Dedicated to the Candidates 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
October 13, 2004 — WATER QUALITY WORKSHOP — CWC Conference Room, 1580 Logan Street, Suite 400, Denver, Colorado.

October 14, 2004 — ENDANGEROUS SPECIES CONFERENCE — CWC Conference Room, 1580 Logan Street, Suite 400, Denver, Colorado.

October 20, 2004 — A REVIEW OF FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS — CWC Conference Room, 1580 Logan Street, Suite 400, Denver, Colorado.


January 27 - 28, 2005 — CWC 47TH ANNUAL CONVENTION — Denver International Airport Hotel and John Q. Hammons Convention Center, 15500 East 40th Avenue, Denver, CO.

January 26 - 27, 2006 — CWC 48TH ANNUAL CONVENTION — Denver International Airport Hotel and John Q. Hammons Convention Center, 15500 East 40th Avenue, Denver, CO.

January 25 - 26, 2007 — CWC 49TH ANNUAL CONVENTION — Denver International Airport Hotel and John Q. Hammons Convention Center, 15500 East 40th Avenue, Denver, CO.

For more information on these events or the latest information on other newly scheduled events, call the Colorado Water Congress at (303) 837-0812, fax (303) 837-1607, e-mail: macravey@cowatercongress.org or check out our website at: www.cowatercongress.org.

The Colorado Water Congress is updating files to our database. If you would like to receive your CWC publications by e-mail instead of direct mail (saving much time, labor, paper and postage), please provide us with your e-mail address.

Send us your name, organization, and e-mail address to macravey@cowatercongress.org.

Thank you.
The U.S. Senate Candidates

As a true headwaters state, Colorado’s water resources are continually under siege by downstream states like California, Arizona, Kansas and Nebraska. In the U.S. Senate, we must protect our rights on the Colorado River in the face of the politically powerful downstream states. We must support farmers on the South Platte faced with shutting down irrigation wells only to send that water down the Platte to its confluence with the Missouri River. We must protect our water in the courts, in the scientific community, and most importantly in the U.S. Senate. We must support the development of water storage throughout the West and not rely on the sale of agricultural water and aquifers for municipal supplies. Reservoirs have long supplied our farms, ranches, homes and businesses and will continue to do so with proper planning. More and more though, reservoir storage is being used to enhance wildlife opportunities, protect threatened and endangered species and maintain flows in our rivers. We cannot waiver in our resolve to do what is best for all Colorado families and communities.

Colorado is blessed with a great many natural resources. Yet our forests are choked and dying due to poor management and politically driven agendas. We must push for sound forest management based on the expertise we have developed here in Colorado. The ability to protect homes, improve wildlife habitat and make the forests more resilient against insect infestations is in our hands. As I travel across western Colorado, I notice more and more of our forests dying because the federal agencies are in a sort of analysis paralysis. Afraid of offending, or worse, being sued, those responsible for our federal lands have left them to rot and decay, making them increasingly susceptible to infestations and catastrophic wildfires. The status quo is simply not acceptable.

We can make real, significant changes that will improve our environment and conserve our resources for our children and grandchildren. The Endangered Species Act was well intentioned when passed. Over time though, it has become a tool to control human activity as opposed to a means of protecting and recovering plant and animal life. We must restore the aim of the ESA to its original purpose — that of recovery and not of designing and building water storage and delivery projects through consensus and compromise. Through experience, we have learned how to build projects that store and deliver water, protect the basins of origin, meet the needs of municipal and agricultural users, protect Colorado’s environment, attract broad bipartisan and regional support, and meet economic standards. If we are to solve our pressing water needs, this is the model we must follow.

Working within this spirit of cooperation, I am committed to developing realistic solutions for Colorado’s water supply needs, including:

1. Additional Storage. Specifically, this means fixing existing dams and reservoirs, enlarging existing dams and reservoirs, and finding new storage sites for water supply.

2. Cooperative Arrangements. Agricultural and municipal water users can enter into water sharing arrangements that provide additional water supplies for growing cities and, at the same time, protect rural economies. Another cooperative effort focused on the needs of Arapahoe, Douglas and northern El Paso Counties because of their over-dependence on shrinking ground water supplies. I have promoted the efforts of the Colorado River Water Conservation District, the Douglas County Water Authority and the Denver Water Board to...
The 3rd Congressional Candidates

John Salazar, a Democrat, lives and works on the land that his family has farmed for more than 100 years. Currently he represents Colorado’s House District 62 and is running for the 3rd Congressional seat.

Greg Walcher, a Republican, is seeking the 3rd Congressional seat in the U.S. Congress. A Colorado native, Mr. Walcher has served at head of the Department of Natural Resources under Governor Bill Owens and is the former president of Club 20.

