"In these days, water waste cannot be tolerated. If we can adequately cope with the overwhelming problem of water pollution and increase water re-use, we will make available a tremendous new supply of available water. The vast new program set in motion by the 88th and 89th Congresses is not an expense—it is an investment in a stronger, better America, and it deserves the support of all of us." (Floyd E. Dominy, Commissioner of Reclamation, Department of the Interior. Nov. 21, 1966)

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ECKLES ADMONISHES CONSERVATIONISTS

"YOU 'CONSERVATIONISTS' should go back home and re-evaluate your stand against dam construction on the Colorado River. You must realize that the economic future of Colorado depends on a realistic solution to the Colorado River Basin bill; and to arbitrarily oppose these dams may again help to kill the measure." So said R. T. Eckles, director of Natural Resources, at the conclusion of testimony presented by the Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council at the December 14 meeting of the Colorado Water Conservation Board which convened to draft Colorado's official position on the bill.

"As the bill includes badly needed projects for Colorado, all of us need your assistance; so grab an oar and start pulling it," Eckles said.

Testimony presented by Dr. Eugene R. Weiner, spokesman for the Open Space Council, urged the Colorado Water Conservation Board to oppose construction of dams on the lower Colorado, oppose the construction of Dallas Creek, San Miguel and West Divide Projects in Colorado, and to
call for the creation of national park status of the entire Grand Canyon from Lees Ferry to Grand Wash Cliffs.

"The dams are ancillary to the primary features of the Colorado River Basin Project, and there are alternatives which better serve the project; and if the promoters of such a bill, which favors a specific region, demonstrate a sincere attempt to avoid necessary invasion of the Grand Canyon, they would earn the respect of many congressmen as well as the American public," Weiner said.

David Miller Greeley attorney representing the Central Colorado Water Conservancy District, testified before the Board that his district would "oppose and continue to oppose" the bill until it is amended to provide authorization for transmountain diversion from the upper Colorado into the Central Colorado region of the South Platte drainage.

Robert Barkley, chairman of the Colorado River advisory Committee and chairman of the Colorado Water Congress testified that his committee had studied the amendments proposed to the Board by its staff and recommended their adoption.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the Board, despite protests, officially approved an action to support the Colorado River Basin bill subject to these amendments: Change the type of import study from "feasibility" to "reconnaissance"; eliminate Marble Canyon Dam; and lower Bridge Canyon Dam to a height where impounded water will not invade Grand Canyon National Park.

Following the Board action Felix Sparks, director of the Board
advised the conservationists that, contrary to some people's opinion, this action is not a compromise by Colorado. It is, rather, an action to conform to congressional attitudes, especially to those from the Northwest.

GROUND WATER COMMISSION APPROVES MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

THE COLORADO GROUND WATER COMMISSION, at its meeting in Denver on December 9, approved the election which created the Sand Hills Ground Water Management District located in Yuma County. District directors elected include: Bill Tuell, Eckley; and Harry Blecha, Richard Wisdom, Bobby Barker and David Bophy, all of Wray. The district office will be located at the residence of Harry Blecha.

The district was created in accordance with the provisions of SB 367. All well-water use in the district will be under the control of the district board, subject to the approval of the Ground Water Commission.

In another action the Commission approved the holding of hearings to take evidence for the proposed creation of ground water management districts in the following areas: Central Yuma (formerly named Wray-Vernon-Eckley) -- Wray, Colorado, January 18 in the Municipal Building, 9:00 A.M.; and Kiowa-Bijou -- Wiggins, Colorado, January 20.

The commission officially set January 24 as the date of election for the purpose of creating the Plains Ground Water Management District in Kit Carson County.

A rehearing on protests against the granting of permits to Winton Jackson and Ogallala Inc. for wells in the Kiowa-Bijou Basin was
scheduled to be held in Strasburg at the school auditorium on January 16, 9:00 A.M.

NEW WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT EXPLAINED

THE CLEAN WATERS RESTORATION ACT passed by the 89th Congress authorizes $3.4 billion for construction grants for sewage treatment plants for the fiscal years 1967 through 1971. This amount breaks down as follows: $150 million for fiscal 1967; $450 million for fiscal 1968; $700 million for fiscal 1969; $1 billion for fiscal 1970; and $1,250 million for fiscal 1971. This represents an increase of $1,100 million over the original House authorization, and a decrease of $2,450 million from the Senate version.

