



Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission

Kansas Division of Water Resources
109 SW 9th Street, 2nd Floor
Topeka, KS 66612-1283
Main Phone: (785) 296-3717

Oklahoma Water Resources Board
3800 Classen Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73118
Main Phone: (405) 530-8800

June 23, 2015

The President
United States of America

The Honorable Sam Brownback, Governor
State of Kansas

The Honorable Mary Fallin, Governor
State of Oklahoma

Dear Mr. President and Governors:

Pursuant to Article XI of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact, submitted herewith is a copy of the report covering the activities of the Commission for 2013. A budget covering the anticipated expenses of the Commission for July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014 is also included in the report.

The 2013 annual meeting was hosted by the State of Oklahoma and held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Reports of the Engineering, Legal, and Budget and Finance Committees were made along with new committee assignments.

The State of Kansas hosted the 2012 annual meeting at Marion, Kansas on July 25, 2012.

Sincerely,

Earnie Gilder
Federal Commissioner

Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Report 2013

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Directory

**KANSAS - OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION
2013**

Federal Members

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Federal
Commissioner

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Muskogee, OK 74401

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Alternate Federal
Commissioner

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Coffeyville, KS 67337

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Commissioner

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Treasurer

Bob Lytle
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(785) 296-6068 (office)

Chairman

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Secretary

Julie Cunningham
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(405) 530-8800 (office)

Member

OK Water Resources Board
3800 N. Classen Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73118

Engineering Committee

Bob Lytle
Julie Cunningham

Chairman
Member

KS Division of Water Resources
OK Water Resources Board

Budget and Finance Committee

Bob Lytle
Julie Cunningham

Chairman
Member

KS Division of Water Resources
OK Water Resources Board

Legal Committee

Burke Griggs
(785) 296-3717

Chairman

KS Division of Water Resources

Lou Klaver
(405) 530-8800

Member

OK Water Resources Board

Other

Chris Beightel
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Chris.beightel@kda.ks.gov

Kansas Division of Water Resources

Governors

The Honorable Mary Fallin, Governor
State of Oklahoma
212 State Capitol Building
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

The Honorable Sam Brownback, Governor
State of Kansas
300 S.W. 10th Ave., Ste. 241S
Topeka, KS 66612-1590

7/2013

Agenda

REVISED AGENDA
KANSAS – OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION
Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting
July 24, 2013
Courtyard Marriott Oklahoma City Northwest, Meeting Room A
1515 NW Expressway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118
9:00 a.m.

1. Call to Order, Chairman Gilder
2. Chairman's Remarks – Introductions and Announcements
3. Presentation of Credentials – New Appointments to the Commission
4. Reading and Amendments to / Approval of the Minutes of the 48th Annual Meeting and correction to minutes of 2011 Annual Meeting
5. Report of the Federal Chairman
6. Reports of the State Commissioners: Kansas / Oklahoma
7. Report of the Secretary
8. Report of the Treasurer
9. Engineering Committee Report
10. Legal Committee Report
11. Finance Committee Report
12. Reports of the State and Federal Agencies and Others
13. New Business: Designation of Committee Members/Next Meeting/Other
14. Adjournment

49th Annual Meeting

Minutes, July 24, 2013

**KANSAS - OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION**

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

**July 24, 2013
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Courtyard Marriott Northwest
1515 NW Expressway, Oklahoma City, OK**

1. Call to Order - Federal Chairman Earnie Gilder

Federal Commissioner and Chairman Albert Earnest Gilder called to order the Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission at 9:00 a.m. on July 24, 2013, in the meeting room of the Courtyard Marriott Northwest, 1515 NW Expressway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. A copy of the agenda is attached (see Exhibit A).

2. Introductions and Announcements:

Chairman Earnie Gilder welcomed everyone to the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission Annual Meeting, and asked that the State's Commissioners and State representatives introduced themselves:

Commissioners:

Earnie Gilder, Federal Commissioner
Chuck Shively, Alternate Federal Commissioner
J. Ross Kirtley, Commissioner for Oklahoma
Bryce Benson, Commissioner for Oklahoma
J.D. Strong, Commissioner for Oklahoma
Peggy Blackman, Commissioner for Kansas
M. Bruce Falk, Commissioner for Kansas
Chris Beightel for David Barfield, Commissioner for Kansas

Committee Members:

Julie Cunningham, Oklahoma Water Resources Board
Lou Klaver, Oklahoma Water Resources Board
Mary Schooley, Oklahoma Water Resources Board
Yohanes Sugeng, Oklahoma Water Resources Board

Others:

John Gage, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Oklahoma City, OK
Bob Blazs, citizen
Jason Lewis, U.S. Geological Survey, Oklahoma City, OK
Steven Elsener, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Stillwater, OK
Earl Lewis, Kansas Water Office
(See Exhibit B)

3. Presentation and Verification of Credentials:

There were no new appointments or changes to the Commission members. Current representation includes Federal Commissioner Albert Earnest Gilder, appointed by President Obama February 24, 2012. Alternate Federal Commissioner Chuck Shively was appointed by President Obama on February 24, 2012. Mr. J. Ross Kirtley was appointed by Oklahoma Governor Brad Henry on September 9, 2003. Mr. Bryce Benson was appointed by Oklahoma Governor Brad Henry on September 19, 2008. Mr. M. Bruce Falk was appointed by Kansas Governor Sam Brownback on July 25, 2011. Ms. Peggy Blackman was appointed by Kansas Governor Mark Parkinson on July 13, 2012. Copies of the appointments are on file with the Commission.

Mr. David Barfield serves as a Commissioner for the State of Kansas as the State official responsible for administering water law in that state. Mr. Chris Beightel represented Mr. Barfield at this meeting as a Kansas Commissioner as authorized by letter from Mr. Barfield. (See Exhibit C)

4. Reading, Correction and Approval of Minutes of the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting

Commissioner Blackman noted a change on page four regarding the figure of \$35 million, which should read "3.5 million." Chairman Gilder noted the date on the 2011 minutes should be corrected.

A motion was made by Mr. Chris Beightel to approve the correction to the 47th Annual Meeting minutes, and approve the meeting minutes of the 48th Annual Meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission meeting as corrected. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Peggy Blackman. The motion carried unanimously.

5. Report of the Chairman

Chairman Gilder stated there was no report by the Chairman.

6. Reports of the Commissioners of the States:

State of Kansas. Mr. Chris Beightel distributed a written report of the Kansas Commissioners and he and Commissioner Blackman clarified the statement regarding Ms. Blackman's appointment to the Commission, that she had been reappointed in 2012. Mr. Beightel stated the big news in Kansas is still the weather as the drought conditions persist over much of the state, with some relief due to milder temperatures. He said the USDA rates on 25% of soil and subsoil moisture as adequate across the state, with predictions the drought will persist or intensify through October. As of July 10, all counties of Kansas—as in Oklahoma—are still considered under drought disaster declaration. He noted the water rights administration for minimum desirable streamflows with a record 454 at the beginning of 2013. The Upper Arkansas River basin snowpack drainage in Colorado was significantly less than normal at 70% of the long-term average, and the surface water supply for eastern Colorado and western Kansas is very short. He updated the members on the conditions of the John Redmond Reservoir in eastern Kansas and median flow of the Arkansas River at the state line at a current flow of 9 cfs.

Mr. Beightel referred to the U.S. Drought Monitor, report of July 16, 2013, noting the changes from the July 2012 map. He said conditions have worsened in the west and southwest whereas conditions have improved somewhat in eastern Kansas. He reported that 2012 had been a significant year for water legislation and 2013 was relatively quiet. He highlighted the provisions of House Bill 2363 including the establishment of limited transfer permits allowing a water right holder to transfer up to four million gallons of water to another user provided there is an offset to permit holder's water use in areas that are fully appropriated, and without allowing

an increase in consumptive use. The legislation also redefined “dams” resulting in excluding 3885 dams from state jurisdiction; Kansas has the second largest number of dams in the United States. He described the spillway height and acre-feet impounded in the definition.

The 2012 Kansas Legislature gave groundwater management districts the authority to initiate a public hearing process to consider conservation plans and to enforce changes. Mr. Beightel talked about a group of stakeholders in Sheridan County that gathered together to discuss its approach to water management within the district which resulted in the Legislature passing the “Local Enhanced Management Area,” a multi-hearing process administered by the Chief Engineer. Their plan was approved in April 2013 and designed to cut water use by 20%. He updated the Commission on litigation activities involving the Republican River Compact which began in 1997. In addition to that activity, the state is also in various stages of five non-binding arbitrations with Colorado (2) and Nebraska (3).

Mr. Beightel concluded the report announcing the Kansas Department of Agriculture is moving its offices to Manhattan, Kansas as of July 1, 2014. (Exhibit D)

Commissioner Peggy Blackman reported that construction on the Neosho River stream bank project has not begun, but anticipated starting in early Fall. Plans are underway to prepare for dredging the John Redmond Reservoir, which is a critical reservoir supplying water for a nuclear power plant in Kansas. Oklahoma Commissioner Strong asked if the LEMA group met to protect the Ogallala Aquifer, and Mr. Beightel answered yes, hydrologic models were used for discussions about the groundwater and they cut back and reap the benefits. Mr. Strong indicated it is good to know there are efforts in other states to protect the Ogallala.

State of Oklahoma - Mr. J.D. Strong, Executive Director of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, presented the Oklahoma Commissioners Report stating that in regard to climate Oklahoma is similarly situated. Western Oklahoma is still into 3.5-plus years of drought, and central Oklahoma has seen relief, even significant flooding in some cases. The Lugert-Altus Irrigation District in far southwest Oklahoma will not have irrigated cotton for the third year in a row, and similar issues in the crop adjustment business in northwest Oklahoma and the Panhandle. Canton Lake is at about 17% full conservation pool, and Lugert-Altus Reservoir is lower at 12-13%. The largest populated area is out of the drought, making the perception that the entire state is. Oklahoma also had a significant legislative session in 2012 as a result of the completion of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan. A number of recommendations were contained in the plan, eight were prioritized as more immediate action; over one-half of the eight actually saw support and action, and implementation from the Legislature last session, including additional appropriations. The OWRB saw an increase in appropriations when most agencies saw flat budgets; \$1.3 million was designated to increase monitoring efforts for both surface water and groundwater and authorizing the establishment of a first-time groundwater monitoring program allowing the state to analyze the aquifer resource, similar to surface water, and tracking changing trends in both water quality and quantity. That program has begun, working with landowners to access property, etc. An additional \$1.1 million is to assist in meeting statutory requirements with the back log of stream water allocation models and groundwater models used to develop Maximum Annual Yield to allocated groundwater and surface water. Passage of the Water for 2060 Act established the statewide goal the state will consume no more fresh water in 2060 than consumed today, with the emphasis being on conservation and efficiencies, looking at alternatives i.e., wastewater reuse, and desalinization of brackish water and considering the anticipated one-third growth in water demand projected in the Comprehensive Water Plan to relieve pressure to build new reservoirs, new well fields, and transferring water from one part of the state to another.

Commissioner Strong said the Oklahoma voters passed a constitutional amendment last November-- State Question 764 --which authorized a \$300 million dollar pledge of state credit to back the OWRB Financial Assistance Program. This will allow the State to continue to meet a large portion of the drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs for the state for the next 50 years—projected to be an \$82 billion dollar price tag. A Public Water Supply Planning Guide has been published as a tool for water providers to begin planning at the local level utilizing the information from the Comprehensive Water Plan. He noted the report contained

information about ongoing surface water and groundwater studies, as well as water quality project and monitoring. He updated the Commission on the State's dam safety program regulating 4,600 dams along with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Oklahoma Conservation Commission.

Commissioner Strong briefed the members on Oklahoma's new rules on water in aggregate mines known as pit water in the Arbuckle Simpson Aquifer. The agency has eclipsed the \$3 billion mark in water resources financing through the state's program which began in the mid-1980's, maintaining a AAA rating and offering below-market interest rates. The 2013 Legislative Session authorized administration of the new Water Infrastructure Credit Enhancement Reserve Fund established through State Question 764. And, Senate Bill 965 changed the nine-member Water Resources Board from representing each of the five Congressional Districts and four At-Large members representing various water interest groups to members representing a defined region of the state and will phase in as each current members' term expires. A drought relief fund was created setting aside \$3 million for drought emergencies, and establishing a Commission that recommends to the Governor how to disburse the funds which is triggered on a Governor's Drought Emergency Declaration. Commissioner Strong concluded Oklahoma's report with an update on the litigation known as the Tarrant Case involving the Red River Compact which was decided in June by a 9-0 vote by the US Supreme Court and there is a stay in the litigation involving the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes. He announced that long-time OWRB General Counsel Dean Couch has retired and Mr. Jerry Barnett now serves as General Counsel. (See Exhibit E)

Commissioner Benson added to the report that western Oklahoma continues to experience drought conditions.

Mr. Beightel asked Commissioner Strong about the OWRB groundwater monitoring program and if automated technology would be employed. Mr. Strong answered the program is just now being developed and the identified basins will be phased in over a four-year period, but because of staff hired seems it will be more labor intensive rather than automated, but will use other data i.e., MESONET. Ms. Julie Cunningham stated there was a public process to identify potential sites and prioritization is based on the groundwater models staff is building for technical maximum annual yield studies and are coordinating with the Water Quality staff—most research will be conducted in-house.

7. Report of the Secretary

Ms. Julie Cunningham, Commission Secretary, presented the FY 2013 report. She reminded the Commissioners that the states divided the duties of secretary and treasurer, and Oklahoma is serving as secretary. Staff is working on last year's annual report.

8. Report of the Treasurer

Ms. Cunningham presented the report of the Treasurer on behalf of Mr. Lytle who was not able to attend the meeting. She stated to the Commissioners that there had been no significant changes; an auditor has been hired to conduct an audit for 2011 through 2013 which will be completed soon. The line item for Harold Springer's contract was \$3,600 so the budget has been decreased by that amount and the beginning balance since July 2012 is \$15,503.46 with an ending balance of \$20,426.44 as of July 1, 2013 and with \$1,789.50 in outstanding expenditures for the period of June 30 to end of July prior to beginning the 2014 process. The expected 2014 beginning balance was \$18,663.94.

Chairman Gilder asked for questions. There were none; however, the Chairman asked if the audit fee is to be paid in one sum, and Ms. Cunningham stated yes, it is. (Exhibit F)

9. Report of the Finance Committee

Chairman Gilder asked Ms. Cunningham to continue and present the Finance Committee report. She noted the proposed budget for FY 2014 and that the annual audit for 2014 indicates \$1,500 for the three years, and then the 2015 proposal is reduced to \$600. The total \$3,000 budget in FY2014 was reduced because of Mr. Springer, and the proposed revenue from the states is the same. Mr. Beightel confirmed the auditor fee of \$1,500.00 is for three years.

There was no other discussion, and Commissioner Blackman moved to approve the proposed budget, and Commissioner Strong seconded. The vote was all ayes; and the motion passed unanimously.

Commissioner Strong asked if the bank balance continues to accrue and should the Commission consider investing at some point. Chairman Gilder agreed, and suggested lowering the assessment. Mr. Beightel said the Commissioners had talked about funding a project. Ms. Blackman said they had tried to put together a Conservation Innovation grant from the NRCS to further study work on riparian areas along the Neosho basin into Grand Lake; however, it was not completed because of a lack of the necessary in-kind services. Ms. Cunningham mentioned that through the Floodplain Management Program, FEMA is conducting a "discovery" program and sponsoring a public meeting in Miami, Oklahoma, regarding potential flood projects in Kansas or Oklahoma which might be a possibility. The Commissioners agreed it would be helpful to hear suggested projects at next year's meeting, and Ms. Cunningham agreed staff would investigate possible projects. (Exhibit G)

10. Report of the Engineering Committee.

Regarding the Engineering Committee, Ms. Julie Cunningham, presented the report on behalf of Mr. Lytle. She introduced Mr. Yohanes Sugeng, OWRB Dam Safety Administrator, who has been working to get the state's program in shape. She said Mr. Sugeng had reviewed the numbers in the report as well, and the flow totals were significantly higher than the 2011 drought year; however, drought still exists. The flow data is shown for water year 2012 and an average for each gage for the total number of years the gage has been established. Flows were significantly lower than the average, but higher than the preceding year. There was one new dam structure constructed in Kansas during the last recording time frame with storage of 116 acre-feet. She noted the water quality data, and there were no significant changes from year to year. (See Exhibit H).

