

# BEAR RIVER COMMISSION

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## MINUTES

### BEAR RIVER COMMISSION REGULAR MEETING

Utah Department of Natural Resources Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
November 19, 1991

#### COMMISSION MEMBERS

##### Chairman

Kenneth T. Wright

##### Idaho Members

R. Keith Higginson  
Rodney Wallentine  
Floyd J. Jensen

##### Utah Members

D. Larry Anderson  
Blair Francis  
Calvin Funk

##### Wyoming Members

Gordon W. Fassett  
J. W. Myers  
S. Reed Dayton

#### ENGINEER-MANAGER

Jack A. Barnett  
Suite 101  
106 West 500 South  
Bountiful, UT 84010

#### ATTORNEY

E. J. Skeen  
Attorney At Law  
536 East 400 South  
Salt Lake City, UT 84102

The regular meeting of the Bear River Commission was called to order by Chairman Ken Wright at 1:30 p.m. on November 19, 1991, in the First Floor Conference Room of the Utah Department of Natural Resources Building in Salt Lake City, Utah. A copy of the attendance roster is attached as Appendix A. The agenda was approved without change (see Appendix B).

The Commission reviewed the minutes of the April 16, 1991, Commission meeting and approved them without change. Chairman Wright indicated he had nothing he wished to discuss under agenda item III, "Report of Chairman."

Secretary-Treasurer Larry Anderson asked Bert Page to present the Secretary-Treasurer's report. Page distributed a year end audit prepared by Gilchrist, Sadler & Harden, CPAs, for the fiscal year 1990-1991 (Appendix C). Page also distributed a Statement of Income and Expenditures for the 1990-1991 fiscal year of the Commission (see Appendix D). During that period, total income was \$216,221.68. Stream gaging was \$43,030; other expenditures were \$53,674.43, for a total of \$96,704.43, leaving a cash balance on June 30, 1991 of \$119,517.25. Bert commented that the 1976 Depletion Study category still had \$51,925 remaining which would carry over into the 1991-1992 fiscal year.

Page also distributed a Statement of Income and Expenditures for July 1, 1991, to October 31, 1991 (see Appendix E). Page indicated that during that period, interest income totalled \$2,784.23. Each state had paid its \$25,000 assessment. Total revenue for the period was \$197,301.48. The Commission spent \$49,210 for USGS stream gaging, plus \$21,561.76 for

various other expenses (including \$7,400 on 1976 depletion study efforts), for total expenditures of \$70,771.76. The cash balance as of October 31, 1991, was \$126,529.72.

Anderson reminded the Commission that it had overbudgeted \$5,680 for stream gaging in FY 1990-1991 due to some confusion over the Commission's June 30 fiscal year end and the USGS's September 30 fiscal year end. That \$5,680 would carry over into the 1991-1992 fiscal year. The Secretary-Treasurer's report was approved as presented.

Reed Dayton gave the Operations Committee report. Dayton indicated the Operations Committee felt they were facing a similar water situation as the previous year. However, the situation looked brighter at the present time because the Bear River was on the upturn. Dayton indicated much would depend on the weather for the rest of the year. The Operations Committee felt that from their past experience, they would be better prepared to meet future challenges should the drought continue. In the 1991 water year, there had been a good spirit of cooperation among the water users and very few problems were observed.

Dayton asked Barnett to report on streamflows and water deliveries during the 1991 irrigation season. Barnett distributed a hydrograph showing the weekly allocation of compact flows in the Upper Division (see Appendix F). Barnett indicated that in the spring, the Bear River had been in a water emergency and under regulation for only about two weeks when the water situation drastically changed. It started to rain, Woodruff Narrows Reservoir reached its storage capacity as prescribed by the Compact, and the Reservoir company was involved in fairly heavy releases. With the late May rainfall, the River always seemed to be better during the year than had been anticipated. There was always a spill at Pixley out of the Upper Division. Barnett felt the water users managed quite well, given the streamflow forecasts and the drought conditions at the start of the irrigation season. Barnett further indicated the River was not under regulation from late May to early July because the divertible flows in the four sections of the Upper Division were above water emergency levels.

Barnett also distributed a similar hydrograph for the Central Division (Appendix G). Barnett indicated the River was under regulation in the Central Division for about four weeks in late April and early May. The River went out of regulation from late May until the end of June. Barnett indicated he felt good about the flows in the Central Division. Not only was there always water coming over Pixley—which had not been the case the two previous years—but there was always water in measurable amounts reaching the Rainbow Canal. From the time of the May rains, there seemed to be more water moving through the system and all the way down to Bear Lake than there had been in the previous two years.

Lloyd Austin gave a slide presentation on the Bear River and its features. Slides included views of Willard Bay, the bird refuge wetlands area in the north end of the Bear River Bay, the site of the proposed Honeyville Reservoir, the Cutler Dam and associated canals, Porcupine Reservoir, the Hyrum Reservoir, Logan City, the Newton Reservoir, Twin Lakes, the Preston area, Oneida Dam, Grace Dam, the Last Chance Canal, Soda Point Reservoir, Montpelier City, and Mud and Bear Lakes.

Carly Burton distributed a number of handouts relative to Bear Lake operations for the 1991 water year and some of the significant events that took place. Also included was a historic graph of Bear Lake elevations and a bar graph of the net runoff of Bear Lake (see Appendix H). Burton indicated that on September 21, 1990, the Outlet Canal was shut off. At that time, lake elevation was 5,910.97. On October 30, 1990, the lake reached a low elevation of 5,909.80. The lake stayed at that elevation until January 1 before it started coming up. As of November 19, Burton indicated the lake elevation was 5,909.14. A year ago, the inflow to the lake from the Bear River was about 60 cfs. Burton indicated that this year they had had about 250 cfs. Although that was not a lot of water, it was certainly more than last year.

On June 20, 1991, when Utah Power & Light began Outlet Canal releases, the elevation was at 5,912.02. The maximum Outlet Canal release of 1,430 cfs occurred on July 1. At that time the lake elevation was at 5,911.46. On August 27, UP&L sent a letter to all irrigators in the basin below Bear Lake, requesting they reduce their irrigation diversions to an amount equal to their natural flow entitlements. The intent was to enable UP&L to shut off the Bear Lake pumps as early as possible because of the low lake conditions. Nearly all of the irrigators complied with this request, and UP&L was able to shut Bear Lake off on September 12.

