"The Water Resources Planning Act is one of the finest pieces of legislation dealing with water that has been passed by the United States Congress in recent years. It provides the necessary mechanism to create a meaningful partnership and planning between the States and Federal Government."

(Governor John Love, Colorado, September 6, 1967)

WATER CONGRESS TO SPONSOR LEGISLATIVE TOURS

ALL MEMBERS of the Colorado General Assembly, State officials, members of Colorado's Congressional Delegation, other selected congressmen and senators and representatives of water organizations around the state have been invited on one of two tours to Glen Canyon Reservoir during the week of October 9-13, 1967. The Colorado Water Congress is sponsoring these trips in cooperation with the Colorado Water Conservation Board, the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service.

Purpose of the trip was explained by Water Congress Executive Director Gordon Scheer in a letter to the invited guests:

"It appears that the State of Colorado is entering into a period which will be marked by a prolonged and serious struggle over the remaining water resources of the Colorado River. The issues are most complex and require constant attention. It is a primary mission of the Colorado Water Congress to keep the citizens of our state continuously informed of our various water problems. We particularly feel the need to work closely with those representatives of our state government who must bear the responsibility of formulating state policy."

Scheer added that the water problems of the state and particularly those of the Colorado River will be better understood and
appreciated by these officials after the tours which will provide back-
ground briefings, on-the-spot explanations, visual inspection, and the
opportunity to discuss problems with state water leaders.

WATER BOARD STANDS PAT ON CAP POLICY

THE COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD, meeting in Rifle on September
7-8, declined to take action altering its already established policy re-
garding proposed developments on the Colorado River. This stand assured
Rep. Wayne Aspinall and Sen. Gordon Allott, who were present at the
meeting, that they had Colorado's support in their action regarding the
Senate passed Central Arizona Project Bill.

Rep. Aspinall, who is chairman of the House Interior Committee, told
those in attendance "there is insufficient water in the Colorado River to
guarantee the feasibility of the Central Arizona Project, and I will not
take an infeasible project before Congress.

"When the Upper Basin puts its water to use the Central Arizona Pro-
ject and the needs of California will require an augmented water supply.
Consequently the Senate passed CAP bill is not in the Basin interest with-
oun Hualapai Dam and without water import feasibility studies.

"There will be no blasting of this bill out of my committee, and I do
not intend to trade one bill for another. Blackmail won't move me one inch.

"I do not want it ever said that I gave away the birthright of the
State of Colorado."

Sen. Allott expressed approval of Aspinall's position and said, "I
will not change my position unless the Colorado Water Conservation Board
overwhelmingly orders me to do so.

"I am persuaded by the exercise of common sense that if and when the Central Arizona Project gets into operation, no Congress will spend money on other projects which will take away its source of water supply.

"For this reason this is no time to take the bait and run for our projects; if we do we will live to regret it."

**FEDERAL-STATE WATER PARTNERSHIP URGED**

"ONLY A TOTAL WORKING PARTNERSHIP among federal, state and local governments can succeed. The test of that partnership will be the concern of each public organization, each private institution, and each responsible citizen. With regard to the many and varied uses of our waters and the lands related to them, it is clear that partnership is a must if we are to develop and use these resources wisely to meet all needs." This statement was made by Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, speaking before the National Conference of State and Federal Officials in Denver on September 6, on the objectives of the National Water Resources Planning Act.

Udall called on the conferees to "get rid of the old approach and put in a new, long-term look with the necessary alternatives which are capable in the final analysis of making the required choices with reason, goodwill, and balanced consideration of all the values."

Udall pointed out that the day will soon arise when water re-use will be a mandatory policy. "In the overall objective of getting the most out of our river basin water planning, we may be required to use our
water three times instead of using three times as much water.

"What is essential is a willingness to discuss our mutual problems, understanding each others point of view and reaching of agreement on fundamentals."