There were no questions or comments by the Commissioners.

11. Report of the Legal Committee.

Ms. Lou Klaver, Assistant General Counsel for Oklahoma and Committee member, addressed the Commission on behalf of the Legal Committee. She said the Committee did not have an assignment, so there is no report. There were no questions.

12. Reports of Various State and Federal Agencies and Other Interested Parties

Bureau of Reclamation. Mr. John Gage, Oklahoma City office, addressed the Commissioners and noted the report and brochures he distributed. Particularly, he mentioned the Planning Investigations program and Native American Affairs program, as well as the Rural Water Supply program assisting the City of Sulphur. Also, the Water Conservation Field Services Program assisting irrigation districts and M&I water supplies. He reviewed the Bureau's WaterSmart Title XVI program regarding water reuse, and he noted projects in Texas. Mr. Gage talked about the basin study projects, noted the list of WaterSmart grants and spoke about grants for science and technology initiatives. He said the drought program had expired but there is interest to see it

renewed. The Bureau is participating with the State of Oklahoma on the “drought tool” which may also export to Texas and Kansas. He concluded his report updating the members on the Equus Bed Aquifer Storage and Recovery Program, and noted the list of Internet sites to seek additional information on the various programs. (see Exhibit I)

Commissioner Ross Kirtley asked in regard to desalination or recycling of produced water (frack water), if a use had been found for the chlorides that are generated from the process. Mr. Gage responded that he had not seen any report that indicated such, but he is aware of Canadian companies visiting Texas and building water recycling facilities due to the lack of fresh water. Commissioner Strong added that Devon is doing the same near Calumet, Oklahoma. There was discussion about practices and costs of recycling produced water and current companies in areas with projects for recycling the water, but no successful projects are known for recycling solids as an economic benefit or useful bi-product. Mr. Gage suggested the science and technology grants available, and Commissioner Strong mentioned Oklahoma’s 15-member Water for 2060 Advisory Council that has been appointed to develop a game plan to achieve the goal of consuming no more fresh water in 2060 than is consumed today. The Council will be researching oil field produced water, desalination treatment, and waste stream challenge etc., and may want to investigate the grant money as an option. They talked about the budget for the WaterSmart grants.

US Geological Survey. Mr. Jason Lewis, Assistant USGS District Chief, addressed the members and distributed the written report regarding the stream gaging information and trends in streamflow, for the Arkansas River Basin. He said the graphs visually put into perspective the numbers Ms. Cunningham mentioned in her report. He said his agency had received a large budget cut and this compact lost four gages due to the lack of funding: Cimarron River near Bufalo, OK, Cimarron River near Elkhart, KS, Walnut Creek near Alexander, KS, and Buckner Creek near Burnett, KS. He said each gage had an average of 30 years of record. He said the Bufalo gage was lost due to a lack \$2,900 and suggested that the compact can fund gages. Commissioner Strong said the Arkansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact does fund a gage at Fort Smith. The gages were 100% funded by USGS, there were no cooperators. Mr. Lewis said the agency had taken a 6% cut, and the 2014 budget looked the same so additional gages may be lost. (Exhibit J)

There were no further comments or questions, nor other presentations by federal or state agencies.

10. New Business

Designation of Committee Members

Chairman Gilder asked for Committee designations. Mr. Chris Beightel nominated Mr. Bob Lytle and Ms. Julie Cunningham to serve as Treasurer and Secretary, and also Engineering Committee members. Commissioner Strong seconded. Chairman Gilder called for a vote, which motion passed unanimously.

Commissioner Strong said that because the Finance Committee would be looking at projects to fund, could the Commission consider setting aside \$3,000 to fund toward support of the Buffalo gage. Mr. Beightel said he wasn’t familiar with the gage. They agreed the Committee could evaluate that as an option.

Next Meeting.

Commissioner Peggy Blackman suggested, and everyone agreed, the 2014 meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission meeting would be held in Marion at the same location as the 2012 meeting. She agreed to make arrangements for the meeting and lodging, and organize a tour of the WRAPS projects in the Arkansas-Neosho River Basin watershed. The date is July 23, 2014.

Commissioner Benson stated at the last meeting the Commission had discussed at the last meeting reimbursement for meeting costs. He said if the meeting is held in Marion and Commissioner Blackman makes arrangements and pays for a catered dinner because there is no restaurant, and the Commission has \$400 in the budget for meeting costs, could the Commission authorize reimbursement up to \$400 for meeting costs. Ms. Cunningham stated the budget also includes a category for "incidentals" set at \$300 which could be used. Commissioner Blackman said there is a restaurant and Grand Hotel 26 miles from Marion in Chase County, which is an option. Commissioner Strong suggested the Commission return to discussion of the budget and include a line item for this matter.

Return to Discussion on Finance Committee/Budget

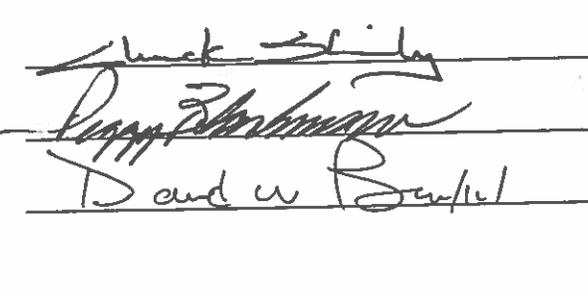
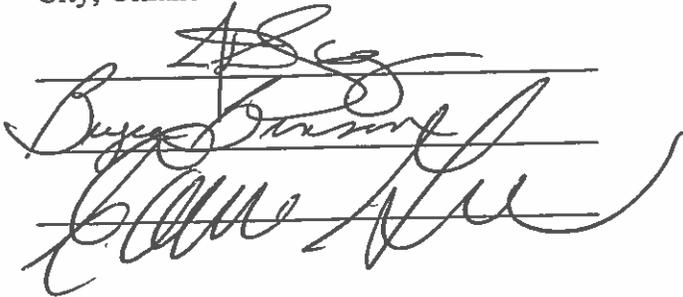
Chairman Gilder asked the Commission to return to the vote on the budget (Finance Committee report). Commissioner Ross Kirtley moved that the budget include up to \$400 for catering costs, and Mr. Chris Beightel seconded. Chairman Gilder called for the vote, and the motion passed unanimously. There was no opposition.

Other

There were no other items of business for the Commission's consideration.

12. Adjournment

There being no further business, Chairman Earnie Gilder adjourned the Forty-Ninth Annual meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission at 10:03 a.m. on Wednesday, July 24, 2013, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



Meeting Attendees

ATTENDANCE

Please turn off your cell phone

MEETING: Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River
Compact Commission 2013/49th Annual Meeting
Courtyard NW Marriott, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

DATE: July 24, 2013

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS/Email/Phone	REPRESENTING
Lou Klaver	3800 Classen OKC	OWRB
JOHN GAGE	5914 NW 2nd OKC	U.S.B.R.
STEVEN P. ELSENER	100 USDA, SUITE 206 STILLWATER OK 74074	NRCS
Earlie Gildee	P.O. Box 2519 Muskogee, OK 74402	USA
Bruce Falk	33 NE 75th Ave. Stafford Ks 67578	Ks.
Chuck Shively	608 W. 8th St. Coffeyville, Ks 67337	USA
Yohanes Senguy	3800 Classen OKC	OWRB
Jason Lewis	202 NW 6th Street Bldg 7 OKC	USGS
Bryce Benson	518 2nd Ave. OK 73717	OK
Earl Lewis	901 S. Kansas Ave. Trop Pka. KS 66612	KIND
Julie Cunningham	OWRB	

Certificate of Appointment



Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission

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Main Phone: (405) 530-8800

MEMORANDUM

July 1, 2013

TO: Governors, Chairman, Members and Interested Parties of the
Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission

FROM: Julie Cunningham, Compact Commission Secretary

SUBJECT: Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting

The Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission will be held on Wednesday, July 24, 2013, at 9:00 a.m. at the Courtyard Marriott Oklahoma City Northwest, located at 1515 Northwest Expressway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73118. A meeting agenda is attached.

A block of sleeping rooms has been arranged at the Courtyard Marriott Northwest for the night of Tuesday, July 23, 2013, with a room rate of \$81.00 plus tax. Please make your reservation no later than Friday, July 12, 2013: cntrl+click the following link [Book King Room at Courtyard Oklahoma City Northwest for \\$81.00 per night](#), or call the hotel direct at (405) 848-0808 and ask for Danielle Bohlander who will assist you personally. The morning of the meeting, coffee and light breakfast items will be available.

Please plan to join the group for dinner on your own at 6:00 p.m. the evening of July 23 at Hefner Grill on the shores of beautiful Lake Hefner, 9201 Lake Hefner Parkway, Oklahoma City 73120 (map and directions attached). For those who wish to travel together, we will meet in the hotel lobby at 5:30 p.m. If possible, please let us know if you plan to attend.

Please feel free to contact me or Mary Schooley at (405) 530-8800, if you have any questions.

AD ASTRA PER ASPERA
Kansas
Department of Agriculture
Division of Water Resources

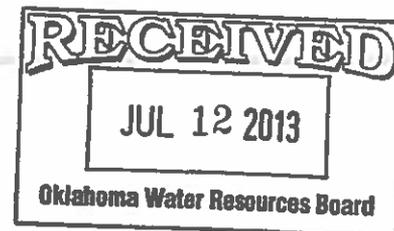
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Dale A. Rodman, Secretary
David W. Barfield, Chief Engineer

Sam Brownback, Governor

July 10, 2013



Mr. Earnie Gilder, Vice Chair
Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission
10 Oak Park Lane
Muskogee, OK 73044

RE: 2013 Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission Meeting

Dear Mr. Gilder:

Due to an unavoidable conflict, I will be unable to attend the annual meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission to be held in Oklahoma City, OK on July 24, 2013.

I am hereby appointing Chris Beightel, Program Manager of the Water Management Services Program of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources, to act on my behalf as provided in Article IV of the compact rules.

I regret the fact that I will not be able to attend. Best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David W. Barfield".

David W. Barfield, P.E.
Compact Commissioner for Kansas

PC: JD Strong
Julie Cunningham
Peggy Blackman
Bruce Falk

**48th Annual Meeting
Minutes, July 25, 2012**

**KANSAS – OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION**

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m., July 25, 2012 at The Historic Elgin Hotel, 115 North 3rd Street, Marion, Kansas. [Exhibit A: Agenda]

Commissioners:

A. Earnie Gilder, Federal Commissioner
Charles Shively, Alternate Federal Commissioner
Julie Cunningham for J.D. Strong, Commissioner for Oklahoma
Chris Beightel for David Barfield, Commissioner for Kansas
J. Ross Kirtley, Commissioner for Oklahoma
Peggy Blackman, Commissioner for Kansas
Bryce Benson, Commissioner for Oklahoma
Bruce Falk, Commissioner for Kansas

Administrative Officers

Robert Lytle, Treasurer for the Commission
Julie Cunningham, Secretary for the Commission

Committee Members:

Dean Couch, Oklahoma Water Resources Board, Legal Committee

Others:

John Gage, United States Bureau of Reclamation
Tom Kneil, Arkansas River Coalition
[Exhibit B: Attendance List]

Presentation and Verification of Credentials:

Federal Commissioner, Mr. Albert Earnest Gilder, was appointed by President Obama on February 24, 2012. [Exhibit C] Federal Alternate Commissioner, Mr. Charles P. Shively, was appointed by President Obama on February 24, 2012. [Exhibit D] Kansas Commissioner, Ms. Peggy J. Blackman, was appointed by Governor Sam Brownback on July 13, 2012. [Exhibit E]

Mr. J.D. Strong serves as a Commissioner for the State of Oklahoma as the state official responsible for administering water law in that state. Ms. Julie Cunningham represented Mr. Strong at this meeting as Oklahoma Commissioner as authorized by letter from Mr. Strong on July 18, 2012. [Exhibit F] Mr. David Barfield serves as a Commissioner for the State of Kansas as the state official

responsible for administering water law in that state. Mr. Chris Beightel represented Mr. Barfield at this meeting as Kansas Commissioner as authorized by letter from Mr. Barfield on June 21, 2012. [Exhibit G]

Approval of Minutes:

A motion was made to approve the minutes of the Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission [Exhibit H] held on July 27, 2011, at the offices of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The motion was seconded and was carried unanimously.

Report of the Chairman:

There was no report by the Chairman.

Reports of the Commissioners of the States:

State of Oklahoma – On behalf of Mr. J.D. Strong, Ms. Julie Cunningham addressed the written report of the Oklahoma Commissioners. [Exhibit I] She reported that the state is beginning to receive a high number of phone calls from citizens and business people concerned about the drought. The entire state is now categorized under drought conditions, with 64% classified as severe and 16% as extreme.

The state's Comprehensive Water Plan was approved the Oklahoma Water Resources Board before presentation to the Legislature and the Governor. Due to the drought conditions, the legislature formed a joint committee and introduced 86 bills related to water use 2012 legislative session. This support from the legislature also resulted in a 27% increase in the agency's budget despite the recent trend of budget cuts. The money will help fund a monitoring network for stream and ground water across the state along with sustained funding for the water studies that helped to create the water plan, through 2026.

Ms. Cunningham spoke about the "conservation" priority recommendations from the Comprehensive Water Plan. House Bill 3055, established a state-wide goal to use no more water in 2060 than the state is currently using and an advisory council to make recommendations of water practices and incentives to achieve the goal. Another piece of water legislature passed this year, she said, by voters in a state-wide election, was The Water Infrastructure Credit Enhancement Reserve Fund. It allowed existing revenue bonds to be used to address the \$82 billion water infrastructure needs over the next 50 years. She also addressed other legislation passed which address the reuse of rain water and marginal water and credits the drought for the legislature's water agenda in the 2012 session.

She also spoke on the stream allocation models being completed for all streams across the state to more scientifically make decisions concerning water availability before permitting stream water use.

The water quality program in the state, she reported, is completing revegetation and floating wetlands on a number of lakes around the state, while measuring blue-green algae levels in like Lake Texoma and dissolved oxygen levels in Grand Lake and Hudson Lake to ensure that they meet FERC standards for relicensing. Benthics monitoring is also being continued to ensure that levels are lowered to the rate of 10 years ago and that monitoring is also being expanded to ground water.

This year, she reported, after the ten-year review for the phosphorous standard agreed upon by Oklahoma and Arkansas, the Board accepted the technical advisory group's report. There have also

been discussions between OWQS and the Texas Water Quality Standards staff concerning nutrient and chlorophyll-a criteria for Lake Texoma.

Oklahoma's dam safety program, through the OWRB and with funding from FEMA, has been hosting dam safety workshops and has also been working with dam owners who may have their dam reclassified to high hazard categories due to recent downstream construction.

Floodplain management, she reported, has been working with FEMA to update floodplain maps. Staff has also been participating in FEMA's RISKMap Discovery project in three river basins, meeting with community members to help assess the mapping and mitigating needs of these areas, which are prone to flooding.

Ms. Cunningham reported that infrastructure financing is almost at \$2.7 billion through the life of the program, between six grant programs. The Drought Response grant program was added last year and has since awarded two grants for emergencies due to drought. This year, she reported, the Board created a Drought Committee which is working with emergency management officials to update the state's drought plan, which hadn't been updated since 1997.

Ms. Cunningham then asked Mr. Dean Couch to answer any questions the other attendees might have concerning legal water issues in Oklahoma. There was a question and Mr. Couch addressed the proprietary rights of surface and ground water in the state, public water and private wells on "cut banks." He also spoke to Tribal claims of water in Oklahoma.

Chairman Gilder then asked if any other Oklahoma Commissioner had anything to add, at which point Mr. Ross Kirtley, addressed the committee on water conservation, speaking about oil and gas companies in northwest Oklahoma and southwest Kansas and their recent adoption of the practice of recycling produced water. This allows them to use less freshwater in the state's water system when the industry employs fracking practices. He said oil and gas industry is "coming on board" with recycling produced water and conserving fresh water.

Mr. Bryce Benson addressed the map with the percentage of normal rainfall. He noted that most of that rainfall occurred during the winter months but that it isn't an accurate picture of how bad drought conditions are, especially in regions on the map indicating normal or above normal rainfall. He agreed that while the precipitation levels might be normal, there was a deficit coming into the year.

A clarification of the term "scenic river" was briefly discussed.

