Dedicated to the elected officials of Colorado...

Politics is the practical exercise of the art of self-government, and somebody must attend to it if we are to have self-government; somebody must study it, and learn the art, and exercise patience and sympathy and skill to bring the multitude of opinions and wishes of self-governing people into such order that some prevailing opinion may be expressed and peaceably accepted. Otherwise, confusion will result either in dictatorship or anarchy. The principal ground of reproach against any American Citizen should be that he is not a politician. Everyone ought to be, as Lincoln was.”

— Elihu Root

Speech presenting statue of Lincoln to the British people July 28, 1920

Guest Editorials

Martha Ezzard: “. . . let Colorado lead the way in assurance of state control over water rights.” - Page 2

Roy Romer: “We need to begin to think about allocation of resources in this state . . . so that they have some degree of synchronization.” - Page 3

Paul Schauer: “Water projects . . . millions, millions, literally billions of dollars will be necessary to develop those projects.” - Page 4

Diane Woodard: “The importance of securing dependable water supplies for both the Indian and non-Indian communities of the San Juan basin of Colorado and New Mexico grows ever more important.” - Page 5

Bob Kirsch: “We have to capture that approximate half-million to million acre feet .. which is rightfully that of Colorado residents.” - Page 9

Steve Schack: “I believe the private property rights systems we have been following for one hundred years has been effective . . . and must be protected.” - Page 11

Paul Powers: “I think we need to go slowly in changing the basic policy on which our water law is based.” - Page 12

W. D. Farr named Water Leader of the Year

W.D. Farr, Director of the Northern Colorado Water Conservation District and President of its Municipal Subdistrict, received the Wayne N. Aspinall Water Leader of the Year Award at ceremonies during the Colorado Water Congress Annual Convention held February 14-15 in Denver. Farr, a prominent Weld County business and civic leader, was honored for his lifelong devotion to water resource development in the state. Farr received the award at the Fifth Annual Wayne N. Aspinall Memorial Luncheon commemorating one of Colorado’s foremost water leaders.

Ival Goslin, Executive Director of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority, presented the award to a surprised Farr who told the audience of close to 250 that it was the ultimate honor and one of the highlights of his life. This year’s Award is a framed original painting of Glen Canyon Dam, the last of the five paintings commissioned by the late Congressman Aspinall.

The Aspinall Award, first given in 1981, is the most prestigious of its kind in Colorado and honors outstanding individuals for service and dedication to water resource management and development in the state. Wayne Aspinall served the citizens of Colorado with distinction and honor for 24 years as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was one of the most effective members of Congress, serving ten years as Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which has a large role in developing the nation’s water policy.

Farr has served on the Northern Colorado Water Conservation District’s Board of Directors since 1983 and as President of the Municipal Subdistrict since its creation in 1969. As Chairman of the Greeley Water Board, he plays a prominent role in shaping the city’s water policies. He is also Chairman of the Board of Farr Farms, Farr Feeders, Inc., and Farr Farms Potato Company. He was recently appointed to his second term as South Platte Basin Director on the Board of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority, created by the State Legislature in 1981 to serve as a state water project funding agency. In addition, he has served as a Director of various banking institutions, utility companies, and other corporations. He is Past President of the National Cattlemen’s Association and continues to carry on longstanding involvement with the Boy Scouts of America.

CWC 28th Annual Convention
February 27 & 28 — Holiday Inn Northglenn
Martha Ezzard: Settle reserve water rights first— at the state level

Martha Ezzard, a Republican, is a state Senator from Englewood.

I have an idea—perhaps that is a fear for a politician. It’s an idea on water. And it’s an idea I want to share, especially with the Colorado Water Congress, because you have a fine tradition of practical leadership in this state on water issues on effecting compromises, on building coalitions, and really solving problems. My idea relates to the question—the important question—of federal reserve water rights and the conflict of that theory as I see it with Colorado water law. The bad news for you is that I am a lawyer, but the good news is that I am not a water lawyer. You know, of course, about the latest experiments at the Colorado Health Sciences Center—the doctors there recently decided to use lawyers instead of mice in the laboratory. They say that because there are more of them and you don’t get as attached to them.

Let me outline for you briefly my thoughts on federal reserve water rights, the state’s role in the water problem, and improve the Colorado River Basin Act, and the federal state approach to water development. There aren’t many candidates that I assure you, who will come before you today who won’t say to you that water is the number one priority for Colorado. You all, in fact, anyone aspiring for higher office who doesn’t say that should be voted down and cast out. But I think there’s a vast difference between talking about water problems and doing something about them.

The role of a U.S. Senator from Colorado on water must necessarily be a leadership role and leadership in government at any level these days involves sitting through the unnecessary proposals, the special interest proposals, to set clear priorities for the benefit of all our citizens, both in Colorado and in the West. It’s listening and it’s balancing and it’s building coalitions and it’s fashioning reasonable compromises to solve water problems.

I believe before I share my idea on water with you that I should tell you something about my approach in the Colorado Legislature. It has been my approach to build broad coalitions on water issues because I’ve done so effectively on a closely related issue—that of hazardous waste. I’ve succeeded in structuring some legislation on siting and Superfund, a fund that has won the approval of CACI (Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry) and the business community, as well as the environmental lobby. These two entities, at times, have been at odds, the former at times, have been at odds, the latter, I believe, as does Senator Gary Hart, for one, differs sharply with us on that point. I need not remind you that even this week Judge John Kane has ruled against the Sierra Club move to halt the settlement in that suit. Let us hope, in fact, that some settlement in the case can be reached, lest the Sierra Club build up forever.

ASPINALLA WARD

The nomination form for the 1986 "Wayne N. Aspinall Water Leader of the Year Award" is available upon request at the offices of the Colorado Water Congress, 1930 Logan Street, Room 121, Denver, Colorado 80203 or telephone (303) 837-0812. Nominations, incidentally, must be received by January 1, 1986.

