

MINUTES OF THE
BEAR RIVER COMMISSION
ANNUAL MEETING

April 13, 1984
1:00 p.m.

First Floor Auditorium
Department of Natural Resources Building
1636 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah

Minutes of
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CALL TO ORDER

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Can I have your attention please? We can begin the meeting. Once again, I am Ken Wright. I haven't seen you gentlemen in 6 months, and a lot of snow has fallen in that span I guess. But, I am glad to be back. I guess I made a mistake last time - I went around and everyone on the immediate table was introduced and I forgot all the other people, as Wally said, "that work and do the jobs". Wally and I got together this morning and had a two-hour breakfast and I know a little bit more; not much, but just a little bit more. Tomorrow we will be taking a tour, a short tour, a one day tour of some the facilities along the Bear River, and then maybe I will know a little bit more after that. This fall we will take a longer version of the tour.

So, if we could just re-introduce ourselves this time - we could start at this end and go around and then we can go row by row. Tell who you are and what you do.

THOSE PRESENT

UNITED STATES

Kenneth T. Wright, Chairman
and Federal Representative

WYOMING COMMISSIONERS

S. Reed Dayton,
George Christopulos
J. W. Myers

IDAHO COMMISSIONERS

Rod Wallentine
Don W. Gilbert

UTAH COMMISSIONERS

Daniel F. Lawrence,
(Secretary-Treasurer)
Blair Francis, Upper Utah
Paul Holmgren, Lower Utah
Calvin Funk, Alternate
Dean Stuart, Alternate

ENGINEER-MANAGER

Wallace N. Jibson

LEGAL ADVISOR

Richard Skeen (sitting in for
E. J. Skeen)

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE

IDAHO

Kenneth Dunn, Director, Idaho Department of Water Resources
Eugene Gray, Vice-Chairman, Idaho Water Resources Board
John Buyok, University of Idaho, Idaho

UTAH

Barry Saunders, Interstate Streams Engineer, Utah
Norman Stauffer, Division of Water Resources, Utah
Paul Summers, Division of Water Resources,
Bert Page, Division of Water Resources, Utah
John Jensen, Division of Water Rights, Utah
Jim Christensen, Department of Agriculture, Utah
Robert Fotheringham, Division of Water Rights, Utah
Connie Borrowman, Secretary to the Commission.

WYOMING

John Teichert, Superintendant
Walter Scott, Water Commissioner, Wyoming
Marvin Bollschweiler, Hydrographer Wyoming
John Shields, Interstate Streams Engineer, Wyoming
Jeff Fassett, Deputy State Engineer, Wyoming

OTHERS

Ted Arnow, District Chief, U. S. Geological Survey
Bob Burman, University of Wyoming
Michael O'Grady, Bear River Basin Project Manager
Carly Burton, Utah Power & Light Company
Jody Williams, Utah Power & Light Company

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Thank you. I think there are some changes in the Agenda, if you will make a note. We have restructured some of the order and - under No. 7, if you could put "Election of the Officers" right below "Report of the Treasurer". The philosophy here has been that we have had a Vice-Chairman who has been from Idaho in '78 and '79 for two years; and then we went to Wyoming for '80 and '81; and then we went to Utah for '82 and '83; upcoming would be Idaho, following again in that pattern. So, we've asked the Idaho Representatives to caucus, all two of them, and to make a nomination - and I think we have one. So we will wait for that. That is one change.

Then under "Unfinished Business", which there is always a lot of, we would like to reverse 'a' and 'b'. The reason for that is that Bob Burman is going to drive to Walla Walla, Washington and would like to get as high up in the scheduled events as he possibly can. So, if you would just make that change. All right.

MR. JIBSON: You've got Ted Arnow, too.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I've got Ted Arnow down in number 11.

MR. LAWRENCE: Can you stay that late, Ted?

MR. ARNOW: Yes, I can.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All right, Can we have the reading of the summary of the minutes of the last meeting?

(Mr. Jibson then read a summary of the Minutes of the Bear River Commission Special Meeting held October 3, 1983, a copy of which is attached to, and made a part of, these Minutes.)

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any comment? Questions on the Minutes of the last meeting? May I have a Motion of approval?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: So Move.

MR. HOLMGREN: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor?

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

MR. LAWRENCE: Mr. Chairman, I think we have had one or two people come in since you went around - Ken Dunn, Director from the Idaho Department of Water Resources. Did you stand up when we were all standing up?

MR. DUNN: Yes.

MR. LAWRENCE: Then you've got, I think, a guest with you?

MR. DUNN: Yes, Gene Gray, the Vice Chairman of the Idaho Water Resources Board, is with us.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Now comes the portion where it's the Report of the Chairman. I think I gave that in my introductory remarks. We are taking our tour tomorrow. I have one question. When is the next meeting, Dan, After this-normally?

MR. LAWRENCE: The two meetings, one in April and one in November - the fourth Monday in November is the 'regular' meeting. It might be that we would want to adjust that for some reason. I might ask that we discuss a subject that's related to the tour. I was wondering if there are any of the Commissioners or others who decided to join us, or not to join us; and then I have kind of an alternate suggestion if that's the case. We had planned for Wally Jibson, Ken Wright, Dr. Stauffer and I to go in one vehicle, and make kind of a zip-trip through. I am assuming your silence indicates that we would just do that and you wouldn't be meeting us? I've made some arrangements that we could change that from ground transportation to air transportation, and it would shorten that trip; and Norm says we can get a better view from the air than we can from the ground. So, we might want to talk about that. I've got to make a phone call about 2:30 if we want to change that; so, if you want to think about it and then we can caucus some, and then have a little break before 2:30. There would be, in that case, about three seats on the plane if --

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I think you get a better feel if you do it from the ground.

MR. LAWRENCE: That's fine with me.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I think that there is another tour coming up in September, where we really have two days to do something and that's better yet. If you fly over something you don't get the feel of it.

Is there anything else?

MR. LAWRENCE: Fine.

MR. BURTON: Were you planning on visiting any of the Utah Power and Light facilities on the River?

MR. JIBSON: The itinerary called for a visit there at Lifton, Carley.

MR. BURTON: We could make arrangements with the Superintendent of Lifton to discuss with you the operation there and some of the things we are trying to do, conditions, and so forth..

MR. JIBSON: Yes, we would like that. I don't know - Dan, did you or Norm figure out about when we will get to Lifton? Some time in the afternoon?

MR. LAWRENCE: We mailed you an itinerary, have you got it?

MR. JIBSON: 2:30 at Lifton?

MR. BURTON: Okay, we'll contact the people at Lifton and they will be ready for you.

MR. DAYTON: I only have one suggestion, providing you could get there for the snow, and that would be the Pixley Dam.

MR. JIBSON: We're a little concerned about snow conditions. Now Bruce tells me that we'll never be able to get up on Smiths Fork, the lower dam site, that we wouldn't be able to get beyond the oil; and so, that will let it out. Although, we would like to drive up Smiths Fork and look over the valley there. But, I don't know, we'll kind of have to play that by ear I believe on Pixley. It's a little bit out of the way and I don't know whether it is still muddy in there; it could be. Today is pretty good and tomorrow is supposed to be good, but it might be a little hard to get in there. Some of these detail trips we had better put off for a while. Tomorrow it's going to be a quick once-over, primarily for the Chairman, and we will stick to the oil pretty much with one exception, maybe Woodruff Narrows. Blair tells me we can get in there, but it will be a little ruddy. When a rancher says it's a little ruddy you had better take a four-wheel drive and a team of horses.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

MR. LAWRENCE: I don't think the Secretary has any special report. We will make the changes in the Minutes, as Wally has asked us to do. Unless you want me to make a Treasurer's Report now, before Wally . . .

MR. JIBSON: I wonder if that wouldn't be better. We've got to talk budget, anyway.

MR. LAWRENCE: I would like to call on Mr. Page to give that report.

I think this was mailed to all of you as of February 29, and Bert was going to change this to April 15, but I think it is the same.

MR. PAGE: This is the Financial Report - as Dan indicated, this goes through February 29th, but there have been no changes since this took place.

The Fiscal Year started out with \$79,502.18. We have received interest from our investment with the Utah State Treasurer of \$2,685.00. The States have all made their assessment. As indicated here, Utah made theirs before the Fiscal Year started, so it is included in the beginning amount.

The expenditures that have taken place are indicated below - Personal Service, Travel, etc., in the amount of \$19,168.35 which leaves a balance at this time of \$121,019.07. On the back of here are listed the actual expenditures by check number and so forth, that were expended.

As you know, we have a contract with Wally; we spent some money for postage; \$59,000.00 was put into the State Treasury for investment, the First Security Bank printed some new checks up, and they have charged us for that. Utah State University has a part-payment on their contract, and the check 102 to Gilchrist & Company is for the annual audit done by Gilchrist & Company.

As indicated below, if all the checks had cleared at this time there would have been an overdraft of \$15,000.00 in the checking account. It would have been offset by the \$136,000.00 from the Treasurer and the balance is the same as we had on the other page, \$121,019.07.

Are there any questions? That's the report then, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Thank you. Any questions or comment on the Financial Report?

MR. JIBSON: Mr. Chairman, I'll come back to it after we discuss the budget a little bit. I will refer back to it, but I won't comment now.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Could I have a Motion for its approval?

MR. GILBERT: I so move.

MR. FRANCIS: Second.

MOTION CARRIED.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-MANAGER

MR. JIBSON: Okay, I have a brief report. (Mr. Jibson then passed out copies of the report, which is attached as a part of these minutes.)

This is our usual-type report for the Annual Meeting in which we discuss our potential water supply and Compact operation for the coming year.

MR. JIBSON: If you just take a moment and take the sheet that Bert handed out showing a balance of \$121,000.00 plus - I subtracted from that the amount we will owe the USGS for stream gaging of \$59,840.00, and estimated \$7,500.00 to come from my budget as Engineer-Manager which is a little less than we have set up; \$200.00 from travel that was set up for me, which was set up in the amount \$400.00; \$500.00 for our legal consultant fee that has not yet been paid; and \$18,060.00 which we yet owe the three universities for our Consumptive Use Study. That leaves a balance of \$34,919.00. This is where I get the estimated \$35,000.00.

Just a word of interest on page 7, and, of course, this has been going on for several years; but notice that practically all the Wyoming rights are industrial rights now, except one great big one for the enlargement of Sulpher Creek Reservoir to the tune of 20,889 acre-feet for the City of Evanston for municipal supply. That's a pending right. It will be of interest to the Commission. I don't believe there are any other rights there, or on Idaho, that are particularly significant. We do have a recreation right in Idaho for 100 acre-feet storage. And then in Utah all the rights are small again. There is a right out west of Honeyville, I believe this one is, 25 second-feet from Salt Creek but that's primarily a fishery right - is that right, John or Bob?

MR. JENSEN: Yes; well primarily it was filed for fish and algae growth, and those types of things. There was a hearing on that and we had no basis for filing the right.

MR. JIBSON: It's pending now, but probable.

Backing up a little bit, you will notice on the totals where I have summarized these - from Idaho, I show a change in the status for the past

six months of previously reported applications. The ones that were reported as approved or pending that are now licensed are shown there on the first line, first summary, a relatively small amount. And then we had quite a few that had been approved or pending that are now canceled or lapsed. Notice nearly 23 second-feet there including 14 of groundwater.

And then in Wyoming, on the next page, since so many of these industrial rights for the oil industry are temporary rights, I also get a big supply of forms from George showing those that are now canceled. You notice we had 18.31 second-feet of groundwater that had been reported as temporary rights that are now canceled and, in addition to that, we had a few rights that had been approved that were now canceled. The purpose of this kind of a summary is to try to keep our biennial report updated a little bit on our rights since January 1, 1976. I realize Ken, as pointed out in the past, that there is still a big gap between the current status of rights and what has actually happened; but it gives us a little better handle on it than we have had in the past, maybe.

Well, that will conclude my report Mr. Chairman, unless there are questions on it.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: You know, what I would like to do is - there are a couple of questions in here about the continuation of the Consumptive Use Study and the change in the fiscal year - if I could really bust around this agenda, don't you think it would be appropriate to have Bob Burman step in at this point?

MR. JIBSON: I think it would be.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: And submit his report, and then we can discuss your entire report. Bob. . .

Progress Report on Consumptive Use Study

MR. BURMAN: Again, I'm Bob Burman. I am representing two universities at the moment. Bob Hill is Project Coordinator. He is from Utah State in Logan; and Bob Hill is, I believe, on his way back from Jordan now. He has been over there for about a month and was unable to attend, so he

asked that I represent him. I am a visiting Professor at Utah State, so I am representing Utah State and Bob Hill; but effective July, again I will be back at my current job as a Professor at the University of Wyoming. I would like to recognize someone I know you all know from previous meetings - John Buyok is representing the State of Idaho.

Wally, did not speak out of turn at all when he said that we felt that we feel if we could get data from the summer season of 1984 and 1985 that we could largely achieve the goals that we had in this project. We got a lot of data last summer; but I have been working with the City of Denver, the Denver Water Department, on measuring consumptive use near Fairplay, Colorado. We put in some lysimeters using different techniques down there, and our studies indicate that it takes about one year for the lysimeters to recover and really get representative data. So while we did get good data last summer, we feel that we'll get much better data this summer, and we feel that we could, again, substantially achieve our goals by getting '84 and '85 data. I am sure all of us would like to express our appreciation for the chance to do this study. It is a study that - it is very obvious to me, when I look at your budget, that we are actually receiving an awful large share of that budget; and we are very appreciative of this and very grateful for it. We would also like to remind you a little bit that we are, in fact, subsidizing this project quite a bit through each individual university. A lot of equipment and a lot of the things that are used on the project; some of the travel, a lot of the equipment, are coming from the universities. It's equipment that we've had from other projects, or we are getting some of it from operating budgets. In fact, we think that we are running about 1/3 of what the true cost of this project is; and at the same time I realize how much of your budget that this project really amounts to. So, again, if we can operate '84 - '85 it sure would make us happy. We would be very pleased to do it. We could make most of our objectives and - with that I would kind of like to move on to our report.

