # well diversions?

A. Doesn't Art. II acet. Stay in place as place of storage of consump use credits attributable to that water?

B. Den't consumptive use credits from direct flow diversions need to be placed in a new Art. III acct. (or the whole aut of historical diversions, so that releases can be made in time and quantity to cover histori-cal return flows?? 3. Period of record in establishing historical

use should be post-compact so as to show effects of JM Res.

Pope objected to keeping wells in opera-tioned. Johnson argued they were not involved in this transfer application 4:... need not be addressed. 5. Can a deal be framed that leaves wells. out and lets Kansas challenge them in the litigation (i.e., Kansas' agreeing to surface right transfer would be framed so that they are not waiving their objections to the wells)? A. Kansus' suggestions 1) Dry up wells too 2) ? [ some Kind of findings]. Our suggestion - Carve out / ransfer minus contimed well depletions well issue and leave it to litigation, Kansas preserving

its rights

#### ENGINEERING COMMITTEE REPORT

December 8, 1987

The Engineering Committee held two meetings during 1987. Both meetings related to Case #83-CW-130, proposed change of use for the surface water rights of the Keesee Ditch owned by Mr. Jake Broyles. The proposed change would allow storage in John Martin Reservoir and exchange the consumptive use portion of these waters out of District 67 upstream to Pueblo Reservoir for a wide range of beneficial uses.

The first engineering meeting was held February 5, 1987. Mr. Peter Boddie of H-R-S Water Consultants, engineering consultants for the applicant, outlined the mechanics of the transfer and exchange as proposed in Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of the Keesee Ditch change of water rights.

As Submitted by H-R-S (Study Period 1964-1983)

1,900 acres were irrigated by surface diversions and six alluvial wells.

1.400 acres were allocated to surface waters and will wells.

voir July 1987).

Grenova read to diversions were 4,945 acre feet.

the record. Mr. zing 70% irrigation efficiency, cre feet per acre).

found problems and ,020 acre feet.

ated those for the falfa 67.5%; corn 9.5%; winter ghum 11.5%.

In addition H-R-S mined both Kansas and Colorado ted by H-R-S. In addition H-R-S ailed plan for operation and achin Martin Reservoir. The addition to the both states as Volume 4 ited to both states as Volume 4 accounting for John Martin Reser-

After both states completed their respective engineering analysis, the Engineering Committee met December 2, 1987, where it was determined:

- The study period should be enlarged from 1950 to 1983.
- 2. Maximum irrigation efficiency should be reduced to 65%.
- Consumptive use is based in part upon efficiency of border irrigation systems. Mr. Broyles must validate when his system was constructed.

- 4. Mr. Broyles must validate his crop distribution, which includes alfalfa at 67.5% (high consumptive use crop).
- 5. Storage of the stream depletion portion of direct-flow diversions was not contemplated in Article 2 of the 1980 Storage Account Resolution. Furthermore, Mr. Broyles disputed the inclusion of these waters under the provisions of Article 3 (Other Waters for Storage) and requested a new category of account dedicated to the storage of District 67 consumptive use waters. As this concept is a departure from the intent of the account system, the Engineering Committee felt this needed in-depth research involving all of the Compact Administration.
- 6. The status of the Broyles' wells was not agreed upon between the two states. Kansas requires abandonment of the wells as a condition of transfer. Colorado's position is the wells are junior water rights that Mr. Broyles does not propose to transfer and therefore are not subject to findings under Article V-H.
- 7. Various entities, both upstream and downstream from John Martin Reservoir, have reported concerns relating to the Keesee exchange. At a later date the Engineering Committee is willing to conduct a public hearing to evaluate these concerns if the Compact Administration so desires.

During the December 2 meeting, Mr. Charles L. Thomson, General Manager of Southeast Colorado Water Conservancy District, also Chairman of the Lake Cheraw Ad Hoc Committee and Mr. Gary Soldano of the Colorado Department of Health; made a presentation regarding the water quality problems created by water overflowing from Lake Cheraw in Otero County. Lake Cheraw is a natural closed basin lake that historically collected irrigation tailwater, seepage and runoff from its own drainage area. Due to high water conditions in the Arkansas Basin the last four years, the water level in Lake Cheraw has risen creating flooding problems for the Town of Cheraw. The saline level of this water is 16,000 to 17,000 PPM near the surface with greater concentrations deep in the lake. Leakage from the lake has also created water quality problems for the downstream farms located along Horse Creek, which drains into the Arkansas and eventually into John Martin Reservoir.

Mr. Soldano stated that a permanent solution to this problem requires additional study. However, a plan to address the immediate problem of overflowing is being proposed. The plan is to drain the top 3 feet (2,500 acre feet) of the lake down the drainage ditch to Horse Creek where it will be mixed with 2,000 A.F. of East Slope Project water donated by the Bureau of Reclamation and the waters of the Amity and Fort Lyon Canal Companies destined for winter storage in John Martin Reservoir. These waters would be routed into the Fort Lyon main canal and then spilled into Horse Creek where they will be mixed with the Cheraw water prior to entry into the Arkansas. The plan calls for monitoring of the waters' salinity, both at the Las Animas

U.S.G.S. gauging station and at a satellite hookup gauging station to be erected for this purpose at Horse Creek. Salinity levels of the mix will be maintained at or less than the natural occurring winter time salinity level of the Arkansas River inflows into John Martin. It was projected to take ninety days to complete the project.

Respectfully submitted,

Carl G. Genova 1987 Chairman Engineering Committee