Recently at the Water Conference in Gunnison, I believe it was the Governor who said perhaps we ought not to support an additional sales tax until we have better management in conservation of our water. I disagree with that. I submit to you that we not only need better management in conservation, but we are also going to have to have some additional state funding. Today, perhaps more than ever before in Colorado, water has come true. It was Nibbeti, the author of Megatrends, who said "In today’s world the economic goals and the environmental values are completely interdependent. As a so-called ‘belly and water state’, in Nibbeti’s book, I hope that we can effect some leadership on the important question of water for the West. When one of my daughters returned last year from six months in college on the East Coast she walked out of the airport with me on a clear blue summer night, and she looked up at the sky and she said "Oh Mom, you can see the stars!" A few days later our family was camping on the west slope, and when the campfire was out and we crawled into our sleeping bags, she said "Can Mom, you can see the stars!" Let me assure you that as a U.S. Senator from Colorado, I will always hear the water," and I will hear your important voices on water issues.

COLORADO WATER RIGHTS

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Dick MacRae—Editor
Deaton & Reber
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Intermountain Color
Printer

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Colorado Water Rights
Roy Romer: Look at water and other needs

I see from your agenda that you will be hearing from a number of folks who either have opinions on public policy or questions about public policy. You are going to be listening to a lot of oratory, and I would like to give you a framework in which you might place some of this discussion. My wife and I have seven children. Quite often we will get to a cafeteria and take the seven children. When you have that many children plus two adults, you make an assignment. You say, "Hey, $36.00 is all we can handle tonight, and $36.00 divided by nine people is four, so the ticket is $4.00 apiece." And so I see them go down the cafeteria line and they'll take one salad, two desserts, a salad, a potato, some drinks. Then I know that when they come up, I'm going to have to take one, put two more back and take one. Finally they get a plate that adds up to four bucks. What is that? It's a classic redistribution value. It's the free market system operating. It's those youngsters saying, "I value this more than that. I have so much I can spend, so we're going to pay for it." Remember that analogy.

Now in Colorado, in terms of making resource allocation for the future, you know I can't come and talk to you about water without thinking about the other kinds of investments that this state has to make. There are three that are critical: water, roads and education. The wisdom we show in kinds of growth decisions that need investments that this state has to make. There are absolutely going to shape our future. There is no way that we can ignore that. What people are going to ask is, "Do we get a coalition put together to make all of them wisely, or do we just pick a figure - it's fictitious - let's say $10 billion?" It's a tremendously good investment. It gives us a quality of life that is so critical in terms of attracting taxpayers and investors. It is a tremendous symbol of the kind of state that we want to be in.

Let's go back down to that cafeteria of public policy. What we need to do is make sure that we have a fair distribution among a group of public services with only "x" dollars to spend. Let's just pick a figure - it's fictitious - let's say $2,800 a year. That's what we think we have to spend. So we start out with four of us and the seven children. Out of a group of salads you have water, both short and long run. What's the investment we want to make in water? Instead of meat you've got another kind of protein that you're getting. Instead of dessert you're getting more of the kind of dessert that you're getting, all from the same pool. Which one are you going to say is more important and how do you go about justifying that?

Water Congress office in Denver. The deadline for filing an application is March 15, 1986. The Colorado Water Rights Foundation is an independent, non-profit organization established to encourage all Colorado residents to become involved in water rights and water conservation. The foundation's mission is to educate the public about water rights and to encourage responsible water use. The foundation provides scholarships to students who are studying water rights and conservation. These scholarships are available to students who are enrolled in a water-related program at a Colorado college or university. The scholarships are open to Colorado residents who are enrolled in a water-related program at a Colorado college or university. The scholarships are awarded based on academic merit and need. The foundation also provides grants to non-profit organizations that are working to protect and conserve Colorado's water resources.

The late Ed Boreman, CWC President in 1983, has been honored by the CWC Board of Directors with the establishment of a scholarship in his name to the annual CWC Colorado Water Rights Scholarship. The scholarship is awarded to a Colorado student who is studying water rights and conservation. The scholarship is intended to encourage students to pursue careers in water rights and conservation.

The recipients of this scholarship are selected based on academic merit and need. The scholarship is available to students who are enrolled in a water-related program at a Colorado college or university. The scholarship is awarded on a competitive basis, and the recipients are selected based on their academic performance and their demonstrated interest in pursuing a career in water rights and conservation. The foundation also provides grants to non-profit organizations that are working to protect and conserve Colorado's water resources.

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Ken Kramer: Water challenges at state level as important as budget challenge at federal level

Ken Kramer, a Republican, is Colorado's 5th District Congressman.

I want to, on behalf of all Coloradans, thank you, members of the Colorado Water Congress, for your work to provide enough of this state's lifeblood, your work to ensure that we have enough of that most precious of natural resources, your work to enhance that special quality of life we enjoy here in Colorado, your work to build a better Colorado for our children and our grandchildren. Let me congratulate you for your strong, effective leadership in water resource development.

In the coming years, no one will be more critical than you in building a better Colorado. Our homes, our farms, our mines, our ranches, our high technology plants, our tourist industries, all will look to you to ensure that water is available for sustenance, for good growth, for carefully planned development.

I'd like to talk to you today about building a better Colorado and building a better America. I'm going to talk to you about opportunity, about what the changes we face as a state and a nation.

I believe strongly in America's future, in America's potential, in our ability to help build a better America. But my optimism is tempered by a black cloud on the horizon, a cloud that casts its shadow over the entire nation, over every Colorado, over this cloud that without action will grow into an ominous thunderhead threatening to wash out our own and our children's dreams. I refer to the challenge of federal deficits. I'm extremely concerned about our ability to control spending and the impact this flood of red ink is having and will continue to have on our nation's economy, on Colorado's economy.