I am honored to be in the company of the Colorado Water Congress again. It’s been my pleasure to work alongside many of you over the years. My time in public and private life has been shaped by water. I got my first pair of irrigating boots when I was six. I ultimately got involved in civic life because of water. While a member of the Rio Grande Conservation District, I joined many of you to protect my native San Luis Valley from AWDI. I’ve also had the pleasure to work in collaboration with many in this audience fighting to bring about sound mitigation legislation. While I address you as a candidate for Congress with hopes towards a better future for Colorado water, we cannot forget our ties to the past. I look to follow in the footsteps of great Western Slope water buffaloes. I hope to have half the success in Congress that Wayne Aspinall and Ed Taylor had securing and protecting West Slope water for the West Slope. And, I hope to be half the visionary that the late Sam Maynes was.

I’d like to take a minute out of my speech to acknowledge and recognize the life of Sam Maynes. Like many here, I miss Sam’s advice and company.

There has been a great deal of talk about water during this year’s congressional campaign — and for good reason. Few issues are more important to rural Colorado than protecting our water, so this debate is important.

Our water interests are threatened by downstream states like California, Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico; by federal efforts to control the flow of our rivers; by the abuse of the Endangered Species Act; by federal attempts to impose “by-pass flows” and “reserved water rights” and to designate “wild and scenic rivers.” I have fought each and every one of these threats for more than two decades, while also working to add badly needed storage in every river basin.

One of the primary threats to Colorado water for the past 75 years has been the over-use of the Colorado River by California. Now, for the first time since the signing of the Interstate Compact in 1922, California has agreed to reduce its water intake, down to its legal share. The historic agreement is a legally enforceable document, and the Interior Department has proven that it will enforce the deal. I’m honored to have been appointed by the Governor to serve as Colorado’s lead negotiator for the past 5 years, and to have led a team of water experts who not only insisted on California’s agreement, but also helped enforce the deal when it almost fell apart a year later. When California began trying to talk its way out of the agreement, they came to us in Colorado and my counterparts in the other 6 states, because they knew where the buck stopped — and we didn’t blink; we held firm to protect Colorado. It is impossible to overstate the significance of the deal, which changes the legal argument with California forever. Our water is available now for Colorado to develop at its own pace, whenever we or our grandchildren are ready.

One of the greatest threats to Colorado water law in recent years was the National Park Service filing for quantification of the instream flow rights in the Black Canyon of the Gunnison. The flows sought by the federal government would have destroyed the gold medal fishery, devastated the fragile environment, flooded part of the city of Delta, and seriously undermined agricultural water rights in Gunnison County. The government’s case threatened so many water users in Western Colorado that it generated more objectors than any other case in state history. But on behalf of the State, we
Committee Members to Attend: Representative Diane Hoppe, Chairman, Senator Lewis H. Entz, Vice-Chairman, Representatives Dorothy Butcher, Ray Rose, and Al White, and Senators Jim F. Dyer, Jim Langar, Abel J. Tapia (August 18 only), and Jack Taylor (August 16 only).

Other Members to Attend: Representatives Mark Larson (full tour), Representative Gayle Berry, Senator Ron Teck and Pat Teck (August 16 dinner only).

Staff to Attend: David Bezaux and Elizabeth Burge, Legislative Council Staff, Tom Morris, Office of Legislative Legal Services

Monday, August 16, 2004 - Eagle River, Main stem of the Colorado River, Lower Gunnison River Basins

8:00 a.m. Depart from the west side of the Colorado State Capitol (200 E. Colfax), next to the Civil War monument. This location may be changed due to construction.

10:00 a.m. Pick up Dennis Galvin and Glenn Porral at Eagle River Water and Sanitation District's office. Presentation on the bus concerning proposed Wolcot Reservoir and the Eagle River Assembly.

12:30 p.m. Lunch at the Double Tree Hotel, 501 Camino De Del Rio, Durango, CO, sponsored by the Rio Grande Water Conservation District.

1:15 p.m. Meet Rick Ehat at the Double Tree Hotel for tour of the Animas - La Plata Water Project (3 hours).

5:45 p.m. Depart for Cortez.

6:15 p.m. Arrive at the Holiday Inn, 1991 South Townsend Avenue, Montrose, CO.

7:00 p.m. Reception and dinner sponsored by Dolores Water Conservancy District at the Cortez Conference Center, Sand Canyon Room, 2121 E. Main St. (next to Holiday Inn Express).

Wednesday, August 18 - Animas - La Plata River Basins

No group breakfast planned. Complimentary continental breakfast available at the hotel.