Ms. Cunningham concluded her presentation with a notification to the Kansas Commissioners that the municipality of Caney, Kansas wished to import surface water from a reservoir in Oklahoma in case of an emergency. Also, the Cowley County Rural Water District in Kansas would like to export water the First Council Casino in Newkirk, Oklahoma. Mr. Couch mentioned how each issue might be handled by courts in Oklahoma.

The zebra mussels task force was mentioned.

State of Kansas – On behalf of Mr. David Barfield, Mr. Chris Beightel addressed the written report of the Kansas Commissioners. [Exhibit J] Farmers faced massive crop losses in south-central and the southwestern part of the state, leading to the creation of drought term permits which allowed producers to borrow against 2012's allocation to save the crop in 2011. Another effect of the drought and heat is an increase in the number of minimum desirable stream flows (MDS), a statutory distinction used to protect a stream's ecological water quality. Ten streams are currently designated as MDS, with

more expected to join them. There have been wide-spread ramifications of the drought on crops, with only 5% of the state's topsoil having "adequate moisture." Drought and heat are also to blame for the wildfire that burned 5,000 acres of the northwest part of the state.

The 2011 Kansas state legislature cut state income tax which will result in a cut to state revenue and eliminated 80% of positions that had been vacant for 120 days or more. The Department of Water Resources has had to eliminate 25 full-time positions and 7 part-time positions, which represented 27% of the division. The legislature, he stated, was also focused on water issues like the drought term water permits. They also enacted bills to help people conserve water, including amendments to the existing multi-year flex account program and Groundwater Management District Act. They are also looking into changing regulations to increase the amount of water allotted by temporary permits. He also mentioned that his division received inquiries regarding exporting water to Oklahoma.

The trial between Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado was mentioned. The trial starts in mid-August and the state's desire is to have the issue resolved by the Supreme Court by spring of 2014.

A clarification of the term "minimum desirable stream flows" was briefly discussed along with enforcement of the limitations that comes with that classification.

A question was asked regarding the issuing of emergency permits to irrigators in the western part of the state in the current year.

Five-year allocation restrictions on stream corridors were briefly discussed.

Ms. Blackman briefly mentioned the WRAP program. She also spoke about the concern over low levels in the stream that provides water to the Wolf Creek nuclear power plant, due to increased sediment levels. State agencies are due to start working on a stream bank project in that area in September. The project will cost \$3.5 million and will rehabilitate four to five miles of stream banks.

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer

Ms. Julie Cunningham, Commission Secretary, stated that the 2011 report will be published once the minutes are signed and the directory is updated.

Mr. Lytle, Commission Treasurer, presented the Treasurer's report. [Exhibit K] First, he spoke about last year's resolution to appoint Julie Cunningham as Secretary and himself as Treasurer, replacing Mr. Harold Springer. He also spoke about the resolution which allowed for the creation of a new bank account at Bank of America for the Commission. The old account at US Bank was dissolved and its balance of \$9,920 was transferred to the newly established account. With the deposit of the Kansas assessment of \$2,900 and the Oklahoma assessment of \$2,900, the account balance was \$15,720. However, after the M&M insurance bond was purchased and he was reimbursed for the \$100 he used to create the account, the current balance is \$15,503. He then estimated that with routine annual payments for mailings, annual report printings, and auditing costs that the expected balance at the end of the fiscal year would be \$14,763.96. He noted that Ms. Blackman should be reimbursed for expenses from the current meeting.

Mr. Lytle then moved on to present the FY 2013 proposed budget. [Exhibit L] He recommended the annual state assessments remain the same, and noted the cash-on-hand balance will be \$15,500 plus \$5,800, the totaled state's assessments, with \$2,000 removed for expenditures and incidentals. The remaining projected balance at the end of fiscal year 2013 will be \$19,300. For the fiscal year 2014,

Mr. Lytle stated that he increased expenditures by \$100 to \$2,100, leaving a projected balance of \$23,000 at the beginning of fiscal year 2015.

He stated that, in the past, there had been discussions regarding the idea to use the surplus in the budget to fund projects that would be beneficial to the compact area. He mentioned the WRAPS program as well as water quality projects a possible candidates for financing, though those projects cost much more than the surplus amount.

Oklahoma Commissioners proposed that printing costs could be reduced if fewer copies of the annual report were printed and if, instead, reports were widely distributed electronically. There was a consensus that this was a good idea as long as the President, Governors, and each agency and depository received hard copies. Commissioner Benson suggested that food costs incurred during the course of the annual meeting should be covered by the Commission. Mr. Dean Couch stated that if the Commissioners agreed, the cost of cumulative dinners, tour costs, and other non-personal expenses fall under the budget category of annual meeting expenditures and the Commission may pay for those expenses. Commissioner Benson also mentioned the state's Open Meeting Act and Mr. Couch responded there were no violations of Oklahoma's law and he mentioned the various state compacts created under federal law and state law does not apply. There was discussion about reimbursing Commissioner Blackman for expenses. Mr. Kirtley motioned that the proposed FY 2013 budget be approved, it was seconded by Mr. Benson and carried unanimously.

Prior to continuing, the Commission recessed for a brief break. Federal Chairman Gilder called the meeting back to order and called for reports.

Reports of the Committee

Engineering Committee – Mr Bob Lytle presented the engineering report to the Commission [Exhibit M]. A new substructure was constructed in Cherokee County at the Grand Neosho Basin which will have to be accounted for in the annual report. The majority of flow totals, compared to the 75-year averages, are in the bottom ten percent, due to weather conditions. The water quality data from various stations throughout the compact area is reflective of low flow levels and increased sediment concentration.

Legal Committee – Mr. Dean Couch, Legal Counsel for Oklahoma, addressed the Commission on behalf of the Legal committee. He stated that the Committee did not have an assignment, so there is no report. Committee Chair Burke Griggs of Kansas was not able to attend.

Finance Committee – Mr. Bob Lytle stated that he had presented all relevant information in the report had already been addressed in his Treasurer's report. [Exhibit N]

Reports of Various State and Federal Agencies and Other Interested Parties

Bureau of Reclamation – Mr. John Gage presented his agency's report to the Commission. [Exhibit O] He reviewed the agency's WaterSmart grants which can be applied towards water

conservation, wildlife conservation, water treatment, and climate analysis projects. The Bureau also has a basin studies program for projects about how water supply demands might change due to large-scale climate changes, how existing infrastructure might accommodate these changes, and how to prepare in the event that these changes occur. Once the study is completed, they hope to make recommendations to local entities while allowing local governments to make their own policies based on the data.

He spoke on the growing trend of water reuse and reclamation, praising the State of Oklahoma for its recent adoption of the methods. He also spoke of the different ways to reuse and reclaim water and the reasons why this practice is not carried out on a greater scale.

Concerning the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, he mentioned that the Bureau was working with Oklahoma to ascertain the most cost-effective ways of using water in that aquifer while the regulations remain in litigation.

He also spoke about the research and development programs that the Bureau is currently working on with help from local entities. He also laid out some ways that the Bureau would be able to work with any states under drought conditions. Finally, he encouraged everyone to look into the many grants that the Bureau offers.

New Business

Mr. Bob Lytle stated it is the tradition of the Commission to acknowledge service to the Compact. Mr. Lytle read into the record the following Resolution of Appreciation to be printed in the annual report and presented to Mr. Harold Springer.

Resolution of Appreciation to Harold Springer

WHEREAS, Mr. Harold Springer served on the Engineering and Budget Committees of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission from 1993 until 1998, and also served as the Compact Secretary and Treasurer from 2003 until 2011.

WHEREAS, in 2011 Mr. Springer retired from his position as the Compact Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEREAS, Mr. Springer did faithfully and diligently serve on the Engineering and Budget Committees, and provided excellent support and service to the Compact Commission as the Compact Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission hereby recognizes the dedicated service of Harold Springer to the States of Kansas and Oklahoma, and expresses on behalf of the citizens of both States sincere appreciation and commendation for his service, and extends to him best wishes for the future.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be entered into the record of the 2012 Annual Compact Commission Meeting Minutes and the 2012 Annual Report, and a copy of the Annual Report be presented to Mr. Springer.

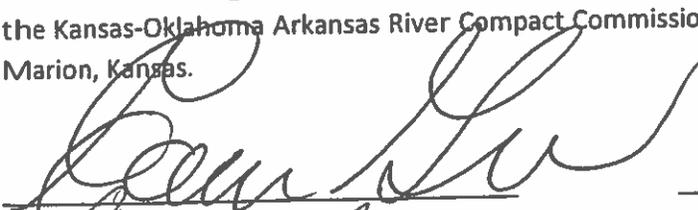
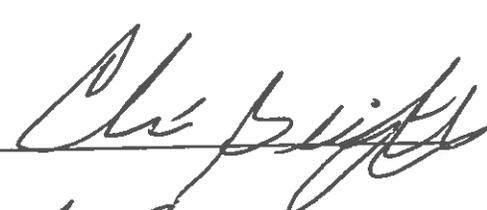
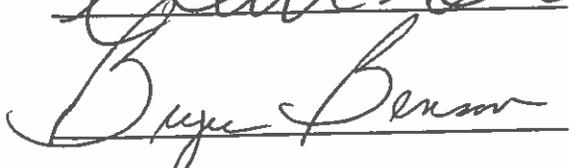
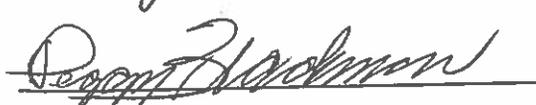
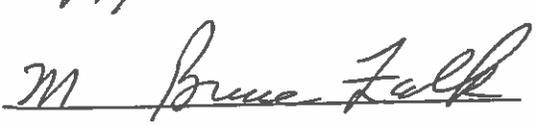
Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission, Marion, Kansas, July 25, 2012.

Designation of Committee Members – Chairman Gilder asked for committee designations. Mr. Beightel designated Mr. Bob Lytle to serve on the committees for Kansas, and Ms. Cunningham stated she would serve on the committees for Oklahoma. Mr. Couch advised that Oklahoma will assume rotation of committee chairs as host state, and Jerry Barnett should remain in that position (as shown on the directory).

Place of Next Meeting – The Chairman asked the Oklahoma delegation to make arrangements for the Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting's location and to give notification of the event date and location once it was arranged.

Adjournment

There being no further business, Chairman Gilder adjourned the Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission at 11:24 a.m. on Wednesday, July 25, 2012, Marion, Kansas.

 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____
 _____	_____
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Commissioner's Reports

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

Kansas-Oklahoma
Arkansas River Compact Commission
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
July 24, 2013



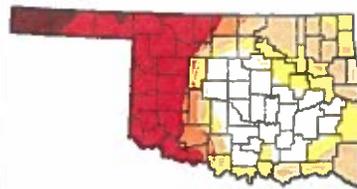
CLIMATE

While still significant, the ongoing three-year drought episode in Oklahoma has improved as a result of statewide rainfall occurring in mid-July. However, according to the most recent U.S. Drought Monitor, about three-quarters of the state remains in drought, with more than 30 percent of Oklahoma in “extreme” drought and about 4 percent classified as “exceptional” (the worst category). Over the past year, the Panhandle, North Central and Northeast climate divisions (which comprise a major portion of the Compact region) have received 58, 71 and 78 percent of normal precipitation, respectively, which is a considerable improvement from one year ago.

U.S. Drought Monitor Oklahoma

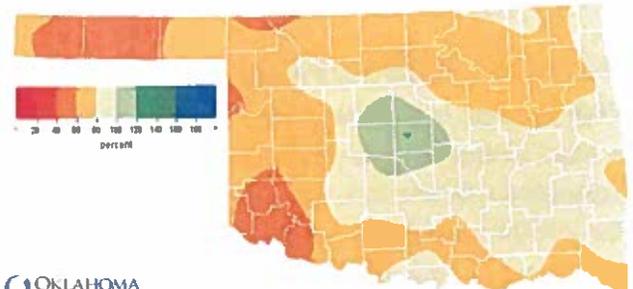
July 16, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	24.92	75.08	54.05	34.18	33.26	4.32
Last Week (27-08-2013 week)	24.53	75.47	50.80	34.97	33.29	8.89
3 Months Ago (14-18-2013 week)	8.09	91.91	81.81	67.81	33.47	7.82
Start of Calendar Year (1-01-2013 week)	0.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	54.89	37.06
Start of Water Year (10-01-2012 week)	0.00	100.00	100.00	84.98	85.33	42.09
One Year Ago (27-18-2012 week)	0.28	99.72	99.15	38.61	10.83	0.00



Intensity

- D0: At normally level
- D1: Drought - Moderate
- D2: Drought - Severe
- D3: Drought - Exceptional
- D4: Drought - Exceptional



OKLAHOMA COMMISSIONERS' REPORT
Percentage of 1971-2000 Normal Rainfall
Last 365 Days

Jul 17, 2012 through Jul 16, 2013

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



Released Thursday, July 18, 2013
Richard Heim, National Climate Data Center, NOAA

OKLAHOMA COMPREHENSIVE WATER PLAN

State Legislative leaders responded positively to the 2012 Update of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan, which was released early in 2012. With both substantive water policy legislation and funding for implementation, the OWRB and related agencies now possess both the directive and tools necessary to meet Oklahoma's water challenges through revitalized and innovative water management and protection programs. In all, accomplishments from the 2012 legislative session will accelerate implementation of at least half of the eight priority recommendations included in the 2012 OCWP Update (Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring; Water Supply Reliability; Water Conservation, Efficiency, Recycling and Reuse; and Water Project and Infrastructure Funding). Additional legislation providing for improved enforcement of water well drilling regulations and enhanced floodplain management rules address at least two OCWP supporting recommendations.

Through the OCWP Executive Report, 13 Watershed Planning Region Reports, and other OCWP products resulting from the detailed analysis of water resources, limitations, and options statewide, the 2012 OCWP

Update provides an invaluable source of information for dealing with drought and related water supply issues. Water managers and decision-makers at every level will benefit from this extensive groundwork as they develop plans for meeting their long-term water needs.

Water Monitoring and Analysis

The FY-2013 budget included an additional \$2 million in appropriations to the OWRB and Conservation Commission to expand and integrate the state's water quality and quantity monitoring programs, a key grass-roots provision of the OCWP. OWRB staff are implementing Oklahoma's first holistic, long-term, aquifer-based Groundwater Monitoring and Assessment Program (GMAP). The agency's existing network of water wells has been refined and expanded and has added a specific component to assess groundwater quality—another first for Oklahoma. Long-term monitoring will provide essential data to assess trends over time and assist in water supply management decisions. Initial sampling is underway.

The Legislature also extended utilization of Gross Production Tax proceeds for OCWP implementation, particularly updates of hydrologic studies and enhancement of water management and modeling tools. Through the resulting \$1.3 million, the OWRB and its many partners will address the OCWP's specific recommendation calling for completion or update of all surface and groundwater basin studies across the state within 10 years (by 2022). Advanced tools and resources applied to this effort will provide fundamental information to ensure accurate allocation of waters by enhancing the forecasting of potential water shortages in a stream basin or aquifer and enabling a more accurate evaluation of various water use scenarios.

Water for 2060 Advisory Council

With passage of the Water for 2060 Act (HB 3055), Oklahoma became the first state in the nation to establish a bold, statewide goal of consuming no more fresh water in 2060 than is consumed today. The OWRB has partnered with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to begin preliminary work required to support the new Water for 2060 Advisory Council, chaired by the OWRB Executive Director. The Council's fifteen appointed members are charged with studying and recommending appropriate water conservation practices, incentives, and educational programs to moderate statewide water usage while preserving Oklahoma's population growth and economic development goals. All Council members have been appointed; the first meeting will be held on August 20.

Passage of State Question 764

Passage of State Question 764 in November 2012 allows the OWRB's Financial Assistance Program to meet much of the state's projected \$82 billion water and wastewater financing need. The new Water Infrastructure Credit Enhancement Reserve Fund, created through a constitutional amendment approved by voters, essentially establishes a \$300 million pledge of credit that enables the OWRB to leverage funds in the bond market as water and sewer projects become ready for construction.

OCWP Public Water Supply Planning Guide

Late in 2012, the OWRB published the OCWP Public Water Supply Planning Guide, which provides more than 770 water systems with a primer for data collection, identifying gaps between existing infrastructure and supply and future needs, and strategies to close looming water deficits identified during the 2012 OCWP update. Planning Guides - along with copies of the OCWP Executive Report, Planning Guide, and appropriate Regional Reports - were mailed to all identified water systems in the state. A similar guide for wastewater systems is in development.