Before Congress adjourned earlier this month, it adopted a budget for next year that will result in a $72 billion deficit. We in Colorado are affected by the budget cuts. We all know it, and I quote, "the best we can do." They said pushing the national debt over $2 trillion — $9,000 for every man, woman and child in the country is the best we can do.

I was among those who voted against that budget because it means in addition to working for their own slices of the mountainous national debt, Congressmen are going to have to provide that leadership which is going to be critical to building a better Colorado. As a state, we sit on the cutting edge of a technological revolution, an evolution that requires financing.

Just as we must meet the challenge of federal deficits if we are to keep building a better America, we face some significant challenges here in Colorado. We're going to have to look at our own natural resources because we're going back to the basic fundamentals of what we want to sustain a good state. We need education to make our state the 'showcase state' of the nation.

It is a pleasure to share some thoughts on the office of governor not in the state of Colorado. I'm not a candidate officially. It's a very difficult decision for my family, who are very supportive and strongly encouraging me. It is a difficult decision from the standpoint of the Republican Party, which has many good candidates running, and there are financial implications.

Let's talk about opportunity, about what the changes we face as a state and a nation.

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Duane Woodard: Water storage projects may alleviate conflicting water claims

The story of Indian water claims and water storage projects in southwestern Colorado has followed a long and circuitous path.

Until the enactment of the McCarran Amendment in 1952, the United States could not be subjected to state water court adjudications without its consent. Since the United States rarely appeared voluntarily in state court water adjudications, this immunity from suit created a system in which federal water claims might not be formally listed, nor the subject of any decree or permit. A process so completely contrary to orderly procedure and informal to the interests of Colorado and its citizens that in 1967 the Colorado River Water Conservation District sought to take advantage of the McCarran Amendment to join the United States in a supplemental water adjudication embroiling the Eagle River and its tributaries. The United States government strenuously objected and filed an original proceeding in the Colorado Supreme Court seeking a writ prohibiting the district court from asserting jurisdiction over it. The Colorado Supreme Court refused to have the writ and the United States government appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which in 1971 upheld the position of the United States in Colorado water adjudications. United States v District Court for Eagle County, 401 U.S. v. 520 (1971).

Given the legislative history of the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 (Basin Act), the legislative appropriation of funds for the Animas-La Plata Project should have been looked upon as but one more step in a continuum of construction activities pursuant to the Act already initiated basin-wide in 1952.

Unfortunately, the Conference Report on this section of the Basin Act which expressly called upon both the Executive and Congress to plan and accomplish preconstruction and construction activities not later than the date of first delivery of Colorado River water through the Central Arizona Project. The federal government played a major role in water allocation through reclamation programs that helped speed non-Indian development. It would not be unfair to say that the federal establishment has played a large role in creating the legal morass that now complicates the water usage picture in Colorado's and New Mexico's San Juan basin. And that is why both states and the tribes can argue, with some justification, that the federal government, through construction of the Animas-La Plata Project can not only influence, but control, water uses in both the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute tribes, but also acknowledge its responsibility to all citizens of the two states and live up to a Congressional and Executive commitment made pursuant to the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968.

The importance of securing dependable water supplies for both Indian and non-Indian communities in the San Juan Basin of Colorado and New Mexico grows ever more important.

At the present time, a very viable solution to eliminate the large part of Colorado's and the Southern Ute's water claims litigation would be the construction of the Animas-La Plata Project. If tribal water needs can be satisfied from such permanent water storage rather than direct diversions from streams and rivers of the area then the present water uses of non-Indian municipal and agricultural communities need not face the very real prospect of substantial curtailment. Because the viability of the Animas-La Plata Project had been questioned and then deferred by Congress on what seemed a continuing basis, and with time growing short before the 630, 1986 deadline and close the book on continued water uncertainty in the San Juan Basin.

Tom Donnelly is the new Executive Vice President of the National Water Resources Association (NWRA).

Prior to his appointment to the NWRA position, Mr. Donnelly was Vice President for Operations of J.W. Morris Ltd., an international engineering services company involved in all aspects of engineering and construction. In addition to his responsibilities with J.W. Morris, he served as the Managing Director of the National Waterways Foundation, a non-profit research and education arm of the inland waterways industry.

Before entering private enterprise, Mr. Donnelly was Director of the U.S. Senate Water Resources Subcommittee, Committee on Environment and Public Works from 1978-1981. This activity involved him in the formulation of water resources policy. In particular, he was involved in advising committee members and members of the Congress on policy to be considered in the development of federal water projects. During the period of 1977-78, Mr. Donnelly served as Special Assistant to the Director of Civil Works in the Office of the Chief of Army Engineers. Mr. Donnelly is married, and resides in Springfield, Virginia. He is an engineering graduate of Norwich University in Vermont. In addition, Tom also has a Masters degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York.
Colorado Water Congress
Summer Meeting at Keystone

Denni Zimbelman, Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, Loveland, and Timothy Benson, Vice President of Public Utilities Services Group of Fairview, Inc., New York City.

Gerry Pyszczak of Largerwulf; Greg Hobbs, Davis, Graham & Stubbs, Denver; Bob Kuhn and Harold Mikel, both with the City of Colorado Springs; and Walter Looze with Harris Engineering in Chicago, Illinois.

Dave Andrie of AEC, Denver; Greg Hobbs of Davis Graham & Stubbs; and Gary Hobbs of Davis Graham & Stubbs, Denver; Barry Nelson, Rio Grande Water Users Association, Montrose, and John Blyant, Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Denver; John Hays, Project Director of the Governor's Metropolitan Roundtable, Denver, and State Representative Chris Pacheco of Denver.