8:00 a.m. Depart from Cortez.

8:30 a.m. Pick up Gary Kennedy at Conoco gas station in Mancos for presentation on the bus about water projects of the Mancos Water Conservation District.

9:00 a.m. Pick up members of the La Plata Water Conservancy District at the San Juan Basin Research Center.

9:30 a.m. Arrive at the Long Hollow Reservoir site two miles south of the Town of Red Mesa on Hwy. 140 for briefing on the proposed project. Time permitting, bus will drive by Red Mesa Reservoir.

12:00 p.m. Lunch at the Colorado Agriculture Experiment Station's San Juan Basin (SJB) Research Center, sponsored by Southwestern Water Conservation District.

Presentation at the SJB Research Center from Professor Duane Smith on the history of Fort Lewis and Fort Lewis College.

Overview from staff of the SJB Research Center on its programs including an elk breeding programs to protect against chronic wasting disease.

1:15 p.m. Depart for Durango.

2:00 p.m. Meet Rick Ehat at the Double Tree Hotel in Durango for tour of the Animas - La Plata Water Project (3 hours).

5:00 p.m. Arrive at the Double Tree Hotel, 501 Camino Del Rio, Durango, CO, 970-259-6580.

6:15 p.m. Reception and Dimor at the Double Tree Hotel, sponsored by Southwestern Water Conservation District.

8:00 p.m. Meeting of the Water Resources Review Committee at the Anasazi Room of the Double Tree Hotel.

Tentative Agenda – Water Resources Review Committee

I. Call to Order.
II. Review of Interim Committee Procedures and Deadlines
III. Discussion of Agenda for Upcoming Committee Meetings and Proposed Draft Legislation
IV. Request for Draft Legislation
V. Public Testimony

Thursday, August 19 - San Juan and Rio Grande River Basins

No group breakfast planned. Complimentary continental breakfast available at the hotel.

8:00 a.m. Meet Pat Page and depart from hotel to Pagosa Springs via Hwy. 160.

Update on Missionary Ridge Fire restoration project.

Presentation on the bus concerning water issues in the Lake City - Hinsdale County area.

9:00 a.m. Arrive in Pagosa Springs.

Presentation on Pagosa Springs' geothermal system.

Presentation on Pagosa area water capital project.

9:30 a.m. Depart for San Luis Valley. Construction on Wolf Creek Pass expected to cause delays of up to one hour.

11:00 a.m. Pick up Steve Vandiver at the Comfort Inn in South Fork.

Presentation on the bus concerning drought in the Rio Grande Basin.

12:00 p.m. Arrive at the farm of Senator Lewis H. Entz, 1016 N. 11 Ln., Hooper, CO, sponsored by the Rio Grande Water Conservation District.

Update on the formation of the Great Sand Dunes National Park.

Presentation on groundwater conditions and management issues in the San Luis Valley.

2:00 p.m. Depart for Denver via Hwy. 24 and Leadville to I-70 and Copper Ml.

Presentation on the bus about the Closed Basin Project.

5:00 p.m. Arrive at the State Capitol Building.

Colorado Water Rights
Legislative Tour - Southwestern Colorado

by Representative Diane Hoppe

On August 16, 17, 18 and 19, 2004 members of the Colorado Legislature, members of Legislative Staff and guests participated in a tour of Southwestern Colorado river projects and sites. The Eagle, main stem of the Colorado, Lower Gunnison, Uncompahgre, San Miguel, Dolores, Animas - La Plata, San Juan and Rio Grande River Basins were visited.

This tour provided an opportunity to develop an in-depth understanding of the various river basins, the associated interstate compacts and laws governing the operation of key water facilities and critical water issues facing the state of Colorado.

The sequence of events is noted on page 5.
The sessions were holding everybody's attention.

Ray Alvarado of CWCB staff leads off discussion on CDSS effort.

Amendment No. 34 Panel (L to R) Scott Sullan, David Merritt, Rep. K. Jerry Frangos, and Frieda Poundstone

The group at the Luncheon were paying attention.