Our progress report at this time is essentially a plan of work for the next summer - this coming summer. In fact, John Buyok and I are going to start in about two weeks. But, in the month of April we will be

setting up the automatic weather stations that we have ranging all the way from Hillyard Flats on down through Montpelier. You operate one at Preston that you are not quite sure about yet. You are going to put the one in at Preston, again? Okay. We'll be setting those up in April. We have two more lysimeters to install, Bob Hill, and John, and I. You are going to be able to go out there with a camera and see us with boots and shovels installing those things. We hope to do that in mid-May. Of course, that depends upon the weather. And then, starting as soon as it is reasonably possible, we will make weekly visits to the sites to collect data. Along with that, we are in a position to keep the data up-to-date; we are in a position to make sure that we keep our summaries going. This is going to be extremely important when we come to the end of the project. I have a couple of projects like the one with Denver where we weren't so far ahead on the data processing, and it's really a real pain in the neck to get it all done. It is a big job.

Our report shows what we'll have at each one of these sites. Hillyard Flats will have an automatic station and three lysimeters. Randolph, an automatic weather station with three lysimeters. Also, we'll have some neutron meter access tubes that we use to measure consumptive use under low water table commercial crop situation. We work with the Soil Conservation Service. They installed some access tubes so we can get some alfalfa data in Wyoming. Montpelier - three lysimeters and an automatic station. Talmadge - we have some access tubes in alfalfa and grain and a weather station. And Preston, John just mentioned that we'll be setting that station up.

We have divided the work up among the three universities. Idaho will be working on the weather data summary each week. They'll be setting up and providing weather stations. John and I are going to set one up in Montpelier in a couple of weeks. They'll also be doing a lot of comparison work with NOAA, which is Weather Bureau weather data that's available in Idaho. Of course, one of the long-term objectives of our project was to come up with methods that you can use to accurately assess water use in the Bear River system. And, of course, in many many cases

you will need to work with Weather Bureau data; so this is quite important.

As far as we are concerned, we are going to work with the lysimeter data; we're also going to work with the installation of the additional lysimeters; we'll work with the weather station. Primarily, we are going to do the data analysis on the lysimeters.

Utah State said we'll provide a graduate student. We have identified a Graduate student at Logan. He worked on the project part-time last year so he is familiar with it, and we feel he will be able to step right in and take off and do a real good job.

The general project coordination and general reports also come out of Utah, as well as some more of the weather data analysis. One of the things we've learned in some of our other studies, I work a lot with Mike O'Grady on a large project to do essentially the same thing in the Pinedale, Daniel, _____ areas in Wyoming on the Upper Green, and one of the things we've found is that we need some excellent agrinomic backup, along with the engineering approach. We need to know what grasses are there; we need to know what their species designation is; we need to know what they do. We need to assess this, so one of the things I'm going to work a lot with them on is, we're going to get an agronomist to go around and help us with the proper identification of the grasses that are there.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that that concludes our report. I would be tickled pink to answer any questions if any of you have any.

MR. WRIGHT: I have a couple - if the consumptive use study is in its what, third year and this would be -

MR. BURMAN: No, it's in its second.

MR. WRIGHT: Second year.

MR. BURMAN: We started installing instruments about this time a year ago. It was in April -

MR. WRIGHT: So you will have two years of data with this -

MR. BURMAN: Yes.

MR. JIBSON: Well Bob, our first contract was signed as of July 1, 1982 wasn't it? But you didn't get much in that summer of '82. So, depending on how you look at it, I guess this is the third summer coming up if you counted the summer of '82.

MR. BURMAN: But, by July of '82 you simply can't get anything.

MR. LAWRENCE: I don't think we paid them much in '82.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: With this study for this coming year you would have all the information you need to draw some conclusions?

MR. BURMAN: With the '85 data.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Three years -

MR. BURMAN: Yes, I talked to Chuck Brockway, who John worked for. I talked to Bob Hill before he went overseas, and we feel that we really need the two years plus last summer.

MR. DUNN: My question is, if we are really going through one, two, three wet years, wetter than normal - are you able to calibrate that so that you can take out a wet year comparative consumptive use?

MR. BURMAN: We hope that we will by virtue of the amount of data that we collect, like the data we're collecting from these automatic stations. One of the background things that I think is important is, each of us have similar studies in our state. Dr. Hill, for example, I know does work in Southern Utah and I know he does work at Park City; and we have done this kind of work at various places in the Laramie area and also in Colorado for 4 or 5 years. So, we feel that this longer exposure, and being able to look at the results in a larger context, would help remove the fact that we did have two wet years.

MR. DUNN: Well the thing that concerns me, though, is we'll have however many thousands of dollars invested in this thing and I would hate to stop the thing short with the thought that, well, we think and we hope that we'll have enough data. I would prefer to have an extra year's data and know that we haven't wasted some money or have to come back and try to reduce it.

MR. BURMAN: We certainly agree with that.

MR. JIBSON: This brings up a question I was going to ask you, Bob. When we talked over the phone the other day you mentioned that you would hope that we could collect data through the summer of '85 even though officially our contract ends June 30th.

MR. BURMAN: Yes.

MR. JIBSON: Okay now, hopefully we won't be as wet in the summer of '85 as we have been in the past two years; so we would have one more year there, Ken, for data.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: But, I think what Ken is saying is that if we do proceed with this year, and this year is going to be a wet year, we've got two wet years of basis; and the third year, whatever that year is, it would be better, Bob, perhaps, to measure a dry year rather than a third wet year.

MR. BURMAN: We would certainly like to run it longer; we would certainly agree with these statements - but, another view of it is, beggars can't be choosers, and whenever I look at the amount of your budget that goes into the study I feel almost embarrassed; because it really is a tremendous amount. And so you are putting a lot into it. I do think that this would be something we could tell a year from now a lot more than we can now. I think we could evaluate it much better a year from now.

MR. DUNN: I wouldn't have any problems doing that. I guess my suggestion is that we don't foreclose and say the summer of '85 is the last year.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: If it looks like the summer of '85 is a wet year, can't you pass that one up and come back the summer of '86?

MR. BURMAN: It's possible.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I mean, your equipment can stay in place. . .

MR. BURMAN: Yes, oh yes, it certainly could.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: We're talking about the people out there. We could sure hold the money back and not do three wet years.

MR. BURMAN: One of the things we plan on doing, I'm going to pursue it Tuesday, I'll be in Kimberly on Tuesday with Chuck Brockway. Dr. Hill and Dr. Brockway and I have felt since we have started this that we wanted to write some proposals, for example, to the Federal Government for expanding this type of research. We feel it has a lot of promise, states getting together solving common problems; and I have no idea at the moment what form it will take, but I will know more Tuesday because I have an appointment with Chuck Brockway on Tuesday where we are going to discuss this. It might change what we need from you; I don't know. I have no idea. One of the things it certainly would require would be some political endorsement or push on the part of the Commission to give us a little boost to get these things. But, we definitely do feel we ought to pursue this as another source of funding. We think now the time is right that things are loosening up a little bit. The state water resource centers are now receiving Federal funds and we feel that now is a good time to do this.

MR. JIBSON: Bob, how many years do you figure you could leave those lysimeters in before they rust out and are no good?

MR. BURMAN: Oh, I think we could leave them in three or four years more. I think there will be no problem at all with that.

MR. JIBSON: And also, anything else that you've got installed leave. Even if you pull some of your many weather stations, some of the equipment out of those, you could leave the structure there for several years?

MR. BURMAN: That's right; we could. So, then we could come back at a later time and start it up again, too. That would work. They would take some care and maintenance during the summer though, or else they will not survive in the proper form.

MR. LAWRENCE: You mentioned correlation with the weather service. Are there regularly-established weather stations where data is currently and regularly collected at the proper places to correlate with your weather service stations? I guess there is one in every town?

MR. BURMAN: Yes, there are. It's a long historic thing. I understood

it's in a little bit of jeopardy now. Things are changing so fast. But, yes there are - there's a long-term weather record set at Kemmerer, Cokeville, and so on. I believe there is, I shouldn't say for sure, but I think there is.

MR. DUNN: Mr. Chairman, I don't know if this is the time but I have a question about the budget for this thing and how it affects me and what we do in the future. As I recall, I wasn't at the last meeting, but the meeting before that we agreed to seek some appropriations from our Legislatures in terms of \$15,000 a year to fund the study, plus an additional \$5,000 to reimburse our reserve account - for a total of \$20,000 appropriation. I was successful in getting that this year. It was about the only increase I got in the budget. If we're not going to proceed with this thing, and I turn the money back, then I think the likelihood of my getting it in the future is someplace close to zero. If you get some money and you don't use it, you are not going to get it again. From Idaho's standpoint, if we're going to proceed with this thing we had better proceed to the finish; because I'm not sure that I'm going to be able to start the thing up again from our budget. I don't know what happened in Utah or Wyoming; but if we're not going any place we might as well kill it. We'll be better in the end.

MR. LAWRENCE: Well, from Utah's standpoint I think that it's very timely that we pursue this thing as fast as we can, and if these wet years back-to-back are a serious problem I think we ought to pretty well assume that we are going to hope for a dry one the next year. We have a legislative mandate for this current fiscal year and next fiscal year to do some things on the Bear River that are going to require, I think, a Commission-approved method and some approvals of consumptive uses; so I think it's very, very, important for us. We're funded now better probably in the Bear than we ever have been for a long time.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: You know what I would like to do, I don't think anybody disagrees. I think it's very important - I know you do, Bob - that you have a long-term measuring period. In this case, you say two years with a chance for three, and the question is what that third year should be. If '85 was also a wet year, maybe there's some question as to whether we

select that year to do the third year of measuring or wait for another year. I think it's important that everyone agrees that we continue with the second year, and at the next meeting if you could have some sort of position, you and your team as to, as Ken says, can you calibrate from wet data, or do you need a dry year to make a proper conclusion, or what is the position of this.

MR. BURMAN: Would you like us to come back with a report that specifically addresses the problem of a couple wet years, what it does to our data? We'd be glad to do it.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: And what do you need to - and what does that third year do for you?

MR. JIBSON: That's the thing that's got to be brought up.

REPORT OF BUDGET COMMITTEE

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, I think the way to handle this whole thing is to go ahead and commit the money and put it even in a reserve someplace, out of our present budgets; and then we can worry about the dry year after this year, or the wet year. If they set that money aside we can do what we need to do in the way of consumptive use studies as long as we've got it earmarked for this purpose; so that it doesn't need to foul up our budget cycle. I think what we need to do is to decide how we are going to approach it.

I think that Bob ought to come back to us in our November meeting and tell us basically what they feel about the wet years, how well they calibrate, and what you feel you need; and in the meantime I think we should commit that money and set it aside for this purpose and if we have to skip a year we skip a year, but the money stays in place.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I agree. Is there any discussion on that? Ken?

MR. DUNN: I agree with that. What I need from this meeting is what is that amount is going to be. Is it going to be \$20,000 additional this year and \$20,000 next year? I don't have a problem. That's what we agreed on; but if that's what we're going to do then let's do that. I start setting my budget -

MR. JIBSON: The budget I used, Ken - of course for 1985 uses the same amount that we are using in the current year - \$36,120. In our initial agreement with them they had made some provisions for a little cushion each year; but in order to try to hold the funding down as much as they could they gave us the same estimate for 1985 as for 1984, and then I took the liberty of using the same estimate for the 1986 fiscal year, Bob.

MR. BURMAN: That's fine.

MR. JIBSON: If we can kind of rely on those estimates then we know, at least for the biennium, what your budget is.

MR. DUNN: But the amounts, the numbers you have there, are different than we agreed on a year ago.

MR. JIBSON: Well, these numbers are not assessments to states. These numbers are actual budgeted amounts. Now, last year you agreed to increase assessment to \$29,000 which you did last fall.

MR. DUNN: That's right.

MR. JIBSON: You paid \$29,000.

MR. DUNN: And to seek a \$20,000 increase this year.

MR. JIBSON: But I made no effort, or no attempt, to tell you what your assessment should be for this fall. I just showed you what it's going to cost to run the program.

MR. DUNN: I'm trying to get that up now. My understanding of what we agreed a year ago was to seek funding for an additional \$20,000 from what our normal assessment was.

MR. JIBSON: Well, you would say \$20,000 above \$24,000 then.

MR. DUNN: That's correct.

MR. JIBSON: All right, we are talking about an annual assessment, then, of \$44,000 that Ken is now -

MR. DUNN: That's what we talked about last time - my question is, is that where we are going to go? We did that in order to replace part of the reserves which was close to zero.

MR. JIBSON: Part of that was discussed, I guess, Ken, in the April meeting, wasn't it? As well as October. You weren't here in October. This was all discussed either in April or the little special meeting in September.

MR. DUNN: It was April, because that's when I get ready for my budget.

MR. JIBSON: Well, do you understand the figures, George, that Ken has mentioned?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I'm not sure I do. I got this all second-hand because I missed the April meeting and the October meeting.

MR. LAWRENCE: And it was even an earlier meeting where we were up at the Capitol when we talked about this. I think Ken is substantially right on the amounts.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I think we ought to figure out what it takes to do what we're talking about and then see how we proceed.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Doesn't the \$29,000 cover it? It does not; it takes the reserves?

MR. DUNN: It takes at least \$12,000.

MR. JIBSON: Yes, for 1985. Now, for 1986 unless we replenish the reserve it would all have to come out of your assessment, and that figured out \$37,000 per state for the fiscal year ending 9/30/86.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: But now that \$37,000 is because you are trying to go back to the reserve with some money?

MR. JIBSON: No, that's because we have no reserve for that year.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: But, I thought we were through with the program as of the fall of '85.

MR. JIBSON: No, no one said that we are. I just said if you wanted to discontinue. I put the figures down in case you wanted to discontinue, down in the footnotes; but you notice up there, George, under Consumptive Use Contractual, that I carried \$36,120 into '86; and since we have no reserve in 1986 that would take \$37,000 per state.

MR. LAWRENCE: That's our regular assessment, plus the study

MR. JIBSON: Plus this other.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: That assumes a fourth year of the Consumptive Use Study.

MR. JIBSON: Yes.

MR. LAWRENCE: And Ken is saying that we approved the initial concept of this study on the basis that each state would go and try to get \$20,000 additional from it's Legislature.

MR. DUNN: In the first year we raised our assessment \$5,000 because as I recall that is what Wyoming said they had. And we agreed to seek an extra \$20,000 for the remainder of the study.