John Sayre, Davis, Graham & Stubbs; Denver; Ken Mikel and Ivan Sayre.

State Senator Mike Calihan of Gunnison, State Senator Martha Lazard of Cherry Creek, and Congressman Ken Kramer of the Colorado 5th Congressional District.
Mike Callihan: To shape Colorado's future, capitalize now on economic assets and trends

Obviously, by the number of coats and ties, you can tell that the political arena is stirring once again. It does seem awfully early, doesn't it? It's inevitably once the pot gets boiling, and the political waters start heating up, we hear glowing predictions about Colorado's future. And it seems just as inevitably, we hear comments about water — those wise sounding statements that end up in every campaign brochure. I am willing to bet that there won't be one candidate who doesn't have some remark about water in his or her campaign brochure the next time around. But what we really have to understand as elected officials, and as would-be elected officials, is that without an in-depth understanding of Colorado's water, discussions about Colorado's future are premature. In that regard both political parties are guilty: neither makes a very high priority of really studying water issues.

The future of Colorado's water is the future of Colorado, not the other way around. That's the real message for all of us involved in Colorado, whether we are urban or rural. The twenty-first century is coming very rapidly, and it's going to get Colorado's water.

I'd like to take a little different approach than some of the previous speakers and ask you to relax, sit back, and let your mind travel fifteen years into the future. We're going to 'fuel the future' of Colorado's water resources. Whether we are urban or rural Colorado, whether we are in the city or the country.

Let's look at the national picture first. One thing we'll find is that there will be fewer airlines than today. Very few of them will have names that we recognize. Ford and Chrysler — currently have a colossal debt-equity ratio. They are virtually in the same place as the early 1980's, and the oil glut of the early 1980's, was put forward by President Reagan, but has yet to be implemented. The other benefit of the enterprise zone concept is that we can plan for the future. In 2000 the Front Range will be a strip of cities from Fort Collins to Pueblo, a very thirsty group of cities, that cities that will have the money and the political muscle to have that third base to the state. They will have become a state of "Seven Cities of Gold." These Seven Cities, however, like the legendary Seven Cities, would be almost uninhabitable — straining in their own effluent. Air pollution and traffic congestion will continue; we'll be back where we started — the real problem will be the economic factors that will make life miserable. In effect this state would not be anything but Colorado the way we have it today, nor do we really want it. It will be a situation of "Seven Cities of Gold," and rural economic stagnation.

Let's turn that rather gloomy time-machine around, bring it back to the present, and design ways in which we can prevent this from happening. The Front Range need not become a desert black hole, sucking life out of the rest of the state while collapsing in on itself.

There are two ironies in our time machine picture of the future. The first is that the continued out-migration from the rural areas, the Parts of the state builds fuel the growth of the Front Range, which in turn accelerates the out-migration from the rural areas. The second irony is that the Front Range existence and growth, for economic reasons, or economic reasons, will flow at an increasingly rapid rate into the Front Range, leaving less and less water to drive the economic development of the rural areas. This is what's now happening in the Front Range and the Eastern Slope. This area is not a "window" but a "screen" which the economic enterprise zone, through which carefully thought-out incentives encourage growth in those parts of the state that need development the most. One of the best observations that I have is that you have less growth in the areas that are already stretching their resources to the limit.

Colorado also needs to do a better job of matching in-state growth with out-of-state growth. I don't know how many of you realize that for every one company that expands or relocates, there are 400 communities nationwide trying to snare it. The odds are very tough from the start. But we can shift those odds in our favor by doing a better job of evaluating the assets and the liabilities of our communities in order to better direct our economic development efforts.

The Authority Board of Directors consists of representatives from the eight major drainage basins in the State of Colorado plus one member from the city and county of Denver.

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NEW CWRPDA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR APPOINTED

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority Board of Directors, at their June 7 Board Meeting appointed Mr. Budd Kappel of Littleton to the post of Executive Director. Kappel joined the Authority in August of 1984 as Associate Director. He resided at Evie Seidler, who has served as Executive Director since 1983. Kappel will continue to serve as a special consultant to the Authority. Dan Law, Project Manager, was promoted to Associate Director. Kappel holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in civil engineering from the University of Cincinnati and is a Registered Professional Engineer. He has practiced water resource engineering both in North America and overseas for 20 years, the last eight in Colorado.

The Authority, a political subdivision of the state, was created by the state legislature in 1961 to carry out the study and financing of construction, repair and operation of water resource and hydroelectric projects through the issuance of revenue bonds. The Authority has funded the Satellite Monitoring System, a statewide streamflow monitoring system that links streamgaging stations throughout the state with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority. The Authority's role is to provide technical assistance and to coordinate activities of the state agencies involved in water resource development.

The Authority has funding for promotion, design new promotion projects. One idea I've talked about extensively on the Western Slope is a series of fifteen-minute videos that can be sent to the students in the high schools in Colorado that has tourist potential. I did some analysis of the demographics of people most likely to vacation in Colorado and it turns out that people of those VCR's. My proposal is that we individually video tape these areas in the state that have tourism appeal. Then, copies of the tapes that are most likely to be vacationers will be mailed directly to these people. These people can actually plan their vacation at home by viewing videos of the areas that most interest them.

This idea makes use of video — a very powerful medium and it would put Colorado light-years ahead of the competition for tourist business.

Colorado can have a bright future, but there are current trends that must first be altered if that bright future is to be one in which all parts of the state share.