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo), chairman of the House Interior Committee, took issue with Udall and told the group in attendance "the first test -- involving planning for meeting the critical water shortage in the Pacific Southwest -- has been reached and, in this instance, federal-state cooperation, at least up to this point, has failed.

"It has failed principally because certain arbitrary decisions on the federal side of the planning effort replaced the federal-state negotiation route for resolving this great issue. Up to a point there was real co-operative effort but in the end the progress which had been made was thrown overboard, decisions were made to appease two (preservationist) groups not directly involved, and federal-state cooperation came to an end.

"The Colorado River problem cannot be solved by shuffling of shortages. The only answer is to develop new sources from outside the basin, whether it be by importation, desalination or by some other means.

"What we need now more than anything else is an inventory of all of the water supplies available from all the streams draining into the Pacific Ocean as well as an inventory of all the water needs in the foreseeable future. After this has been completed we can then proceed to determine the best means of augmentation in the Pacific Southwest without damaging, in any way, any other area."
"I believe if the administration had devoted the same effort to establishing an 11-state planning commission under the Water Resources Planning Act as it has spent in behalf of a National Water Commission . . . , the studies which we so badly need would well have been underway by this time."

Governor John Love, in lauding the Water Resources Planning Act, called the group's attention to that Section in the law which prohibits the study by River Basin Commissions of trans-basin importation of water. Love said he hopes in the near future this defect in the Act can be removed.

Rep. Thomas G. Morris (N.M.), member of the House public works subcommittee, who appeared on the panel with Aspinall, warned that "federal funds for water resources development will be harder to come by in the future than they are today, which means that projects authorized must be clearly efficient and of such nature that they can compete successfully in any given fiscal year, not only against other water development projects but with the total budget."

STATE WATER BOARD STARTS RIVER STUDIES

COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD, operating in accordance with the directives of S.B. 407 enacted by the 1967 Legislature, retained four water engineering firms to investigate relationships in the South Platte and Arkansas Valleys where intermingled surface and ground water are commonly used. The firms employed include Woodward, Clyde and Sherard and Wheeler and Associates of Denver for investigation work in the Arkansas Valley,
and Bittinger and Associates, Fort Collins, and Wright Water Engineers, Denver, for the South Platte.

Studies will include investigations on diversions of river water into and return water from major irrigation ditches and the effect of pumping under these ditches on the river flow. Ditches selected in the Arkansas Valley include the Catlin Ditch above John Martin Reservoir and the Amity Ditch below.

At the same time Board engineers will made a similar study on the Oxford Farmers Ditch above John Martin Reservoir and the X.Y. and Graham Ditch below. This study will be made for check and comparison purposes, and will be under the general supervision of Board Engineer Fred Boydston. South Platte Valley studies will be under the direction of Board Engineer Stan Miller. Ditches to be studied on the South Platte are yet to be selected.

Findings of these studies will be used to determine the need for and content of legislation which will provide for integrated diversion and uses of water in the Arkansas and South Platte Valleys. Funds to pay for the investigation come from a $50,000 appropriation made in S.B. 407.

The Water Board employed Demmus Harvey, formerly with the State Engineer's office, to function as a resident engineer in Pueblo. His duties will be to initiate and operate a continuing data-gathering operation in the Arkansas Valley. His activities will be paid out of federal funds allotted to Colorado under the National Water Resources Planning Act.
WATER WELL EXAMINER BOARD ORGANIZED

GOVERNOR JOHN LOVE appointed three men from Colorado's water well and engineering field to the newly created State Board of Examiners of Water Well and Pump Installation Contractors. These appointments include: Leslie Canfield, Fort Morgan, and Archie Hier, Castle Rock, both well contractors, and Wm. (Pete) Wheeler, Denver water engineer. Other members of the board, by provision of the law, include A. Ralph Owens, state engineer, and Wm. N. Gahr, State Board of Health.