MR. LAWRENCE: And when we came back the first attempt we did not achieve that \$20,000. We ended up with \$5,000 instead of the \$20,000 for that year.

MR. JIBSON: Right. We didn't approve a motion for that full \$20,000.

MR. DUNN: And then we said, Okay, we didn't make it this year - next year we'll seek \$20,000, - which is right now.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: From where?

MR. DUNN: An additional \$20,000 assessment per state above the regular \$24,000.

MR. CHRISTOPULOUS: \$20,000 per state per year or per - biennium?

MR. DUNN: Per year.

MR. HANSEN: That's exactly right.

MR. DUNN: The figures we had from the study were \$45,000 a year. That was \$15,000 a state, plus \$5,000 to replenish our reserve, because we had been drawing on the reserves to fund the study.

MR. LAWRENCE: That's right. So, I think George, Ken and I understand it. I think everyone else understands that April 13, 1984 is pretty close to the day that we have to know what we're going to request in our very next fiscal year request. I am not sure about George's biennium, how that works.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I already have mine for the next two years, starting

July 1 of '84. But, that's what I've got to understand. From what I understand we're talking about a fiscal year '85 budget?

MR. JIBSON: And '86.

MR. LAWRENCE: The budget that begins July 1, 1985.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, or July 1 - we're getting tangled up with the federal fiscal year here too.

MR. JIBSON: That's why we think we ought to change back.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, anyway, the monies that would be required for FY '84 are \$29,000? Is that right?

MR. JIBSON: For '84, yes.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: And then we would have to go to \$44,000 for fy '85?

MR. JIBSON: Well, the way I set it up George, \$29,000 would again handle it for '85 if you took \$24,000 out of the reserve.

MR. DUNN: Wait a minute, Wally. We're talking about what we agreed to a year ago, and that was \$44,000 for FY '85.

MR. JIBSON: Let me just read a couple of statements to refresh our memory here. Dan says, "Don't you think that we ought to get the Commission to be an alternate here for a minute. Have you got \$15,000 more you can loan? It seems to me that we are talking in terms of \$5,000 when I talked to you, Wally, for us. I didn't come prepared to negotiate upwards. I don't think we can find \$15,000". That's the one we're talking about here. So then Ken says, "Mr. Chairman you know I'd match whatever Wyoming can but, frankly I'm not going to pay in advance because in offering this \$15,000 it also goes along with my closing an office in Twin Falls and reducing another 12 people," - You remember that - "so I'm not paying another thing in advance".

Well, we kicked this back and forth in that tone, but when we finally passed a Motion, the Motion was only for the \$5,000 to go above the \$24,000.

MR LAWRENCE: For this fiscal year.

MR. JIBSON: So, I think you agreed in principle what you were going to

do, but we didn't pass a Motion to that effect; because Dan had a problem, and Wyoming couldn't speak for George, because he wasn't there. But, I think we got a statement from John.

MR. LAWRENCE: I think our problem is, that in my view we never did rescind the agreement that we would make the effort, and for that particular year I couldn't make it.

MR. DUNN: And we agreed on the \$5,000 because that's all you had.

MR. LAWRENCE: That's right. But I don't think we ever rescinded the goal to try to make the \$20,000.

MR. DUNN: That's as I understand it.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, I'm still confused as to what we need. Let's talk about what we need, and then we'll talk about how we get it.

MR. JIBSON: Well, just one more statement, John, on what I read. John Buyok said, "We have \$29,000 total. That includes our regular \$24,000. Okay, that's what Wyoming offered.

MR. DUNN: FY '84 was \$29,000. FY '85, our agreement was from previous times, would be a normal assessment of \$24,000 plus an additional assessment of \$20,000 to cover this study and provide \$5,000 back into our reserve account.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: What happens for FY '84 for this study?

MR. DUNN: FY '84 was a \$24,000 normal assessment, a \$5,000 assessment per state, plus a draw on the reserve.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: To get us by FY '84?

MR. JIBSON: That's \$19,000 out of the reserve.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: All right, so then, in FY '85 we said we're going to go for an additional \$15,000 for the study but that comes up to \$45,000 rather than \$36,120.

MR. JIBSON: We said we would, but see we're just setting the '85 budget now actually.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: But, again, I'm trying to understand what we're after so I can understand whether we can do it.

MR. JIBSON: Well I set it up. On page five I set it up at \$29,000 again, and pulled \$24,000 out of the reserve for '85.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: But, you don't need to pull \$24,000 out of the reserve for '85.

MR. JIBSON: Yes, we do.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Why?

MR. JIBSON: Unless you up your assessment for '85.

MR. DUNN: That's what we're talking about, Wally. Let us get to the point where we're talking about what we're going to do this year, and ignore your budget for right now, because I don't agree with your budget.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Let me understand, though. I thought that the amount we needed for the study was \$36,120 per year. That's what we ought to be talking about trying to meet.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Not \$45,000.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Not \$45,000. If I understand correctly, the way you've set up the budget you've got \$5,000 from each state that goes toward the study, which is \$15,000, so you need an additional \$21,000 which you then take out of reserve, presumably, the way you've set up the budget. The other way is what we're talking about trying to accomplish, which would be to get an additional \$20,000 for our budget in addition to the \$24,000 which gets us up to \$44,000 for FY '85 - of which \$15,000 goes toward the study and \$5,000 goes to help pay back the reserve fund.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: And you're saying why not make it \$12,000 -

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Yes, why not make it \$12,000 go to the study.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: And that would be a \$41,000 annual fund rather than \$44,000.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Isn't that right?

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: That would be \$17,000 above the -

MR. DUNN: And that's fine. That's correct. What I was trying to establish is (1) What we agreed to; and secondly, what is the study now

going to cost? Because the \$15,000 per state is the original estimate we have had.

MR. JIBSON: Okay, the study is going to cost \$37,000 per state.

COMMENT: No, per year.

MR. JIBSON: Per year per state.

COMMENTS? No.

MR. JIBSON: No, instead of \$29,000 you've got to take 1/3 of \$23,860 or roughly \$8,000.

MR. LAWRENCE: Just tell us what the study is going to cost.

MR. JIBSON: That's what I'm telling you, Dan. \$8,000 on top of \$29,000 is \$37,000 per state.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Of which \$8,000 goes to the study; \$24,000 goes toward our regular budget; \$5,000 goes into the reserve.

MR. JIBSON: No, you just asked what the study is going to cost.

MR. LAWRENCE: Not our regular dues, just the study.

MR. JIBSON: Well the study is \$36,000, \$12,000 apiece.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Do we have to have \$29,000 to meet our regular budget without regard to the study?

MR. JIBSON: No.

MR. DUNN: As I understand, we need \$12,000 per state for the study. We need \$5,000 per state to reimburse our reserve account, which is \$17,000 total. Then, in addition, we need our normal assessment of \$24,000 which brings us a total assessment per state for FY '85 of \$41,000.

MR. WRIGHT: What about '86? Will that continue to '86?

MR. DUNN: If we're going to do it in '86, I assume it to be the same.

MR. WRIGHT: Dan, when the Consumptive Use Study ends what happens?

MR. LAWRENCE: Then there will be another need.

MR. WRIGHT: I see how government works.

(Laughter)

MR. LAWRENCE: You can have a good laugh over that, but we're in the implementation of a Bear River Compact which took us 11 plus 11 years. The first 11, and then the amendment another 11 - and we haven't implemented a lot of things that we've got to get cracking on. And if anybody thinks that this study, that's done for 1/3 of the price or 1/4 of the price, or whatever, is going to end our needs in solving the problems between these three states, I just think that they're just 'whistling Dixie'.

MR. DUNN: Dan, you and I have talked about the Thomas Fork study, and one of the things that Idaho is going to insist pretty soon of this Commission is that we establish the acreage and consumptive use as of 1976. If we don't get that, we're not going to allow the Smiths Fork or Thomas Fork projects to proceed. You are going to have a battle in this Commission unless we start doing that. And that's why I agree with Dan we're going to have to put some extra money into that thing.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: When you go and ask for this money, for example George, you ask for it for a certain period of time or - ?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: It's a two-year budget - biennial budget.

MR. DUNN: I go in on an annual.

MR. JIBSON: Dan, in answer to your other question - you said, 'would it cost \$29,000 without the study', and I said, 'no'. It will cost \$25,000 without the study. See, we have a little increase in the stream gaging so, for 1985 fiscal year, your cost rounded off as \$25,000 without the study.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: What I can't understand though, - well I guess I shouldn't say that, I guess I can understand it. It's probably back to what Dan was saying or what Ken said. But, as far as this study is concerned, I don't think we should commit beyond the summer of '85.

MR. LAWRENCE: I don't have any problem on that.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: That's three years.

MR. DUNN: I agree with you. We're not committing; but I need to know whether we are going to seek additional appropriations for FY '86 in

time to get my budget processed in a month or so. I am sure we're not committing to the university study, any more than we committed this year, until we get some money. We may crank this thing off right now. But we have in the past, made our budget decisions in the April meeting.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: For how many years in advance?

MR. JIBSON: You see, they work on a fiscal year - one year - I think the other two states work on a biennial.

MR. LAWRENCE: No, we work on one year.

MR. JIBSON: Do you, too?

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: So we've got to know what -

MR. LAWRENCE: So we have to know, within weeks, what the next biennium is - the same one Ken is working on. We're working on the 1986 fiscal year.

MR. JIBSON: Well, I got the best estimate I can get on the 1986 fiscal year in the budget that I handed out to you.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I guess the only thing I've got a problem with is, it seems to me that what we're really doing is talking about budgeting for FY '86 for something - for some contractual amount.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: At the \$41,000 level.

MR. CHRISTOPOLUS: Yes. And then whether we've concluded the Consumptive Use Study that is being done by the three universities or not, which I think we should conclude at the end of '85, frankly, at the end of the summer of '85. And then, again, I think if we tie this money up and then if the money - if we feel this November, let's say, that we want to wait and see what '85 brings - if it's not a wet year and we feel we have to have either a normal year or drier year in order to get that last bit of information, then we just put that money aside and wait for that kind of a year.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Does that answer your question, Ken?

MR. DUNN: Yes, if that means in '86 I should ask for the additional money.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I think we should ask for it in '86 with the idea, again as Dan said, if we're not using that money for this Consumptive Use Study we're undoubtedly going to use it for some other things because we do have to look at acreage, and we have to look at where the acres are, and what part of it is pre-'76 and post-'76 and this kind of thing. And we're going to get into a lot of that.

MR. LAWRENCE: And this study was just simply preliminary to the main thing that we've got to do - that's why we're doing this study, for the major project of getting the consumptive use as of January 1976.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: What if you don't get the money? Should we stop here and get approval from everyone as to that '84 - '85 objective? \$42,000 a year through 1986.

MR. JIBSON: Incidentally, Ted, I raised stream gaging another 4% for '86.

MR. ARNOW: Okay, and I can't necessarily object, or go along with that, under conditions. If we get a 20% pay raise, and it's going to go up 20% -

MR. JIBSON: You're not going to get a 20% pay raise; the public won't stand for it.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any comment or discussion?

MR. LAWRENCE: One more time, I'm not sure exactly what we're voting on. Are we voting on the budget?

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: We're voting on the state obligation for the next two years of \$42,000 per year. Or approval to ask for that amount of monies. That's what we're voting on.

MR. LAWRENCE: For the year that begins July 1, 1985, and the year that begins July 1, 1986.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Right.

MR. LAWRENCE: I move we, if it hasn't already been moved, seek the \$42,000.

MR. WALLENTINE: Second.

MR. JIBSON: Really, you're talking about assessment, aren't you?

MR. LAWRENCE: The state assessment.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor of that budget for the next two years? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Now, I guess we look toward the budget, Wally. I mean the total budget.

MR. JIBSON: Yes, probably of most importance to the state is what they actually vote on for assessment.. But, we should have approval of the budget as I've presented it. The actual budget for 1985 at least. If you don't want to go beyond '85 but, the auditor will call us up if we start spending money this fall that we haven't approved. Now that's a budget, basically, of \$173,000.

MR. LAWRENCE: What page am I looking at?

MR. JIBSON: Look at page 4.

It's broken down a little more. Same thing on page 5 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Why don't we maybe do one thing. Is our fiscal year locked into our By-laws or anything?

MR. JIBSON: Ted and I see no particular difficulty with the stream gaging program or the operation of the Compact if you want to change back to July 1; but lately I don't know whether you can do it today where you didn't mention it in the proposed By-law changes before the meeting.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Just by unanimous consent. Can it be done?

MR. JIBSON: I don't know. I'm just going by what Ed told us once before.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: We can do it by unanimous consent. As long as we have unanimous consent we can waive the notice requirement and go ahead and adopt it.

MR. MYERS: When we did it before, we budgeted for a year-and-a-quarter - and now we're going to have to budget for part of a year.

MR. JIBSON: Before we had to pick up three months, Wes, which we've kind of fudged through. This year, if we change now, we're kind of three months to the good. Just like changing your clocks back and forth as you go across country. But that's right; we should consider it. I discussed this with Ted. Ted, when we discussed this change of fiscal year we discussed that three-month interval that we had to pick up last time, and it should be to our good this time. You saw no difficulty on the bulk of our budget here, which is for stream gaging?

MR. ARNOW: No, we just adjust the period of billing and that's all.

MR. JIBSON: We don't actually have three months' Christmas gift.

MR. JIBSON: Does that answer yours, Wes?

MR. MYERS: Not exactly. If you can handle it and your figures work, that's fine with me.

MR. JIBSON: Figures don't lie but liars can figure. We can handle it here.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I move that we amend our By-laws to put us back on a state fiscal year from July 1 of one year, to June 30 the following year.

MR. JIBSON: Beginning when?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Beginning July 1 of '84.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Second?

MR. DAYTON: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: It has to be unanimous. All those in favor?

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: I think we might take a break now if that's okay with you.

BREAK

BUDGET

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All right, can we get started? The next step is to approve the budget; and if you'll look on page 5, Wally tells me that the increase in allocation is a separate subject and the budget is a separate subject, and we should look at page 5.

MR. JIBSON: Back up to page 4. It is my fault.

MR. LAWRENCE: I thought that was the last motion we just made.