The dollar limitation on individual grants and combined grants is done away with and in all cases the amount authorized for a federal share for a single project or a combined one is at least 30 percent of the total cost. If a state agrees to match 30 percent of the total cost, the federal share is increased to 40 percent and the municipal share, in turn, becomes 30 percent.

Further, if a state will match 25 percent of the total cost and agrees to establish intrastate water quality standards, then the federal share can increase to 50 percent and the local share becomes 25 percent.

The Act contains a reimbursement feature under which communities may be reimbursed for local funds spent on construction projects initiated after June 30, 1966, and which meet the requirement of Section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

A new section is added to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which requires the Secretary of the Interior to make a detailed estimate of the cost of carrying out its provisions together with a comprehensive analysis of the national requirements for, and the cost of, treating waste to attain such water quality standards as are established pursuant to the Act.

The Secretary is also required to make a study of methods for providing incentives to assist industry in constructing waste treatment facilities.

The Administration-proposed basin planning programs for entire watershed areas are retained in the new law. The federal government will assist in the financing of any plan up to a total of 50 percent of the cost of the expenses of a planning agency for a period of three years.
Planning agencies, which may be interstate, state or local, must **develop comprehensive pollution control plans** in order to be eligible for a federal grant.

Research and development provisions of the existing law have been **expanded.** Section 6 has been amended to provide for demonstration projects by states, municipalities or intermunicipal or interstate agencies for new or improved methods in treating waste discharges from combined sanitary and sewer systems. Grants under this section are limited to 75 percent of the estimated reasonable cost of the project. This is an increase of 25 percent over the existing law. Demonstration projects for treatment of industrial wastes are eligible for grants up to $1 million, but are limited to 70 percent of the cost of the project.

A total of $60 million is authorized for research and development for each fiscal year through 1969.

Enforcement procedures have been strengthened by authorizing the Secretary of Interior to request any person whose alleged activities result in pollution to file a report as to the nature of such discharges and what is being done by way of corrective action. A majority of conferees at an enforcement hearing would have to agree that such a report be made. **Failure to file a report** could result in a **civil penalty** of $100 per day for each day such failure continues.

Provided also in the law are sections relating to a **study of pollution by watercraft.**

(This information was taken from a memorandum by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress Washington, D.C.)

**WATERGRAM**

- Expect State Senator Frank L. (Ted) Gill to push for a **standing 35 member Senate Water Committee** to serve during the next session of the Legislature.

- Expect a considerable number of bills to be dropped in the legislature coffers resulting from law suits now being conducted over the use of well water in the South Platte and Arkansas Valleys. Senator Gill will push hard for Senate Bill 3 which would link well use to surface decrees.

- Expect a battle to develop in the 90th U.S. Congress over suggestions that the **federal government exercise some control** over wildlife on federal lands.
- Expect standing room only in future adjudication proceedings and repeated requests for delays resulting from recent action by the State Engineer requiring the issuance of notices to all well owners for appearance.

FROM THE READERS

Eric P. Wendt, in a letter to the Newsletter Editor, reports that the City of Brush on Wednesday, November 23 put into service its new $500,000 sewage treatment plant. State and federal inspectors on hand at the opening of operation labeled the project as "excellently engineered and designed for maximum efficiency." Basic components of the system include tile lines from the city, primary and secondary clarifiers, trickling filters, a 50,000 cubic-foot sludge digester, and the final chlorination facility.

"Under adjusted operating conditions the quality of the final effluent being discharged into the South Platte River is well within the limits as established by the sewage laws of Colorado," Wendt reported.

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Joseph F. Stremel, Keenesburg rancher, in a letter to the editor gave full support to a suggestion by Senator Floyd Oliver (Greeley) that Colorado adopt a state water plan. Stremel suggested that a law be passed setting up the entire state as a water conservancy district, authorizing bond issues and creating a mill levy of sufficient amount to maintain the plan and put "blue chips" into needed water development projects.

WHO'S WHO ON THE WATER FRONT

GEORGE L. ZOELLNER, who was appointed chief counsel of the Denver Water Board on October 1, replacing Glenn Saunders who was made Board solicitor, was born in Gypsum, Colorado in 1924. He graduated from Mesa College and later attended the University of Colorado where he graduated with a Bachelor of Law degree in 1951.

Zoellner's first position after graduation was Chief of the Title Division of the Colorado Revenue Department. In 1953 he was appointed Assistant Attorney General serving as chief counsel for the Colorado Highway Department. He served in this capacity until his appointment with the Board.

Zoellner is a member of the Adams County, the Arapahoe County, the Colorado and the American Bar Associations. He is past president of the Adams County Bar Association.
He served in the United States Air Force and the United States Army in World War II.