WATER RESOURCES STUDIES

Surface Water Studies

Stream water allocation models for stream systems in Oklahoma provide the OWRB and its partners with an integral planning and water rights management tool. Allocation models have been developed for the Blue River; Muddy Boggy River and Clear Boggy Creek; Kiamichi River; Little River (state line); Upper Canadian; Deep Red, Cache Creek, and Beaver Creek; and Middle Canadian, Lower Canadian and Little River (central Oklahoma) basins. Hydrologic investigations for these basins are also being completed. Models are currently being developed for basins in the Washita River, Verdigris River, Deep Fork of the Red River, and North Canadian River systems.

The OWRB and Bureau of Reclamation recently announced a cooperative study of western Oklahoma's Upper Washita River Basin. The study will augment an ongoing hydrologic investigation of the Rush-Springs aquifer and ongoing development of the Washita surface water allocation model. Reclamation will directly contribute to the study by identifying the water supply impacts posed by climate variability scenarios as well as formulating options to augment the ability of Foss and Fort Cobb Master Conservancy Districts to satisfy the region's growing water needs.

Groundwater Studies

The OWRB recently commenced the 20-year update of the Enid Isolated Terrace aquifer, an 81-square-mile deposit located in north central Oklahoma in the western half of Garfield County. Primary uses of the aquifer are for ranching, farming, oil refining and municipal use by the City of Enid. Goals of the study include 1) updating the saturated thickness, formation thickness, and potentiometric surface; 2) compiling water use from the aquifer; and 3) incorporating Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan projections for management purposes. The study is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2014.

The Garber-Wellington Water Management Study was initiated in June 2008 to address growing concerns about the future of water availability in central Oklahoma. While the OWRB will use information obtained from the investigation to determine the Maximum Annual Yield of the aquifer, a groundwater-flow model will also be used to anticipate the impacts of long-term groundwater withdrawals on the aquifer as well as simulate water management strategies. A draft of the USGS Scientific Investigations Report is currently under review. The report is scheduled to be finalized by the end of 2013. The study was funded with state monies through the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan and federal funds through the Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Geological Survey.

The OWRB initiated a study on the Rush Springs aquifer in west-central Oklahoma in October 2011 and will be collecting groundwater and surface water information to better understand the groundwater-flow system. The goals of the project are to 1) better define the aquifer boundaries; 2) develop a groundwater-flow model; and 3) determine the Maximum Annual Yield of the aquifer. The groundwater-flow model will be used to simulate water management scenarios, project current use impacts, and assess climate variability utilizing available climate modeling information. The OWRB will be working with the Bureau of Reclamation—under the WaterSMART Program—on the Washita Basin River Basin Water Supply Study. The project is scheduled to be complete by the end of 2015.

The OWRB entered into a cooperative agreement with the USGS to fund a 20-year Maximum Annual Yield update on the North Canadian River Alluvium and Terrace Groundwater Basin Reach I and II. The objective of this project is to update the 1981 (Reach I) and 1983 (Reach II) hydrologic survey from the Oklahoma Panhandle to Lake Overholser and to develop new groundwater-flow models that will be used to simulate the

effects of groundwater withdrawals. The simulations will be used to evaluate the allocation of water rights within the groundwater basin. The two-year project will be completed by the end of 2013. Similar agreements have been made with the USGS to complete work on the 20-year update of the North Fork of the Red River alluvium and terrace, to be finished by the beginning of 2015, as well as the Canadian River alluvium and terrace, scheduled for completion by the end of 2016.

WATER QUALITY PROJECTS & MONITORING

In response to the potential for severe impacts resulting from toxin-producing algae, OWRB staff are working with various state, local, and volunteer monitoring entities to assess the risk from harmful algae blooms. At Lake Texoma, where blue-green algae have become a concern, the Tulsa District Corps of Engineers has been conducting monthly sampling. (Updates are available to the public on the Tulsa District's website.) Test results from samples taken in March 2012 indicate that cell densities exceed the Advisory level at multiple locations. A lake-wide Advisory remains in effect and caution is advised regarding bodily contact with lake water. More recent results indicate three locations above the Advisory threshold of 20,000 cells per milliliter of water, established by the World Health Organization's guidelines for recreational waters. In addition, a Warning remains in effect in the Lebanon Pool and Brier Creek areas. The Warning only pertains to these two areas and additional test results are forthcoming. The blue-green algae sampling data breakdown includes:

Washita River Arm:

- Johnson Creek (7,496 cells/ml); Little Glasses Creek/Marina (13,927 cells/ml); Lakeside PUA/Rock Creek (26,017 cells/ml)

Main Lake Body in front of the dam:

- Eisenhower State Park (2,756 cells/ml); Little Mineral Arm (2,756 cells/ml)

Red River Arm:

- Treasure Island (12,862 cells/ml); HWY 377/HWY 99 Bridge/Willis Bridge (22,048 cells/ml); Sheppard Annex (27,561 cells/ml)

Consistent with the 2003 interstate agreement with Arkansas, OWRB staff initiated the ten-year review of Oklahoma's 0.037 milligram/liter phosphorus standard for Oklahoma's six Scenic Rivers. A technical advisory group consisting of state, federal, and tribal officials and point and nonpoint source dischargers from both states was formed to evaluate the current appropriateness of the numerical standard based on the latest, best scientific information available. The reevaluation was completed in 2012.

OWRB staff continue to work cooperatively with the Central Oklahoma Master Conservancy District to monitor and improve water quality in Lake Thunderbird where a new system to oxygenate lake water was implemented. The OWRB and other agencies are also finalizing cooperative development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) calculation to address Thunderbird water quality impairments, including high turbidity, algae, and low dissolved oxygen. Lake re-vegetation projects included the establishment of wetland plants at Fort Cobb and floating islands consisting of recycled plastic and aquatic plants at Eucha. Staff will complete the bathymetric mapping of the Ardmore City lakes once Mountain Lake refills and then complete the firm yield estimate for all city lakes. OWRB staff has also collected data needed to determine the feasibility of dredging the intake water supply channel in Lake Waurika to ensure access to raw water during extreme drought conditions. The OWRB also works to educate lake managers on the many benefits of establishing aquatic plants.

In response to the potential for severe impacts resulting from toxin-producing algae, OWRB staff is working with various federal, state, and local entities to assess the risk from harmful algae blooms.

The OWRB has completed work on the National Lakes Assessment Study and is beginning work on the National Rivers and Streams Assessment Study. Sampling on numerous lakes across Oklahoma provided data to assess environmental integrity of the waters. Work will begin this year on the “next round” of the National Rivers and Streams Assessment Study collecting data to assess wadeable and non-wadeable streams over a two year time frame.

Through an ongoing successful partnership with the Grand River Dam Authority, the OWRB continued dissolved oxygen monitoring on both Grand and Hudson Lakes to support Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing, and began work on W.R. Holway Reservoir to support its relicensing.

The OWRB's groundwater monitoring team assessed Swine Licensed Managed Feeding Operations compliance in an additional 550 wells through a continuing partnership with the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (ODAFF). Staff also acquired a wealth of historical groundwater quality data—now available to the public—to support the Garber-Wellington aquifer study.

Additional OWRB water quality projects include:

- Probabilistic biological monitoring to assess stream ecosystem integrity throughout Oklahoma;
- Confirmatory stream and reservoir monitoring to assess Water Quality Standards beneficial use attainment status;
- Monitoring for the Grand River Dam Authority to assist GRDA in management of their reservoirs for ecosystem support;
- Completing cooperative work for ODAFF to investigate pesticides in certain Oklahoma streams.

BENEFICIAL USE MONITORING PROGRAM

OWRB staff continue to monitor water quality conditions and trends statewide through the Beneficial Use Monitoring Program (BUMP). The BUMP, recognized by EPA as one of the finest state-run monitoring programs in the nation, facilitates science-based decision-making concerning impaired waters. In 2011, BUMP lake sampling underwent a thorough reevaluation and modification to incorporate a probabilistic sampling approach to maximize benefits and efficiencies in the program while reducing expenses. Monitoring staff partnered with EPA to conduct the National Lakes Assessment and are currently partnering with EPA on the National Rivers and Streams Assessment with field work initiating this summer. These national studies are designed to establish comparable lake, river and stream parameters between states to facilitate standardized assessment.

OKLAHOMA WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards amendments have become effective and are now subject to review and certification by the Oklahoma Attorney General before being submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for review and approval as federal standards. Revisions include the following: (1) upgrading the recreation beneficial use of the Canadian River in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area to Primary Body Contact Recreation, and (2) designating segments of Wewoka and Rush Creeks as Warm Water Aquatic Community. The majority of the human health criteria in Appendix G of the standards were revised with calculations using up-to-date guidance, scientific information, and the current recommended EPA fish consumption rate.

DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

The OWRB Dam Safety Program ensures the safety of more than 4,600 dams in the state and implements statewide hazard prevention through the National Flood Insurance Program. The OWRB conducts inspections and provides public outreach for dam owners, emergency management officials, and floodplain administrators. Currently, special emphasis is being provided to emergency action plans (EAP), high-hazard reclassification, dam breach inundation maps, and rehabilitation of dams. The OWRB has developed a Dam Inventory Viewer available online at: www.owrb.ok.gov/maps/server/wims.php. In 2012, the OWRB received 9 new/updated Emergency Action Plans, 15 construction/rehabilitation applications, and 325 inspection reports for high, significant, and low hazard dams.

Downstream development has become a significant problem in Oklahoma, as in other states, with nearly 26 percent of the state's low hazard dams requiring reclassification to a more protective and costly hazard level. Considering both low and significant hazard classifications, there are approximately 615 dams that could be reclassified. Simplified breach inundation maps will be made for dams which, based on field inspections and structural information, appear most likely to be reclassified as high hazard. Site visits have been conducted at approximately 306 dams and 80 simplified breach inundation maps have been completed in the past year.

In the past year, the OWRB Dam Safety Program conducted two workshops in Tulsa and Oklahoma City where private and local government dam owners, as well as dam safety engineers, learned about the operation and maintenance of dams, emergency action plans, and breach inundation maps. In addition, in February 2013 the OWRB partnered with the Association of State Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO) to host a technical seminar in Oklahoma City on Soil Mechanics for Dam Safety.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

The OWRB has initiated 7 FEMA RiskMAP Discovery projects throughout Oklahoma. Meetings were held with communities and the public to collect data and information for use in identifying areas that may be eligible for mapping, mitigation, and compliance projects. The OWRB continues to train accredited floodplain administrators in Oklahoma's 396 participating National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) member communities. With assistance from the Oklahoma Floodplain Managers Association, the OWRB conducted 19 training opportunities in 2012-2013.

The OWRB is also an active participant with FEMA in the Cooperating Technical Partnership (CTP) Program, an innovative approach to fostering working partnerships between FEMA and participating NFIP communities, regional agencies, state agencies, tribes, and universities in the FEMA flood hazard mapping program. The OWRB is currently assisting the communities of Broken Arrow and El Reno through the CTP program. The OWRB and the US Army Corps Engineers have partnered in the Silver Jackets program fostering data sharing and flood resiliency.

NEW RULES ON OVERSIGHT OF WATER FROM MINES

New OWRB rules and regulations regarding oversight of water from mines were formally approved by Governor Fallin on April 8. The rules resulted from more than 20 meetings over two years with stakeholders, a formal public hearing process, and several modifications in response to comments. The new rules formally implement provisions of SB 597, which regulates use of groundwater trapped in a producing mine pit that emanates from a sensitive sole source groundwater basin, including the Arbuckle-Simpson Aquifer in south central Oklahoma.

WATER RESOURCES FINANCING

The OWRB administers the State Financial Assistance Program (FAP), backed by the Statewide Water Development Revolving Fund, which awards loans and grants for the construction and improvement of water and sewer facilities. In all, through the OWRB's five primary financing programs—which provide Bond, CWSRF and DWSRF loans and REAP, Emergency and Drought Response grants—more than \$3 billion has been awarded for water and sewer projects in Oklahoma with a total estimated savings of more than \$1 billion to Oklahoma communities. In 2012, the Board approved approximately \$300,000 in grants to provide drought-related emergency aid for rural and municipal water facilities.

OKLAHOMA STATE LEGISLATURE

While the recently concluded 2013 legislative session was relatively quiet compared to last year's flood of landmark water legislation, there were a few measures of note:

- HB 2193 outlines procedures for the OWRB to properly administer the new Water Infrastructure Credit Enhancement Reserve Fund. The Fund, authorized through passage of State Question 764 last November, enables Oklahoma to meet its projected \$82 billion water and wastewater infrastructure needs through 2060, a priority initiative of the 2012 Update of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan.
- SB 965, which transitions the nine-member OWRB Board from its long-standing Congressional District and at-large representation to a new regional scheme, passed by one vote just before the Legislature adjourned on May 24. This change loosely mirrors the eight 1995 OCWP planning regions plus a ninth in the Panhandle. The measure takes effect in 2014 and will be slowly phased in over the coming years.
- A new Emergency Drought Relief Fund, enabled through HB 1923, includes \$3 million for future drought mitigation and projects. While details have yet to be resolved, in the event of a gubernatorial drought declaration, expenditures will be approved through an Emergency Drought Commission consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture and Executive Directors of the OWRB and Oklahoma Conservation Commission.

While no bills were passed to implement a true regional water planning program, the most popular recommendation of the OCWP and the only priority initiative yet to be implemented, last year's increased appropriations to implement OCWP priorities were left intact. And not only were efforts to repeal the Water for 2060 Act soundly rejected, all appointments have now been made to the Advisory Council envisioned under that legislation, passed last year. Lastly, all of the OWRB's new rules, including those to implement the new mining pit water regulations in the Arbuckle-Simpson, were approved by the Governor and Legislature..

LEGAL MATTERS

Tarrant Regional Water District v. Herrmann

Oklahoma won a historic legal victory on June 13. The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously upheld certain Oklahoma laws controlling state water against a challenge from the Tarrant Regional Water District, which serves a large area in north Texas. In 2007, Tarrant applied for a permit to take water from the Kiamichi River in southeastern Oklahoma and simultaneously filed a federal lawsuit against OWRB members and several Oklahoma statutes that place restrictions on the use of stream water out-of-state. After Oklahoma's legal team had won victories in U.S. District Court and again in the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court definitively ruled that Tarrant has no right to cross the state border and take water from Oklahoma because (1) Oklahoma laws are within the state's authority and rights to control its waters under the Red River Compact (a Congressionally-

approved agreement among Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana), and (2) Oklahoma laws are not contrary to the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations v. Gov. Fallin, OWRB, and Oklahoma City

On August 18, 2011, the Chickasaw Nation and Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma. The lawsuit names as defendants Gov. Mary Fallin, the members and Executive Director of the OWRB, the City of Oklahoma City and the Oklahoma City Water Utility Trust (OCWUT). The lawsuit alleges the Tribes have federally-protected rights to the water within a 22-county territory in southeastern Oklahoma. Among other things, the lawsuit seeks (1) declaratory judgments against any action by the OWRB on a pending application by Oklahoma City and OCWUT for a permit to use stream water from Sardis Reservoir in southeastern Oklahoma, or any other withdrawal or export of water from the area at issue, unless and until there is initiated a general stream adjudication that satisfies the requirements of the federal law known as the McCarran Amendment; and (2) permanent injunctions against any such action unless and until a general stream adjudication that satisfies the McCarran Amendment is completed. On February 10, 2012, the Oklahoma Attorney General filed on behalf of the OWRB to initiate such McCarran Amendment adjudication proceedings in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma to protect and accurately determine all rights to the use of water in the Kiamichi, Clear Boggy, and Muddy Boggy stream systems and moved to dismiss the Tribes' federal court action as a premature effort to have federal courts usurp Oklahoma's management of waters of the State. On February 23, 2012, the Oklahoma Supreme Court granted the application to assume original jurisdiction. However, on March 12, 2012, the United States filed a Notice of Removal with the federal district court in Oklahoma City so that the Oklahoma Supreme Court no longer has jurisdiction. Since that time, a joint motion to stay proceedings has been granted for both cases (Chickasaw Nation and Choctaw Nation v. Fallin and OWRB v. United States) and has been renewed on a continual basis to allow further efforts in mediation and negotiation. The current stay has been extended.

OWRB Office of General Counsel

After 30 years of state service, Dean Couch retired as OWRB General Counsel on January 31, 2013. Veteran staff attorney and now Acting General Counsel Jerry Barnett will oversee the Office of General Counsel as it transitions to a more collaborative working relationship with the Oklahoma Attorney General's office and engages other legal resources to address the growing number of lawsuits involving the management and protection of Oklahoma's water resources.