MR. JIBSON: No, you made it for the assessment, Dan.

MR. LAWRENCE: Then we talked about moving it; but -

MR. JIBSON: No, we didn't pass a motion on approving the budget itself.

MRS. BORROWMAN: This second motion was on changing the fiscal year.

MR. JIBSON: So, let's back up to fiscal year '85.

MR. LAWRENCE: Can I re-call if I voted on the prevailing side on the fiscal year?

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Yes, you did. It had to be unanimous.

MR. LAWRENCE: Are we sure that we want to do that? There is some flexibility permitted when we overlap. Did we do that impetuously or after real careful thought?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I did it because I couldn't understand where I was, looking at this budget here.

(Laughter)

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I mean, if I sit down and think about it I think I can figure it out.

MR. LAWRENCE: That's all right.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, what we'll have to do is to adjust this budget to fit what we're talking about and make it run -

MR. JIBSON: But the actual budget items themselves aren't going to change; and that's all I want to approve - so that the auditor doesn't come back and say, what are you doing spending money you haven't even approved?

MR. LAWRENCE: Okay, do we have to wait until July '85 to change it? Or can we have a short year this year?

MR. JIBSON: Ted and I discussed that. We will have to have two co-op agreements. But, we will be billed as usual as of September 30 from the USGS. Then, the next billing will only be for 9 months.

MR. LAWRENCE: Where's Bert? I've got to know if I'm going to let that money lapse now because of this change.

MR. JIBSON: We lose a little interest factor.

MR. LAWRENCE: We can pay in advance if we have to, can't we?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Why do we have to do that?

MR. JIBSON: This is change in fiscal year.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: No, we don't have to do that. If we change it July 1 to July 1 of '84, right as of July 1 of '84, this July, we pay from July 1 of '84 until September 30, '84 for that portion of this past fiscal year; unless we've already paid it.

MR. JIBSON: No, we pay the whole year at once.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: But we're going to have to pay in two different agreements.

MR. JIBSON: Yes, but the second agreement will be for 9 months beginning October 1 of '84. But instead of going to September 30 we'll go to June 30. So we'll have a billing this September for the amount we owe the GS. Ted will write another co-op agreement for 9 months, and so we'll get a billing next July 1 for that 9 month period. He has been writing this kind of a deal with his main cooperator, the State Engineer, all the time.

MR. LAWRENCE: Why don't we go ahead.

MR. CHRISTOPOLUS: I think when Ted talks to us he can clear it.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All right, if anybody has any questions as to the budget that is outlined on page 4 or any discussion on that budget, which is just for the year ending July 1, '85 -

MR. JIBSON: Well, the way I've got it, September 30 - we can change that.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: For the forthcoming year. All those in favor of approving this budget? I'm sorry, is there a motion to approve?

MR. GILBERT: I so move.

MR. LAWRENCE: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS? I still don't know what the motion is.

MR. JIBSON: To approve the budget.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS? It's on page 4?

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Page 4.

MR. JIBSON: Page 4, for the 1985 fiscal year, even though we're going to change the fiscal year.

MR. LAWRENCE: You mean, that's the right hand column?

MR. JIBSON: Yes, total budget.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: So this would be adjusted back to July 1 of '85? And I guess the only part that's bothering me is that, well I guess we're just on July 1, '85 and that doesn't raise any problems with the study with the universities.

MR. JIBSON: What you're really approving, George, is the stream gaging program that was outlined, the \$36,000, the amount to me, etc. That's what you're really approving. Now, of course this table has got to be changed because our fiscal year will be different.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any additional questions? Is that all right, George?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: The '84 - '85 budget is approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Now we turn to the election of the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary/Treasurer. As I mentioned earlier, it is customary but not required, that the Vice-Chairman be from one state for two years, a second state for two years, and the third state for two years - and Idaho's turn is up. Idaho was in '78 - '79; Wyoming was '80 - '81; Utah was '82 - '83; so, Idaho is now in rotation for the next -

MR. LAWRENCE: I move that we follow the conventional rotation.

MR. DUNN: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor? All those opposed?

MOTION CARRIED

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Mr. Gilbert is up for that position. Do I have a nomination?

MR. DUNN: I nominate Don Gilbert.

MR. HOLMGREN: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All right; now I'm still confused. The Secretary/Treasurer is now up and Dan Lawrence - excuse me - George.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I nominate Dan Lawrence.

MR. DUNN: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any discussion? All those in favor? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED

MR. LAWRENCE: I would just like to comment that I'll accept that. I need to get with Wally and we can clarify the duties of the Secretary just a little bit. But, he and I can work that out.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: You know what I'd like to see. I'd like to see an updated budget for '84 - '85 when you've got a chance to get together.

Just to send to all of us - 'here is the '84 budget that is reflected by the new calendar year, the new fiscal year, or whatever'. So we can see how those numbers fall. Is that okay?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I would like to make a comment too, that I think we want - I'd like the Minutes to reflect that we've agreed to the Consumptive Use Study by the universities through the summer of '84, and then to '85; that they are to report back to us in November of '84 at our November meeting regarding a question of whether or not they feel that they can get data they need with the kind of a year we've been having. If not, we'll then consider whether we proceed with the '85 measurements, and so on.

MR. JIBSON: Did Bob leave?

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Bob did leave: he knew about that. He understood.

MR. FRANCIS: I'll second George's. He understood that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All those in favor that that's how we should proceed.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I'll make that motion.

MR. FRANCIS: I've already Seconded.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED.

CONSIDERATION OF BYLAWS

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All right, we move smartly on to a consideration of the amendments and adoption of Bylaws.

MR. LAWRENCE: Mr. Chairman, the Ad Hoc Committee that was appointed at the October meeting has met - Dunn, George and I. We propose for consideration by the Commission that the Bylaws which were mailed to you more than 10 days ago represent the current approved Bylaws based on actions that have been taken since the 1968 printing of the Bylaws. We have searched, with Mr. Jibson, and with our secretary - we're quite convinced that represents the changes that you have made. We propose

that you do not make any changes in these, and approve them for printing with the exception that we have a pink handout.

The Committee approved these proposed amendments, with the DFL October 3 caption in the upper right-hand corner, just as they are written. The Article is on the left side, with the comments on the right side. I am not sure there is any need to give further explanation since you've had a chance to study them. If there are any questions on them; if not, I would move that the proposed amendments as indicated here be adopted by the Bear River Commission.

MR. GILBERT: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any discussion?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Yes, on item 4, Article VI, I wonder if we should change that to December 1? Is that still going to work, with the change we've made in the fiscal year?

MR. LAWRENCE: Yes. Now that is an Article of the Bylaws; right?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Yes, we might want to change that.

MR. LAWRENCE: Yes, so we didn't have this changed situation this morning when we discussed this. I wonder if the Manager would care to comment?

MR. JIBSON: Well, first I agree with the next one down, that we delete the reference to the report because it is spelled out in the Compact which, includes the budget. When we say, has been rigidly adhered to - not only it hasn't been rigidly adhered to, it hasn't been adhered to at all in the past, because we covered it in our annual and biennial reports.

MR. LAWRENCE: And we just approved the budget now, instead of at the November meeting where I thought we normally did that; and as a matter of fact, December 1 is out of sink about 6 months almost. In other words, we need it in the spring, really, for the governors. It's either a year too early or a year too late for the governors almost, for the 6 months.

MR. JIBSON: I'll just repeat again, that as a practical matter Dan, if we put it in our biennial report, they've got a biennial budget there

which goes to the governors. And an allocation to the states of that biennial budget. I don't know if it is even needed.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: That's what I'm wondering, if we shouldn't strike item 4 under article VI.

MR. JIBSON: Richard, did you discuss this Article with Ed at all, as to whether there was any reason that we had to have it?

MR. SKEEN: Not whether we had to have it or not, no.

MR. LAWRENCE: I would think that two divergent views - one is that if we haven't been obeying at all we ought to rescind it. The other view is that, why shouldn't we have something that's reasonable and obey it. Why isn't it appropriate? Is there any reason to submit a budget to the President? Nothing in the Compact? Any useful purpose? The United States doesn't contribute to the budget.

MR. JIBSON: I don't think so. I was just trying to find a copy of our last biennial report, which is due the following July 1 - and in that report, which does go to the President, we show the biennial budget.

MR. LAWRENCE: I would think if it isn't in the Compact we ought to keep it out of the Bylaws.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: So, we're scratching 4? That's the suggestion?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I think we're handling 4 by putting out a biennial report.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Period. No date.

MR. JIBSON: I had a copy here, but I can't find it. I just wanted to show you what biennium I used in there, George, so that you don't have to take my word that we're actually doing this in the report. Now, this report was for the '81 - '82 biennium. It was due by July 1 of '83 and in that we submit a budget for the fiscal biennium ending 9/30/84; and doesn't that do, really, what it calls for, Dan? An estimate of expenses for the following biennium. So I'm doing it in the biennial report. And, that goes both to the governors and the President.

MR. LAWRENCE: Just leave it in the way you want it in?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I'll make the motion that we strike a VI-4.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Strike what, George?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Article VI-4 in the Bylaws.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: In its entirety?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Yes.

MR. DUNN: Mr. Chairman, George, I wonder, would it assist in the budgeting process if you got a report or a bill or something from Mr. Jibson, like in May, so that you knew what your assessment was going to be? Right now, I go to the Legislature and I tell them that we need another \$20,000; they accept my word for it but, sometimes people are more comfortable if in my hind pocket I had a document that said, you do need an extra \$20,000. And that's something that we've not asked for, and we do it in other organizations. I would think you might want to change that so that it says by May 1 the Commission will transmit to the Department of Water Resources, or whoever the entities are in State Government, the budget for that. An estimate of the budget. It doesn't do much good to send it to the Governor, really; it ought to come, in Idaho's case, to me -

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, you're talking about amending the Bylaws to require that they -

MR. LAWRENCE: Send us a bill.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, a bill or an estimate of the budget as of now.

MR. DUNN: So we had something in our files to say, this is what we're seeking from our Legislature, rather than a written note that I made to myself for that budget -

MR. SKEEN: Just for your information, the Amended Compact in Article III-D.2 says that "the Commission shall compile a report covering the work of the Commission and expenditures during the current biennium, and an estimate of expenditures for the following biennium and transmit it to the President of the United States and to the Governors of the signatory States on or before July 1 following each biennium."

MR. JIBSON: Okay, now that's what we're doing now.

MR. SKEEN: That's the way - the Bylaws need to be consistent with that and otherwise, it's not needed.

MR. JIBSON: The point Ken brings up, if I might tell you something about it, is a valid point. Each state is different, and when I get a budget ready for our April meeting, and I think Dan suggested May 1 so that we would have the April meeting behind us, I never know how far ahead any one state has to have a budget estimate. Now you're working on a fiscal year basis; the others work on a biennium - and even today I didn't know whether we had to go beyond fiscal year '86 with some kind of an estimate, to go to the Legislative Council. So, I wish we could clarify it a little bit.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I wonder if we can't amend 4 then, this way - "On or before May 1 of each even-numbered year, the Commission shall adopt and transmit to the water resource agency of the three states, a budget covering an estimate of its expenses for the following biennium, and the amount payable by each State under the provisions of the Bear River Compact."

MR. JIBSON: Okay, now basically we have done that today.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: And we would then transmit this to each state.

MR. LAWRENCE: And legalize what we have done.

MR. JIBSON: Yes, we have done that today.

MR. LAWRENCE: What happened to that Motion?

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Wait a minute, we have another Motion.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: I'll withdraw that Motion.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Okay. Now, make it again, George.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Okay, I'll make a Motion that we amend VI-4 as follows. Strike the words 'December 1', insert there of 'May 1'. On the third line strike the words 'Governors of' and insert the words 'water resource agencies'.

MR. LAWRENCE: The appropriate water resource agencies?

MR. SKEEN: I think we need to leave the 'Governors' in there to comply with the Compact, so I think you ought to put 'Governors and appropriate state agencies'.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, we're going to do that in the - all this is, is for our own internal use. The governors are going to get the biennial report.

MR. JIBSON: Now, we'll still comply with that.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: "To the appropriate water resource agencies of the three states", and then strike the words 'and the President of the United States of America'. And then in the sixth line after the word 'and' strike the word 'of' so that the Article VI paragraph 4 should read as follows:

"On or before May 1 of each even-numbered year, the Commission shall adopt and transmit to the appropriate water resource agencies of the three states, a budget covering an estimate of its expenses for the following biennium, and the amount payable by each state under the provision of the Bear River Compact."

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Is there a second?

MR. LAWRENCE: Yes, I'll second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Discussion?

MR. GILBERT: I said it looked like it would have to be each year in the state of Idaho's case, instead of each even year? Ken said he can handle it, so we'll go with it.

MR. JIBSON: Of course we're going two years, see, in Idaho. So, you take the first year, and then you take the second, and by then we're up to the next two years.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any discussion on this proposed change?

All those in favor? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Dan, at the last meeting there was going to be a committee formed to check on proxies, alternates, advisors, etc., etc. Is that pending, or -

MR. LAWRENCE: Well, we discussed it. I don't know if the minutes actually gave us that responsibility.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: It did.

MR. LAWRENCE: The Attorney has done some research on that for us with the laws of each of the three states. Maybe we ought to have Richard comment on that.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Mr. Chairman, before we leave the Bylaws don't we want to do away with article VII? We didn't do that, did we?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we did not.

MR. CHRISTOPULUS: I'll make the motion that we delete Article VII, paragraph 1 from the Bylaws.

MR. HOLMGREN: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any comment or discussion?

All those in favor? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

MR. LAWRENCE: And then, let's go on to the next one too, and change the - if we delete Article VII then we've got to have a new VII and scratch the VIII, or what was formerly Article VIII. Former Article VIII becomes Article VII, and I move that we make that change.