(L to R) Jim Lochhead, Rod Kuharich, CWCB Director, Ray Alvarado, CWCB Staff; and Scott Balcomb

Candidates for the 3rd Congressional District (L to R): CWC President David Merritt, Rep. John Salazar (Democratic candidate), John Porter, CWC Board member, and Wade Haerle (representing Republican candidate)

TABOR and Amendment 23 Panel (L to R): Reeves Brown, President, Club 20; Wade Buchanan, President, The Bell Policy Center; and Lee Sommers, Colorado State University

Some heavy duty business in the hallway

(L to R) Douglas H. Benevento, Executive Director, Department of Public Health & Environment; CWC President David Merritt; Ag Commissioner Don Ament; and Frank McNulty, Assistant Director, Department of Natural Resources

(L to R) Pam O. Inmann, Executive Director, Western Governors' Association; and CWC President David Merritt

(L to R) David Robbins, Denver Attorney; Ralph Curtis, Rio Grande WCD Manager, and Sen. Lewis H. Entz; discuss a little business
Frank E. (Sam) Maynes and Jacqueline M. Staff were married in Hojyle, Colorado on September 8, 1967. Sam always said that Jackie deserved the credit for the man he was. "She was my compass. Without her, who knows where I would have ended up." Jackie was Sam's biggest true love. Their marriage exemplified the phrase "til death do us part and for better or worse." When Jackie was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis at age 33, Sam stood by her. Sam devoted himself to making sure that Jackie could live as full and independent life as possible. He made the house handicapped accessible, acquired needed equipment, took over some of the cooking responsibilities, and hired extra help. He did everything in his power to make her life more comfortable. When she lost the use of her arms and hands, he taught her a computer with voice recognition software so she could type the net buying gifts for grandchildren and emailing family and friends. In the last few years of their life together, Sam and Jackie would end each day telling each other "I'm a love a you," "You're the love of my life," "I'm a love you too," "You're the love of my life," "I thank you for giving you to me," "And I thank you for giving me to you."

Frank E. (Sam) Maynes
November 28, 1933 – July 25, 2004

There once was a good man named Sam. Who thought that Durango should have a new dam. In support of that plan, he always said yes ma'am, And convinced lots of folks, even Dick Lamm.

But still there were those who viewed that dam with great dread. Oh, the lies and horrible things, those people said. So Sam joined with his good buddies, Leonard and Fred. Together, they always stayed one step ahead.

From the start, they had a very good plan. The cowboys and Indians all sang then in death as in life you are remembered with fond memories as

Making a Difference.

Bruce Babbitt could stand.

Now they're building that big dam, thanks to Sam's very skilled hand.

Scott McElroy

Let's raise our glasses high and toast the days gone by and when we're done we'll know the best is yet to come.

Colorado Water Rights
Coors ☆ ☆ ☆ Talking on Water, cont.

Continued from page 3
control. This can be done cooperatively with pri-
ivate landowners and ought to be a priority for 
those people interested in maintaining wildlife 
populations and plant life into the future.

As an avid outdoorsman, I am keenly aware of the 
way in which people have been strategically 
and systematically locked out of our public lands. 
We live in Colorado because of her immense nat-
ural beauty and the recreational and economic 
opportunities found in her mountains, along her 
rivers and on her plains. Our ability to enjoy the 
outdoors and benefit from our natural resources is 
tied to our ability to access federal lands. We must 
continue to press for the appropriate, open, multi-
ple uses in our national forests, national parks and 
other federal lands. We cannot allow east and west 
coast politicians allied with the liberal left to con-
trol how lands are managed within Colorado.

I am asking for your vote this November. I 
will be a strong and steady voice in the United 
State Senate for the Western values we share.

K. Salazar ☆ ☆ ☆

Continued from page 3
develop specific solutions to that challenge.

3. Reuse and Conservation. There are ways to 
reuse water that minimize impacts on downstream 
users. Denver, Aurora and many Cherry Creek 
basin water providers have led the way in develop-
ning non-potable water systems that treat sewage 
effluent to the point where it is safe to use on parks 
and golf courses and other big outside water users. 
And, if there was a silver lining from the severe 
drought we endured over the last four years, it is the 
remarkable conservation savings that cities have 
managed to achieve. These same savings can be 
extended into non-drought years to allow systems to 
expand and serve more customers with less water.

Walcher ☆ ☆ ☆

Continued from page 4
worked to negotiate a settlement that struck exactly 
the right balance. It will preserve the unique envi-
ronment of the priceless Black Canyon, while pro-
tecting existing and future uses of water in the near-
by communities. Most important, it is a new national 
precedent that proves important federal environ-
mental interests can be protected under state law, 
without the usual command and control approach so 
common in dealings with the federal government.

Unfortunately, our own federal government 
sometimes poses the largest and most insidious 
threat to our water. Attempts to control the flow of 
our rivers, as if no human use of the water is need-
ced, come in many shapes and sizes. Designations of 
"wild and scenic rivers," and "reserved water rights," 
for wilderness areas, and especially an onerous tool 
called "bypass flows" continue to plague water lead-
ers. "Bypass flows" is an idea of the U.S. Forest 
Service, under which the agency extorts part of a pri-
ivate water right in exchange for permits. I am proud 
to have fought the practice to a standstill in the polit-
ical arena, and I've also gone to court to stop it. 
Although the federal government has spent over $75 
million of our tax money defending the practice in 
courts across the West, not a drop of Colorado water 
has been transferred this way, because a few of us 
have been willing to say no and go to the mat to pro-
tect Colorado's interests.