Kansas

**Report of the Kansas Commissioners
to the
KANSAS-OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION
Annual Meeting – Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
July 24, 2013**

Kansas Commissioners

Commissioner **David Barfield**, Chief Engineer of the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Division of Water Resources, continues to serve by virtue of his office. Mr. Barfield was unavailable to attend the 2013 annual meeting and has delegated Chris Beightel, Manager of the Water Management Services Program, to serve on his behalf.

Commissioner **Peggy Blackman** is currently serving an appointed four-year term beginning June, ²⁰¹²2009. Ms. Blackman resides in Marion, Kansas. She is vice chair of the Neosho Basin Advisory Committee and coordinator of the Marion Reservoir Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies (WRAPS) Implementation & Assessment Workgroup. She was mayor of the City of Marion from 1977-1986.

Commissioner **Bruce Falk** was recently appointed commissioner by Governor Brownback. Mr. Falk's four-year term began in July, 2011. Mr. Falk resides in Stafford, Kansas. He served the Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources for 35 years including 16 years as water commissioner in the division's Stafford Field Office.

Climate Conditions

Drought conditions have persisted over much of the state so far this year and the lack of precipitation continues to challenge agriculture and water management. As of July 10, 2013, all counties in Kansas are designated drought disasters. USDA rates only about 25% of soil and subsoil moisture as adequate across the state. NOAA predicts that the drought will persist or intensify through at least the end of October.

Minimum Desirable Streamflows: DWR is currently administering 318 water rights on 18 streams where the statutory criteria for minimum desirable streamflows have been met. The end of 2012 and beginning of 2013 saw a record 454 files administered for MDS. Several other streams in the state are experiencing loss of streamflow and will likely come under administration in the next few days or weeks. MDS was established to protect ecological, water quality, and domestic needs.

Upper Arkansas River Basin: Snowpack in the Arkansas River drainage in Colorado was again significantly less than normal, at roughly 70% of the long-term average. And again in 2013 the surface water supply for eastern Colorado and western Kansas is very short. Kansas accounts in John Martin Reservoir are again, so low and river conditions are so poor, that Kansas ditches may go another year without calling water down from the reservoir. The median flow of the Arkansas River at the Colorado-Kansas state line is about 30 cfs this time of year. Currently the flow is about 9 cfs.

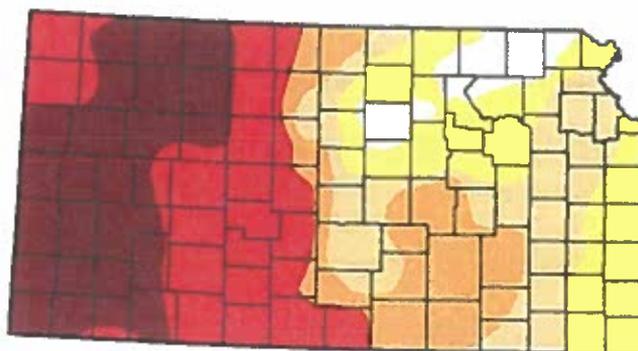
U.S. Drought Monitor

Kansas

July 16, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EST

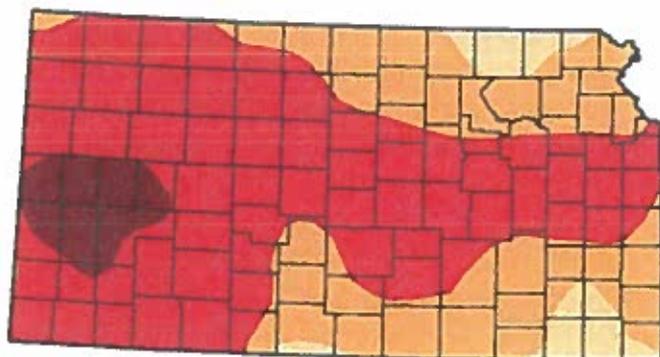
Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	4.33	95.67	78.47	61.33	47.09	24.11
Last Week (07/09/2013 map)	9.82	90.18	75.73	61.33	47.09	24.11
3 Months Ago (04/16/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	99.61	89.07	61.66	16.87
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	79.36	35.97
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.34	51.04
One Year Ago (07/10/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	80.18	27.95	0.00



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional



Drought Map from July 2012

Legislation: Following last year's significant amount of important water legislation, 2013 was relatively quiet. Water legislation in 2013 was combined in House Bill 2363 which included establishing limited transfer permits; granting land-based sand and gravel pits and aggregate mining operations utilizing washwater ponds term permits, amending various provisions of existing law dealing with dams and water obstructions providing for general permits, granting additional

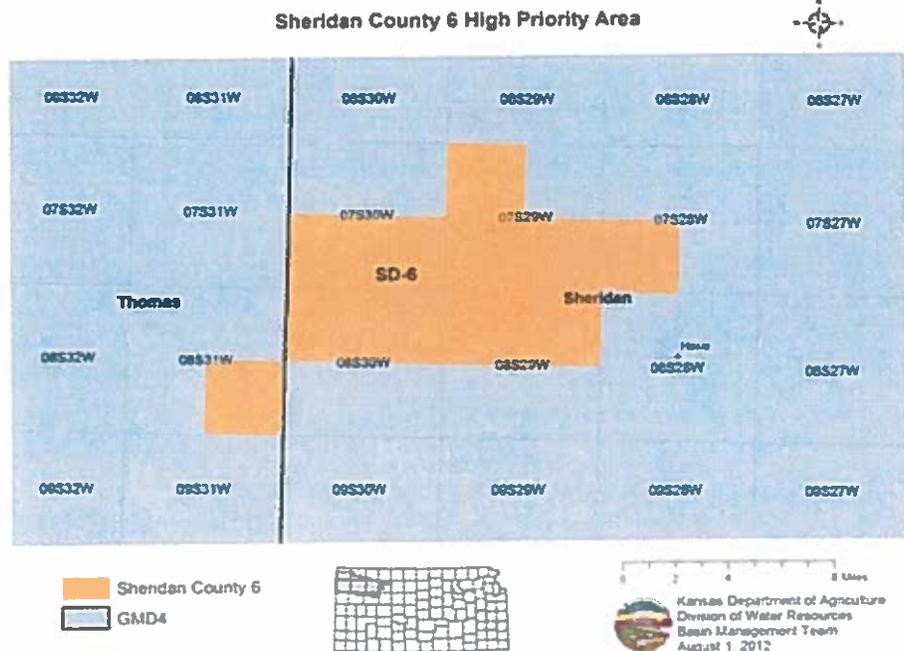
authority to boards of county commissions to clean and maintain banks and channels of streams, amending statutory language involving agency reviews of water development projects, repealing several obsolete statutes, and making orders of the Chief Engineer regarding Local Enhancement Management Areas subject to the Kansas Administrative Procedure Act.

The Limited Transfer portion of the law allows the Chief Engineer of the Division of Water Resources (DWR) to grant limited transfer permits authorizing the use of up to 4,000,000 gallons from an existing water right. The permit is limited to a single calendar year and requires an application fee of \$200. If the base water right is groundwater, the bill allows its use to be transferred to another well from the same source of supply within two miles. If the base water right is for surface water, the use can be transferred to another surface water use within the same surface water system. The Chief Engineer is authorized to adopt rules and regulations to administer these provisions and to ensure there is no increase in consumptive use.

Dams were redefined in statute resulting in 3885 dams being exempted from state jurisdiction. Before the change in the law there were 6028 jurisdictional dams out of a total of 6087 total dams (according to the USACE's 2010 National Inventory of Dams).

Local Enhanced Management Area:

Through Senate Bill 310, the 2012 Kansas Legislature gave groundwater management districts (GMDs) the authority to initiate a public hearing process to consider a specific conservation plan to meet local goals. The legislation was developed in large part to accommodate the work that was being done in Northwest Kansas GMD4 where a local group of stakeholders were actively seeking ways to extend the life of their water resource, their businesses and their way of life. On Wednesday, April 17, 2013, the chief engineer issued his Order of Designation setting forth the complete terms for the Sheridan 6 LEMA.



Litigation:

Kansas v. Nebraska and Colorado: On April 4, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court issued an order accepting Kansas' May 3, 2010 request to file suit seeking enforcement of the Republican River Compact and the Court's decree approving the final settlement stipulation of 2003. William J. Kayatta, Jr., of Portland, Maine is Special Master in the case. The States completed nearly 10 days of trial in August, 2012. The Special Master issued his draft report in January 2013. Pursuant to other issues that arose subsequent to the draft report, the Special Master has scheduled a hearing, August 15-16 in Portland, Maine.

In addition to the Supreme Court Case, the Republican River Compact states are also in various stages of five non-binding arbitrations, two initiated by Colorado, three initiated by Nebraska. Non-binding arbitration is pursuant to the dispute resolution process in the final settlement stipulation.

We're Moving:

The Kansas Department of Agriculture is moving its offices to Manhattan, Kansas as of July 1, 2014.

o--- End of report ---

**Treasurers Report
 Kansas – Oklahoma Arkansas River
 Compact Commission
 FY 2013 Expenditures and Summary
 (July1, 2012 thru June 30, 2013)**

The Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission continues to operate as described in the Resolution signed by the Commissioners on July 27, 2011, pertaining to the Responsibilities of the Secretary and Treasurer Positions that were vacated when Compact Employee, Harold Springer, resigned from these positions. The Secretary position is held by Julie Cunningham of Oklahoma, and the Treasurer is Bob Lytle of Kansas.

The Compact Commission continues to meet its financial obligations through an account established with Bank of America pursuant to Resolution 2012.1 signed by the Commission in January of 2012, and opened in February of 2012.

Provisions have been made with Cummins and Coffman Accounting to perform an audit for the years 2011, 2012, and 2013. The last audit was for the year of 2010. The Compact currently requires a yearly audit to be performed.

Below is a ledger of the transactions since July of 2012.

Balance as of 7-1-12
 \$ 15,503.46

Check#	Date	Description	Amount	Balance
1002	8-9-12	B&B Country Dream (2012 Meeting)	\$34.53	\$15,468.93
1003	8-9-12	Elgin Hotel (2012 Meeting Room)	\$125.00	Check lost in the mail
1004	8-9-12	Peggy Blackman (2012 Meeting)	\$139.09	\$15,329.84
1005	10-3-12	Elgin Motel (2012 Meeting)	\$125.00	\$15,204.84
	1-14-13	Interest	\$1.28	\$15,206.12
	2-6-13	Kansas 2013 Assessment	\$2,900.00	\$18,106.12
	2-11-13	Oklahoma 2013 Assessment	\$2,900.00	\$21,006.12
1006	4-23-13	M&M Insurance (Bond)	\$180.00	\$20,826.12
1007	6-19-13	OKC Courtyard (2013 Meeting)	\$400.53	\$20,425.59
		Additional accrued interest	\$0.85	\$20,426.44

Balance as of 7-1-13
 \$20,426.44

Outstanding expenditures for FY2014	Estimated Cost
Mailings	\$14.50
Audit (3 years)	\$1500.00
Printing Annual Reports	\$275.00

Total \$1789.50

Expected 2014 Year Beginning Balance

\$18,663.94

Treasury Report: FY 2013

KANSAS – OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION
 STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES,
 AND NET ASSETS – CASH BASIS

ASSETS

	<u>June 30</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Cash	\$ <u>24,548</u>	\$ <u>20,426</u>
 Total Assets	 \$ <u>24,548</u>	 \$ <u>20,426</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -
 Net Assets, Unrestricted	 <u>24,548</u>	 <u>20,426</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ <u>24,548</u>	\$ <u>20,426</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

KANSAS – OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION
 STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT, REVENUES,
 AND EXPENSES – CASH BASIS
 Years Ended

	<u>2014</u>	<u>June 30</u> <u>2013</u>
<u>UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</u>		
<u>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</u>		
Kansas Department of Agriculture	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,900
Oklahoma Water Resources Board	2,900	2,900
Interest revenue	2	2
Total support and revenue	5,802	5,802
<u>EXPENSES</u>		
Meeting	-	699
Audit	1,500	-
Insurance	180	180
Total expenses	1,680	879
Change in unrestricted net assets	4,122	4,923
Unrestricted net assets, beginning of year	20,426	15,503
Unrestricted net assets, end of year	\$ 24,548	\$ 20,426

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

KANSAS – OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2014

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Kansas – Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission is an Interstate administrative agency organized under the Arkansas River Basin Compact in 1965. Its primary purpose is to administer the water apportionment agreed to in the Compact.

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the cash basis of accounting. Under that basis, the only asset recognized is cash, and no liabilities are recognized. Revenues are recognized when collected rather than when earned and expenses are recognized when paid, rather than when incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Organization considers all investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Organization maintains its cash in bank accounts of local financial institutions. At June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Organization's cash balance was not in excess of the insured limits.

Net Assets

The Organization's net assets and revenues are classified based on the existence or absence of imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets of the Organization and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Unrestricted net assets-net assets that are not subject to imposed stipulations.

Temporarily restricted net assets-net assets that are subject to imposed stipulations that may or will be met either by actions of the Organization and/or the passage of time.

Support and Revenues

Support and revenue are reported as increases to unrestricted net assets unless use of the related assets is limited by imposed restrictions. Expenses are reported as decreases in unrestricted net assets. Assessments are reported in the period received.

NOTE 2 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The date to which events occurring after June 30, 2014, the date of the most recent statement of assets, liabilities, and net assets, have been evaluated for possible adjustment to the financial statements or disclosures is July 31, 2014, which is the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued. No material items have occurred subsequent to June 30, 2014.

Audit Report: FY 2013

KANSAS – OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

As of and For the Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

KANSAS – OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMMISSION
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Statements of Support, Revenues, and Expenses - Cash Basis.....	4
Notes to Financial Statements.....	5

Cummins & Coffman, CPA's, P.A.

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Jennifer K. Werth, C.P.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Commissioners of
Kansas – Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kansas – Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission, which comprise the statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets – cash basis as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of support, revenues, and expenses – cash basis for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting described in Note 1; this includes determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statement in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commission's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities, and net assets of Kansas – Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and its support, revenues, and expenses for the years then ended in accordance with the cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

Cummins & Coffman, CPAs, P.A.

Topeka, Kansas
July 31, 2014

Engineering Report

KANSAS – OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION
ENGINEERING COMMITTEE REPORT
July 24, 2013
Courtyard Marriott Oklahoma City Northwest
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

This report covers the time period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013. The report contains the standard updating of streamflow data, water quality data, and construction of reservoir conservation storage capacities in the compact basin areas.

The 2012 water year flow totals were significantly higher than the flows for the preceding year (2011.) However, the 2012 flow totals were still substantially lower than the historic averages for all the gaging stations reported upon for the compact.

The Engineering Committee reports that there was one new water structure completed in Kansas during the July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013 time period that exceeded the 100 acre-foot conservation storage minimum requirement. No new conservation storage was completed in Oklahoma. The Kansas reservoir is listed below:

Joe Lallemand
Storage in AF 116
13-29-24E Crawford County
Grand - Neosho Basin

Respectfully submitted by the Engineering Committee.


Robert F. Lytle Jr., Member


Julie Cunningham, Member

Proposed Budget Report

Kansas – Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission
Proposed Budget – FY 2014
(July 1, 2013 thru June 30, 2014)

Expenses	
Printing / Mailing Reports (2012)	\$500
Annual Audit (3 years)	\$1,500
Treasurer's Bond	\$200
Annual Meeting	\$400
Incidentals	\$300
Total	\$3,000

Cash on Hand as of July 1, 2013 \$20,426

Kansas Assessment \$2,900 Oklahoma Assessment \$2,900

Total = \$20,426 + \$5,800 - \$3,000 = \$23,226 projected balance for end of FY2014

Proposed Budget – FY 2015
(July 1, 2014 thru June 30, 2015)

Expenses	
Printing / Mailing Reports (2013)	\$550
Annual Audit	\$600
Treasurer's Bond	\$200
Annual Meeting	\$400
Incidentals	\$350
Total	\$2,100

Estimated Cash on Hand as of July 1, 2014 \$23,200

Kansas Assessment \$2,900 Oklahoma Assessment \$2,900

Total = \$23,200 + \$5,800 - \$2,100 = \$26,900 projected balance for end of FY2015



Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Commission

3800 N. Classen Blvd
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118

Voucher

For:
KS-OK Arkansas River Commission Fund

Explanation: Compact Audit for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011
Audits prepared by Cummins and Coffman, CPA's P.A.