MR. CHRISTOPOLUS: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

MR. LAWRENCE: The committee decided, if I hadn't brought the thing up last time, everybody is just going along fine. And, there is a difference in the law. Utah's law specifically calls for three Commissioners, and designates where they are called from; and it also provides for two Alternates, one in the Upper Division, and one in the Lower Division, that can serve in the absence of a designated Commissioner. As I remember Richard's research in the other two states, they simply provide for appointment of the Bear River Commissioners by the Governor - both Wyoming and Idaho. We have been generally getting a letter from each governor. In Utah the Board of Water Resources appoints the Commissioners. But, the law requires that be with the

consent of the Governor and so, the Commissioners get a letter of appointment actually signed by the Chairman of our Board and the Governor, and we've furnished a letter from the Governor to the Commission on their appointments. I kind of suspect that's been working quite well and maybe we ought to just leave it. But, maybe keep in mind that if there was a complete change in the Commission from any state so that nobody could vouch for you, you maybe need a letter from the Governor when you show up at the Commission meeting. That's as far as we went. Is that about right, Ken and George?

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Well, let's leave it. Any new business?

MR. JIBSON: Just one other comment. In Dan's letter on the Bylaws he suggests that at the meeting we pass a resolution to print the typewritten set. Do you need a motion on that, Dan? If we make a new printing of it?

MR. LAWRENCE: Well, as long as there is unanimous understanding that we would print what is here with these pink changes. I don't know what it will cost; but the budget can stand it, won't it?

MR. JIBSON: Do you want the two combined like we did here?

MR. LAWRENCE: I think they're handy, and that's the motion you're going to make, isn't it?

MR. CHRISTOPOLUS: Well, it should be together, because I can't keep track of one place or the other, anyway. Whatever you do -

MR. LAWRENCE: Print the Compact and the Bylaws.

MR. FRANCIS: I'd move that.

MR. LAWRENCE: Maybe we can get Senator Garn to do that. They did one year.

MR. JIBSON: Yes, they did one year. I think this one was printed out at --

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: There is no need for a Motion?

MRS. BORROWMAN: Didn't you just make a Motion?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Yes; to combine them with the rest of the Compact.

Second.

MR. JIBSON: Combine them and reprint.

MR. FRANCIS: We had a Motion - I gave it.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor? Opposed?

MOTION CARRIED

NEW BUSINESS

Presentation of Proposed Smith-Fork Reservoir Development

Michael T. O'Grady, Wyoming Water Development Commission

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: We have under New Business, a Presentation of Proposed Smith-Fork Reservoir Development, by Michael T. O'Grady. Mike?

MR. O'GRADY: I'm ready. I might start out, Mr. Chairman, by having everyone look at page 7 of the Engineer's Report. Under Wyoming, the big 20,900 acres, a large amount, is currently being modified.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Why don't you come around so we can -

MR. O'GRADY: That number is remodified, Mr. Chairman, to 12,500 acre-feet - so you might want to make that change on the table.

MR. JIBSON: 12,500?

MR. O'GRADY: Yes. And with that, I guess I'll get started. I've talked to just about every group in Idaho and Utah and Wyoming about the Smiths Fork project, except the Commission. It all started in Wyoming about three years ago when we passed a major water development program bill. We looked at projects in one of four levels. First, being reconnaissance; second, being feasibility; third, design; and then fourth, construction. We had an identified sponsor in the Cokeville area at Smiths Fork, and those folks were looking for primarily flood control and some supplemental irrigation water supplies. The Water Development Commission then hired the firm of Banner and Associates in August of 1983. They turned out a report dated December of '83. About 3/4 of the way through the report it became rather apparent that we had at least more than adequate physical water available down at Smiths Fork. It looked like, also, it would be an excellent site for hydropower retention.

At that point then, I started receiving invitations. First, from the Bear Lake Regional Commission Task Forces from the three states; Bear Lake people, and I know Al Harrison, Director, is here. He may want to say something about water quality effects at Bear Lake and at Smiths Fork Reservoir, and how those two might work hand-in-hand in helping each other. After speaking to that group, then the next thing I know it's the Bear River RC&D annual sponsors' meeting. With that, maybe I'll hand out - I'm not sure I have enough -

After speaking to that group then, of course, they wrote a letter to our Governor requesting that Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho - actually they wrote a letter to all three governors expressing that all three states work together during the feasibility phase on a reservoir on the Smiths Fork. With that, then, Governor Herschler wrote a letter to the governors from the other states; they, then, responded back favorably. Since that time we have had a couple of meetings here in Utah, and what we've done is to develop the scope of work for the feasibility phase. We've got the three states together, and had all three states' input to that scope of work. The scope is just now being finalized. We had a little trouble deciding what is the most optimum size to build the Smiths Fork Dam.

Norm Stauffer was more than kind enough to get the Bear River model up and running, and started modeling the Smiths Fork Reservoir for us. Basically, all the capacity-versus-yield curves started flattening out around 125,000 acre-feet. For the purpose of the feasibility study then, we'll be investigating a reservoir to that size, 125,000 acre-feet.

If I've got a couple of pins I could stick a map up. It points a general idea.

MR. LAWRENCE: It might stick better on that end wall. What do you think?

MR. O'GRADY: Originally Wyoming was interested in flood control. Smiths Fork is flowing south, then heads immediately west right down in this area, at the Forks of the Bear River. That's where the town of Cokeville is. The best site for Wyoming's purposes is the Smiths Fork

Damsite. We had to make a decision, the Water Development Commission, as to what we were going to do once the other states became involved.

We had a little bit of a problem. There is a Utah cutthroat fish that lives up in this area that we hear might be put on the threatened species. To stay out of that problem, plus to develop up to the 125,000 acre-feet, then, we move downstream to the lower Teichert site. Here again, the numbers you can see are numbers that Banner looked at for Wyoming. We looked at a maximum capacity of 40,000 acre-feet. So, based on the work that Norm has done - and if there are any specific questions about the hydrology of the reservoir itself, I think Norm can attempt to address those. However, the plan is that we will hire a consultant. That consultant will work with Norm, with Idaho, with Wyoming, in developing a hydrologic model addressing not only physical storeable flows, but legally storeable flows. Addressing perhaps, the storage of not only Wyoming's Compact allocation, but some of Idaho's, some of Utah's perhaps. Some of Utah Power and Light's Bear Lake water.

In closing, I might just add that it is the vision now that the draft report will be available November 1. Since the Commissions next scheduled meeting is the fourth week in November, I'll get those reports mailed out to all the Compact Commission members, and the Chairman, and give you folks an opportunity to review those - and then be happy to report back at the next meeting.

MR. JIBSON: Incidentally, our Smiths Fork gage is right about that lower site. It has been in since 1943; so they've got a pretty fair record. We say we're able to extend it back to 1914, based on the Harrer site.

MR. LAWRENCE: Now, the lower Teichert, or Bagley, site that you've labeled there - how far north of Cokeville is that, about?

MR. O'GRADY: 14 miles.

MR. LAWRENCE: And right now you're talking about storing 125,000 acre-feet?

MR. O'GRADY: Right. It looks like, and of course there are a lot of assumptions - we've for the last few weeks only been able to look at it on the surface, of course, but Norm ran out some numbers. It looks like

at 125,000 acre-feet, for example, if we operated it for maximum hydropower potential, we've produced about 15 gigawatts.

DR. STAUFFER: About 15 gigawatt hours if you optimize hydropower. If you optimize flood control and using the reservoir to its fullest every year, you're talking around 10 gigawatt hours.

MR. O'GRADY: That whole scenario and how we're going to operate that thing, I think it's important. I know some of the folks from Idaho had some concerns that Wyoming had envisioned irrigating new lands with water in a lower Teichert/Bagley Reservoir. We have no intention of irrigating new lands. It's simply supplemental irrigation water; and of course the need for supplemental irrigation water is not an annual occurrence down Smiths Fork by any means. So, I think it's important to keep in mind that the structure would be primarily for hydropower input, as well as water quality effects downstream, the upper end of Bear Lake's.

MR. LAWRENCE: What are the maximum-minimum in terms of normals based on that gaging station at that point? Somebody told me it's half of the Bear River at that point, and I don't know what that means.

MR. O'GRADY: I think based on the period of the record, if you went back over the period of record at the gaging station there, where the Bear River leaves Wyoming for the last time at the Idaho border, specifically, the Smiths Fork contributes about 46% of the total Bear River flows in Wyoming as it leaves Wyoming into Idaho for the last time. I think that's where that number came from.

MR. JIBSON: You mentioned minimums, Dan. The average is 196 second-feet, daily average.

MR. LAWRENCE: Acre-feet.

MR. JIBSON: We got down to 21 second-feet back in 1975. That was the minimum flow ever recorded.

MR. O'GRADY: I'd just say that the long-term average there - go back to the drought period - take to '31, on, correlated record, is about 134,000 acre-feet at that site. The minimum flow during the winter months generally is around 50-60 cfs - that's fairly common - in that general range. Spring floods get as high as 1,200 cfs.

MR. JIBSON: Did I read somewhere in that report that you did not contemplate any storage at any time that we were in a water emergency under the Compact? I think I read that in the Smiths Fork report. Did you recall that, Mike?

MR. O'GRADY: Yes, I recalled that; but keep in mind the whole scenario of the dam on Smiths Fork now has changed substantially so it depends on what the states -

MR. JIBSON: Well, now my point is though, that you've still got to comply with the Compact, and it would be pointless to be regulating Wyoming users below this dam while you're still storing water.

MR. CHRISTOPOLUS: Well, you wouldn't do it anyway, I wouldn't do it.

MR. JIBSON: George wouldn't let you anyway; but by limiting that, then you're complying with the Compact, basically.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Well, basically I think you're talking about complying with the Compact in any event, for everything. As I see it, the scope of this thing and the way this would be put together would be if you stored water, you're storing it for hydro, or flood control, and then releasing it - if it's beyond Compact entitlement. That's basically what you'd have to do.

MR. O'GRADY: George, the one thing we don't know as yet, for example, and I was discussing this with Norm this morning - we're not sure that Idaho would not want supplemental irrigation water supplies in that reservoir as well, for those lands between the border and Bear Lake. That's certainly a possibility and one that the State of Idaho - I guess that's one thing I should go into a little bit further - how are we breaking up the work? We've typically said Wyoming, we'll do all the technical, the geotech drilling, and all that. We're going to pay for that portion, the majority. The State of Utah, then, is going to address, and be in contract I guess with Bear Lake Regional Commission, the water quality effects downstream in the upper end of the Bear Lake. And all three states will look at potential benefits to themselves for Smiths Fork Reservoir. And keep in mind, we'll be meeting throughout the next few months, and come next November, October, we get a pretty good feeling of what the costs of this reservoir are going to be. If

they are \$50,000,000, for example, at that point in time based on a benefit picture, that each state has looked at, we're going to have to discuss cost-sharing and be approaching the next sessions of Legislatures.

MR. HOLMGREN: Let me ask you a question. Does this come out of Wyoming's allocation, in the Amended Compact?

MR. O'GRADY: Well, George has allocated us 14,400 acre-feet in a year.

MR. HOLMGREN: We had a discussion on this when they raised the Woodruff Narrows Dam. Whose allocation is this water? Does this come out of Wyoming's? I'm not against it - I'm -

MR. TEICHERT: It's mainly flood control, and it's not going to be used for irrigation.

MR. JIBSON: No, but you still have a diversion allocation under the Compact.

MR. HOLMGREN: Well, what I was wondering is, we were so concerned about Bear Lake when we were talking about the Woodruff Narrows Reservoir, how is this going to effect storage in Bear Lake?

_____ : Bear Lake is the one that's been pushing this.

MR. HOLMGREN: Well, I personally think it will be all right.

MR. LAWRENCE: He isn't saying it's good or bad; he is just asking - if I heard what you said, those are the kind of questions you're going to wrestle with.

MR. HOLMGREN: Well, the reason I asked this is, when you came to the point where you said that possibly people in Idaho would run some canals down into border, and over toward Montpelier, wherever; it sounds to me like that water would then not get into Bear Lake storage if you should elect to do that, or someone should elect to use it for irrigation below Bear Lake. Then that would not get into Bear Lake storage and that would effect the people downstream, I suppose.

DR. STAUFFER: The way I view it - this large three-state project couldn't go about unless Utah Power & Light would cooperate with putting some of their Bear Lake storage water in this reservoir, rather than

Bear Lake - which will have a great impact on improving the water quality of Bear Lake, I think. And that's part of the study we're doing. Now if there's water consumed in Wyoming and Idaho from supplemental irrigation, then that will be charged against each state in the Compact. But a good share of this water will come on down as hydropower or flood water, and won't be consumed. If we just go back to what the Compact would limit at that site, there isn't a large project.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: The only use for Utah would be water quality in Bear Lake?

DR. STAUFFER: Water quality in Bear Lake, indirect benefits to flooding down in high river systems, Great Salt Lake, and possibly Utah could have a small amount in there for uses downstream. But, that's something we'll have to look at.

MR. O'GRADY: There may also be, if there is a cost sharing, and of course on construction there may also be a sharing arrangement on revenues, for hydro.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Basically, the way I see this whole thing, anything that you build there, or built into that reservoir to consume would be chargeable to the state that uses the water under the modified Compact. And then, if there was anything that was other than that you're still working with Bear Lake and Utah Power & Light. If you're going to do anything below Bear Lake you're talking about some sort of an exchange with Idaho; and, again, it's primarily a means of storing water, getting flood control, making hydropower, and getting some conservation storage. That's the way I see this whole thing.

MR. JIBSON: Well, George, - this other requirement in the Compact, one of them was on depletion, the other one is total diversion to storage of 70,000 acre-feet. Would you at any time be violating that?

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: No, you shouldn't be unless you're doing it with everybody's concurrence. And, then you give them the water back; because if you're violating it from the standpoint of storing more than 70 you're going to pay back Bear Lake - because that's whose water you probably have stored. Then if you store water over and above everybody's needs and you are holding it for flood control, you're going

to ease it out for power and get it down to where it belongs. The press will have to be that, because you can't hardly have any kind of a project that we don't all agree with. That's the concerns, but I think that's what we need to talk about. Because I told Ken, and Dan, I know quite a little bit about this; but I haven't really gotten in and we haven't really sat down to talk about the Compact ramifications - but I know you can't do it without agreement; so that's what Mike is trying to tell you. All you really have is a site, and you've got the physical water. It lends itself to perhaps a three-state effort. But the benefits, what it does for everybody, remains to be seen as you study it out. But you have to start on the premise you're not violating anything.

