"The federal government is spread too thin both in people and money to do a complete and simultaneous job of ultimate water planning for each of the 50 states. Even if such a federal feat were possible, there is grave doubt that the paternalism to which it would inevitably lead would be acceptable to the states." (Alfred R. Golze, "Future Planning of Water Resources at the State Level," Journal, American Waterworks Assn., April, 1967.)

NEW WATER CONCEPT ADVOCATED

"COLORADO CANNOT EXPECT the federal government to do all the water development in the state. Somewhere along the line Colorado's water users are going to be required to put up some of the money necessary to develop and properly administer what water is available."

This statement was made at the July 20 meeting of the Legislative Council Committee on Water by Richard T. Eckles, coordinator of Natural Resources, as an introduction to a new plan on water administration which he termed "The Basin Cash Register Concept."

The idea Eckles presented provides that the water in each major river basin be administered and paid for from a fund created by a levy against all water users. Payments would be set up on a graduated basis with the oldest water rights paying the least amount and the most recent rights the greatest. This money would go into a "basin cash register" and would be spent to administer basin water use and development.

Eckles said the concept is now under study by a group composed of water engineers throughout the state. What this group comes up with
will then be submitted to a similar group of attorneys to find ways to "make the plan legal." From this will come recommendations for legislation in accordance with the provisions of S.B. 407, passed by the 1967 session of the Legislature.

He pointed out that the plan would allow water users to pay in kind—*with water in lieu of cash*—for the purpose of creating basin water reserves.

Eckles concluded his report by saying "if any water user is given a reasonable guarantee that *water will be available* when he needs it, he will be willing to contribute to a basin cash fund which has made this availability possible."

He made no mention as to who would administer this fund or how much the levies would amount to.

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In another report to the Committee, Eckles outlined the main features of the $16,500 contract given to Clyde, Criddle and Woodward, Inc., Salt Lake City water engineers, to review the functions, purposes and policies of the several Colorado water agencies in accordance with the provisions of recently enacted S.B. 407. These features are:

- Study the purposes, functions and activities and statutory authority of each State agency dealing with water.

- Meet with agency heads regarding their interpretation of department responsibility and inter-agency problems.

- Make studies of the activities of each department to seek out duplication and lost motion.
- Make detailed study of duties, functions, objectives, purposes and statutory authority of the State Engineer.

- Study laws relating to surface and ground waters and recommend policies and procedures for their coordinated administration.

- Review office and field activities of State Engineer and recommend modification if indicated.

- Review water administration records and their use by the State Engineer and other agencies.

- Suggest an educational program that might be carried on by the State Engineer and his staff.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE the construction of the $1.2 billion Central Arizona Project cleared the Senate Interior Committee on June 29. The vote for the bill was 13 to 3 with Senators Gordon Allott (Colo), Thomas Kuchel (Calif) and Clifford Hansen (Wyo) voting against. The vote came after several weeks of negotiation over the project which is planned to deliver 1.2 million acre-feet of Colorado River Water annually to Central Arizona.

The bill which passed the committee contained a last minute amendment by Senator Hayden of Arizona which some political observers say will put opponents of the Central Arizona Project in the difficult position of opposing a bill which benefits Colorado and other basin states by these provisions:

- Five projects for Colorado - the Animas-La Plata, Dolores, Dallas Creek, West Divide and San Miguel, estimated to cost $362 million.

- A $28 million Hooker Dam on the Gila River in New Mexico.
- A guarantee of 4.4 million acre-feet of water annually out of the Colorado River to California for a period of 27 years.

- A settlement of the Green Mountain Reservoir controversy which developed as a result of the wording of Senate Document 80 which passed in the 75th Congress in 1937.

- Establishment of a Colorado River Basin fund into which would go some of the revenues of existing projects on the Colorado River to help finance future projects.

The amended bill does not contain authorization for Hualapai (Bridge Canyon) Dam, and it specifically declares a moratorium on the issuance of a permit by the Federal Power Commission to either the federal government or the state of Arizona to build this dam without specific congressional authorization. No provisions are included for a study on water imports to the Colorado River to augment water shortages when Arizona starts diverting.