Colorado is on the potter's wheel of history. What form our future takes is very much up to each of us. We must use the rest of this decade to shape a Colorado for the next century. That's the real message for all of us.
Bob Kirscht: Develop water resources for Colorado citizens and social economic benefit

Water is the future of Colorado. It’s our past, it’s our future, and water is essential to the development of our state. Anyone who has read Megatrends or the growth forecast for the state belt has reason to be very optimistic on the one hand, but very frankly, has to be concerned about the erosion of the quality of our life. Opportunities are slipping from us, day by day. With our present front range development projects some urban areas of our state will run short of adequate water by the year 2000. I think you’re all reading the same reports that I am, and 1990 or sooner is the target date. If something doesn’t happen, we could have real troubles, especially with a population that is double our present size without an increase in public funding.

The metro area presently has a reported 23.6% vacancy rate. What happens if all of those jobs are filled tomorrow. Where does the water come from to provide for those needs? As we know, the state and ‘are literally struggling for survival as viable communities. The closure of a central services that we’re now seeing in some areas, such as health care units and social related business with the related reductions in resources to maintain the local government services and educational systems, threatens the very existence of many Colorado areas today. This situation works to the detriment of all of us, whether we live in the rural parts of the state, or the urban areas—affects all of Colorado. There are some areas in the state and communities, particularly on the western slope, which presently have the infrastructure in place to grow and perhaps even double their size without an increase in public funding. The metro area presently has reported 23.6% vacancy rate. Now if you think just for a minute, that’s one of the highest in the country—23.6% of the commercial spaces in Denver are vacant. What happens if all of those are filled tomorrow? What happens if we knock that vacancy to 3 or 4 or 5%. What does that mean to come from to provide for those needs? At the heart of all of these is Colorado’s water policy.

Colorado citizens are concerned about the erosion of their quality of life, choked transportation systems, overcrowding, increased crime rates, air pollution in the urban areas and in the other areas of Colorado, a very questionable social economic future. These matters are a common and mutual concern because they impact on all Coloradans, and we must all concern about them.

Colorado must develop its water resources. I would say that we have to develop the tax resources to pay for it. We have to capture that approximate half-million to million acre feet, depending on how much you’re looking at, which is rightfully that of Colorado residents. We’ve got to stop depleting our underground aquifers. Those are our best storage reservoirs. They have very little to evaporate and they’re there for emergencies, but we’ve got to stop depleting them. Now having said all that I would propose that we in Colorado immediately involve the best minds of state and local government to plan and implement water storage to handle the present and emergency drought requirements of the metro area, but hand-in-hand must be an appropriate reservation of water for the present and future development of the western slope and other regions of this state, as dictating by sound planning. The continued diversion of water from under utilized and economically troubled regions of our state to areas where present development is costly to the taxpayers just absolutely is no sense. We shouldn’t be losing�jobs and the townships who made their homeowners selected their new homes here, seek to escape the very problems we are now creating. It does not serve anyone’s purpose, with the present exception of a few green meadows we’ve made. Those who make their investments, their development, and then run and let somebody else pay the piper.

It is my judgment that the people of Colorado are now seeing the学子 to the destruction beginning to feel frustrated because they don’t know where the solutions are. They don’t know how to stop this erosion of the quality of life they now enjoy. Future Colorado leaders and lawmakers must provide the direction and resist power brokers. To this end, Colorado water resources should be aggressively developed to store water for urban needs, to solve present water needs, for drought protection in all of the state, and to adequately protect, by appropriated water reserves, the future economic expansion of non-front range areas of our state. We must support these communities in their attempts to build and maintain themselves as attractive social economic areas. Until this task is accomplished, we must hold the speculators at arms length.

After we achieve these critical needs which I have just cited, we must then go on to other water priorities. The development of this essential Colorado resource, no question about it, will provide the thousands of jobs that will help. There is competition to be developing and spreading among the Colorado Basin as a positive side effect. And these jobs would be created throughout the state, just as when we solve the transportation problems we have today. This would allow the state to move forward. If you have any illusions, which is not necessarily my opinion is a state concern, we will also create billions of dollars worth of jobs. So jobs are going to be plentiful in Colorado, and the economic development and make it happen. We must, in our state, but follow a course that allows the present and future social economic viability of one part of Colorado to wither, while continuing to stack people on top of people on top of people. That’s what’s wrong with our present development. Let’s meet the needs we’ve currently got. Let’s meet the needs of those things that are on the drawing board; I don’t believe in stripping away the present needs for future development. If the present needs are not on the drawing board, let’s not talk about developing water for future growth. Let’s develop it for the growth we’ve got today. Let’s say that we’ve got future water supplies for growth and development and the well-being of the citizens who are served.

The doubles影 feet of spoke from the lengthy legal and political activity that have now created the Colorado’s precious water resources. He commended the Board of Directors of the Subdistrict and the citizens involved in the project for their foresight in providing future water supplies for growth and development and the well-being of the citizens which are served.

Bob Kirscht is a Republican state Representative from Pueblo.

Colorado Water Rights

Windy Gap Dedication

Five hundred guests gathered at the Windy Gap pumping plant near Carney on Saturday, June 29 to witness the dedication of the forty million dollar project. This evening marked the culmination of seventeen years of planning, negotiation and construction by the Municipal Subdistrict, Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District.

Larry Simpson, Secretary-Manager of the Subdistrict, speaking on behalf of the Board of Directors, staff and council of the Subdistrict, and the participants, thanked all attending for their support of the project. There are a lot of us here today and a lot of you in the audience that had questions over the last 17 years as to whether we would ever arrive at this point.” Simpson said, “I am glad to say that Windy Gap is now ready and it will produce water to be delivered to the other side of the mountain.”

The doubts Simpson spoke of resulted from the lengthy litigation between the Subdistrict and Western Slope water interests represented by the Colorado River Water Conservation District. This organization sought compensation from the Subdistrict for the impacts of this water diversion project. In 1980, a settlement agreement was reached between all parties which allowed the project construction to proceed.

W.D. Farr, President of the Municipal Subdistrict, indicated his pleasure that so many of those in attendance were from the Western Slope. He said that the Windy Gap is of significance to all parts of Colorado and it was important to acknowledge the project and help celebrate the dedication.