MR. O'GRADY: That's correct, George. I might just back up one second and explain that when we started looking at it for strictly Wyoming's flood control and it became a question there, how much do you spend? Do you spend \$25,000,000 for two- or three-hundred residents in this area when perhaps, we provide benefits to Idaho just as easily as we could Wyoming. Maybe more. That's what initiated some of the conversations about working at upstream storage that might benefit all three.

MR. BURTON: I suppose a comment from Utah Power & Light would be appropriate. We look at this, I guess, like a coin - there are two sides to this. On one hand, we wish you would have had that reservoir in last year. We see a tremendous benefit from the aspect of flood control. But, on the other hand, if there's going to be a lot of storage or depletion, or what have you, in dry years that reduces our ability to store water in Bear Lake, and subsequent releases for downstream irrigation, as well as power, then there's a concern there. There's no question that will all have to be worked out.

MR. DUNN: One of the reasons, I think, that all of the states need to look at that is a legal doctrine that has been embraced by Idaho Supreme Court, called the Public Trust Doctrine. I can very briefly tell you that the State of California and Mono Lake found in favor of, essentially the environment at Mono Lake, and voided some 1930 water rights out of Mono Lake, at Palm City, and Los Angeles. Because, they said in issuing the water right the state violated the public trust; and

those water rights no longer exist and Mono Lake is filling up. The Idaho Water Resources Board heard some comments from the Bear Lake Regional Commission regarding the water quality in Bear Lake and the effect on some fisheries in that Lake. They are indigenous only to Bear Lake, and they are becoming endangered because of the change in water quality. And the reason this project is important is, I can foresee the application of the Public Trust Doctrine which the Idaho Supreme Court has said is state law. It's a Doctrine that they embraced in a recent decision. I can see that decision being used to say, the diversion of Bear River into Bear Lake is changing the quality - and it is - to the point where it is endangering those fish, and that's a violation of the public trust and you've changed that whole lake environment; and they are going to stop that whole dam diversion. With diversion up there you may preclude that by storing some of that water which, in some cases, is pretty raunchy. So, there is some reason for Utah Power looking at the, you know, that may not be such a bad idea too - and the State of Idaho, because we've got some excess power, and Utah, and Wyoming - and there are some other things besides flood control.

MR. MYERS: Well, what this amounts to is that we're going to study all these things, and then if the other states are not interested, Wyoming will just take their Smiths Fork allocation and go up there and build a reasonable size dam and develop our Compact allocation. And, we're just trying to reach out and do a little more good with the same water. We're really not trying to undermine anybody.

MR. HARRISON: I might just say in terms of the Bear Lake situation that, really, the only time we're really being hurt by that water that comes in, or the major time, is during the peak runoff right in the springtime. If we could divert that water, or hold that water upstream, just for that one period of time during peak runoff when the water is really boiling when its full and when its detrimental - that's the peak that we're trying to take off of the Bear River system and hold upstream or wherever. In low water years we wouldn't be affected by it, and earlier in the year, and later in the year, wouldn't bother us either. Just the one peak runoff period when we could hold it somewhere else and

then manage that by Utah Power & Light, through other sources, it would solve a lot of our problems. Up to 25% of the total problems of Bear Lake would be solved.

MR. LAWRENCE: Is it turbidity that is the problem?

MR. HARRISON: It's basically turbidity; yes.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Any other questions? Thank you, Mike.

NEW BUSINESS

Ted Arnow, U.S. Geological Survey

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Now we have Ted Arnow with USGS. Ted -

MR. ARNOW: With respect to USGS costs, there is nothing I can do about proposed pay raises. However, we do everything we can to try to cut down on costs and we're looking at that all the time. Another thing they have imposed upon us has been the decree that we have to cut down on the space that we occupy, and we have to cut down on the number of people or the number of hours that we expend. One of the things we have been looking at is the possibility of combining offices. We have looked at the possibility of combining different field officers throughout the State, and one of the things we have considered is the combining of Salt Lake City and Logan offices. We find that by doing that we can save about \$20,000 a year, we can cut out a little over 1,000 square feet of space, and we can cut out about 1/4 of a million a year. And, so we are proposing to combine the two offices - close the Logan office, and move the operation into our Salt Lake City office. I have discussed the technical ramifications of that with Wally, and he might have some comments about it.

MR. JIBSON: Well, of course, it's a little handier for me to run down to the Logan office for records than to call up Salt Lake. But other than that, I don't think it will interfere with the operation of the Commission. As you know, even though Ted provided some office space there for me, over the last couple of years I have moved most everything into my home. Ted did offer to loan us a file and a storage cabinet,

and if his offer is still good when he closes that office out I'll truck that home with the rest of our gear and try to find a place to store it at home. That's the official Bear River Commission files. But, other than that, I can always get on the telephone if I need a record. I can call Ted's office and, actually, the way the operation is today, sometimes you're a little farther along with the final record in the Bear River Basin than Bruce might have been before he sent it down to you. After it's reviewed. Particularly Power Company records and so forth. Carly has been very cooperative in sending me up the records I need, even though they are subject to change before publication, and that sort of thing. So, in the overall picture, I don't believe it will hurt our operation.

MR. ARNOW: We just want to let you know that we're planning to go ahead with that.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Does that change any cost to us?

MR. ARNOW: If we had a 20% pay raise.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: That's what I was wondering about.

MR. ARNOW: If we can get permission to do this, it probably won't be effective until the end of this fiscal year. And then, in figuring up our cost for next year we will keep this in mind. Now if talking of raising your cost, no. No; no way can it raise your cost.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: You won't have farther to go to get the measurements made, and -

MR. ARNOW: Not particularly, some of them will be closer. So, no; the Logan office was set up a long time ago and the roads weren't that good, and people had to go in by horseback and things like that. Now it's relatively easy.

MR. JIBSON: Horseback, baloney; we went in by skis.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Is there any other new business or any questions?

MR. BURTON: I have one comment in regard to Wally's report on the operation of the River. I was glad to see a comment here regarding Woodruff Narrows, showing some capacity being provided there. However, we think that there needs to be a lot more capacity there in the next

little while, and we would like to - things worked out pretty well with Blair and his people up there last year considering the stream runoff. We learned a whole lot last year and I think everybody else did. A lot of people don't know this, but we came within a whisker of losing Stewart Dam last year. When that flow hit 5,300 second-feet the people at Lifton had trucks going around the clock to try to riprap that diversion dam, and we came very close to losing that. We don't want that to happen again; but we would like to propose establishing some communication with the Commission, as well as with the Woodruff Narrows people this year, and get some kind of a coordinated operation going to try to minimize the impact of that whenever the thing's going to hit - minimize that as much as possible. We think through a coordinated operation - they are very important to us, we found out last year - as far as helping minimize this potential. So we would like to see a little more input, perhaps from the Commission, and we certainly need to communicate more with you people up there to see where we are going and what goals we have as far as getting ready for that big runoff, and just go with that. We were quite frightened actually, because we had almost 5,000 second-feet going down.

MR. JIBSON: If you ever got up to your decreed right, Carly, you would really be in trouble, wouldn't you?

MR. BURTON: We can't handle that all in one stream. We would just like to see a coordinated effort there. We appreciate the cooperation we had with the Woodruff Narrows people last year, and we would like to see that continued this spring.

MR. FRANCIS: I think that back ten years ago, in looking at the Smiths Fork project here that - I don't know, I might detect a little bit of change in George's attitude. Maybe I'm reading a little bit wrong. We would like to have had another 50- to 60-thousand on top of our Woodruff Narrows. We got what we could, working with Dee and what not on there. We'll certainly cooperate, as far as what we're doing. I talked to John Teichert down here and he said, "don't dump any more". So, we get mixed signals here in this thing.

MR. BURTON: When we look at the forecast, and they are forecasting 140% of normal runoff at Harrer, there is more snow now than there was this time last year; but because of all those unusual circumstances up there, I don't think that's going to happen again. But as I said, we're a whole lot wiser now than we were this time last year, and we don't want to see that happen again. So, if we need to fine-tune our operation as much as we can and make sure that doesn't happen - to control that water to the extent possible.

MR. LAWRENCE: Mr. Chairman, I haven't been in that country where we are going tomorrow, but are you releasing extraordinary amounts now to get space, releasing all you can and - ?

MR. BURTON: Well, we've been releasing extraordinary amounts since last October. I gave a summary sheet to Wally a little while ago of what the readings are. We've released five times the normal flow from the outlet canal since October in an effort to get Bear Lake down. We managed to get it down to 5918.4 but that's it. We're rising now; the inflow is picking up; we're up to about 1,800 second-feet; we're putting a portion of that into Bear Lake, but we're bypassing about 1,000 downstream. We want to keep that space. If we keep that much water going down, we feel that we'll be able to control the peak runoff that comes by putting most of it into Bear Lake, but we feel right now that we'll have to be making releases, bypasses from the River, through the spring runoff. How much that may be, we don't really know. But we're passing water down the stream. We've already hit a flow at Cutler of 7,000 second-feet already this spring, and we anticipate that to go even higher. If you look at the snow surveys, Tony Grove Lake has 48 inches of water content, up in Logan Canyon. We expect a lot of water.

MR. BOLLSCHWEILER: In regards to the amount of snow we have now, as the gentleman says, it's more than last year; but we ought to keep in mind this time last year we were below normal. The majority of the snow, and that amount that gave us the trouble, came during the first part of May, last part of April and the first part of May, and until the 13th of May we weren't in any danger. So, from the 13th of May, and by the time we

got the next report out, we were already in flood conditions. So, even though we say this year we got more than last year, it depends on what happens between now and the first of June.

MR. JIBSON: I think that's reflected in the forecast, Marv. See, the forecasts are not all that great. Smiths Fork 96%, last year when we had this meeting Smiths Fork was 80%. Look what it ended up with. Like you said, it all came after April; and it could all come after April now - but still as my report showed, our forecast is not in the ballpark with last year's actual runoff.

MR. BOLLSCHWEILER: One thing that's against our favor is, up in the Evanston area and above Evanston we have what we call low runoff, which is more above average than the high runoff. In other words we say that Hayden Fork snow and water content is 114%. If you were down at Burch Miller's ranch it's 124%. And so, Wes has indicated that, too, but he has noticed a drop in the winter - the lower elevations have more snow than the higher elevations on a percentage basis. But, I think what we have to worry about this year is, really, not what we're saying is going to be worse, because we've got more snow. Even before it comes out where it says we got more snow, we got 48" and so forth, where we didn't have last year at this time - let's remember last year at this time we were at the lower average; and so to be average we've got to have more than we had last year.

ADJOURNMENT

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Is there any other new business? Do I hear a Motion that we adjourn?

MR. HOLMGREN: I move we adjourn.

MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Second.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: All those in favor? Opposed? MOTION CARRIED.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT: Thank you.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Review of Minutes
Commission Special Meeting
October 3, 1983

This special meeting was called for the primary purpose of approving a contract for the Engineer-Manager and to consider recommended changes in the Commission Bylaws.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Wright, who asked for a brief introduction by each of the Officers and Commissioners present.

George Christopulos, State Engineer and Commissioner from Wyoming Ex-officio member Ken Dunn, Director of Idaho Water Resources Department were absent.

Minutes of the April '83 Annual meeting were summarized and approved as distributed.

The Treasurer gave the Financial Report. The cash balance as of September 30, was \$79,502. Adjusting for unpaid assessment from Idaho and Wyoming, minus the approved budget for 1984, would leave a balance of about \$31,000 plus interest as of September 30, 1984. (Our projection today on that is that we will have about \$35,000 balance as of the end of September, which is mostly an interest factor there between the \$31,000 and the \$35,000.)

A draft of the contract with the Engineer-Manager had been circulated, and was approved with one change. This is a 15-month contract ending December 31, 1984.

Engineer-Manager's report showed the seasonal volumes of water generally were the highest of record and more significant than some record peaks that occurred. Bear River inflow to Great Salt Lake evidently was exceeded only in 1907 in the 94-year period of record.

Compact operation under water emergency conditions occurred for just a few days in the two Upper Divisions.

Carly Burton, Utah Power and Light Company showed an interesting videotape taken from the air, of 1983 flooding in the River-reach from Corinne up to Woodruff-Narrows Reservoir.

Bob Hill, Utah State University gave a progress report on the Consumptive Use Study. Automated weather stations were added to those of last year on Hillyard Flat and a second on a sagebrush area near Randolph.

Lysimeters were installed near Montpelier, near Randolph, and on Hillyard Flat, as were neutron probe access tubes. Acceptable lysimeter data, so far, is available only since late July 1983. The Commission discussed the practicality of measuring completion.

Biennial reports for the 1981-82 water years were distributed. The format of the Biennial reports was discussed.

Amendments to the Bylaws were discussed, with particular emphasis on the terms 'Alternates', and/or 'Advisors'. A committee consisting of Dan Lawrence, Ken Dunn, and George Christopulos was appointed to study the Bylaws and report at the next meeting.