At the first meeting of the board in August, Wheeler was elected chairman and Hier, vice-chairman. Owens will serve as secretary. The first action of the board was to authorize the state engineer to issue 90-day temporary drilling permits pending examination as required by Section 5 (4) of the well driller law. The next meeting of the board is scheduled for October 11, in Denver.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

San Luis Valley electors, by a 13 to 1 majority, voted to create the Rio Grande Water Conservation District. The election was held on September 12, and on September 14 Governor John Love issued a declaration creating the district.

Directors, which were appointed by the county commissioners include: John H. Brownell, Hooper and Robert C. Taylor, Alamosa, representing Alamosa County; Kelly and Dale Sowards, Manassa, Conejos County; W. W. Wyley, Wagon Wheel Gap, Mineral County; Carl L. Worley, Monte Vista and Tunis F. Hanna, Del Norte, Rio Grande County; and Jack F. Curtis, Saguache and Donald E. Meyers, Center, Saguache County.

Jack Ross, one of the Denver attorneys representing the district formation, said, "The election was a clear mandate for a valley-wide, unified approach to the solution of San Luis Valley water problems.

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Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District has printed four information brochures entitled "The Future of the Arkansas Valley is its Water." These brochures will be sent to anyone upon request at the district headquarters, P.O. Box 440, Pueblo, Colorado 81002:

No. 1 - Colorado state laws governing water conservancy districts.
No. 2 - Operating Principles of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project.
No. 3 - Contracts between the United States and the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District.
No. 4 - Glossary of common water resource terms. (Enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter as a service to members through the generosity of the Southeastern Water Conservancy District.)

Central Colorado Water Conservancy District, northeast of Denver, represented by attorney Dave Miller of Greeley, presented to the Colorado Water Conservation Board a formal request seeking a transmountain diversion project from the upper waters of the Eagle, Blue, Piney and Williams Fork Rivers. District objectives according to the statement are: the adoption of an All-Colorado water plan; seek a determination that the Upper Basin states are entitled to a one-half share of the Colorado River at all times; import Colorado River water into the South Platte Basin; promote the construction of Two Forks Reservoir on the South Platte River; secure water conservation storage in Chatfield Reservoir; perfect a conservation storage right in Cherry Creek Reservoir; reactivate the Blue River-South Platte Project; and support the five Colorado projects in Colorado River Basin legislation.

Colorado Water Conservation Board endorsed construction of the Juniper Project on the Yampa River in northwestern Colorado and instructed Director Sparks to request the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to start immediately on a feasibility study. $10,000 was appropriated to assist in the study.

Federal Power Commission rules that all applications for power projects, regardless of their size, must include detailed exhibits relating to conservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources. These exhibits, based upon consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, must show what effect the project will have on fish and wildlife and what is proposed to conserve and enhance these values.
Pueblo voters will decide on three major city issues at the November general election: lifting the $100,000 limit on Water Board expenditures without a city election; approval of the Homestake water sale contract between Aurora and Pueblo; and approval of a $1,875,000 bond issue to buy the Homestake water.

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Department of Interior announced the transfer of H. P. (Pat) Dugan, director of Region 7 of the Bureau of Reclamation, to the office of the Chief Engineer where he will become Chief of the Division of Project Investigations. James L. Ingles, formerly project manager of the Kansas River Project, McCook, Nebraska, succeeds Dugan as Regional Director. Ingles is an engineering graduate from the University of Colorado in 1940.

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State Engineer Ralph Owens filed a complaint in Adams County District Court in Brighton against Frank Spratlin, Denver, and Frank C. Mann, Henderson, charging them with unlawfully diverting waters of the South Platte River. The complaint was made on the basis of insufficient water in the South Platte River being available to supply the rights of senior appropriators. Mann was cited for pumping a 300 gallon-per-minute well 100 feet from the river and Spratlin was similarly cited for pumping from two wells, one an 800 gallon-per-minute well 250 feet from the river and the other a 600 gallon-per-minute well about 100 feet from the river. Officials in the state engineer's office claim that the wells affected the river flow within two to six days after pumping began.