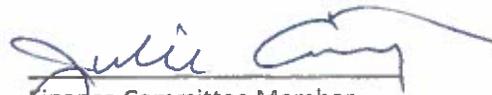
Individual Items:

2011 Audit Review	\$500.00	
2012 Audit Review	\$500.00	
2013 Audit Review	\$500.00	
Total	\$ 1500.00	

Amount: \$ 1500.00


Compact Treasurer

Date: 11-7-2013


Finance Committee Member

Date: 12/20/13

Flow Data/Table Storage

**FLOW DATA
KANSAS-OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT
WATER YEAR 2012 (OKLAHOMA)**

<u>Station</u>	Discharge (Acre-Feet)	
Caney River near Ramona, Oklahoma		
USGS Gage No. 07175500		
Annual WY – 2012	716,678	(990 cfs)
29 Year Average	1,173,794	(1,621 cfs)
Chikaskia River near Blackwell, Oklahoma		
USGS Gage No. 07152000		
Annual WY – 2012	256,990	(355 cfs)
76 Year Average	447,733	(618 cfs)
Cimarron River near Waynoka, Oklahoma		
USGS Gage No. 07158000		
Annual WY – 2012	45,607	(63 cfs)
74 Year Average	199,860	(277 cfs)
Neosho River near Commerce, Oklahoma		
USGS Gage No. 0718500		
Annual WY – 2012	1,274,819	(1,761 cfs)
73 Year Average	2,769,936	(3,824 cfs)
Salt Fork Arkansas at Tonkawa, Oklahoma		
USGS Gage No. 07151000		
Annual WY – 2012	459,883	(685 cfs)
70 Year Average	679,272	(939 cfs)

WATER YEAR 2012 (KANSAS)

Verdigris River at Independence, KS		
USGS Gage No. 07170500		
Annual WY – 2012	640,667	(885 cfs)
44 Year Average	1,600,286	(2,230 cfs)
Arkansas River at Arkansas City, KS		
USGS Gage No. 07146500		
Annual WY – 2012	567,551	(784 cfs)
109 Year Average	1,414,654	(1,949 cfs)

WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS
KANSAS-OKLAHOMA ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT
WATER YEAR 2012

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Station 000214		
<u>Neosho River near Chetopa</u>		

TDS (mg/L)	182	974
Hardness (mg/L)	132	615
Spec. Cond. (umhos/cm)	332	1,491
Water Temperature (C)	1	29

Station 000215		
<u>Verdigris River near Coffeyville</u>		

TDS (mg/L)	172	349
Hardness (mg/L)	119	229
Spec. Cond. (umhos/cm)	281	630
Water Temperature (C)	16	28

Station 000218		
<u>Arkansas River near Arkansas City</u>		

TDS (mg/L)	872	1,259
Hardness (mg/L)	273	337
Spec. Cond. (umhos/cm)	1,448	2,169
Water Temperature (C)	11	28

Station 000529		
<u>Chikaskia River near Corbin</u>		

TDS (mg/L)	316	426
Hardness (mg/L)	187	284
Spec. Cond. (umhos/cm)	529	693
Water Temperature (C)	10	29

Station 000566		
<u>Neosho River near Oswego</u>		

TDS (mg/L)	181	317
Hardness (mg/L)	127	234
Spec. Cond. (umhos/cm)	317	496
Water Temperature (C)	14	27

TABLE OF STORAGE CAPACITY
Constructed July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2013
In Kansas
(In acre feet)

<u>Sub Basin</u>	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>Conservation</u>	<u>Flood Control</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grand-Neosho River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	52,025	136,972	40,298	229,295
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	116	0	116
Totals	52,025	137,088	40,298	229,411
<hr/>				
Verdigris River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	51,696	62,964	219,282	334,064
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	51,696	63,086	219,282	334,064
<hr/>				
Main Stem Arkansas River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	46,477	159,073	174,924	380,474
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	46,477	159,073	174,924	380,474
<hr/>				
Salt Fork River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	3,508	5,300	12,813	21,621
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	3,508	5,300	12,813	21,621
<hr/>				
Cimarron River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	3,379	0	2,598	5,977
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	3,379	0	2,598	5,977
<hr/>				

TABLE OF STORAGE CAPACITY
Constructed July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2013
In Oklahoma
(In acre feet)

<u>Sub Basin</u>	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>Conservation</u>	<u>Flood Control</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grand-Neosho River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	5,435	0	2,662	8,097
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	5,435	0	2,662	8,097
<hr/>				
Verdigris River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	310,067*	978,016	597,479	1,855,562
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	310,067	978,016	597,479	1,855,562
<hr/>				
Main Stem Arkansas River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	245,932	157,588	153,881	557,671
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	245,932	157,588	153,881	557,671
<hr/>				
Salt Fork River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	47,424	1,267	5,018	53,706
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	47,424	1,267	5,018	53,706
<hr/>				
Cimarron River				
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 2012	20,164	14,057	49,157	83,378
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	0	0	0	0
Totals	20,164	14,057	49,157	83,378
<hr/>				

TABLE OF STORAGE CAPACITY
Constructed July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013
(In acre feet)

Grand-Neosho River Basin in Kansas

<u>Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>STR/County</u>	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>Conservation</u>	<u>Fld Control</u>	<u>Total</u>
Joe Lallemond	Waters shed	13-29-24E/Crawford		116		116

Grand-Neosho River Basin in Oklahoma
None

Verdigris River Basin in Kansas

None

Verdigris River Basin in Oklahoma

None

Main Stem Arkansas River Basin in Kansas

None

Main Stem Arkansas River Basin in Oklahoma

None

Salt Fork River Basin in Kansas

None

Salt Fork River Basin in Oklahoma

None

Cimarron River Basin in Kansas

None

Cimarron River Basin in Oklahoma

None

**SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS OF
NEW CONSERVATION STORAGE
REMAINING AS OF JUNE 30, 2013**

KANSAS APPORTIONMENT IN ACRE-FEET

Grand-Neosho River	
Compact Allocation	650,000
Constructed in Oklahoma	+0
Constructed in Kansas	-137,088
Allocation Remaining	512,912

Verdigris River	
Compact Allocation.....	300,000
Constructed in Oklahoma.....	+978,016
Constructed in Kansas.....	-63,086
Allocation Remaining.....	1,214,930

Main Stem Arkansas River	
Compact Allocation.....	600,000
Constructed in Oklahoma.....	+157,588
Constructed in Kansas.....	-159,073
Allocation Remaining.....	598,515

Salt Fork River	
Compact Allocation.....	300,000
Constructed in Oklahoma.....	+1,267
Constructed in Kansas.....	-5,300
Allocation Remaining.....	295,967

Cimarron River	
Compact Allocation.....	5,000
Constructed in Oklahoma.....	+ 0
Constructed in Kansas.....	+0
Allocation Remaining.....	5,000

OKLAHOMA APPORTIONMENT IN ACRE-FEET

Cimarron River	
Compact Allocation.....	5,000
Constructed in Oklahoma.....	5,000
Constructed pursuant to Article VI.....	9,057
Current Oklahoma Allocation.....	14,057

**Bureau of Reclamation
Report**

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Reclamation Summary of Current and Recently Completed Activities

Planning, Construction Assistance, and Grant Programs
Oklahoma-Texas Area Office



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Great Plains Region

July 2013

Mission Statements

The mission of the *Department of the Interior* is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities.

The mission of the *Bureau of Reclamation* is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

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WaterSMART Program 6
Science and Technology Program 8
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Summary of Programs and Funding Opportunities 11
Contact Information 11

Introduction

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is an agency within the Department of the Interior with a primary mission designated to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner within the 17 western states. The Oklahoma-Texas Area Office (OTAO) is responsible for administering 11 reservoir projects and associated water distribution systems in southern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The combined water delivery is more than 680,000 acre-feet (ac-ft) of Municipal and Industrial (M&I) annually to approximately three million water users, providing additional fish and wildlife, recreation, and flood control benefits. The area supports two Irrigation Districts, one in Oklahoma and one in Texas.

Reclamation works in conjunction with other federal and state agencies, Indian Tribes, and local entities in performing these responsibilities. Significant areas of activity include providing oversight of operations and maintenance of existing facilities and water resources planning along with construction assistance.

The purpose of this activity report is to provide a summary of current and recently completed activities under the Planning, Construction Assistance, and Grant Programs.

Planning Investigations Program

Two projects that were initiated in previous Fiscal Years (FY) were completed in FY 11:

- Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan Special Study, OK.
- Arbuckle-Simpson Aquifer Hydrology Special Study, OK.

Three projects that were initiated in previous FY were still ongoing in FY 12:

- South-Central Regional Assessment Special Study, OK.
- Fort Cobb Water Supply/Demand Special Study, OK.
- Innovative Water Technologies, TX.
- An Evaluation of Emergency Water Supplies as a Drought Response, TX.

Native American Affairs Program

Five projects were completed in FY 12:

- Caddo Nation Rush Springs Aquifer Study, OK.
- Caddo Nation Groundwater/Surface water interaction Rush Springs Aquifer, OK.
- Delaware Nation - Water Supply Alternatives, OK.
- Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma - Defining the extent of radionuclides and Trace Metals in Domestic Well water, OK.
- Pawnee Nation - Chloride Concentration Investigation, OK.

Three projects were initiated in FY 12 and are ongoing:

- Muscogee Creek Nation - Infrastructure Needs Assessment, OK.
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation - Data Gap Analysis for Tribal Water Plan, OK.

- Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma - Data Gap Analysis for Development of a Water Plan, OK.

Three projects were initiated in FY13, totaling \$198,000 in Federal funding:

- Caddo Nation – Baseflow measurement and analysis of the groundwater component of streamflow overlying the Rush Springs Aquifer, OK.
- Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations – Drinking Water Disinfection Byproduct Guidelines, OK.
- Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma – Water use and Capacity, Quality and Age of Groundwater, OK.
- South Central Tribes Training - Elements of Tribal Water Planning, Ecologic Flows, and Climate Change, OK.

Rural Water Supply Program

The City of Sulphur, OK was awarded \$190,098 in FY 11 to complete an appraisal investigation on surface water supply alternatives to convey water from Lake of the Arbuckles to the City of Sulphur for alleviation of projected water supply deficits and long-term withdrawal imbalances by pumping of water from the Arbuckle-Simpson Aquifer. The study is being conducted by Reclamation and was scheduled to be completed in December of 2012.

Water Conservation Field Services (WCFS) Program

Water Conservation Plans

Three WCPs were completed in FY 11:

- Fort Cobb Reservoir Master Conservancy District, Fort Cobb Division, Washita Basin Project, Oklahoma
- McGee Creek Authority, McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma
- Lugert-Altus Irrigation District, W. C. Austin Project, Oklahoma

WCFS Grants

- Three grants were awarded in FY 11, totaling \$347,911 in Federal funds:
 - Lugert-Altus Irrigation District, W. C. Austin Project, Oklahoma (\$201,911): replacement and automation of main canal gates, improvements to the water accounting system, and future evaluation of additional water conservation methods and improvements.
 - Mountain Park Master Conservancy District, Mountain Park Project, Oklahoma (\$100,000): automation and improvements of the pumping plant equipment.
 - Fort Cobb Reservoir Master Conservancy District (\$46,000): improvement of water delivery and efficiency.
- Two grants were awarded in FY 12, totaling \$195,000 in Federal funds:
 - Lugert-Altus Irrigation District, W. C. Austin Project, Oklahoma, (\$97,500): Design and Installation of a Supervisory Control and Automated Data Acquisition (SCADA) System.

- Lugert-Altus Irrigation District, W. C. Austin Project, Oklahoma, (\$97,500): Design, Construction, and Automation of the Altus Canal Reregulating Pit.
- A funding opportunity announcement for FY 13 closed, on or about, February 15, 2013. Reclamation is currently reviewing proposals and anticipates announcement of funding awards for two proposals in the amount of \$100,000 each by September, 2013.

WaterSMART Program

Title XVI Program

- Completed a feasibility plan of study in FY 11 on the Dallas Trinity River Recycled Water Project. The feasibility study is estimated to cost about \$2 million. Reclamation is currently awaiting a decision from Dallas Water Utilities on whether or not the decision will be made to proceed with the study.
- The City of Round Rock, Texas continued construction activities of Phase I of the water recycling project, including construction of treatment, storage, and pumping facilities at the Brushy Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, along with installation of approximately 2.0 miles of pipeline to provide up to 2,500 acre-feet per year (af/yr) of reclaimed water to various customers in the City.

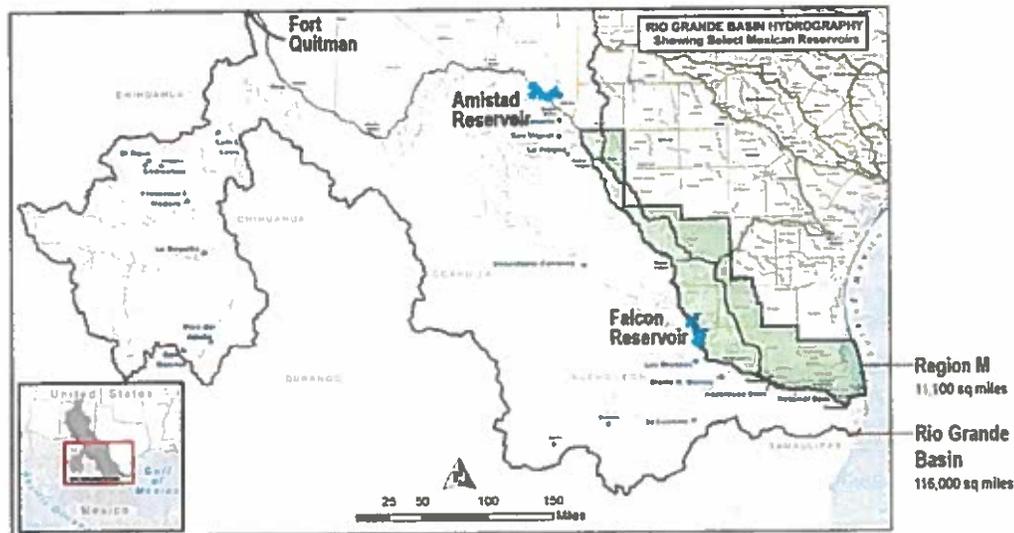


The foundation of a new clearwell that will be used to store treated wastewater effluent.

- Reclamation approved a Title XVI feasibility study for the San Antonio Water System, TX in FY 11 for a 25 million gallons per day (mgd) brackish groundwater desalination facility.
- Two FY 11 WaterSMART Title XVI feasibility study grants were awarded totaling \$216,445:
 - Central Oklahoma Master Conservancy District, OK (\$150,000): study evaluating the use of Lake Thunderbird to regulate effluent from the City of Norman, OK.
 - City of Kyle, TX (\$66,145): study evaluating the market and infrastructure needs to convey treated effluent to customers for irrigation.

Basin Study Program

- Reclamation and the Rio Grande Regional Water Authority (RGRWA), with the 53 member entities making up the RGRWA, in collaboration with other Texas water and environmental agencies and the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), are conducting a Basin Study to evaluate the impacts of climate variability and change on water supply imbalances within an eight county region (“Region M”) along the U.S./Mexico border in south Texas. Water supplies in the area are primarily from the Rio Grande, with much of the drainage located in Mexico and regulated by releases from the Falcon and Amistad Reservoirs which are managed by the IBWC, in compliance with the 1944 U.S. Mexico Water Treaty. Much of the water deliveries in the study area are made through a network of canals which are managed by 27 different Irrigation Districts.



Alternative solutions have been evaluated and the study is focused on investigating a regional brackish groundwater desalination plan to meet planning objectives. The study is expected to cost \$412,798 (52 percent RGRWA; 48 percent Federal cost share) and be completed by September 30, 2013.

- A basin study on the Upper Washita Basin in Oklahoma was recently awarded \$250,000 in FY 12 Federal funds to partner with the Oklahoma Water Resources Board and Fort Cobb and Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy Districts to identify sustainable solutions to infrastructure issues and existing and projected imbalances between water supply and demand. The study is estimated at a cost \$700,000 upon completion.
- A Plan of Study for a Basin Study on the Arkansas River in southwest Kansas and eastern Colorado was awarded \$100,000 in Federal funds to partner with the Kansas Water Office (KWO), Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), and Southwest Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 3 to

identify cost share partners, goals and objectives for the submittal of a Basin Study.