On September 10, UP&L sent a letter to Engineer-Manager Barnett requesting Compact regulation under Article VI, Paragraph B of the Revised Compact, which states that when Bear Lake is below 5,911, there is no upstream storage under the Revised Compact. As of September 30, the lake was at 5,909.20.

Burton then turned to the next sheet, "1991 Annual Summary of Operation." Burton indicated the net runoff to Bear Lake in 1991 was 112,000 acre-feet or 36 percent of normal. Burton pointed out that in 1990, the net runoff was -11,000 acre-feet, which meant that evaporation from the lake was greater than available inflow. The Rainbow Canal flow was 113,000 acre-feet (42 percent of normal), compared with 52,000 in 1990. Outlet Canal releases were significantly less in 1991 than in 1990 (159,000 compared to 212,000).

Burton pointed out that in 1991, Outlet Canal releases occurred from June 20 to September 10, or 83 days, compared with 137 days in 1990. Outlet releases were made almost two months less in 1991 because of the plentiful rains in the spring and fall. The high elevation of the lake, 5,912.02, occurred on June 16 (compared with a high of 5,914.10 in 1990). Bear Lake contents at the end of the water year were at 441,000 (active capacity), or 31 percent of full. Burton indicated that the average annual net runoff for the lake was 312,000 acre-feet. Over the last five years, net runoff had totalled only 361,000 acre-feet—a pretty impressive drought!

Burton indicated that in 1992, UP&L planned to develop and implement an irrigation call system for all irrigators on the Bear River below Bear Lake. Each company has a call system in place for their own system, but there isn't a system in place for the whole river. What UP&L proposed to do was establish a coordinated system for the whole river so that when companies call in on what their

irrigation demands are going to be, UP&L would be involved in the communication and get a total perspective of irrigation demands on the whole system. UP&L would like to see a program where irrigation requests are made one week in advance of the intended diversion. There is a five-day lag time from Bear Lake down to Cutler. With Prior notice, UP&L could better determine the needs of the system and hopefully improve the regulation and delivery of water on the system. That will be coordinated with the river commissioners in each state.

UP&L is also looking at developing an irrigation demand supply model to take historical data (including snowpack, weather, river flows, possibly some tributary flows & historical irrigation demands) and develop a statistical tool to help them in decision making as to when releases should be made from Bear Lake, the magnitude of those releases, balancing supplies and demands within specific river reaches. UP&L would try to use the existing reservoirs below Bear Lake (Soda, Oneida, and Cutler) in a more efficient manner to prevent spills and minimize reservoir fluctuations to the extent possible.

Burton then turned to the graph of Bear Lake Elevations. Burton indicated that the current elevation was comparable to the low experienced in the early 1940s. Jeff Fassett brought out that Burton's September 10, 1991, letter to the Commission covered several issues including a preliminary notification to the water users that there would be considerably less stored water available in 1992. Fassett asked Burton if UP&L was anticipating percentage cutbacks in their contracts for the 1992 irrigation season. Burton said that 1992 deliveries would depend on what the winter brought in the way of precipitation. Burton indicated the Lake was in a better position than it was a year ago. Even though the elevation was about 0.65 foot lower than at this time last year, the elevation was rising, whereas last year it stayed at a constant level until January 1. Burton felt that if winter precipitation were normal, a full irrigation delivery could be expected in 1992.

Jack Barnett stated that since Bear Lake was below 5,911, the Compact provided for restricted storage above Bear Lake with respect to new storage over and above Original Compact allocations. There were three reservoirs which were of concern this year: Broadbent, Sulphur Creek, and Woodruff Narrows. Broadbent Reservoir has no carry-over storage allocation, but is allowed about 380 acre-feet of pre-compact storage. Sulphur Creek Reservoir has been enlarged twice. It has never filled under the last enlargement. Even in recent drought years, it had been able to gradually increase its storage to the point where in 1991, it had enough carry-over storage that when added to its pre-Amended Compact storage rights, it could fill without exceeding its Original Compact storage rights. Therefore, there would not be any storage restrictions on Sulphur Creek. Woodruff Narrows had significantly more carry-over storage than some expected. About 24,843 acre-feet was carried over in Woodruff, compared with 4,400 acre-feet in the previous year. If you added to it the Original Compact storage and Smiths Fork storage is moved to Woodruff, you could get about 48,000 acre-feet total carry-over and pre-Amended Compact storage allowed; 48,000 in Woodruff compares to a full reservoir of 57,300. Therefore, there is almost 10,000 acre-feet of capacity that Woodruff Narrows will not be allowed to store until Bear Lake gets above 5,911. Barnett stated that these figures represented a significant improvement in potential water supply over a year ago.

Fassett said that Wyoming has raised some concerns about how to account for the storage capacity in Mud Lake. As Burton indicated, there was a real connection between Bear Lake and Mud Lake; Article II, definition 2 says, "Bear Lake" means Bear Lake and Mud Lake. Wyoming suggested that the Operations Committee and Technical Advisory Committee take a look at this relationship. Wyoming felt those committees should investigate the historic operations and understand the connection and provide for proper accounting.

Blair Francis gave the Records Committee report. Francis indicated the History of the Bear River Commission being prepared by Wally Jibson was close to being finalized. The comments which were received had been incorporated into the report. Floyd Jensen had suggested that a page be added to Jibson's report listing everyone who had served on the Commission over time, starting from the Negotiating Committee down to the present. The Records Committee approved this recommendation. Some details needed to be worked out as to the nature of the Bear River basin map to be included in the report. It was felt that the cover should not include a map, but that Barnett and Jibson should work together to design a cover (i.e. maybe with a picture of Bear Lake). Francis further indicated the report would include a page giving a few details about Jibson's background and providing a recent photograph of Jibson. Larry Anderson pointed out that the State of Utah had objected to some verbiage on page 31 of the draft which they felt was not historical information and should not be included in the report. Francis said that with a few editorial changes yet to be made, the report should be completed in the near future. The Records Committee felt that 100 copies should be made, spiral bound, with a 3-color map. Costs were estimated at \$374. A motion was passed to pay Jibson for the completion of the report and print 100 copies.