THROUGH THE WATER METER

Dr. K. Daniel Linstedt, formerly with the Los Angeles Water and Power Department, was appointed assistant professor of civil engineering at Colorado University . . . Department of Interior plans a 17,730-acre wildlife refuge in North Park . . . Sen. Gordon Allott joins Sen. Peter Dominick in requesting additional appropriations to increase the number of weather monitoring stations in Colorado . . . Kenneth R. Shaw, Las Animas, announced his resignation as director of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District effective October 19. Reason - business retirement
and extended travel plans. . . Wright-McLaughlin Engineering Company of Denver was awarded a $21,050 contract to design a water and sewer system for recreational development at Turquoise Lake near Leadville for the U.S. Forest Service. . . Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District directors approved a $169,934 budget for the year 1968 to be supported by a 0.4 mill levy. . . Felix Sparks, director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board, says some day Colorado may have to go it alone on in-state water development projects. . . Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed a law holding rainmakers liable for damages caused by too much or too little rain. . . House Interior Committee gave approval to a bill extending the work of Rep. Aspinall's Land Law Review Commission for 18 months, and to increase appropriations by $3.3 million. . . Western Conference of the Council of State Governments passed a resolution urging that federal lands in the Western states which are suitable for non-federal ownership should be made available for disposal. . . Farmers Home Administration approved a $130,000 loan and a $67,300 grant to the Park Center Water District near Canon City to develop a domestic water system. . . Colorado Water Pollution Control Commission has appealed to 41 counties to adopt strong regulations on the use of septic tanks as a pollution control measure. . . Richard T. Eckles, state coordinator of natural resources, will ask the federal government for a research project to study new uses of Colorado coal. . . Orren Beaty, Phoenix, Arizona, was appointed co-chairman of the new Four Corners Regional Development
Commission with headquarters in Washington, D.C. . . . State water officials anticipate difficulty in obtaining the 20,000 acre-feet of water called for in the minimum pool at Chatfield Reservoir. The South Platte is generally over-appropriated and the needed water will probably have to be purchased . . . Colorado received $2,032,274 as its share in revenues from federal lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management . . . Fishery experts fear that increasing dam construction and water pollution in the major coastal streams may someday cause the salmon to become extinct . . . Attorney General Duke Dunbar asked Adams District Court to dismiss the complaint of the Central Colorado Water Conservancy District which called for an injunction against State Engineer, Ralph Owens, to deliver water from the Blue River through Denver's transmountain diversion facilities . . . City of Durango started an $850,000 water project involving a filtration plant, transmission line and a 3 million gallon storage tank. Project is being financed with a federal grant of $320,000 with the remainder to be paid with water bond issues . . . L. Rees Brooks, supervising water resource engineer in the state engineer's office, retired on August 1, 1967 . . . Israel is scheduled to receive a $600,000 United Nations grant for the construction of a desalination plant to serve the Negev Desert with drinking and irrigation water . . . Work on a $253,000 water development project for Montrose started on August 11 with the beginning of excavation on the new Fairview Reservoir east of town. Johnson-Blattner Construction Company of Minnesota has 180 days in which to complete the project.
WATER OFFICIALS DIE

George W. Colburn (63), executive secretary for the Colorado Ground Water Commission, died in Denver on September 2 of a heart attack. He was born in Fredonia, Kansas on September 1, 1903. He attended Colorado School of Mines, University of Utah and University of Denver. He was appointed executive director of the Ground Water Commission in June 1957.

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M. C. Hinderlider (91), Colorado state engineer from 1922 to 1954, died in Englewood on August 29. He was a consulting engineer and a nationally known authority on irrigation and dam construction. He was a signatory of the Rio Grande and Republican River Compacts. Born in Medora, Indiana on May 19, 1876, Hinderlider was a graduate of Purdue University School of Engineering.

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Richard D. Meyers (37) was killed September 9 on his farm while working on the hydraulic lift of a potato stacker. He was a director of the San Luis Valley Irrigation District and a member of the Center Soil Conservation District.