WaterSMART Grants

- Three new Water and Energy Efficiency Grants were awarded in the OTA0, totaling \$1,636,290 in FY13 funds
- On-going projects:

No.	Recipient	Scope	Award Date (FY)	Federal Share (\$)	Total Cost (\$)	Water Saved (ac-ft/yr)	Energy Saved (kwh/yr)
1	United Irrigation District	Canal Improvements, wind powered pump, and wildlife restoration	2013	\$1,333,901	\$2,778,961	2,512	310,630
2	Cameron County Irrigation District #2	Installation of nine automated gates	2013	\$224,889	\$641,169	4,484	117,525
3	Rio Grande Regional Water Authority	Installation of Surge Vales for irrigation	2013	\$77,500	\$155,000	1,634	-
4	City of Cedar Hill	Installation of 3,000 smart meters for residential, commercial and industrial meters	2013	\$300,000	\$750,000	336	-
1	Adams Garden ID, TX	Natural gas and wind powered pumps	2011	\$300,000	\$600,000	590	7,433
2	Edwards Aquifer Authority, TX	Replacement of plumbing fixtures, greywater and rainwater collection systems	2011	\$300,000	\$757,000	692	790,000
3	Hidalgo County ID #2, TX	Installation of flume gates and solar powered SCADA	2011	\$300,000	\$544,973	320	25,000
4	Hidalgo County ID #2, TX	Automated gates/solar powered SCADA	2011	\$300,000	\$1,319,594	895	128,000
5	Delta Lake ID, TX	Conversion of open canal to pipeline	2011	\$296,446	\$599,532	343	13,000
6	Hidalgo County ID #3, TX	Conversion of mortar joint to PVC pipe	2011	\$286,794	\$573,589	244	7,800
7	Cameron County ID #2, TX	Conversion of open canal to pipeline	2011	\$286,265	\$577,030	171	6,655
			Total	\$4,005,795	\$9,296,848	12,221	1,406,043

Science and Technology Program

- Reclamation completed a FY 10 study titled, “*Methodology to Evaluate the Influence of Joint Changes in Climate and Land Cover on Water Availability*”.
- Reclamation awarded \$130,000 to continue pilot testing of the variable salinity project. This study aims to apply concepts being developed at the Singapore Public Utility Board state-of-the-art Variable Salinity Plant towards development

of the first flexible desalination system in the U.S. along the Gulf Coast of Texas. Initial phases of this study were completed in FY 10 and FY 11, which included an evaluation of the composition of potential source waters; identification of piloting system features to treat various feed waters with the most flexibility and efficiency; and actual pilot testing of brackish groundwater at the southern most Regional Desalination Plant. The next phase in FY 12 will pilot test seawater at South Padre Island.



Expeditionary Unit Water Purifier System used by Reclamation to pilot test treatment of variable saline water sources



Energy recovery device used to more efficiently treat seawater

- Reclamation was awarded \$89,500 in FY 11 to initiate a new study titled, “*An Analysis of Nanofiltration Treatment Applications on Recycled and Potable Water Supplies*”. The study will compare the cost-benefits of nanofiltration and reverse osmosis in treating potable and reclaimed water supplies for use in the production of thermoelectric power and commercial cooling applications.
- Reclamation was awarded \$60,000 in FY 12 to initiate a study on an innovative wetlands treatment design to treat organic compounds and emerging contaminants in reclaimed wastewater.

Drought Program

Reclamation staff worked with the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; partnering state and Reclamation expertise to leverage funds under the now-expired Title II of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act. The resultant projects provide a one-stop internet-based and interactive Tool for Planning Temporary Water Supply Response in Drought Emergencies (Tool). The Tool for Texas was completed earlier this year, and the Tools for Oklahoma and Kansas are targeted for completion by the end of September, 2013.

Special Authorizations

Equus Beds Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Program

- Congress appropriated \$50,000 in FY 11, FY 12, and FY 13. The City of Wichita continues to construct Phase IIb of the project and is nearing completion of that phase. At the end of FY 12, approximately \$4.2 million had been paid to the City. The current unpaid reimbursement balance remains in excess of \$25.0 million.



Pipeline tie-in to surge tank, Equus Beds ASR Project.



New 48 inch steel, polyurethane coated pipe laid out in preparation for installation. Recharge Surge Tank in background, Equus Beds ASR Project

Summary of Programs and Funding Opportunities

All Reclamation program Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOA) for Grants or Cooperative Agreements to utilize Reclamation funding are posted on the Grants.gov website: <http://www.grants.gov/>

The following is a list of specific weblinks for each of the Reclamation programs mentioned above:

Native American Affairs Program: <http://www.usbr.gov/native/>

Rural Water Supply Program: <http://www.usbr.gov/ruralwater/>

Water Conservation Field Services Program: <http://www.usbr.gov/waterconservation/>

WaterSMART Program: <http://www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/>

WaterSMART Program - Title XVI: <http://www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/title/index.html>

WaterSMART Program – Basin Studies: <http://www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/bsp/>

Science and Technology Program: <http://www.usbr.gov/research/science-and-tech/>

Drought Program: <http://www.usbr.gov/drought/>

Contact Information

Collins K. Balcombe
Supervisory Program Coordinator
Bureau of Reclamation
Oklahoma-Texas Area Office
5316 Hwy 290 West, Ste 110
Austin, TX. 78735
Work: 512-899-4162; 899-4179 (fax)
Cell: 512-922-0525

RECLAMATION
Managing Water in the West

USGS Summary Sheet



**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
KANSAS and OKLAHOMA Water Science Centers**

**ANNUAL ARKANSAS-RIVER BASIN COMPACT MEETING
KANSAS-OKLAHOMA**

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
July 24, 2013

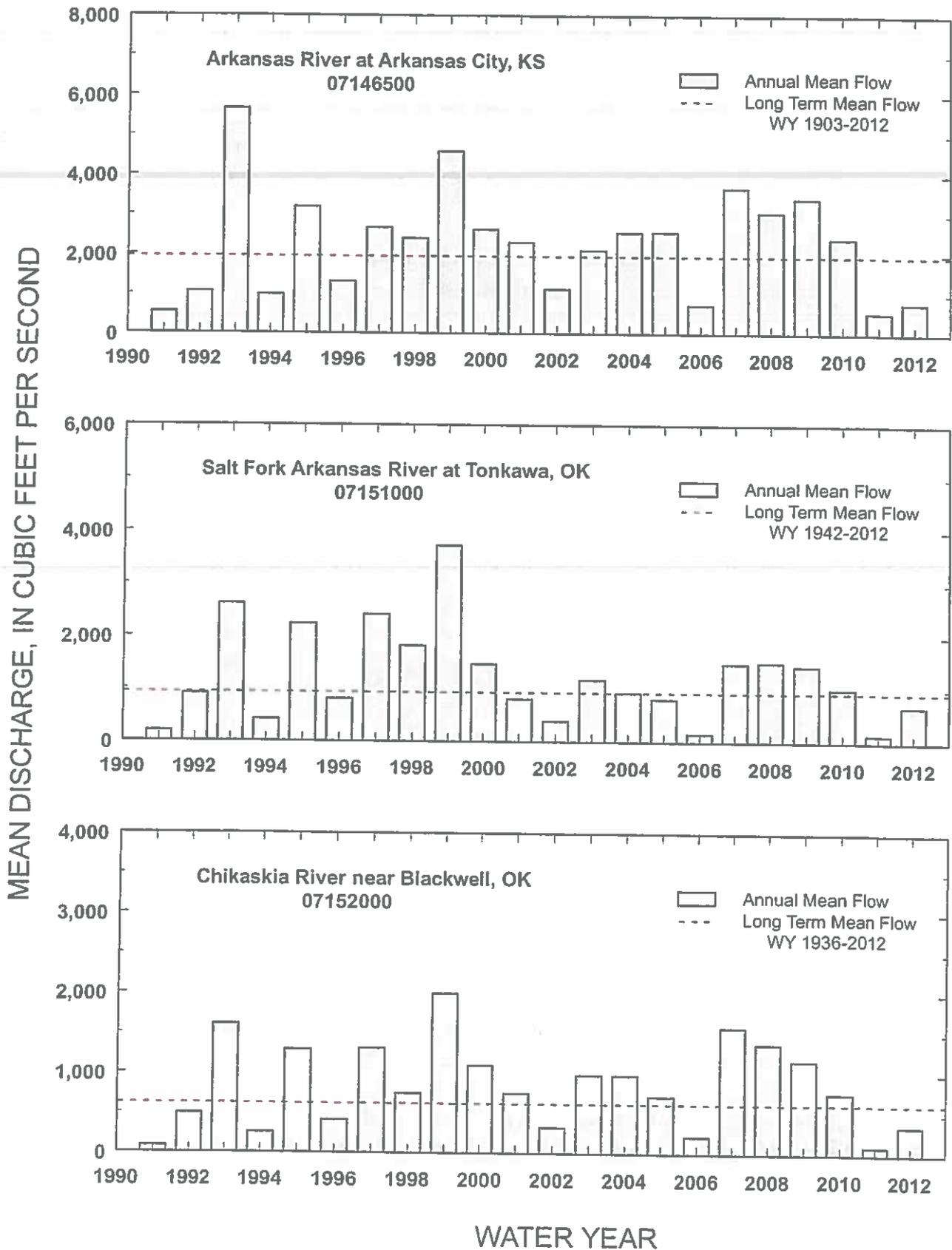
	PEAK DISCHARGE		AVERAGE DISCHARGE		AVERAGE	
	(ft ³ /s) MAXIMUM	(ft ³ /s) WY 12	(ft ³ /s) PERIOD OF RECORD	(acre-ft)	(ft ³ /s) WY 12	(acre-ft)
ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN						
07146500 ARKANSAS RIVER AT ARKANSAS CITY, KS	103,000 6-10-23	15,900 2-5-12	1,949 94 YRS	1,411,000	784	568,000
07151000 SALT FORK ARKANSAS RIVER AT TONKAWA, OK	97,300 10-11-73	34,900 5-2-12	939* 71YRS	680,000	685	496,000
07152000 CHIKASKIA R NR BLACKWELL, OK	85,000 6-22-42	22,500 12-20-11	618 77YRS	447,000	355	257,000
07158000 CIMARRON R NR WAYNOKA, OK	94,500 5-16-57	8,930 4-11-12	277 75 YRS	200,000	63.3	45,800
07170500 VERDIGRIS RIVER AT INDEPENDENCE, KS	153,000 7-01-07	20,700 5-1-12	2,230** 45YRS	1,614,000	885	641,000
07175500 CANEY RIVER NR RAMONA, OK	85,600 10-5-86	14,500 3-21-12	1,620*** 29YRS	1,173,000	990	717,000
07185000 NEOSHO R NR COMMERCE, OK	267,000 7-15-51	60,400 5-12-12	3,824 73 YRS	2,768,000	1,761	1,275,000

* SINCE REGULATION BY GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE.

** SINCE REGULATION BY ELK CITY LAKE, TORONTO LAKE AND FALL RIVER LAKE

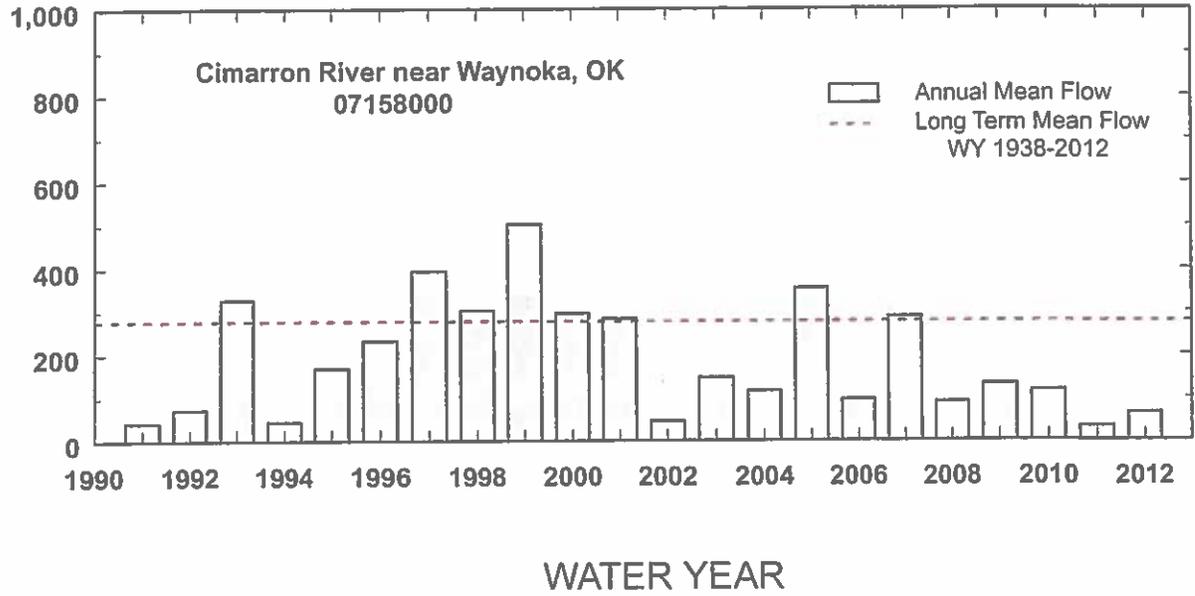
*** SINCE REGULATION BY HULAH LAKE AND COPAN LAKE

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN TRENDS IN STEAMFLOW



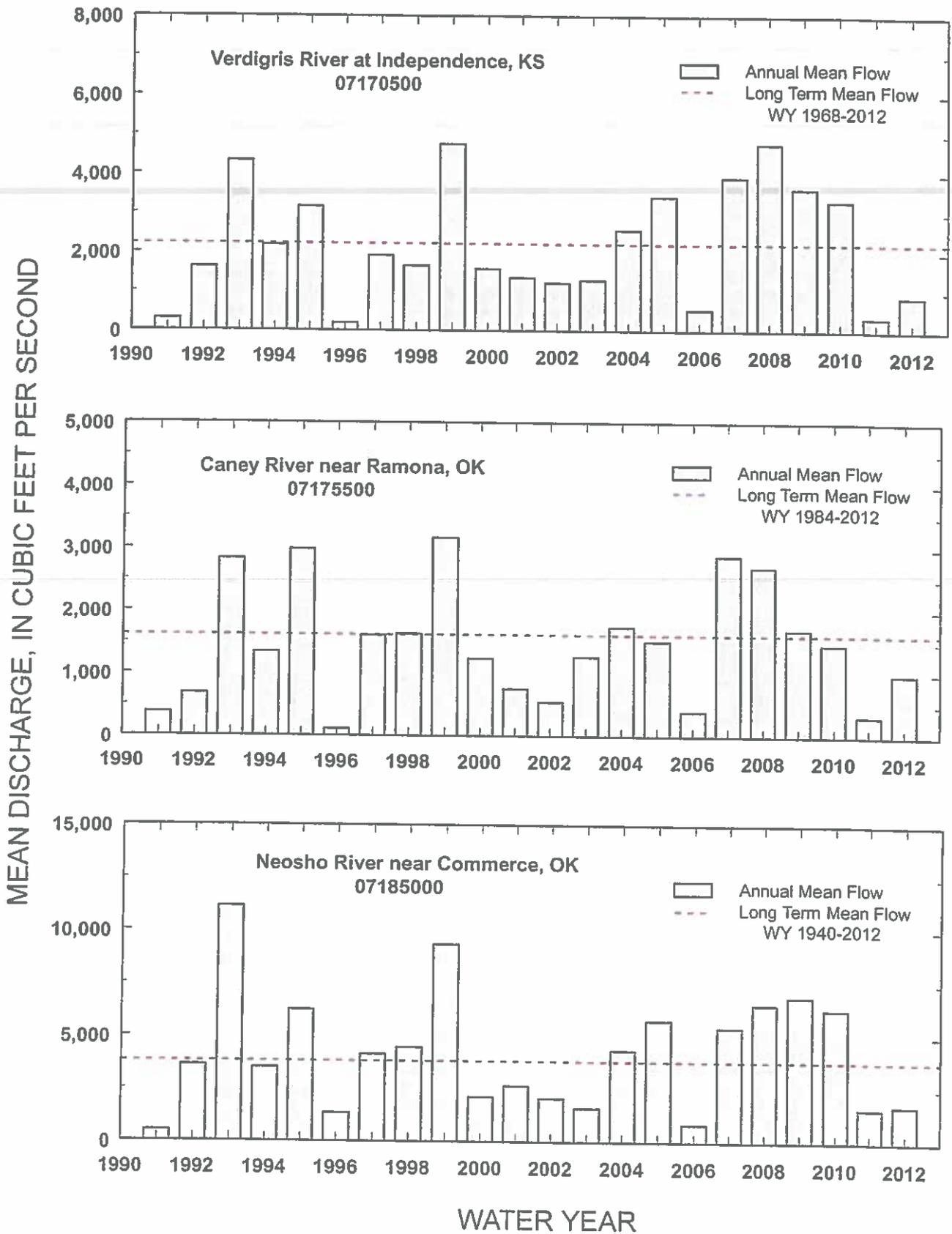
ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN TRENDS IN STEAMFLOW