Governor Lamm, who was unable to attend, sent a message to the ceremony which was read by W.D. Farr. Governor Lamm’s message stated: “The Governor congratulates the people of the Municipal Subdistrict and the Windy Gap on the dedication of their project and the completion of their Mega-Project, the Windy Gap. The Governor expresses her pleasure in acknowledging this project and the cooperation with the Western Slope. She said that this project is a first step in ensuring the future water needs of all Coloradoans to the maximum extent possible. The Governor commended the Subdistrict for its foresight in providing future water supplies for growth and development and the potential needs of the citizens who are served.

Keynote speaker Congressman Hank Brown credited the water project as being vital to both the East and Western Slopes because it will keep Colorado water in the state. This project will save 46,000-acre feet (of water) from going to Arizona and California.” Brown said, “Without people on the two slopes working together this water would be lost, not just to us, but to generations of Coloradans to come. We gather here today to celebrate this cooperation for the Eastern and Western Slopes.”

“Other speakers at the ceremony were: Ruth Cennell, Mayor of the city of Boulder; Chris Joulas, President of the Colorado River Water Conservation District; and Judge Robert Behrman, District Judge, Water Division One. All speakers looked forward to the Windy Gap and the cooperation which in the end made it possible.

A dedication brochure, outlining the history of the Municipal Subdistrict and the Windy Gap Project was handed out at the ceremony. Copies are available from the Subdistrict at their Loveland offices, or can be obtained by calling 667-2437.

Megatrends 1990. Bob Kirscht is a Republican state Representative from Pueblo.
Ted Strickland: Water policy must include interests of all users

The following sections on the Board election process are quoted from CWC’s Restated Articles of Incorporation for the information of the CWC membership.

Article XI, Section 4. Each member of the Colorado Water Congress shall be a member of a division as set forth in Article IV, and shall represent the geographic division in which the member resides unless a different division has been designated in accordance with Article III.

Article XI, Section 4. The Division chairman may call an official meeting for nominations for division director(s) or other purposes. Upon the written request of five members of a division, the division chairman shall call a meeting of said division within thirty days of receipt of such request. Notice of any division meeting shall be in writing, and mailed to the division members more than seven (7) days in advance of the meeting.

Article IV, Section 2. A. Elections: The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by and from respective divisions. Election shall be by the majority of votes cast on written ballot at the annual meeting.

The written ballot shall consist of the nominee list created pursuant to Article XI, Section 4, and Article V, Section 3 of these Articles, and blank spaces for written in votes.

B. Terms: Each director shall serve for a one-year term. The term of office of each director shall begin upon installation of the annual meeting at which the election is confirmed and shall end upon installation of the successor director at the next subsequent annual meeting.

Article V, Section 3. A Nominating Committee composed of the five immediate past presidents who are still members is good standing and able and willing to serve. The most recent past president available shall be chairman of the committee. If any division shall not have nominated pursuant to Article XI, Section 4 of these Articles, one or more candidates by December 1 of each year, then the Nominating Committee shall select one or more qualified candidates for each directorship.

Article III, Section 3. Each individual member shall be entitled to vote in and to represent only the division in which he or his residence is located or in which he designates in writing or on an appropriate form a division other than geographic. Each individual member shall be entitled to one vote, which must be cast in person by that member, in any meeting at which a vote of the membership is taken.

Article III, Section 4. Each sustaining membership shall be entitled to vote in and to represent one geographic division in which it has residence, but it may designate in accordance with the bylaws a vote associated with the divisions in which it has residence or among other divisions in which it sponsors memberships. Sponsored memberships shall not be entitled to a vote as a sustaining member but shall be entitled to vote for the sustaining member to the extent authorized.

Article IV, Section 1. The Board of Directors shall be composed of 23 members elected by and from divisions as follows:

- Geographical division from which 11 members of the Board of Directors shall be elected to represent agriculture and other interests, one director to be elected by the membership in each of the divisions in the state as follows:
  1. Colorado River Watershed (but excluding areas covered by other geographical divisions)
  2. White and Blue Earth County Watershed
  3. North Platte and Laramie River Watersheds
  4. Gunnison River Watershed
  5. San Juan, Dolores, and San Miguel River Watersheds
  6. Rio Grande Watershed, including the closed basin of the San Luis Valley
  7. Arkansas River Watershed
  8. Lower South Platte (downstream of the Weld-Morgan County Line) and High Plains
  9. Upper South Platte Watershed (City and County of Denver and part of the 1977 Blue Ribbon recommendation)
  10. City and County of Denver from which one director shall be elected
  11. The Denver Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (City and County of Denver and Upper South Platte Watershed excluded)
- A professional division from which two directors shall be elected, one an engineer, the other an attorney
- A financial division from which one director shall be elected
- An industrial and commercial division (excluding financial, energy and mining firms) from which two directors shall be elected, one of which must reside in the state other than the Colorado and the other east of the Continental Divide
- An energy and mining division from which two directors shall be elected, one of which must reside in the state other than the Continental Divide
- A Montana division from which two directors shall be elected, one representing municipal water suppliers on the west slope and one representing municipal suppliers in the east of the Continental Divide
- A governmental division from which one director shall be elected from county or state government
- A ground water division from which one director shall be elected

Copies of the Restated Articles of Incorporation and Restated By-Laws are available from the Colorado Water Congress, 1300 Logan Street, Room 312, Denver, Colorado 80203.
Steve Schuck: Protect and refine water system no major changes needed

Steve Schuck is a Republican businessman from Colorado Springs.