Senator Gordon Allott voted against the bill since it does not include Hualapai Dam or provisions for water imports, both of which were included in Colorado state action of the Colorado Water Conservation Board. Senator Hansen of Wyoming joined Allott in the same objection. Senator Kuchel of California voted against the measure contending that the 4.4 million acre-feet guarantee to California is meaningless because water shortages will be at a critical stage at the time the 27 year guarantee period runs out.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, predicts favorable action by the full Senate. If it passes, it is headed for rough sledding in the House. House Interior
Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo) called the Senate Committee action "the death knell for any Colorado River legislation this year." Aspinall has pledged his unwavering support to upper basin demands that the project include Hualapai Dam and a provision for import studies.

MUNICIPAL POLLUTION CONTROL POLICY RAPPED

"WATER POLLUTION CONTROL is a necessity in the public interest. As every one must help pay the bill, everyone must be benefited." So said Mrs. William (Betty) Chronic, member of the State Water Pollution Commission, speaking before the 1967 Western Resources Conference at Colorado University on July 7. Mrs. Chronic made this statement in support of her criticism of municipal policies which set "arbitrary limits" to prohibit the extension of water and sewer services without annexation.

"My home town is no exception," Mrs. Chronic said. "Suburban areas are polluting underground aquifers with effluent from septic tanks, wells and leaching fields are too close together, and campers are polluting nearby recreation parks."

"If we are to properly manage our environment, and insure the future generations against death by poisoned air or water, we must so manage our politics that survival does not depend upon political subdivisions," Mrs. Chronic concluded.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

Weather scientists have reported that since 1940 the earth has been growing cooler. This situation, they claim, has caused severe
droughts in some parts of the nation and sudden damaging thunderstorms in others. Weathermen are beginning to believe that air pollution may be a contributing factor.

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A bill now before the Senate Commerce Committee would provide for an $82 million three-year weather modification program to be carried out on a joint basis between the several federal agencies having to do with natural resources. Sen. Peter H. Dominick (Colo), co-sponsor of the bill, is requesting a $9 million program for the Colorado River Basin. "This would include research for experiments in increasing the precipitation to ease the water shortage in the Southwest," Dominick said, speaking before the dedication of the Atmospheric Science Research Center at Colorado State University on June 27. Floyd E. Dominy, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, has told Congress that his agency could use $21 million for weather research.

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Dr. A. R. Chamberlain, Colorado State University executive vice-president, speaking before the Western Water Resources Conference at Colorado University on July 6, called for intensive research into biological, social, economic and legal implications of weather modification. "Problems associated with changing the weather must be studied before complications due to conflicting applications of weather modifications are encountered," Chamberlain said.

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Governor John Love came under the cross-fire of the Colorado Open Space Co-ordinating Council after he announced his request that the Flat Tops Wilderness Area proposed for the upper areas of the White River be limited to 138,000 acres. The Council is pressing for a 230,000 acre designation which would present obstacles to proposed hydro-electric and water development projects on the South Fork of the White River. The Council contends that "proposed power and other water use developments would forever destroy the South Fork."

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The Colorado River Water Conservation District has applied to the Federal Power Commission for a preliminary permit for a proposed power and water storage project on the South Fork of the White River. The project would include two storage reservoirs and a pump-storage operation, estimated to generate 211,000 kilowatts. A preliminary permit would give the District a further application priority.

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U.S. Bureau of Reclamation announced the formation of a power systems co-ordination office at the Federal Center in Denver. Commissioner Floyd Dominy said the purpose of the office is to "more fully integrate the Bureau's power generation in the 14 Western states," and to minimize federal buying of power from non-federal sources during periods when low water supplies cause decreased power generation. Frank W. Lachicotte will head up the office.