Francis then gave a status report on the preparation of the Biennial Report. He reminded Commission members that they had agreed on a larger 8½" x 11" format. The report would be organized into three parts: an introduction, the first water year, and the second water year. Barnett explained some of the procedures being undertaken to automate the data entry process on the computer to facilitate the preparation of data for each water year. He indicated the Records Committee had felt that although the section on deliveries in each of the canals throughout the irrigation season was very lengthy, it was valuable and should be published. In addition, they believed the section on stream gaging should also continue to be included in the Biennial Report. Barnett indicated he felt the Biennial Report would be finalized and distributed well in advance of the April 1992 Commission meeting.

As an aside, Francis indicated that the Records Committee had noted that the Bear River Compact mandates that each state make a report on water right filings. There was confusion as to how to fulfill that requirement. The Records Committee intended to determine whether such a report was necessary, and if so, develop a reporting format to be recommended to the Commission at the April meeting.

Barnett gave the report of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Barnett indicated that TAC members had moved ahead with their efforts to verify the base maps. Idaho had done all of their

field work and data entry. Utah's field work was also complete. They believed their data entry would be accomplished by in January or February. Wyoming had completed all of their field work. Wyoming had contracted with Utah's AGR office to do their data entry, and Lowry was moving ahead to forward that data to Utah. It was anticipated that upon receipt of Wyoming's data, the AGR would input the data in 2-3 weeks. Barnett indicated that the maps should be ready for Commission approval by the April Commission meeting. Once approved, four sets of 1:100,000 scale maps would be printed—one for the Commission and one for each of the states. In addition, the TAC proposed that one set of all of the quadrangle maps be printed for the Commission's records.

Barnett indicated that with respect to reporting depletions, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah should be prepared to estimate their depletions at the next April meeting. The TAC would meet, probably the day before the Commission meeting, to review their estimate of depletions between 1976 and 1990 so they can be presented the next day at the Commission meeting. By the April Commission meeting, Barnett indicated that the TAC will have had some experience using the Commission-approved procedures and may or may not have recommendations for change in the procedures.

With respect to stream gaging, Barnett indicated that the TAC had been reviewing the stream gages paid for by UP&L and the Commission. About half of the Commission's budget is spent on stream gaging. The TAC recommended that the gage above the Woodruff Narrows Reservoir be automated. The Commission's cost would be \$4,300 for initial purchase and installation of equipment and \$850 for annual operating costs. That \$850 cost might be reduced if the equipment does not operate during the entire year. After considerable discussion of fiscal budgets and the need for automation of the gage, the motion to automate the gage died for lack of a second.

Jeff Fassett brought out that he recalled the TAC had an ongoing assignment with respect to interstate delivery schedules. Barnett reminded the Commission that TAC members from Utah and Idaho had been requested to put together a list of water rights on tributary streams and to also put together a list of significant wells and water rights in the Lower Division. Barnett was in the process of researching what kind of procedures the Commission might consider following in the event they received a petition to get involved in distribution across state lines.

Fassett then reported on Wyoming's efforts in the Bear River Basin. Fassett indicated that similar to his report at the previous Commission meeting, most of Wyoming's major initiatives and new reservoir development projects were stymied by the permitting process or the need for water. Potential projects out at Smiths Fork and the West Fork site that had been studied were in a holding pattern. Wyoming was looking at a number of new irrigation water rights that might be issued in connection with the remaining portion of Wyoming's depletion allocation. The potential Cokeville Meadows Wildlife Refuge was in a holding/planning phase. An environmental impact statement was completed, and the issue had been held up due to dialogue between Wyoming's governor and the Fish and Wildlife Service. The process of establishing a refuge requires the governor's approval; but that has been delayed by some concerns over wetlands. Lastly, Fassett indicated the State of Utah had

joined with Wyoming to fund a cooperative research effort to study the downwind effects of weather modification efforts.

Anderson reported that Utah's meteorologist had put together some data showing that in 1989, the percent of average precipitation on December 1 in the Bear River Basin was at 69 percent. In 1990, it was at 76 percent. As of November 18, 1991, precipitation was at 110 percent.

Anderson said that Utah has an ongoing cloud-seeding program in the Bear River Basin, in addition to the study that Fassett had mentioned, to determine the positive or negative downwind effects. Anderson indicated copies of the Bear River Pre-design Report prepared by the Bear River Task Force were available. The report discusses options available to the State of Utah in developing the Bear River to meet water needs, and further explores the possibility of exporting up to 100,000 acre-feet to the Wasatch Front. Anderson also distributed the State Water Plan, Bear River Basin. Anderson indicated this was a public review draft of Utah's basin water plan. It addresses the basin in general (in all three states), but the majority of the report deals with Utah's available water supply and potentials for developing that supply within the bounds of the Compact. It discusses historic use of water within the state, geology of dam sites, Bear River uses, M&I uses, etc. Public meetings on the document were to be held in December of 1991. Anderson indicated the Bear River Task Force would meet the following week and make some recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor for continued funding for development of water resources in the State of Utah. Anderson anticipated legislation would be introduced to direct the Task Force to do some additional work on Bear River efforts.

Higginson indicated Idaho was still trying to market the opportunity to use water in the Bear River under Idaho's entitlement. They had been working with the Idaho Department of Commerce to move these efforts ahead. Further, Higginson indicated that Utah water resource people had offered to come to Idaho to brief them on their efforts in the basin. Later that week, Higginson intended to meet with his board to ask for their concurrence in Idaho hosting such briefings.

Fassett indicated that Wyoming did not wish to schedule a special meeting to be briefed on Utah's efforts, but rather he suggested that in connection with the meeting in Randolph, public notices be published in the Kemmerer and Evanston newspapers to invite local residents to the Randolph meeting.

Anderson reported that the Utah Division of Water Resources and the Idaho Board of Water Resources had held a joint meeting and discussed Bear River issues. Anderson felt the meeting was a very positive experience, and he believed they would try to meet again at some future date. Anderson also mentioned that both Higginson and Fassett had been invited to participate in and make presentations to the Utah Division of Water Resources. Anderson believed these coordinated efforts were very helpful.

Fassett mentioned that the TAC generates informal minutes from all of their meetings. He wondered if similar summaries were generated from the Records Committee and Operations Committee meetings. Barnett indicated that those two committees were not preparing any informal minutes. Fassett indicated that as those committees were making recommendations for action items being considered by the Commission, it might be helpful for them to keep a record of their discussions.