What we’re talking about in this Governor’s race is executive ability, leadership skill. A leader who can set an agenda, get it under course, implement and then monitor performance, make sure adjustments are made along the way so that we maintain a course and adjust where necessary. That is what is desperately needed in our state. We need to know where we’re going and we need to have the leadership skills that can take us there. I believe that the leadership along doesn’t get the job done. We must have an agenda for action. We must know where we are going; we must be able to define and establish the course that we want for our future. We have specific ideas about where our State ought to be going in all the major issue areas, not only water but prisons, highways, education, hazardous waste, education, health care, minority issues. All the great number of challenges that are before our state. We must define, in very specific terms exactly what we’re trying to accomplish in each of those areas. That’s what we’re in the process of doing, and I will lay out for you, in just a few moments, what that translates to in water. We must combine the attributes of leadership, as I just described, with a specific course, so that we can, in fact, impact upon our future. So I would like to apply those leadership skills that I bring to this process to a specific agenda, in all those issue areas, and in fact, improve the quality of life that we’re going to leave for our children and their children.

I’d like to apply leadership to this agenda, to water specifically, and show you how these kinds of abilities can be applied to the challenge of the day. Firstly, I’d like to share with you the fact that our water system, at least in my opinion, is not a disaster. I believe the private property rights systems we have been following for one hundred years has been effective. It has served us well, and must be protected. I do not want to do anything that’s going to interfere with the ability to do something, that we need a major revamping of our system. Yes, we need some line tuning, and some adjustment, certainly in the area of its impact on third parties, but nothing that needs to be done, nor will be done as far as I’m concerned, that will impact seriously upon the current system. It has been effective and serves the user at a reasonable cost. We can create a course that couples the best of our current system, with those needed refinements, and then add new capabilities and capacities.

It is also, I think, absolutely unnecessary and inappropriate to give up any hopes and expectations of getting federal support on individual projects. Certainly we don’t want to rely on that opportunity, and certainly we don’t want to be on the Federal dole and depend upon it for our future. But there are alternatives for the fee that you’re paying costs, and to the extent that it is possible, and where it won’t cost us in the ability to control our own destiny, we need to pursue those options.

My agenda for water can be described in three words: Conserve, protect and plan. While conservation is a popular concept, and certainly one that is essential, we do not want to put too much reliance upon it, because it’s an eternal and elusive kind of concept that is popular some days and unpopular others. But it is a process to which we are totally committed, and because our resource is scarcer and finite and constantly under attack, we need to extract whatever savings we can through the use of conservation. It is not, however, a substitute for the ability to face the long term needs of our state.

My second objective is to protect. There are two areas necessary to be protected: one is our present, the other is our future. Certainly we must protect the rights we have under our current Compact arrangements, and we must protect the future from the adverse legal and political attacks that certainly will be on the horizon. Specifically, as the Central Arizona project comes on stream, in the very near future, there will be some claims and some calls, and it would appear to me, that the key to our success is to first of all, let our neighbors be going to be obvious, going to be ominous, and are going to develop an atmosphere of confrontation and competitiveness for which we had better be prepared and we had better be united. The fact that we may have protective rights under the present compact law gives me no comfort. The fact that there are attacks, the fact that there’sUncle Sam, the fact that there’sUncle Sam’s greed and jealousy, the fact that there are some feel they do have claims, scare me and should concern you. And I believe that the existence of the debate itself is enough to be a forecast of the need for future, and the need for the task for the future.

I’d like to share with you a recent experience—just happened to be the Los Angeles Times on this past Tuesday, which included an article entitled “Water in the West—The Thirst for Power,” written by a gentleman named Bill Stahl, who is an outstanding legal writer. The article described in broad and general terms, the battle that we’re in over water. Coming from California it has an orientation to it that you would expect, but I’d like to share with you the last paragraph of the article. Remember that the article is basically describing what California thinks it will be enjoying over the next 20 years, because it’s a looking at their own resources, and not with California. The last paragraph reads “One Upper Basin official asked if he feared California stealing the region’s water for the future. ‘The lower basin doesn’t have to steal the water, it runs down there.’ That’s a demonstration of the arrogance that is felt by some of our neighbors, and I believe that gives us a pretty good warning about the kinds of problems that are before us and for which we must be prepared.

The second challenge, the first two being to conserve and to protect, which is of great concern to us, is planning. We must plan not only for the obvious, which is, I’m sure, being debated at great length today, but we also must plan for the unexpected, and the not so obvious. The obvious we must plan for includes long term water needs; we must have a States water strategy. We must develop innovative, creative, considered, and balanced financing techniques for the individual projects that we know must come on stream. We must be concerned about the environment, protecting the interests of those who are both physically impacted and financially impacted.

We must protect the environment at all times but we also must plan for the unexpected. Who talks about drought? Where is our state strategy regarding drought? What is our state strategy regarding California’s contempt about cloud seeding? It is leadership that is needed in these areas. Leadership that can envision, anticipate, and foresee the future and can evaluate the various courses that are available to us, so we can determine what is the best course for the individual projects that we know are coming. That’s a process to which we are totally committed.

We know that California isn’t too concerned about Colorado’s circumstances. They want more water downstream, but who’s going to handle the cost, and the impact of that cloud seeding. Who’s going to pay for the removal of the snow from our highways, resulting from efforts to attract more water in our reservoirs which benefit both Colorado and California. Who’s thinking about those things in advance, before we just instinctively agree to what appears to be attractive? How will Colorado handle situations in the future? That’s what leadership is all about. Leadership that anticipates, and deals with, and addresses those issues is what I want to provide to the people of Colorado.

We talk about aquifers backing up our system in times of drought, but how reliable are they as a source? Has there been a comprehensive study? Do we know truly what’s available in our system and can we, in fact, rely upon that source. Well, I don’t think so—certainly I don’t know, but neither does anyone else until we go through a study and truly understand what’s available.