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A project claimed to be the world's largest single-acreage potato farm is nearing completion in east-central Oregon. Ore-Ida Food, a subsidiary of H. J. Heinz Company, is behind the project which will convert 9,000 acres of desert land into potato production. The finished project will include 35 miles of steel pipe ranging from 48 inches to 6 inches in diameter supplying 150 second feet of water which will be pumped from the Snake and Malheur Rivers. (Irrigation Engineering and Maintenance, April 1967)

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Pueblo Water Board and the city of Aurora have entered into an agreement providing that Aurora will furnish Pueblo 2,500 acre-feet of water annually out of the Homestake Project. The contract providing for a $1,875,000 payment to Aurora is subject to a favorable action by Pueblo voters on a bond issue vote in November. Aurora also must obtain court approval to divert this amount of water out of the South Platte River through the proposed purchases of water rights from Cliff Augustine, a South Park rancher.

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A recent ground breaking ceremony in Lariat, a small town adjacent to Monte Vista, started construction of a new water and sewage control project. The town hopes to have all residents hooked up to the system by January 1, 1968. The project will be paid for by an $85,500 federal loan and a $79,990 federal grant.

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Grand Valley Water Purification Project, a combination of eight Mesa County ditch and irrigation groups, will seek federal funds to line Grand Valley ditches and canals. The project was formed because this section of the Colorado River has been under continuous fire from the Federal Water Pollution Control Commission because of salinity
resulting from irrigation. One purpose of the project is to cut down heavy ditch losses thereby lessening salinity.

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William G. Temple, president of the Denver Brick and Pipe Company, was reappointed to another 6-year term on the Denver Board of Water Commissioners by Mayor Tom Curri
gan. Other members of the Board are Richard S. Shannon, Jr., president, Gerald S. Stapp, Leonard M. Campbell and Andrew Horan, Jr.

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A bill to establish a national water commission to make a 5-year study of the nation's water resources passed the Senate and has been approved by the House Reclamation subcommittee. Amendments include a $5 million limit on commission expenses and a provision that appointments to the commission will require Senate confirmation.

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Governor John A. Love will declare the week of August 13 to 19 as "Willing Water Week." During this week, which is sponsored by the American Water Works Association in the United States and Canada, all citizens of Colorado are urged to join Governor Love in gaining a wider understanding of the contributions, the services, and the future needs of the water supply industry and of the utilities which bring this vital resource to the people. Municipal water works facilities will hold open house during this week, according to Robert C. McWhinnie, local advancement chairman of the association.

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Denver Mayor Tom Curri
gan will accept the Denver Water Board's new $4.5 million Marston Lake North Side Water Treatment Plant at a dedication ceremony at the plant on August 12. The largely automatic facility is considered one of the nation's most advanced, and it features eight duo-media filters with a rated output of 100 million gallons per day.

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Six Eastern Colorado cities have filed on waters of the Colorado River below Granby to be pumped and diverted through the facilities of the Colorado Big Thompson Project, according to an announcement by Tom Coffee, city manager of Fort Collins. The cities, Boulder, Longmont,
Fort Collins, Loveland, Greeley and Estes Park, propose a 1,546 acre-feet reservoir on the Colorado River below Granby and an 11,445 acre-feet reservoir on Willow Creek below Willow Creek Reservoir.

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Ed. C. Johnson, former Governor of Colorado, in a speech prepared for delivery at a meeting of the Northwest Colorado Water Council, urged Governor John Love to renounce Paragraph 3-D of the Colorado River Compact which guarantees the Lower Basin 75 million acre-feet of water for any 10-year period. Johnson said these figures were established on the basis of a wet cycle. He contends that the Upper Basin is entitled to one-half of the river flow at all times. "Any other division is an infidelity, an inequity and robbery," Johnson said.

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House Appropriations Committee approved these items for Colorado's flood control and irrigation projects: Fryingpan-Arkansas, $21,015,000; Chatfield Reservoir, $10,725,000; Curecanti, $6,000,000; San Juan-Chama, $12,862,000; and Trinidad Reservoir, $1,000,000.