Due to Easter Sunday falling on April 19, the Commission elected to hold its next Commission meeting on April 22, with pre-meetings being held on April 21. The Commission meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

**ATTENDANCE ROSTER**

**BEAR RIVER COMMISSION  
REGULAR MEETING  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
November 19, 1991**

**IDAHO COMMISSIONERS**

R. Keith Higginson  
Rodney Wallentine  
Floyd Jensen

**WYOMING COMMISSIONERS**

Gordon W. Fassett  
S. Reed Dayton  
John Teichert (Alternate)

**CHAIRMAN**

Kenneth T. Wright

**UTAH COMMISSIONERS**

D. Larry Anderson  
Blair R. Francis  
Calvin Funk  
J. Glen Nelson (Alternate)  
Dean Stuart (Alternate)

**ENGINEER-MANAGER**

Jack A. Barnett

**SECRETARY**

Heidi S. Marciniak

**OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE**

**IDAHO**

Hal Anderson, Department of Water Resources  
Pete Peterson, Watermaster - Dist. #11

**UTAH**

Robert M. Fotheringham, Division of Water Rights  
Lloyd H. Austin, Division of Water Resources  
Carly Burton, Utah Power & Light  
Jody Williams, Utah Power & Light  
Norman Stauffer, Division of Water Resources  
Lee Case, U.S. Geological Survey  
Robert L. Morgan, State Engineer, Division of Water Rights  
Bert Page, Division of Water Resources  
Barry Saunders, Division of Water Resources  
Don Barnett, Bear River Commission  
Paul Gillette, Division of Water Resources

**WYOMING**

Sue Lowry, State Engineer's Office  
John Yarbrough, State Engineer's Office  
Kevin Wilde, River Commissioner  
Don Wilde (visitor)

**(NEVADA)**

Bill Carswell, U.S. Geological Survey





- IV. Report of Secretary-Treasurer Anderson
- V. Report of Operations Committee
  - A. Stream flows and water deliveries Dayton
  - B. Bear Lake operations - 1991 Barnett
  - Burton
    - 1. Lake levels
    - 2. UP&L contracts
  - C. Reservoir operations - 1991 Barnett
    - 1. Storage releases
    - 2. Current and anticipated storage
  - D. Recommendations and other items Dayton
- VI. Report of Records Committee Francis
  - A. Biennial report
  - B. Jibson's Commission history
- VII. Report from Technical Advisory Committee Barnett
  - A. Efforts to verify base map
  - B. Efforts to estimate current depletions
    - 1. Irrigation
    - 2. M&I
  - C. Stream gaging
- VIII. State reports on current efforts apportioned water
  - A. Wyoming Fassett
  - B. Utah Anderson
  - C. Idaho Higginson
- IX. Other items from Commission members
  - A. Items from the Management Committee
  - B. Items from other Commission members
- X. Next Commission meeting Wright
  - A. Date: April 20, 1992 (annual meeting - third Monday in April)
  - B. Location

**Anticipated adjournment: 4:30 p.m.**

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION  
REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1991

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Independent Auditors' Report

To The Commissioners  
Bear River Commission  
Salt Lake City, Utah

We have audited the accompanying statements of revenue and expenditures and cash balance arising from cash transactions of the Bear River Commission as of June 30, 1991 and 1990 and for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commission's directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note-1, these financial statements were prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the Bear River Commission as of June 30, 1991 and 1990, and its revenue collected and expenses paid during the years then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note-1.

Salt Lake City, Utah  
September 20, 1991

*Gilchrist Sadler & Harden*

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION  
Statements of Revenue and Expenditures and Cash Balance

	Year Ended	
	June 30,	
	1991	1990
REVENUE		
Assessments:		
State of Idaho	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
State of Utah	25,000	25,000
State of Wyoming	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Total	75,000	75,000
Interest income	<u>11,742</u>	<u>11,799</u>
Total revenue	<u>86,742</u>	<u>86,799</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Commission's portion of direct expenses of the stream gaging program	43,030	38,400
Administrative expenses:		
Legal fees	500	500
Auditing fees	860	920
Surety bond	100	100
1976 Depletion study (Note-3)	18,075	-0-
Contractual services	29,672	38,218
Office expenses	1,907	6,654
Commission History (Note-4)	<u>2,560</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>96,704</u>	<u>84,792</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	(9,962)	2,007
FUNDS AVAILABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>129,479</u>	<u>127,472</u>
FUNDS AVAILABLE AT THE END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 119,517</u>	<u>\$ 129,479</u>
CASH BALANCE		
On hand or in bank	\$ 4,620	\$ (5,175)
Utah public treasurer's investment fund	<u>114,897</u>	<u>134,654</u>
TOTAL CASH BALANCE	<u>\$ 119,517</u>	<u>\$ 129,479</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION  
Comparison of Budgeted Revenue and Expenditures to Actual  
For the Year Ended June 30, 1991

	Expected Revenue and Expenditures As Budgeted (Unaudited)	Actual Revenue and Expenditures	Difference Increase (Decrease)
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Assessments:			
State of Idaho	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ -0-
State of Utah	25,000	25,000	-0-
State of Wyoming	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	75,000	75,000	-0-
Interest income	<u>11,000</u>	<u>11,742</u>	<u>742</u>
Total revenue	<u>86,000</u>	<u>86,742</u>	<u>742</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Commission's portion of direct expense of the stream gaging program (Note-2)	43,030	43,030	-0-
Administrative expenses:			
Legal fees	500	500	-0-
Surety bond & auditing fees	960	960	-0-
Contractual services	30,890	29,672	(1,218)
Printing & office expenses	2,034	1,907	(127)
1976 depletion study (Note-3)	26,000	18,075	(7,925)
Commission history (Note-4)	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,560</u>	<u>(2,440)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>108,414</u>	<u>96,704</u>	<u>(11,710)</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>\$ (22,414)</u>	<u>\$ (9,962)</u>	<u>\$ 12,452</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION  
Comparison of Budgeted Revenue and Expenditures to Actual  
For the Year Ended June 30, 1990