Speculators who sought to transfer water from 
the San Luis Valley to the Front Range also ran into 
a brick wall, thanks to a united effort. The purchase 
of the historic Boca Ranch and creation of the Great 
Sand Dunes National Park stopped forever the con-
stant threat of depleting the Valley's vital groundwa-

ter. The State Land Board, one of the state agencies 
I oversaw, stepped up with $5 million to help seal 
the deal and hold the land while Congress made the 
appropriations over the next few years. Working 
closely with Senators Allard and Campbell and 
Congressman Melinins, I'm proud to have been part 
of a solution that will preserve agriculture in the 
Valley for many years.

One of the greatest threats to our water is the 
abuse of the Endangered Species Act, used to stop 
human activity more often than to recover endan-
gered species. Thus, fighting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife 
Service has become second nature to us. The fish pro-
gram for the Colorado River had cost taxpayers over $100 
million over a 15-year period with no goals in sight — until 
we forced the issue. As a 
member of the governing 
committee for the program, I 
insisted on legally enforce-
able recovery goals so the light can finally be seen at 
the end of the tunnel. As soon as clearly defined 
stretches of river, and they have sustained their pop-
ulation over a clearly defined time period, the 
species will be taken off the endangered list. That's 
how the program ought to work, because it should be 
about recovering fish, not about controlling Colorado water.

Anticipating successful publication of the recov-
ery goals, we finished the first state-owned hatchery 
in America dedicated to the production of endan-
gerized fish. The facility in Alamosa has raised and 
stocked hundreds of thousands of fish back into the 
waters of our state, bringing closer and closer the 
day when the Endangered Species Act cannot be 
used as a method for controlling our water.

Finally, those who support more storage and 
more water projects must remain ever mindful of the 
devastating impact trans-mountain diversions can 
have on the rural economy and environment. Absent 
significant mitigation measures that are acceptable 
to ALL the people involved, such diversions do far 
more damage than 
good. That's why I 
have drawn a deep line 
in the sand to stop the 
proposed Union Park 
project in the Upper Gunnison. I have 
made clear my lifelong 
opposition to such 
projects that provide 
water to one area at the 
expense of another,

and I have vowed that such projects will never again 
be built in Colorado. Some Front Range leaders 
have criticized me because of my statement that "the 
waters of the Gunnison River will stay in the 
Gunnison River."

Water issues are too important for political 
grandstanding. And the record shows that I have 
been in the trenches working to solve Colorado water 
problems, not just talking about the problem. 
As a congressman you can know and trust that I will 
fight for our water interests, because I have a long 
record of doing so.
J. Salazar  Talking on Water, cont.

Continued from page 4

As long as I am a member of Congress, I intend to work hard to ensure that water being stored in the Ridges Basin will be used to feed the agricultural communities in La Plata and Montezuma counties. It is important NOW that we have someone who cares about the Colorado basin to work to build small storage projects identified in SWSI on the La Plata, the Yampa and the White, because we must ensure that water is left for these slower growing communities too!

In conclusion, the unanswered questions concerning Colorado water are too big and too important. We cannot sit on our hands. When the citizens of the Third Congressional District look to Washington, will they be certain that their water speculators continue to keep paying the attorney fees to fight these legally indefensible projects. I will work hard to ensure that no Congressional authorization is ever given that would permit these projects to go forward.

It is important NOW that we have someone water savvy in Congress and that West Slope water interests will continue to be represented in Congress. After all, agriculture is the best way to preserve open space.

When the money was appropriated for the project, the agricultural component was deleted from the bill by opposition trying to tear apart the Ute-Ag alliance. Sam Maynes had crafted over the decades. We will bring Ag back into the Animas-La Plata project!

As far as local projects, there is much I plan to work on. Before the Animas-La Plata project is complete I will fight as a Congressman to ensure that water being stored in the Ridges Basin Reservoir will be used to feed the agricultural communities in La Plata and Montezuma counties.

Secondly, I am prepared to continue the charge that I started while a state legislator. No federal funding for a transbasin water diversion shall be approved until both the sending and receiving basins are in agreement on how impacts are mitigated for economic and environmental effects. Less populated areas, which rely on agriculture, should not fear that they will lose their water without proper compensation for the water they have lost.

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