A motion was passed to use the Special Meeting in lieu of the regular meeting in November.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 1, 1983 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1984

<u>Income</u>	<u>Cash On hand</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>From States</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>
Cash Balance 10/1/83	\$ 79,502.18	\$-----	\$-----	\$ 79,502.18
State of Wyoming	-----	-----	29,000.00	29,000.00
State of Idaho	-----	-----	29,000.00	29,000.00
State of Utah	-----	-----	-----*	-----
Interest on Savings and other income	-----	2,685.24	-----	2,685.24
<hr/>				
TOTAL INCOME TO September 30, 1983	\$ 79,502.18	\$ 2,685.24	\$ 58,000.00	\$140,187.42

*Utah's prepaid \$29,000 is included in beginning cash balance

DEDUCT OPERATION EXPENSE

EXPENDED THROUGH U.S.G.S

	<u>APPROVED BUDGET</u>	<u>UNEXPENDED BALANCE</u>	<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>
Stream Gaging	\$ 59,840.00	\$ 59,840.00	\$.00
SUBTOTAL	\$ 59,840.00	\$ 59,840.00	\$.00

EXPENDED THROUGH COMMISSION

Personal Services	8,600.00	8,085.08	514.92
Travel	400.00	400.00	.00
Office Expenses and Supplies	200.00	86.57	113.43
Treasurer Bond and Audit	500.00	20.00	480.00
Printing and Reproduction	100.00	100.00	.00
Legal Consultant	500.00	500.00	.00
Contract-Universities	\$ 36,120.00	\$ 18,060.00	\$ 18,060.00
SUBTOTAL	\$ 46,420.00	\$ 27,251.65	\$ 19,168.35
 TOTAL	 \$106,260.00	 \$ 87,091.65	 \$ 19,168.35

UNEXPENDED CASH BALANCE AS OF 02-29-84

\$121,019.07

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES
FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1984

366	Wally Jibson	\$ 514.92
367	Postmaster	20.00
368	Utah State Treasurer	59,000.00
---	1st Security Bank (checks)	93.43
101	Utah State University	18,060.00
102	Gilchrist & Co.	480.00
		<u>\$ 78,168.35</u>
	Less Savings	<u>59,000.00</u>
	Total Expense	\$ 19,168.35

BANK RECONCILIATION

February 29, 1984

Cash in Bank per Statement 03-01-84	\$ 3,133.22
Less: Outstanding Checks	<u>18,540.00</u>
Total Cash in Bank	\$ 15,406.79CR
Plus: Savings Accounts - Utah State Treasurer	<u>136,425.85</u>
TOTAL CASH IN SAVINGS AND IN CHECKING ACCOUNT	<u>\$121,019.07</u>

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION
880 River Heights Blvd.
Logan, Utah 84321

April 13, 1984

Engineer-Mgr Report

Wallace N. Jibson

1984 Water Supply and Compact Operation

Water Supply

Record snowpack is reported in many watersheds of Northern Utah, yet runoff from Bear River's principal tributary, Smiths Fork, is being forecast at 96 percent of average or 66 percent of that of last year for the April-September period. Generally this would mean fairly extensive interstate regulation under the Compact; but, with runoff from the Uintas forecast at 149 percent or exactly last year's measured volume, we would expect residual flow in the Bear River main stem to remain above average throughout most of the season. This of course would maintain higher divertible flow in the Central Division and less interstate regulation.

Again, the outlook in the lower basin, though well above average, is generally below last year's measured runoff as can be seen in the table below for Logan River. However, Logan River seems to be on the low side this year of being representative of streams in the lower basin. Blacksmith Fork is forecast at 155 percent, Little Bear River at 149 percent, and Cub River at 136 percent. Even so, these streams also will be below measured runoff last year. Base or 'Fair-weather' flow has been above average since the record runoff in 1983.

The following table shows a comparison of measured runoff in 1982 and 1983 with that being forecast for 1984 and with the 1961-80 20-year average period. This updated period now being used for computing the average gives a slightly lower base than in the previous 1963-77 period in all divisions of the basin. Inclusion of 1961, an extremely dry year, would account for this lower average.

Streamflow in Acre-Feet

April-July

	<u>Average</u> <u>1961-80</u>	<u>Measured</u> <u>1982</u>	<u>Measured</u> <u>1983</u>	<u>Forecast</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>Forecast as</u> <u>Percent of</u> <u>Average</u>
Upper Bear	110,000	145,900	164,000	164,000	149%
Smiths Fork	119,000*	173,800*	173,000*	114,000*	96%
Logan River	116,000	175,100	167,000	141,000	122%

* April-September

Reservoirs

The Power Company continued through fall and winter the release of stored water from Bear Lake started last August (See graph next page.) This release lowered the Lake to elevation 5,918.40 feet (active content, 1,053,500 acre-feet) on March 25, the lowest elevation since the spring of 1982. This low point was about a half-foot below last year, but low-level snowmelt has now about closed the gap. About 1,500 cfs was entering the Lake a few days ago through the Rainbow Inlet Canal with a release of about 1,000 cfs through the Outlet Canal. Peripheral tributary gain adds to the inflow. The Lake is now storing about 1,070,000 acre-feet at elevation 5,918.65 ft. The seasonal forecast for runoff past the Harer gage (above Bear Lake) is 435,000 acre-feet, far below the 688,000 measured last year. With normal weather conditions for the balance of this spring, Bear Lake should be able to store most or all of the upper basin snowmelt runoff.

Other reservoirs in the basin have been above or near spillway crest, but releases have been made from Sulphur Creek Reservoir which was down to about 1,000 acre-feet on the first of the month and from Woodruff Narrows Reservoir which on April 2 was down to 51,000 acre-feet from its crest capacity of 57,300 acre-feet. Whitney Reservoir is at about half capacity, Woodruff Creek Reservoir is spilling, and Porcupine Reservoir in Cache Valley at about 5,000 acre-feet from capacity of 12,800.

Budget

Budget estimates are shown on pages 4 and 5. The first page includes an estimated budget for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985. Ted Arnow, USGS, estimates a 4-percent increase in stream-gaging costs which then is computed for 32 gaging stations at \$3,890 per station year. This budget assumes a continuation of the consumptive-use contract with USU at the current year cost of \$36,120. In order to maintain the assessment to each State at \$29,000 (to be assessed this fall) it will be necessary to deplete the Commission reserve funds by \$23,860. This would be from a reserve of an estimated \$35,000 as of Sept. 30, 1984.

A discussion with project leaders indicates that if the initially projected 5-year program could be continued one more year (3-year total but primary data for two years plus summer of 1985), field data hopefully would be sufficient to obtain acceptable results assuming cancellation of the last two years. Bob Burman is scheduled to discuss the program with us today.

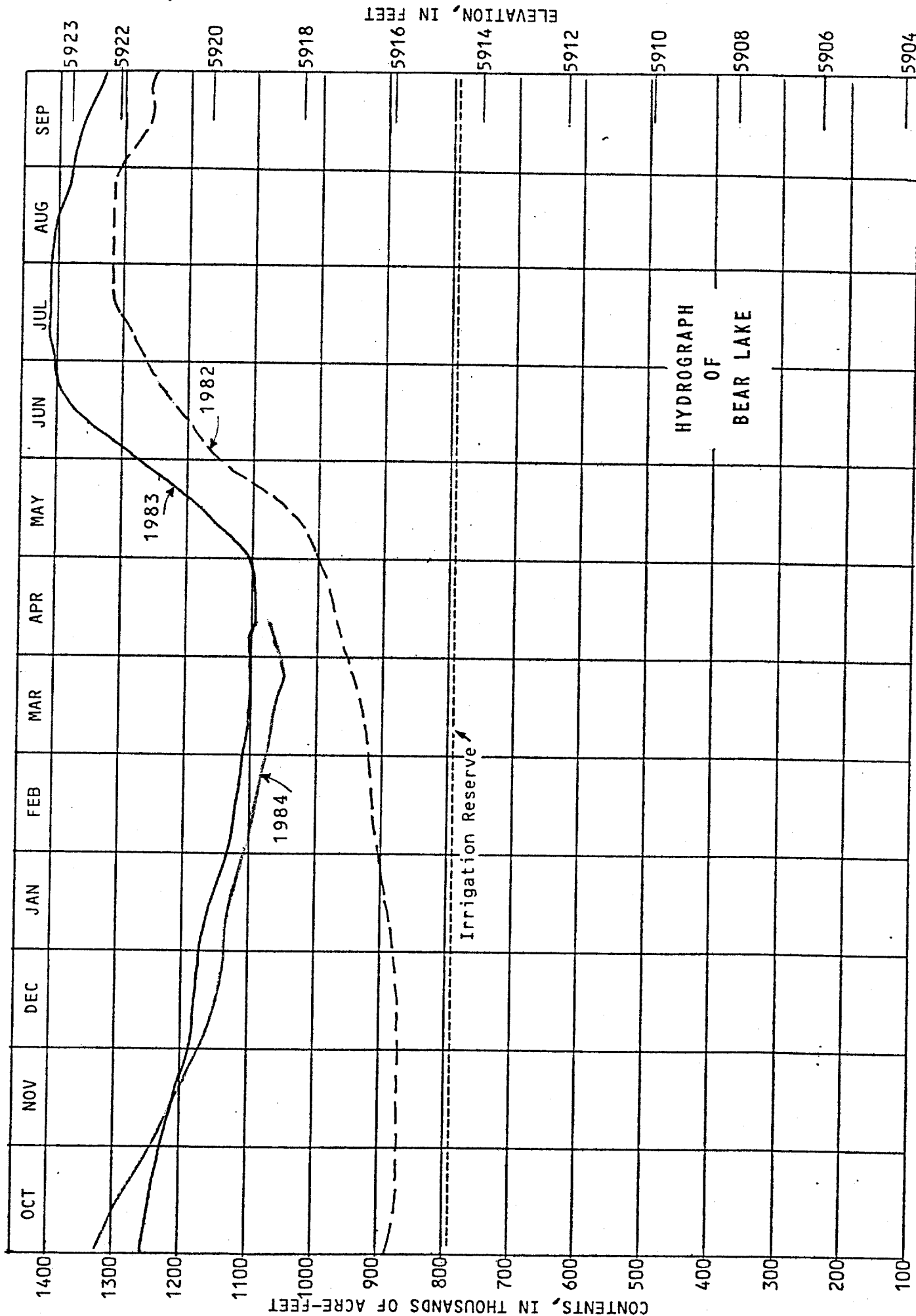
On page 5 are shown current approved budget for 1984, estimated budgets for 1985 and 1986, and for the fiscal biennium ending 9/30/86. Again, we included the CU study for 1986 but mostly for comparison. Footnotes show the allocation to each State if the CU study is discontinued after three years. Budgets have been circulated to the Budget Committee prior to the meeting.

Change in Fiscal Year

We have discussed with Ted Arnow and Dan Lawrence a change back to the old fiscal year, July 1 to June 30, to be consistent with State fiscal years. The present fiscal year, October 1 to September 30, was adopted several years ago to agree with the water year. We see no particular difficulty in operating on a July 1-June 30 basis.

Applications for Appropriation

Applications for Appropriation received for the past six months are listed as an attachment to this report.



BEAR RIVER COMMISSION BUDGET

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1985

April 13, 1984

<u>Detail of Budget</u>	<u>Stream- Gaging Allocation (Coop. Agreement)</u>	<u>Administrative Allocation (Direct Expenditure)</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
Personal Services (USGS)	\$ 61,860	\$ 0	\$ 61,860
Personal Services (Engr)	0	8,600	8,600
Travel & Subsistence (USGS)	15,160	0	15,160
Travel, Misc. (Engr)	0	400	400
Fiscal, Administ. (USGS,SLC)	22,400	0	22,400
Washington Service Charge (USGS)	11,200	0	11,200
Digital Recorders (Rental,USGS)	1,760	0	1,760
Supplies, Computer, Public.(USGS)	12,100	200	12,300
Biennial Report (Commission)	0	2,200	2,200
Treasurer Bond & Audit "	0	500	500
Printing & Reprod. (Commission)	0	100	100
Legal Retainer & Fees (Commission)	0	500	500
Contractual Service (Consumptive Use)	0	36,120*	\$ 36,120
TOTAL:	\$124,480	\$ 48,620	\$173,100
<u>Allocation of Budget</u>			
U.S. Geological Survey	\$ 62,240	0	\$ 62,240
State of Idaho	20,747	8,253	29,000
State of Utah	20,747	8,253	29,000
State of Wyoming	20,746	8,254	29,000
Commission Reserve Funds	0	23,860**	23,860
TOTAL:	\$124,480***	\$ 48,620	\$173,100

* The budget includes a continuation for the third year of the USU Consumptive-Use study at the same cost as in the 1984 fiscal year.

** It is estimated that approximately \$35,000. will be in the Commission reserve fund as of October 1, 1984 of which \$23,860 would be required if direct contribution from the States remain at \$29,000 each.