	Expected Revenue and Expenditures As Budgeted <u>(Unaudited)</u>	Actual Revenue and Expenditures	Difference Increase <u>(Decrease)</u>
REVENUE			
Assessments:			
State of Idaho	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ -0-
State of Utah	25,000	25,000	-0-
State of Wyoming	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	75,000	75,000	-0-
Interest income	<u>8,000</u>	<u>11,799</u>	<u>3,799</u>
Total revenue	<u>83,000</u>	<u>86,799</u>	<u>3,799</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Commission's portion of direct expense of the stream gaging program (Note-2)	38,400	38,400	-0-
Administrative expenses:			
Legal fees	500	500	-0-
Surety bond & auditing fees	700	1,020	320
Contractual services	28,687	38,218	9,531
Printing & office expenses	5,650	6,654	1,004
1976 depletion study (Note-3)	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>98,937</u>	<u>84,792</u>	<u>(14,145)</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ (15,937)</u>	<u>\$ 2,007</u>	<u>\$ 17,944</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION  
Notes to Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended June 30, 1991

Note-1 ACCOUNTING POLICY

The accounts of the Bear River Commission are maintained, and the statements of revenue and expenditures are presented, on a cash basis reflecting only cash received and disbursed. Therefore, receivables and payables, accrued income, and expenses, which may be material in amount, are not reflected, and these statements are not intended to present the overall financial position or results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Note-2 BEAR RIVER COMPACT

The Bear River Compact is a tri-state agreement between Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah for the utilization and development of the waters of the Bear River. The Commission was organized April 5, 1958, and the by-laws were adopted April 26, 1958. The Commission is the administrative agency which carries out the provisions of the Bear River Compact. Three commissioners from each of the three represented states, plus one non-voting commissioner representing the United States, constitutes the ten-member Commission. The United States representative acts as Chairman. All expenses of the Commission are shared by the three states on an equal basis.

The Commission enters into an annual agreement with the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, for the operations and maintenance of gaging stations. Expenses for the gaging station program are shared equally by the Commission and the Geological Survey. Other expenses attributable to the Commission are paid by the Commission whether the expenses are incurred by the Geological Survey or the Salt Lake City office.

On August 29, 1989, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1990, the Commission paid \$38,402 for the water year ending September 30, 1989. This amount represents one half the cost of operating 17 gaging stations and publishing three stream gaging records.

On October 25, 1990 the Commission paid \$43,030 for the water year ending September 30, 1990. This amount represents one half the cost of operating 17 gaging stations and publishing three stream gaging records.

On November 9, 1990 the Commission signed a joint-funding agreement for the water year ending September 30, 1991, in the amount of \$49,210. This amount represents one half the cost of operating 17 gaging stations and publishing three stream gaging reports.

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION  
Notes to Financial Statements (continued)  
For Year Ended June 30, 1991

Note-3 1976 DEPLETION STUDY

On September 15, 1986 the Commission entered into an agreement with the Idaho Department of Water Resources, the Utah State Division of Water Rights, and the Wyoming State Engineer's Office to determine depletion on the Bear River as provided by the Amended Bear River Compact.

In April 1989, the Commission approved the allocation of \$25,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1990 and 1991, for use by the Commission in any consulting agreements or studies that might be required for completing the states consumptive use studies. During the meeting held April 16, 1990 the Commission approved an additional \$45,000 for the 1991 fiscal year. The amount allocated for the 1991 fiscal year is \$70,000. The total amount allocated for use by the Commission to cover the costs of the three states completing their consumptive use studies is \$95,000. Payments made to the states for years ended June 30, 1991 and 1990 were \$18,075 and \$ -0- respectively.

Note-4 COMMISSION HISTORY

In a meeting on April 16, 1990, the Commission approved a contract with Wallace N. Jibson to write a history of the Bear River Commission for approximately \$4,500 plus \$500 for typing. The Commission allocated \$5,000 for this project in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991. In April 1991 the Commission increased the printing allocation to \$600. Payments made for the years ended June 30, 1991 and 1990 were \$2,560 and \$ -0- respectively.

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 1990 TO JUNE 30, 1991

INCOME	CASH ON HAND	INTEREST INCOME	FROM STATES	TOTAL REVENUE
Cash Balance 07-1-90	\$129,479.40			\$129,479.40
State of Idaho			\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
State of Utah			\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
State of Wyoming			\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Interest on Savings and other income		\$11,742.28		\$11,742.28
 TOTAL INCOME TO JUNE 30, 1991	 \$129,479.40	 \$11,742.28	 \$75,000.00	 \$216,221.68

DEDUCT OPERATING EXPENSES

EXPENDED THROUGH U. S. G. S.

	APPROVED BUDGET	UNEXPENDED BALANCE	EXPENDITURES TO DATE
Stream Gaging	\$48,710.00	\$5,680.00	\$43,030.00
SUBTOTAL	\$48,710.00	\$5,680.00	\$43,030.00

EXPENDED THROUGH COMMISSION

Personal Services	Jack	\$26,380.00	\$1,199.93	\$25,180.07
	Technician	\$3,200.00	\$7.77	\$3,192.23
Travel (Eng-Mgr)		\$1,800.00	\$500.58	\$1,299.42
Office Expenses		\$2,100.00	\$741.29	\$1,358.71
Printng Biennial Report		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Treasurer Bond & Audit		\$1,000.00	\$40.00	\$960.00
Printing		\$700.00	\$151.00	\$549.00
Legal Retainer		\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
Commission History		\$5,000.00	\$2,440.00	\$2,560.00
Special Studies:				
a. 1976 Base Map		\$3,275.00	\$0.00	\$3,275.00
b. 1976 Depletion Study		\$66,725.00	\$51,925.00	\$14,800.00
SUBTOTAL		\$110,680.00	\$57,005.57	\$53,674.43

TOTAL \$159,390.00 \$62,685.57 \$96,704.43

CASH BALANCE AS OF 6-30-91 \$119,517.25

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION  
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