He resides with his wife, Carol, and four children at 546 Newark Court, Aurora.

**ITEMS IN BRIEF**

President Johnson has scheduled an International Symposium on "Water for Peace" to be held in Washington, D.C. next May. The project is starting out with a fiscal drouth. Johnson asked for $1,200,000 to stage this Symposium. Congress cut the budget to $500,000, stipulating that of this amount not more than $10,000 is to be spent on official functions. This means an allocation of $2.22 for each of the 4,500 people expected to attend. The best that conference planners can hope for is that the experts like to drink water. (Water Newsletter, November 21, 1966)

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Governor John Love reappointed Quincey Cornelius of Hooper and Fred Kroeger of Durango to three year terms on the Colorado Water Conservation Board. James H. Macdonald, president of Colorado Bank and Trust Company of La Junta, was appointed to a three year term replacing Frank Milenski of Swink.

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City of Pueblo has completed plans for improvements at its city disposal plant to bring it into conformity with State Health Department standards. The plans developed by S. F. Elliott, Pueblo consulting engineer, will be submitted to the State Water Pollution Control Commission. The work is estimated to cost $403,200, of which $395,200 is estimated as eligible for a federal pollution control grant.

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Ralph M. Parsons Company of Los Angeles, California, famous for its $100 billion plan to import arctic water into water-thirsty continental North America, has testified that its analysis and findings indicate the hydroelectric power plants proposed at Bridge and Marble Canyon Dams will pay more revenue into the Colorado River Basin Project fund in a significantly greater amount than nuclear power generation projects proposed as an alternate.

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Colorado Health Department announced that an estimated $1.3 million will be spent in 15 Colorado communities for water and sewage improvements. Largest of the projects will be a $700,000, 90-inch interceptor line for the Metropolitan Denver Sewage Disposal District's new plant. Other installations include: Sewage disposal for Sunlight Ski Area, Glenwood Springs; Champlin Petroleum Co., Fountain; Arapahoe Basin Ski Resort, and for the City of Frederick; recreation for Colorado City swimming pool; new water wells for the Tri-County Water Conservancy District; a new water system for the Eden Valley Institute in Larimer County; expansion of the Grand Water Assn. system in Prowers County; recirculation for a swimming pool at Ignacio High School; and a water storage tank at Walsh.

* * * *

Pueblo Water Board will advertise in January for applicants to fill a newly created position of executive director for the board. The board in an announcement said the director primarily will have the responsibility of investigating potential sources of additional water rights as well as responsibilities of management in finance and personnel organization. Reports are that the post will pay a salary in excess of $13,000 annually.

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Farmers under the Consolidated Home Supply Ditch and Reservoir Company of Loveland and the Handy Ditch Company of Berthoud are beginning to see a $2,470,355 rehabilitation project take shape. The project includes approximately 15,000 feet of concrete ditch lining, construction of a reservoir holding 5,130 acre-feet of storage water for supplemental irrigation and land treatment measures. The federal government will put up about $500,000 toward the cost of the work under the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 566).

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U.S. Supreme Court for a second time has refused to review a Colorado Supreme Court decision holding that a permit for the construction of Colorado-Ute's electric generating plant, at Hayden, was illegal. Representatives of Colorado-Ute, Public Service Company of Colorado, Western Colorado Power Company, REA and the Department of Interior are scheduled to meet in Phoenix, Arizona in the near future to discuss the future of the Hayden plant.

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The Sierra Club of California has served notice that it will not approve a proposed compromise in the Colorado River Basin bill which
would eliminate Marble Canyon Dam but would retain Bridge Canyon Dam constructed to a lower height so that Grand Canyon National Park would not be flooded. David Brower, executive director of the Club, said "Conservationists are being asked to compromise on having one bullet in the head instead of two."

* * * * *

William R. Smith, 42, has been appointed as Deputy State Engineer for the State of Colorado, to become effective on January 3, 1967. The appointment was made as a civil service transfer from the office of the State Oil and Gas Commission.

Smith graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in 1948 where he obtained a degree in geological, civil and mechanical engineering.

His professional experience includes 2 years with the U.S. Geological Service where he was engaged in underground water studies in Baca County and in the Limon area, and 12 years with the Oil and Gas Commission. At the time of his appointment, he was deputy director of the Commission.

Smith is a registered Professional Engineer and Land Surveyor in Colorado. His wide experience in the field of underground water investigation and management will enable him to assist the State Engineer in the administration of the complex water problems resulting from the enactment of H.B. 1066.