THROUGH THE WATER METER

Tri-County Water Conservancy District started a campaign to sign up all potential rural water users as the first step in its proposed domestic water system for the Uncompahgre Valley costing an estimated $2.9 million for the first phase . . . Western State College in Gunnison received a $6,410 grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to continue work on a study to determine the effect of the sun on the earth's weather . . . Florence, Colorado increased water rates of all businesses using water as a source of revenue . . . City of Rocky Ford officially lodged a protest with the Colorado Water Pollution Control Commission and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration protesting the industrial and agricultural classification which has been applied to the Arkansas River below Pueblo. City Council
is requesting a domestic water supply and recreation classification ... Western Governors Conference voted against admitting Texas to membership in the Western Water Council ... Department of Housing and Urban Development reserved $203,600 in water and sewer facility funds for the North Pecos Water and Sanitation District north of Denver ... Game, Fish and Parks Commission approved an expenditure of $12,000 for grouting leaks in the Highline Reservoir below Grand Junction. The contract was let to Denver Mud Jack Company ... Conservation groups are opposing the proposed Hooker Dam, the only New Mexico project included in the Senate version of the Colorado River Basin bill. The group contends that the project would invade the Gila Wilderness Area which was established in 1924 ... Dr. Norman A. Evans has been named director of the Colorado State University Natural Resources Center. Evans will continue as head of the Colorado State University Department of Agricultural Engineering ... All reservoirs in northeastern Colorado are full for the first time since 1957, according to a report by State Engineer Ralph Owens ... City Council of Delta authorized the firm of Nelson, Haley, Patterson and Quirk, Greeley engineers, to design a high-pressure filter plant using anthracite-coal for the filter media ... Interior Department officials told Congress any water imported into the high plains of western Texas will probably have to come out of the Mississippi drainage basin, but that the feasibility of the idea is yet in question ... Grand Junction voters
will be asked to vote August 29 on a charter amendment which will permit the city to use water revenue to pay for sewer bonds. If passed, the city will be allowed to co-pledge water and sewer revenue for a combined water-sewer bond issue . . . State Water Pollution Control Commission denied an application by Louisville for a permit to build a sewage lagoon near Lafayette and instructed Louisville to use its present site and change its treatment methods to meet state standards. In another action the commission approved a $594,360 allotment in federal funds to build an outfall line to tie Aurora into Metro Denver sewage disposal system . . . Denver Water Board approved a recommendation to permit Continental Oil Company to prospect for and to mine potassium from its land near Antero Reservoir . . . During the last six weeks of heavy rains, 116,164 acre-feet of water has flowed across the Colorado-Nebraska line in excess of the amount required to be delivered under the terms of the interstate compact, according to an announcement by Eric Wendt, secretary-manager of the Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District . . . To date well owners of the Arkansas Valley have contributed about $7,600 to pay the cost of taking the Fellhauer well closure case to the Colorado Supreme Court . . . George L. Zoellner, general counsel of the Denver Water Board, has been appointed to the Board of Governors, Colorado Bar Association.

PUBLICATIONS

"Water for California" by Allen H. Nichols and Harold E. Rogers, Jr., is billed as a complete and carefully documented treatment on every facet of California water development and organization. Two Volumes - Bancroft and Whitney Company, 301 Brannon Street, San Francisco, California 94107. Price - $67.50.
COMING EVENTS


Harlan Seaworth of Wellington, incoming president of the Council, says the tours will include a visit to the hydraulics laboratory at Colorado State University on the 28th., and an inspection of the irrigated area between Fort Collins and Eaton on the 29th. The tour on the 29th will include a look at the Home Supply Canal rehabilitation project, which is being completed by the Soil Conservation Service under Public Law 566. Festive plans for the ladies are included.

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Colorado Ground Water Commission has scheduled these meetings:

- Next regular meeting at Colorado Springs, Antlers Plaza Hotel, September 15, 10:00 A.M.

- Hearing on Black Squirrel Creek ground water basin designation at same place on September 14.

- Hearings on an addition to the proposed Designated Southern High Plains ground water basin at Holly, September 8, 8:00 P.M.