FOR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1991

232	JACK BARNETT	\$2,198.33
233	JACK BARNETT	\$2,904.80
234	E.J. SKEEN	\$500.00
235	JACK BARNETT	\$2,503.86
236	D I T S	\$3,000.00
237	D I T S	\$275.00
238	JACK BARNETT	\$2,298.31
239	U S G S	\$43,030.00
240	GILCHRIST,SADLER, & HARDER, CPAS	\$860.00
241	JACK BARNETT	\$2,228.13
242	JACK BARNETT	\$3,013.49
243	WALLY JIBSON	\$2,560.00
XXX	BANK CHARGE	\$12.83
244	V O I D	\$0.00
245	V O I D	\$0.00
246	V O I D	\$0.00
247	V O I D	\$0.00
248	FENTON INSURANCE	\$100.00
249	JACK BARNETT	\$5,611.08
250	JACK BARNETT	\$2,300.93
251	JACK BARNETT	\$2,602.78
252	V O I D	\$0.00
253	JACK BARNETT	\$3,405.83
254	ROSE PRINTING	\$494.00
255	AZTEC COPY	\$55.00
256	IDAHO	\$7,400.00
257	WYOMING	\$7,400.00
258	JACK BARNETT	\$1,950.06
	TOTAL EXPENSE	\$96,704.43

BANK RECONCILIATION

JUNE 30, 1991

Cash in Bank per Statement 6-30-91	\$21,370.59
Less: Outstanding Checks	\$16,750.06
Net Cash in Bank	\$4,620.53
Plus: Savings Account-Utah State Treasurer	\$114,896.72
TOTAL CASH IN SAVINGS AND IN CHECKING ACCOUNT	\$119,517.25

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 1, 1991 TO OCTOBER 31, 1991

INCOME	CASH ON HAND	INTEREST INCOME	FROM STATES	TOTAL REVENUE
Cash Balance 07-31-91	\$119,517.25			\$119,517.25
State of Idaho			\$25,000.00	25,000.00
State of Utah			25,000.00	25,000.00
State of Wyoming			25,000.00	25,000.00
Interest of Savings and other income		\$2,784.23		2,784.23
 TOTAL INCOME TO October 31, 1991	 \$119,517.25	 \$2,784.23	 \$75,000.00	 \$197,301.48

DEDUCT OPERATING EXPENSES

EXPENDED THROUGH U. S. G. S.

	APPROVED BUDGET	UNEXPENDED BALANCE	EXPENDITURES TO DATE
Stream Gaging	\$49,210.00	\$0.00	\$49,210.00
SUBTOTAL	\$49,210.00	\$0.00	\$49,210.00

EXPENDED THROUGH COMMISSION

Personal Services	Jack Technician	\$27,435.00	\$16,003.71	\$11,431.29
Travel (Eng-Mgr)		3,330.00	2,271.33	1,058.67
Office Expenses		1,500.00	1,389.67	110.33
Printng Biennial Report		1,600.00	1,408.53	191.47
Treasurer Bond & Audit		2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00
Printing		960.00	90.00	870.00
Legal Retainer		200.00	200.00	0.00
Commission History		500.00	0.00	500.00
Special Studies		2,440.00	2,440.00	0.00
1976 Depletion Study		51,925.00	44,525.00	7,400.00
Reprinting Base Maps		4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00
SUBTOTAL		\$96,390.00	\$74,828.24	\$21,561.76

TOTAL		\$145,600.00	\$74,828.24	\$70,771.76
CASH BALANCE AS OF 10-31-91				\$126,529.72

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

FOR PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1991

259	JACK BARNETT	\$2,286.25
260	STATE OF IDAHO	7,400.00
261	JACK BARNETT	2,286.26
262	VOID	0.00
XXX	BANK CHARGE	15.00
263	JACK BARNETT	2,950.44
264	BECKY'S FLOWER BOTIQUE	21.00
265	E J SKEEN	500.00
266	JACK BARNETT	2,286.26
267	JACK BARNETT	319.92
268	GILCHRIST & SADLER	870.00
269	JACK BARNETT	2,626.63
270	U S G S	49,210.00
	TOTAL EXPENSE	\$70,771.76