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Judge Carl Fulghum of Glenwood Springs, after hearing a request by Chevron Oil Co. for an injunction against creation of the Lower White River Water Conservancy District, ruled that the law under which water conservancy districts are created is unconstitutional. Judge Fulghum granted the injunction against the district which would have been the corporation to promote, build, and operate the proposed Rangely Project.

Judge Fulghum ruled that the law was unconstitutional because it failed to provide a legal method other than injunction for property owners to protest organization of a district. Such a provision was in the law until an amendment in 1961 eliminated it through oversight.

* * * * *
THROUGH THE WATER METER

The $700,000 water development program for Colorado City is nearing completion. Residents in the Broadmoor area in Colorado Springs approved the establishment of a local sanitation district by a vote of 230 to 132. Preliminary estimates show that a $795,000 bond issue may be required to finance the project. The $64,550 program to improve the water system for Aguilar has been approved by the Town Board. A $32,280 loan and a grant of $32,270 will come from the Federal Housing Authority. Denver Water Board approved an action to negotiate 25-year agreements with Game, Fish and Parks for recreational use at Eleven Mile Canyon, Antero and Williams Fork Reservoirs.

District Judge S. Philip Cabibi postponed until next spring what may be the first adjudication of rights to well water in District 14. Claims are to be filed by March 15 at which time a date will be set for taking of evidence.

The Arkansas Watershed Association at its annual meeting in La Junta on November 11 re-elected Harold Winters of Trinidad as president and Harold Bates of Branson as vice president. Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Company of Kansas City, Missouri petitioned the District Court in Delta to open proceedings for the general adjudication of water rights in Water District 40. The firm has submitted a claim for a total of 1,070 second-feet of direct-flow rights from the Gunnison River and a storage right of 218,780 acre-feet of Gunnison River water for the development of coal resources in the North Fork Valley. Federal Power Commission said additional studies may be required before it could pass on the proposed
construction of Bridge and Marble Canyon Dams on the Lower Colorado River by nonfederal agencies. A Congressional moratorium on these dams on issuance of licenses expires December 31, 1966. Ike Redmond of the Army Corps of Engineers says that about 20,000 to 37,000 acre-feet of wasted Arkansas River water could be saved annually by adopting better conservation methods. Water released from the power pool at Green Mountain Reservoir for irrigation in the Colorado River Valley late last summer and early fall totaled 40,249 acre-feet. Water for the vast Sweetwater Hydroelectric Project of Rocky Mountain Power Company has been adjudicated in a decree signed on November 21 by District Judge Clifford H. Darrow of Glenwood Springs. The Pueblo Chieftain reports that a special city election over the proposed sewer charge is virtually certain after the first of the year. A water treatment for Pueblo, Colorado Springs and nearby communities in the Arkansas Valley is to be constructed as part of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project according to a report by Billy E. Martin, Bureau of Reclamation economist. California's Central Valley Project provides enough water to irrigate 3,757,000 acres of Central California farmland. Elmo J. DeRicco of Carson City, Nevada has been elected president of the Colorado River Water Users Association succeeding Philip P. Smith of Glenwood Springs. John J. Burke, Butte, Montana, president of the Pacific Northwest Power Company, urges public hearings before any streams are included in "wild rivers" legislation which would bar dam construction. Governor John Love requested that under-
ground nuclear oil shale tests be conducted in Colorado. . . Aspen dedicated its new $532,000 water filtration plant on December 3. . . City of Grand Junction has been warned by public health officials to clean up its water. The main problem is a bypass system into which water may be diverted when the filter system is being cleaned or repaired. Estimated cost 3 to 5 million dollars . . . Game, Fish and Parks will propose a bill to give it the power to acquire the 72,000-acre Colorado State Forest east of Walden as a state recreation area . . . The district office of the Corps of Engineers at Omaha advised Senator Gordon Allott and Rep. Frank E. Evans, both of Colorado, that there is considerable merit in the Soil Conservation Service's plan to build a series of small dams on Plum Creek at various points above Chatfield Dam . . . Colorado Water Well Contractors Association awarded its annual distinguished service award to H. A. Winter, Jr., of the Winter-Weiss Company of Denver.

WATER LEADER DIES

Wayne Chiesman (77), veteran Bureau of Reclamation engineer, died in Grand Junction on December 12, 1966. Chiesman joined the Bureau in 1917 and he retired in 1948, at which time he accepted appointment as manager of the Grand Valley Water Users Association. He served in this capacity until last spring.