It is clear that the time has come, and the time is right, for leadership. We must know where we’re going, not only in water, in every other major area of our state. It is affecting our future. We must know where we’re going with jobs, we must consider where our population’s going to move, we must certainly have plans for our highways, our prisons, the movement of hazardous waste, and health care.

Roy Romer continued from page 3

making decisions in isolation. It’s crazy. There’s a better way. There’s a better way to do business.

I guess the simple thing I’m saying to you is that if I were Governor I would proceed in terms of the allocation of our resources first with a long range view. Secondly, I would proceed with a very hard cost-effective analysis and ask what you get for the buck, you’re spending. Third, I’d be sure that we have some priorities set in terms of when you move on what and how you synchronize it. Fourth, I would look very carefully at how much of the cost is paid by user fees and how much with general taxation. Let me close with that last comment. The ability to control our own destiny, we need to pursue those options.
Paul Powers: Reach intrastate water compact soon, or lose water down stream

Paul Powers is a Republican state Senator from Denver.

Winston Churchill once said "There are three things that a man should never do: climb a wall leaning toward him, kiss a woman leaning away from him or speak on a subject about which the audience knows more than he." That's what I'm doing here today. I hope that some of you are water experts, or that you have the answers. I don't claim to have the answers.

Speaking of expertise reminds me of a temperance teacher years ago who drove around to elementary schools in Georgia. One day arriving at the small country school of Ft. Fitzgerald, Georgia, this teacher put two glasses before the class. She said "Now this glass on the left has water and the glass on the right is filled with alcohol." She pulled out a live Georgia earthworm, dipped it in the water, and sure enough, pulled it out and it was still alive and squirming in her hand. Then she pulled out a glass of alcohol, and it was burnt to a crisp. She said "Now class, what does that teach us about alcohol?" Little Johnnie, in the back row, said, "Mama, what that tells me is that if you have worms, you ought to drink whiskey."

Without exhibiting any of my expertise in temperature or water, the question of how we provide the future water needs of this state is of deep concern to me and I suspect to all of you or you wouldn't be spending your time here. The questions, to store, to conserve, to drill deep wells, and the answers to those questions, I think, are some of the reasons that you're probably meeting here. I don't have those answers, however, it occurs to me that conservation alone is not adequate. If anything, it seems to me, from those with whom I visited, who know much more about water than I do, that we in fact ought to be more conservative about projecting our expected annual yields. And specifically, I suggest we ought to look to a longer meteorological cycle in determining what those expected annual yields should be. Obviously this is going to be to us more aggressive in the storage of surface water. However, as we store surface water, I think we have a deep responsibility to be sensitive to the water needs that are involved in such storage projects. Sensitive and responsive, yes - obstructive, no.

Delay tactics can't afford we believe can afford in this state any longer. As we look at all those strategies, obviously, the strategies of conservation and drilling of deep wells, say, in the Great Plains, it's just not feasible for us to do that here. But at the same time, I would like to know if you, if we all look at those three strategies, funding generally brings us to a position of prioritization. I suggest, as we move forward, that as hard as we may ever have at surface storage, but not to the exclusion of conservation and the drilling of deep wells.

To meet the water challenge would be like waiting for the cross-eyed javelin thrower - "He never set any records, but he sure kept the kids off the field." In the area of Colorado's water future, we must do more than keep the crowd alert, we need to set some records.

Ken Kramer
continued from page 4

everyone revolution that when combined with our existing agricultural, mining, tourist and other industries, portends a diverse, dynamic and prosperous future for Colorado. To fulfill this vision, we must meet the state's water challenge. We must store it and we must protect our rights to use it. Water demand is destined to climb, so we must be ready to meet the challenge.

Last February I told you waiting for the federal government to meet Colorado's water challenge would be like waiting for the proverbial check that's in the mail, and my assessment has not changed. Given the budget climate, the deficits I've already discussed, future federal help is going to be restrained. That's all there is to it.

That isn't to say we haven't had some good news out of Congress recently. After being paralyzed for years in the funding of new water projects of any kind, Congress has appropriated money for new Corps of Engineers projects including the Fountain Creek flood control project here in Colorado. Even though actual construction cannot begin until new cost-sharing provisions are finalized, we'll finally see some relatively small contributions from the feds in the not too distant future.

And in another bit of good news, Congress approved and the President has signed legislation containing about $1 million in start up funds for the Animas-LaPlata Bureau of Reclamation water project in the southwestern part of the state. Again, a cost sharing agreement must be hammered out on Animas-LaPlata's estimated $72 million total cost. Negotiating a cost-sharing agreement that is acceptable to the federal government and that meets the needs of the people of Colorado is sure to be a monumental challenge, but it's essential that a mutually acceptable agreement be reached without delay.

My friend and colleague Mike Strang deserves a lot of credit for hitting the ground running on Animas-LaPlata. His efforts to get the ball rolling on the project have borne fruit. Colorado water leaders have a good friend in Mike, and it's a pleasure to work with him.

In any case, questions on the impacts of minimum stream flow regulations need to be answered before we create additional wilderness. The Bureau of Land Management will soon be making its own wilderness recommendations to complement what's already been proposed for the Forest Service. So we face some pretty major consequences if we leave the reserved water rights issue in the hands of a District Court. I cannot and will not leave our right to use our water, to store, to conserve, to drill deep wells, and reach an intrastate water compact allocations slip through our fingers each year, so I've worked with Colorado water leaders have a good friend in Mike, and it's a pleasure to work with him.

I conclude with what they say about the cross-eyed javelin thrower - "He never set any records, but he sure kept the kids off the field." In the area of Colorado's water future, we must do more than keep the crowd alert, we need to set some records.

Colorado Water Congress
1390 Logan Street, Room 312
Denver, Colorado 80203

William Raley
Colorado Water Resources
Colorado State University
P. Collins, CO 80923

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