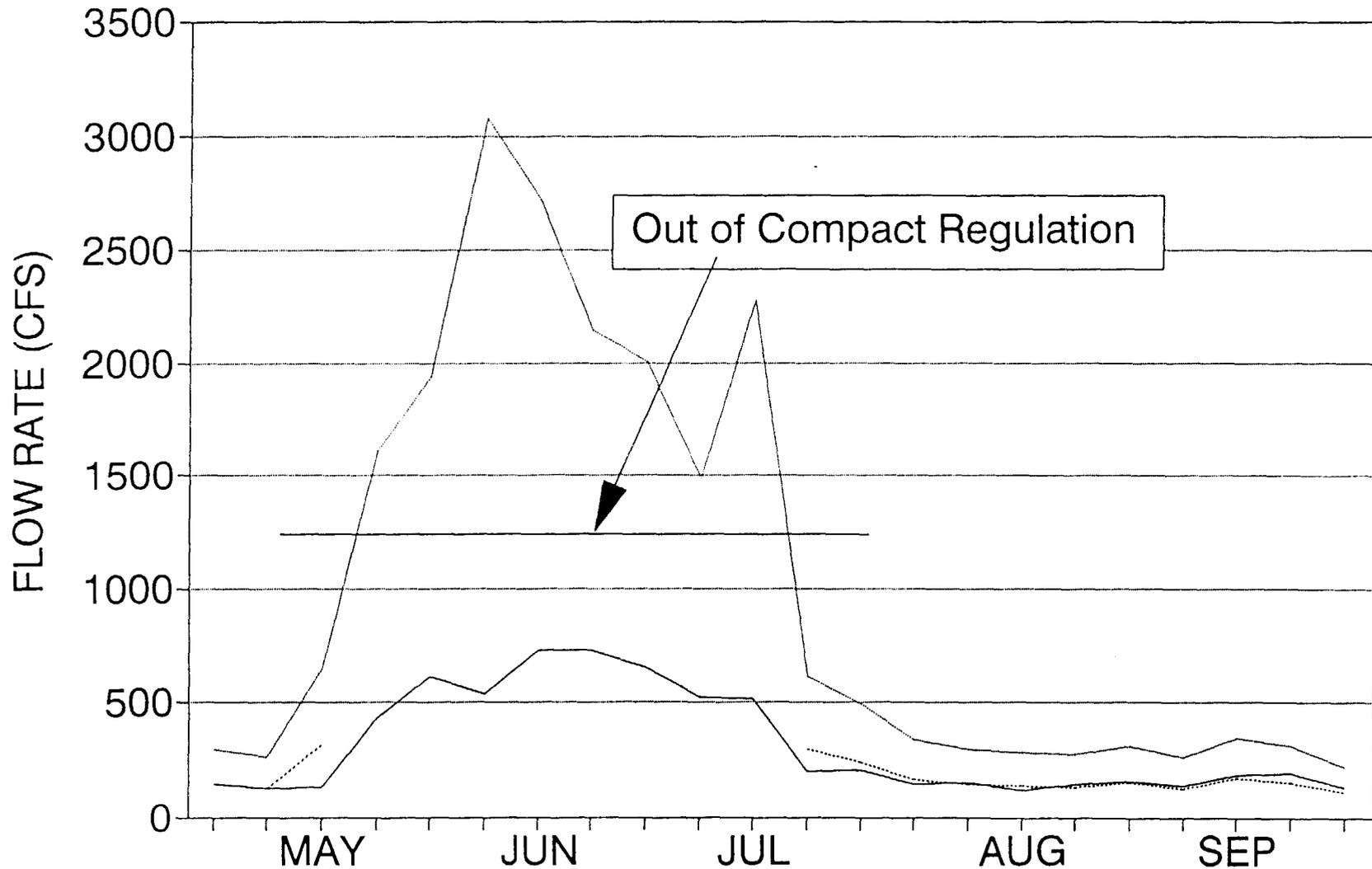
BANK RECONCILIATION

OCTOBER 31, 1991

Cash in Bank per Statement 10-31-91	\$50,058.77
Plus: Intransit Deposits	0.00
Less: Outstanding Checks	49,210.00
Total Cash in Bank	\$848.77
Plus: Savings Account-Utah State Treasurer	125,680.95
TOTAL CASH IN SAVINGS AND IN CHECKING ACCOUNT	\$126,529.72

# WEEKLY ALLOCATION OF COMPACT FLOWS

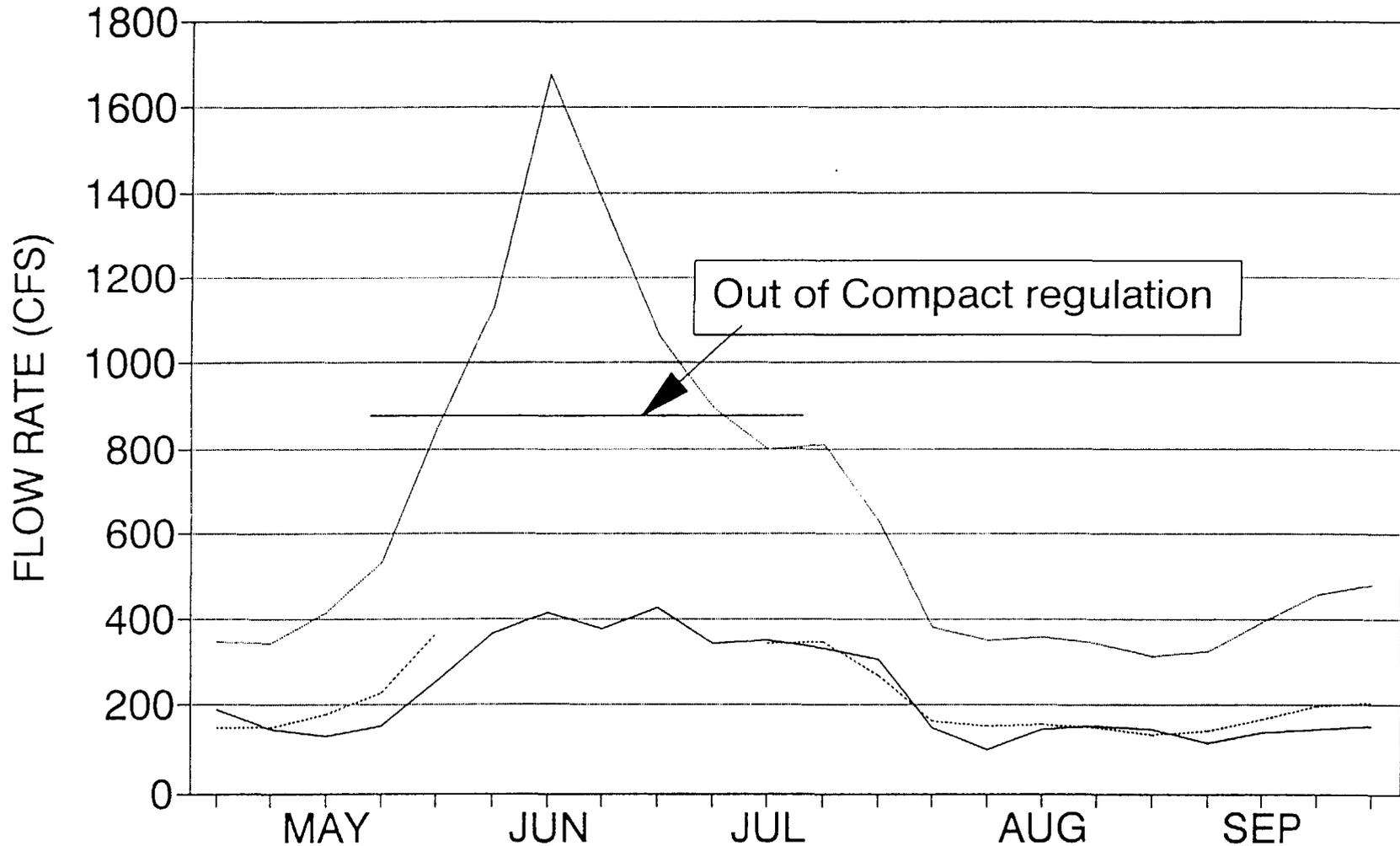
1991 -- UPPER DIVISION



— Upper WY Diversions    ..... Upper WY Allocation    — Divertible Flow

# WEEKLY ALLOCATION OF COMPACT FLOWS

## 1991 -- CENTRAL DIVISION



Wyoming Diversions
  Wyoming Allocation
  Divertible Flow

SUMMARY  
BEAR LAKE/BEAR RIVER OPERATION  
1991 WATER YEAR

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

September 21, 1990	Outlet Canal Shutoff (Bear Lake elevation 5,910.97)
October 30, 1990	Bear Lake low elevation 5,909.80
January 1, 1991	Bear Lake elevation 5,909.80
June 20, 1991	Commenced Outlet Canal releases (Bear Lake elevation 5,912.02)
July 1, 1991	Maximum Outlet Canal release (1,430 CFS) (Bear Lake elevation 5,911.46)
August 27, 1991	Sent letter to all irrigators requesting reduction of irrigation diversions to natural flow entitlements (Bear Lake elevation 5,909.44)
September 10, 1991	Sent letter to Bear River Commission requesting Compact regulation under Article VI, Paragraph B, of Revised Compact
September 12, 1991	Outlet Canal shutoff (Bear Lake elevation 5,909.26)
September 30, 1991	Bear Lake elevation 5,909.20