*** Stream-gaging Program: 32 gaging stations @ \$3,890 per station year.

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION BUDGET

DETAIL OF BUDGET

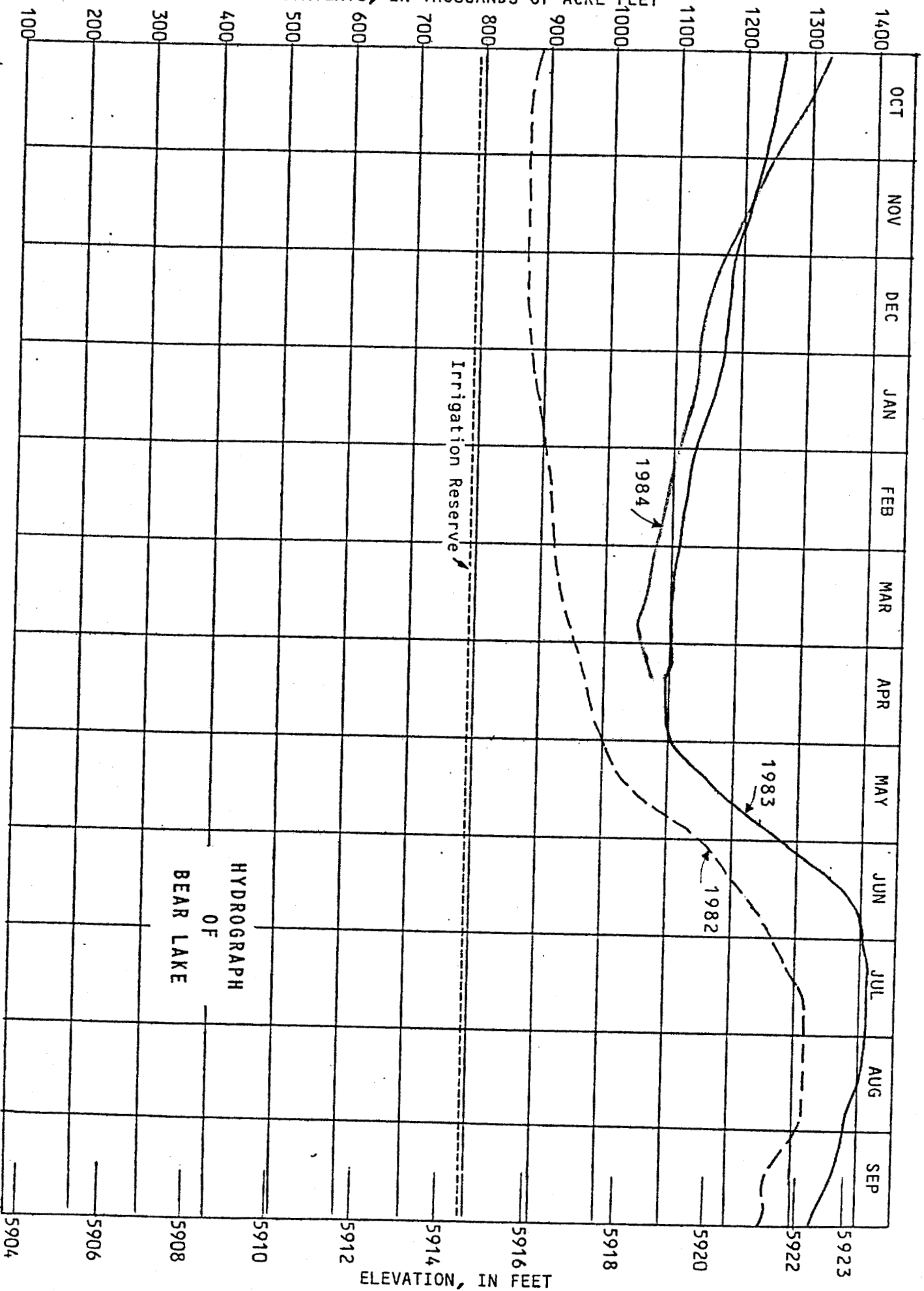
April 13 1984

	Fiscal Year Ending <u>9-30-84</u>	Fiscal Year Ending <u>9-30-85</u>	Fiscal Year Ending <u>9-30-86</u>	Fiscal Biennium Ending <u>9-30-86</u>
<u>Compact Administration</u>				
Personal Services (Engr)	\$ 8,600	\$ 8,600	\$ 8,600	\$ 17,200
Travel & Misc. (Engr)	400	400	400	800
Office Supplies	200	200	200	400
Biennial Report	0	2,200	0	2,200
Treas. Bond & Audit	500	500	500	1,000
Printing & Reproduction	100	100	100	200
Legal Retainer & Fees	500	500	500	1,000
Contractual (Cons. Use)	<u>36,120</u>	<u>36,120</u>	<u>36,120</u>	<u>72,240</u>
Subtotal	\$ 46,420	\$ 48,620	\$ 46,420	\$ 95,040
<u>Stream-gaging Program</u>				
U.S. Geological Survey	<u>\$119,680</u>	<u>\$124,480</u>	<u>\$129,500</u>	<u>\$253,980</u>
Total	\$166,100	\$173,100	\$175,920	\$349,020
<u>Allocation of Budget</u>				
U.S. Geological Survey	\$ 59,840	\$ 62,240	\$ 64,750	\$126,990
State of Idaho	29,000	29,000	37,057*	66,057**
State of Utah	29,000	29,000	37,057*	66,057**
State of Wyoming	29,000	29,000	37,056*	66,056**
Reserve Funds	<u>19,260</u>	<u>23,860</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>23,860</u>
Total	\$166,100	\$173,100	\$175,920	\$349,020

* 1986 Fiscal Year: Allocation to each State would be \$25,017 if Consumptive Use study is discontinued after three years operation.

** 1985-86 Biennium: Biennial allocation to each State would be \$54,017 if Consumptive-Use study is discontinued after three years operation.

CONTENTS, IN THOUSANDS OF ACRE-FEET



BEAR RIVER COMMISSION BUDGET

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1985

April 13, 1984

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Presented to Commission: APRIL 13, 1984

[illegible]

BEAR RIVER COMMISSION BUDGET

DETAIL OF BUDGET

April 13 1984

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Presented to Commission: APRIL 13, 1984

Applic. Number	Date of Filing	Name	Source	Use	Location		Amount (cfs)	Act'n
			STATE OF WYOMING					
UW 16-10-1	7-20-81	ALEX JAMISON	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S12T14NR120W	UINTA	0.056	PEND
UW 16-7-13	7-30-81	AMOCO OIL	GROUND WATER	IND (TEMP)	S3T18NR120W	UINTA	.334	APP
UW 16-3-15	8-3-81	ALEX JAMISON	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S12T14NR120W	UINTA	.056	PEND
UW 16-10-319	7-14-82	FARRIS HUTCHINSON	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S19T16NR120W	UINTA	.056	APP
UW 16-6-324	7-19-82	PARKER INDUSTRY	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S19T16NR120W	UINTA	.056	APP
UW 16-7-324	7-19-82	BEAR R. COAL	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S30T16NR120W	UINTA	.056	APP
UW 16-5-362	9-7-82	SIGNAL OILFIELD SERV.	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S31T16NR120W	UINTA	.056	APP
UW 16-7-374	9-22-82	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	IND (TEMP)	S16T18NR119W	UINTA	.334	APP
UW 17-8-156	6-2-83	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	IND (TEMP)	S2T14NR120W	UINTA	.334	APP
UW 17-2-185	6-27-83	JOE LOFTIN	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S11T14NR121W	UINTA	.056	PEND
UW 17-7-186	6-28-83	FLOYD B. TOMEK	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S34T15NR120W	UINTA	.056	PEND
UW 17-8-222	8-2-83	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S35T13NR121W	UINTA	.334	APP
UW 17-9-229	8-9-83	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S35T13NR121W	UINTA	.334	PEND
UW 17-10-229	8-9-83	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S35T13NR121W	UINTA	.334	APP
UW 17-2-236	8-16-83	COKEVILLE CEMETERY	GROUND WATER	IRRIGATION	S8T24NR119W	LINCOLN	.223	PEND
UW 17-3-258	9-9-83	N. UINTA IMPROVEMENT	GROUND WATER	SUBDIVISION	S11T16NR121W	UINTA	.056	APP
UW 17-2-258	9-9-83	HOBACK REALTY	GROUND WATER	SUBDIVISION	S11T16NR121W	UINTA	.056	APP
UW 17-5-279	10-5-83	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	IND (TEMP)	S5T17NR119W	UINTA	.334	APP
UW 17-5-289	10-19-83	EUGENE HARTER	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S20T15NR120W	UINTA	.056	APP
UW 17-10-305	11-14-83	CHEVRON	GROUND WATER	IND (TEMP)	S32T18NR120W	UINTA	.067	APP
UW 17-4-307	11-17-83	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	IND (TEMP)	S31T18NR119W	UINTA	.334	APP
UW 17-1-310	11-21-83	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S35T14NR121W	UINTA	.334	PEND
UW 17-8-375	3-28-84	AMOCO	GROUND WATER	INDUSTRY	S24T15NR121W	UINTA	.334	PEND
24 2/378	4-19-83	CATHERINE SEALE ET AL	SEALE DR. TRIB B.R.	INDUSTRY	S3T14NR120W	UINTA	12.8 AF	APP
24 1/286	9-8-82	EVANSTON CITY	SULPHUR C. RES ENL	MUNICIPAL	S27T14NR119W	UINTA	20,889 AF	PEND
25 1/91	12-19-83	CATHY U. SEALE ET AL	YELLOW C. TR B.R.	IRRIGATION	S1T14NR121W	UINTA	.37 AF	PEND
25 6/91	12-23-83	CATHY U. SEALE ET AL	TRIB. YELLOW CR.	IRRIGATION	S6T14NR120W	UINTA	.75 AF	PEND
25 2/94	1-16-84	WYO. HIGHWAY DEPT	TWIN CR TRIB B.R.	IND (TEMP)	S12T21NR120W	LINCOLN	1.00 cfs	APP

SURFACE WATER: 1.00 cfs & 12.8 AcFt APPROVED. 20,890.12 AcFt PENDING. GROUND WATER: 2.797 cfs APPROVED AND 1.449 cfs PENDING.

SUMMARIES ALSO SUBMITTED FOR 18.31 cfs GROUND WATER PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS 'TEMPORARY' NOW CANCELLED. ALSO, 3.12 ACFT APPROVED, NOW CANCELLED.

APPLICATIONS TO APPROPRIATE WATER
BEAR RIVER DRAINAGE

STATE OF UTAH

Presented to Commission: April 13, 1984

AREA CODE	DATE OF FILING	NAME	SOURCE	USE	LOCATION	AMOUNT (CFS)	ACTION
			STATE OF UTAH				
23-3666	02-10-84	Falula Farms, Inc.	Pine Canyon	Irrigation	Sec17T13NR06E Ric	2.0	Pend
25-8540	11-22-83	SPETH, Bart W.	UGW-Well	D/S/Other	Sec07T11NR01E Cac	0.1	Appr
25-8542	11-30-83	JESSOP, Ross	UGW-Exist.	D/S/Irri	Sec10T10NR01E Cac	0.1	Appr
25-8546	01-04-84	CHRISTENSEN, Wade	Rich. City Overflow	Power	Sec25T14NR01E Cac	1.0	Pend
25-8547	01-04-84	CHRISTENSEN, Wade	High Creek	Power	Sec07T14NR02E, Sec14 14NR01E, Sec25T14N R01E Cac	2.0	Pend
25-8552	02-03-84	Hyrum City Corp.	Sewage Efflu	Municipal	Sec31T11NR01E Cac	6.0	Pend
25-8554	01-10-84	BERGESON, Lars	UGW-Well	D/S/Irri	Sec27T11NR01E Cac	0.1	Pend
29-2978	11-25-83	OBORN, Joseph	Salt Creek	S/Pow/Fish	Sec29T11NR02W BE	25.0	Pend
29-2979	12-01-83	HARDY, Alva W.	UGW-Drains	S/Irri/Fish	Sec20T10NR02W BE	0.1	Appr
29-2981	12-28-83	DAVIS, Irvin Lee	UGW-Well	D/S/Irri	Sec15T10NR02W BE	0.0	Pend
29-2982	01-03-84	Garland City Muni. Corp	Garland Spr	Municipal	Sec04T11NR02W BE	2.0	Pend
29-2985	01-27-84	EVERSULL, Richard	Spr/Tunnels	D/S/Irri	Sec29T12NR02W BE	0.1	Pend
29-2986	01-30-84	BRAITHWAITE, Don	UGW-Well	S/Irri	Sec02T08NR02W BE	0.1	Pend
29-2988	02-03-84	STOKES, Vernon C., Etux	UGW-Well	D/Irri	Sec05T11NR03W BE	0.1	Pend
29-2989	02-09-84	DAVIS, S. LaMar	UGW-Drains	S/Irri	Sec26T09NR02W BE	0.5	Pend
29-2991	03-30-84	East Fielding Pump & Distribution Co.	BE Co. Road Borrow Drain	Irrigation	Sec30T13NR02W BE	6.0	Pend
			<u>Approved</u>	<u>Pending</u>			
<u>Total Surface Water (Utah).....</u>			0.1 cfs	44.6 cfs			
<u>Total Ground Water (Utah).....</u>			0.2 cfs	0.5 cfs			

SHORT SUMMARY OF MINUTES
BEAR RIVER COMMISSION

Special Meeting
October 3, 1984
Salt Lake City, Utah

1. Kenneth T. Wright, newly appointed Federal Representative of the Bear River Commission, gave a brief introduction of his background. Chairman Wright noted that he is from Chicago, and has his own advertising agency. He was raised as a boy, six months in Idaho and six months in Illinois. His family owns a large ranch in Island Park next to the Herriman Ranch, a little over 6,000 acres. Mr. Wright had asked President Reagan for an opportunity to perform a public service, preferably in Idaho, and the Bear River Commission assignment came up. He expressed a great love of the West and noted his intention to learn "as much as I possibly can" about the Bear River. Chairman Wright then asked each member of the Commission and the staff to introduce themselves and give him some background, (which they did).
2. The minutes of the Annual meeting April 18, 1983 were approved.
3. The report of the Treasurer (Financial Report of the Commission) was made by Daniel F. Lawrence. The report showed:

A - Income

October 1982 Cash on Hand	\$105,423.61
Receipts from States	\$ 77,000.00
Interest on Savings	\$ 11,948.84

TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING YEAR \$194,372.45

B - Expenditures

Stream Gaging	\$ 57,600.00
Consumptive use Study	\$ 45,120.00
Operating Costs	\$ 12,150.27

TOTAL EXPENSE \$114,870.27

CASH BALANCE - September 30, 1983 - \$ 79,502.18

It was noted that the 1984 budget, if followed, would result in a cash balance September 30, 1984, of approximately \$31,000.00. The cash reserve, which has been accumulated over a number of years, is now being fully depleted by the first stages of the consumptive use studies. Future expenditures for the tri-state study will have to be funded from assessments to the states.

4. The Commission approved the terms and the signing of a fifteen month contract with Wallace Jibson to serve as Engineer-Manager. The term of the contract is until December 31, 1984. The contract is based on an hourly rate, with a maximum amount of \$12,000.00.
5. The Commission heard the report of the Engineer-Manager on 1983 operations. Flows of the river and elevations of the water surface at Bear Lake reached an all-time high. There were a few days in September when the river flows were low enough to require regulation under the Compact.
6. Carley Burton of Utah Power & Light Company showed a video tape of Bear River flooding and discussed the extraordinary conditions experienced through the year.
7. Bob Hill, Utah State University Irrigation Engineering Department, gave a progress report on the Consumptive Use Study contracted by the tri-state consortium of universities. The basic objective of the study is to develop criteria and methodology to measure the consumptive use of water by plants for agriculture and related problems. Mr. Hill's report included extensive pictures (slides) of the lysimeters which have been installed at the several locations. The study will be carried on over a period of years in order to monitor representative climatic conditions.
8. The completed biennial report was just off the press and was distributed to Commission members for their states. Former Chairman Wallace Jibson had signed the letter of transmittal to the President of the United States.
9. The current list of Commissioners and Advisors, together with a mailing list for meeting notices, minutes, etc., was given to each Commissioner with the request that each state make a check to determine the accuracy of names and addresses. Any corrections should be mailed to Connie Borrowman at her Salt Lake office.
10. Amendments to By-laws

By-laws were last printed May 1968, even though several official changes have been adopted by the Commission in recent years. A typewritten copy of the updated by-laws was presented to the members of the Commission at the meeting. There was also a discussion of several Articles which might be amended. A special ad hoc committee comprised of Daniel F. Lawrence of Utah, George Christopulos of Wyoming, and Kenneth Dunn of Idaho, was appointed to review the by-laws and make recommendations for the Annual meeting.
11. Agenda for the Regular Meeting

The regular November meeting of the Commission was canceled.