1991 ANNUAL SUMMARY OF OPERATION

	<u>1991</u>		<u>1990</u>	
	<u>Amount (Acre Feet)</u>	<u>Percent of Normal</u>	<u>Amount (Acre Feet)</u>	<u>Percent of Normal</u>
Bear Lake Net Runoff	112,000	36%	-11,000	-
Rainbow Inlet Canal	113,000	42%	52,000	19%
Outlet Canal Releases	159,000	52%	212,000	69%
Outlet Canal Release Period	June 20-Sept. 10		May 8-Sept. 21	
Number of Days Releases Occurred	83		137	
Bear Lake High Elevation	5,912.02	(June 16)	5,914.10	(May 7)
Bear Lake Elevation Sept. 30)	5,909.20		5,910.16	
Bear Lake Contents (Sept. 30)	441,000	31%	503,000	36%
Irrigation Diversions	332,000		404,000	
Total Accumulated Net Runoff to Bear Lake 1987-91 (5 years)	361,000			
Average Annual Net Runoff (1 year)	312,000			

## PLANS FOR 1992

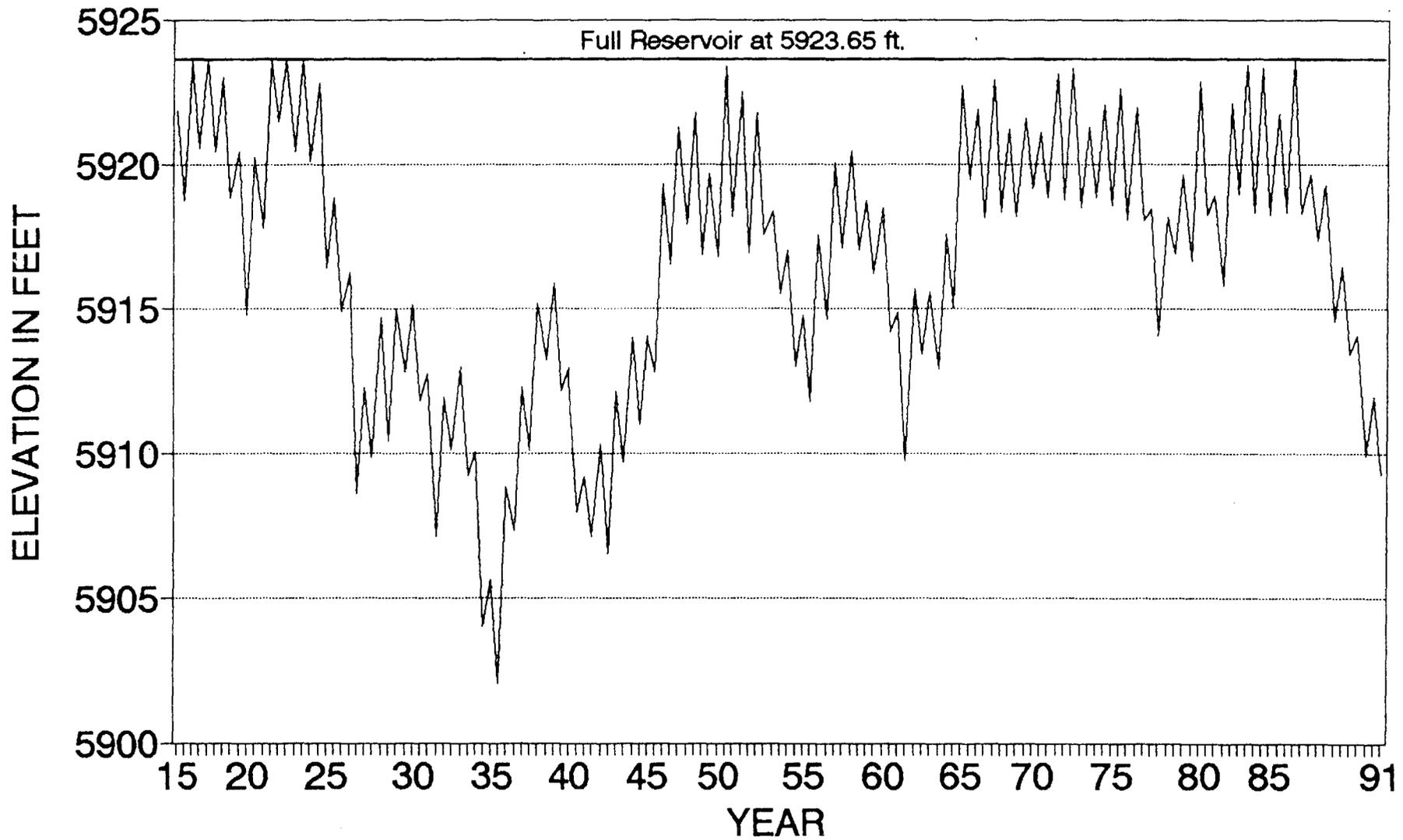
Implement an irrigation call system for all irrigators on the Bear River below Bear Lake.

- Coordinate irrigation demands with respective commissioners.
- Request irrigation deliveries one week in advance.
- Commissioners coordinate irrigation demands and deliveries with UP&L and others on a weekly basis.

Develop a Bear River system irrigation demand versus supply model using historical data.

- Utilize snowpack and weather data.
- Streamflow at critical basin locations, including Bear River and key tributaries.
- Historical irrigation demands.
- The purpose will be to develop a statistical tool to better manage the system in terms of (1) timing and magnitude of Bear Lake releases, (2) Balancing supply and demands within critical river reaches, (3) utilizing existing reservoirs below Bear Lake in a more efficient manner, and (4) prevent spills and minimize Cutler Reservoir fluctuation to the extent possible.

# BEAR LAKE ELEVATION FROM 1916 TO 1991



# BEAR LAKE NET RUNOFF FROM 1913 - 1991