MEAN DISCHARGE, IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND

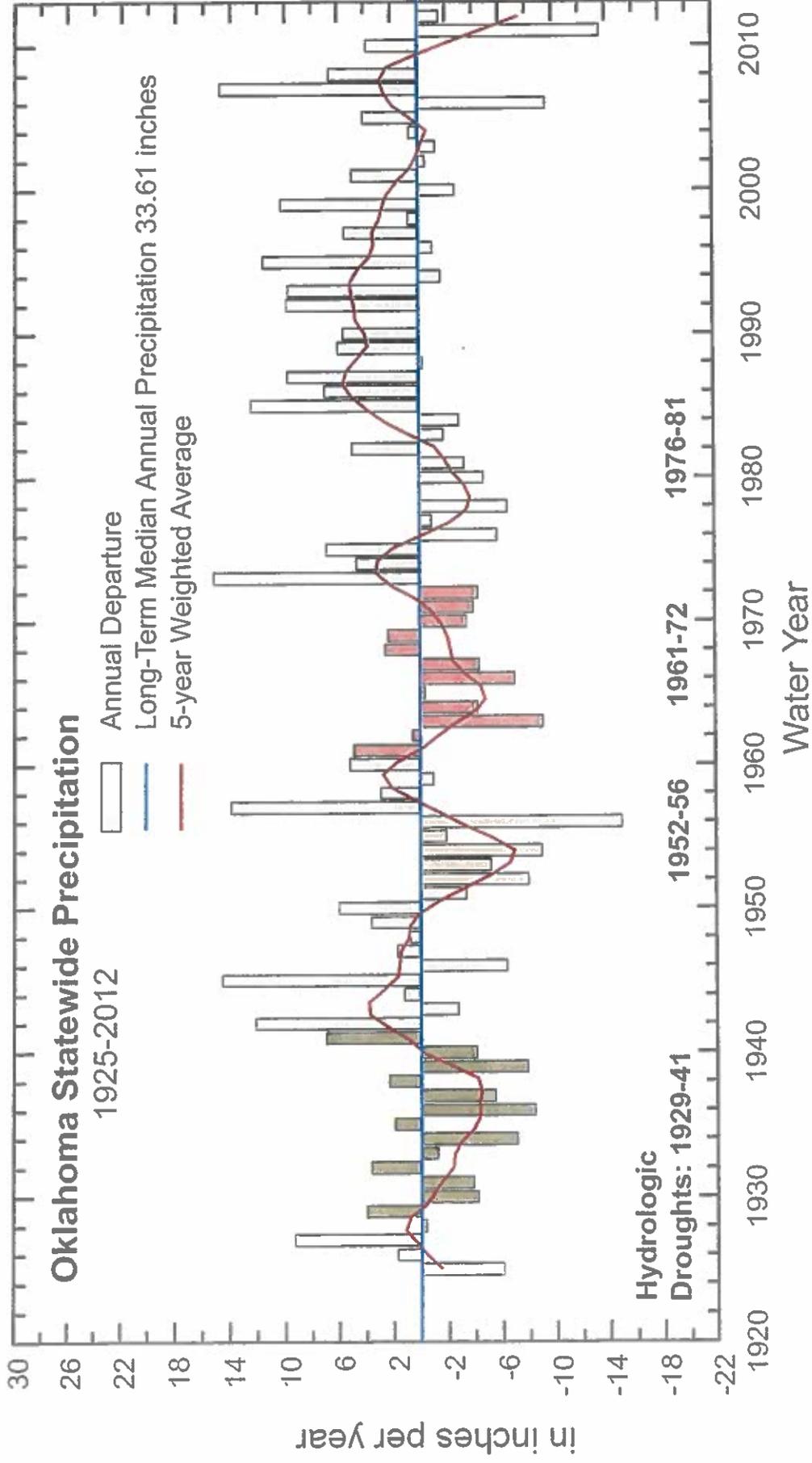


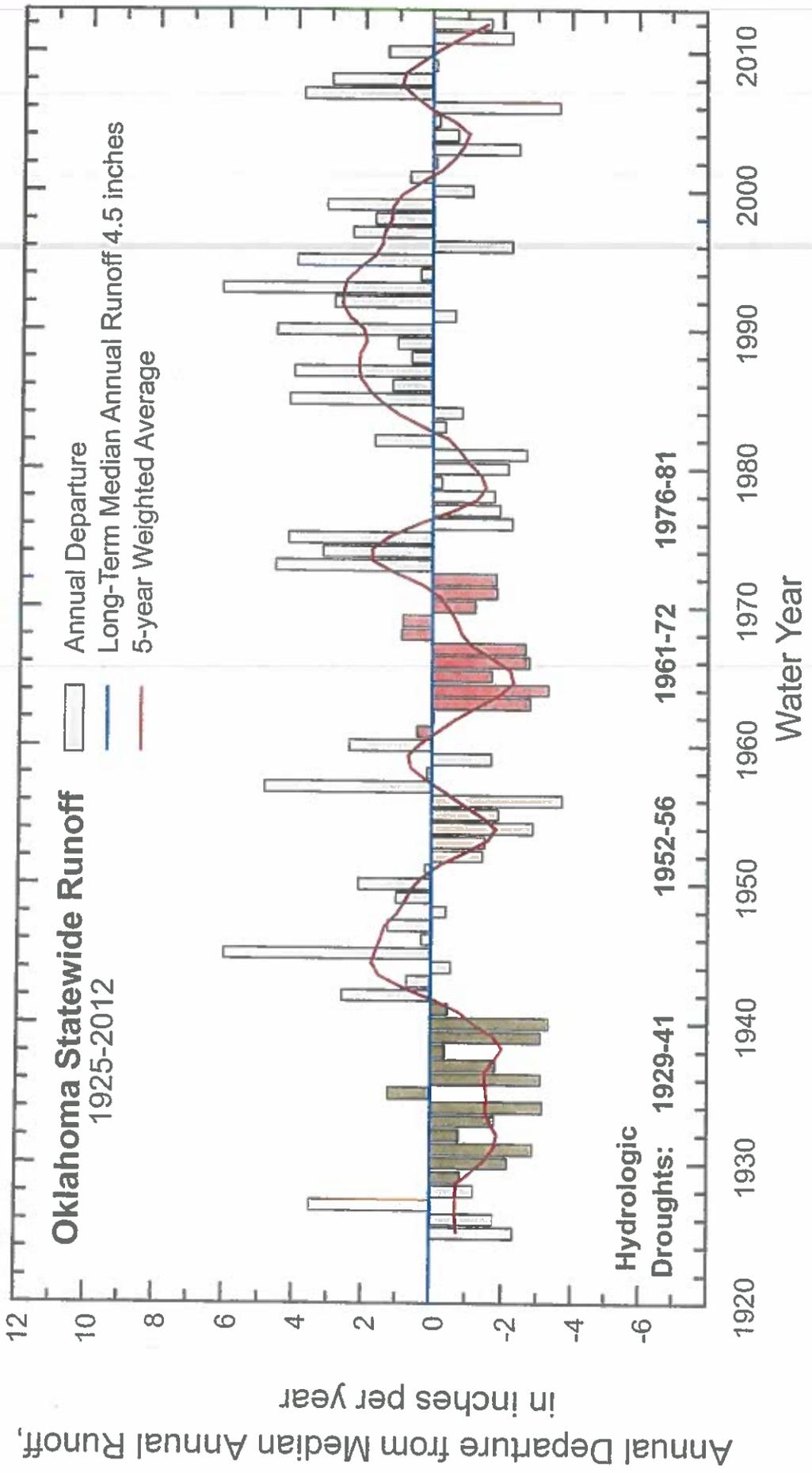
Prepared by US Geological Survey

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN TRENDS IN STEAMFLOW



Annual Departure from Median Annual Precipitation,





Arkansas River Basin

Compact

**Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact
1966**

K.S.A. 82a-528. **Arkansas river basin compact.** The legislature hereby ratifies the compact, designated as the "Arkansas river compact," between the states of Oklahoma and Kansas signed in the city of Wichita, state of Kansas, on the thirty-first day of March, 1965, by Geo. R. Benz and Frank Raab as representatives for the state of Oklahoma, Robert L. Smith and Warden L. Noe as representatives for the state of Kansas, and Trigg Twichell as representative of the United States of America, which said compact is as follows:

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN COMPACT, KANSAS-OKLAHOMA

The state of Kansas and the state of Oklahoma, acting through their duly authorized compact representatives, Robert L. Smith and Warden L. Noe, for the state of Kansas, and Geo. R. Benz and Frank Raab, for the state of Oklahoma, after negotiations participated in by Trigg Twichell, appointed by the president as the representative of the United States of America, and in accordance with the consent to such negotiations granted by an act of congress of the United States of America, approved August 11, 1955 (public law 340, 84th congress, 1st session), have agreed as follows respecting the waters of the Arkansas river and its tributaries:

Article I

The major purposes of this compact are:

- A. To promote interstate comity between the states of Kansas and Oklahoma:
- B. To divide and apportion equitably between the states of Kansas and Oklahoma the waters of the Arkansas river basin and to promote the orderly development thereof;
- C. To provide an agency for administering the water apportionment agreed to herein;
- D. To encourage the maintenance of an active pollution-abatement program in each of the two states and to seek the further reduction of both natural and man-made pollution in the waters of the Arkansas river basin.

Article II

As used in this compact:

- A. The term "state" shall mean either state signatory hereto and shall be construed to include any person or persons, entity or agency of either state who, by reason of official responsibility or by designation of the governor of that state, is acting as an official representative of that state;

B. The term "Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas river commission" or the term "commission" means the agency created by this compact for the administration thereof;

C. The term "Arkansas river" means that portion of the Arkansas river from a point immediately below the confluence of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers in the vicinity of Wichita, Kansas, to a point immediately below the confluence of the Arkansas river with the Grand-Neosho river near Muskogee, Oklahoma;

D. The term "Arkansas river basin" means all of the drainage basin of the Arkansas river as delimited above, including all tributaries which empty into it between the upstream and downstream limits;

E. The term "waters of the Arkansas river and its tributaries" means the waters originating in the Arkansas river basin;

F. The term "conservation storage capacity" means that portion of the active storage capacity of reservoirs, including multipurpose reservoirs, with a conservation storage capacity in excess of 100 acre-feet, available for the storage of water for subsequent use, but it excludes any portion of the storage capacity allocated to flood and sediment control and inactive storage capacity allocated to other uses;

G. The term "new conservation storage capacity" means conservation storage capacity for which construction is initiated after July 1, 1963, and storage capacity not presently allocated for conservation storage which is converted to conservation storage capacity after July 1, 1963, in excess of the quantities of declared conservation storage capacity as set forth in the storage table attached to and made a part of the minutes of the twenty-fourth meeting of the compact committee dated September 1, 1964, and as filed and identified to this compact in the offices of the secretaries of state of the respective states;

H. The term "pollution" means contamination or other alterations of the physical, chemical, biological or radiological properties of water or the discharge of any liquid, gaseous, or solid substances into any waters which creates or is likely to result in a nuisance, or which renders or is likely to render the waters into which it is discharged harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety, or welfare or which is harmful, detrimental or injurious to beneficial uses of the water.

Article III

The physical and other conditions peculiar to the Arkansas river basin constitute the basis for this compact, and neither of the states hereby, nor the congress of the United States by its consent hereto, concedes that this compact establishes any general principle with respect to any other interstate stream.

Article IV

A. For the purpose of apportionment of water between the two states, the Arkansas river basin is hereby divided into major topographic subbasins as follows: (1) The Grand-Neosho river subbasin; (2) the Verdigris river subbasin; (3) the Salt Fork river subbasin; (4) the Cimarron river subbasin; and (5) the mainstem Arkansas river subbasin which shall consist of the Arkansas river basin, excepting the Grand Neosho river, Verdigris river, Salt Fork river, and Cimarron river subbasins.

B. The two states recognize that portions of other states not signatory to this compact lie within the drainage area of the Arkansas river basin as herein defined. The water apportionments provided for in this compact are not intended to affect nor do they affect the rights of such other states in and to the use of the waters of the basin.

Article V

The state of Kansas shall have free and unrestricted use of the waters of the Arkansas river basin within Kansas subject to the provisions of this compact and to the limitations set forth below:

A. New conservation storage capacity in the Grand-Neosho river subbasin within the state of Kansas shall not exceed 650,000 acre-feet plus an additional capacity equal to the new conservation storage in said drainage basin in Oklahoma excepting storage on Spavinaw creek;

B. New conservation storage capacity in the Verdigris river subbasin within the state of Kansas shall not exceed 300,000 acre-feet plus an additional capacity equal to the new conservation storage in said drainage basin in Oklahoma, excepting navigation capacity allocated in Oologah reservoir;

C. New conservation storage capacity in the mainstem Arkansas river subbasin within the state of Kansas shall not exceed 600,000 acre-feet plus an additional capacity equal to the new conservation storage in said drainage basin in Oklahoma;

D. New conservation storage capacity in the Salt Fork river subbasin within the state of Kansas shall not exceed 300,000 acre-feet plus an additional capacity equal to the new conservation storage in said drainage basin in Oklahoma;

E. New conservation storage capacity in the Cimarron river subbasin within the state of Kansas shall not exceed 5,000 acre-feet, provided that new conservation storage capacity in excess of that amount may be constructed if specific project plans have first been submitted to and have received the approval of the commission.

Article VI

The state of Oklahoma shall have free and unrestricted use of the waters of the Arkansas river basin within Oklahoma subject to the provisions of this compact and to the limitations set forth below:

New conservation storage capacity in the Cimarron river subbasin within the state of Oklahoma shall not exceed 5,000 acre-feet provided that new conservation storage capacity in excess of that amount may be constructed if specific project plans have first been submitted to and have received the approval of the commission.

Article VII

A. The commission shall determine the conditions under which one state may construct and operate for its needs new conservation storage capacity in the other state. The construction or utilization of new conservation storage capacity by one state in the other state shall entitle the state whose storage potential is reduced by such construction to construct an equal amount of new conservation storage in a subbasin agreeable to the commission.

B. New conservation storage capacity constructed by the United States or any of its agencies, instrumentalities or wards, or by a state, political subdivision thereof, or any person or persons shall be charged against the state in which the use is made.

C. Each state has the unrestricted right to replace within the same subbasin, any conservation storage capacity made unusable by any cause.

D. In the event reallocation of storage capacity in the Arkansas river basin in Oklahoma should result in the reduction of that state's new conservation storage capacity, such reallocation shall not reduce the total new conservation storage capacities available to Kansas under Article V; provided that a subsequent reinstatement of such storage capacity shall not be charged as an increase in Oklahoma's new conservation storage capacity.

Article VIII

A. In the event of importation of water to a major subbasin of the Arkansas river basin from another river basin, or from another major subbasin within the same state, the state making the importation shall have exclusive use of such imported waters.

B. In the event of exportation of water from a major subbasin for use in another major subbasin or for use outside the Arkansas river basin within the same state, the limitations of Article V and VI on new conservation capacity shall apply against the subbasin from which the exportation is made in the amount of the storage capacity actually used for that purpose within the exporting subbasin or, in the event of direct diversion of water without storage, on the basis of five acre-feet of conservation storage capacity for each acre-foot of water on the average so diverted annually.

C. Any reservoir storage capacity which is required for the control and utilization of imported waters shall not be accounted as new conservation storage.

D. Should a transbasin diversion of waters of the Arkansas river basin be made in one state for the use and benefit of the other state or both states, the commission shall determine a proper accounting of new conservation storage capacities in each state in accordance with the above principles and with the project uses to be made in that state.

Article IX

The states of Kansas and Oklahoma mutually agree to:

A. The principle of individual state effort to abate man-made pollution within each state's respective borders, and the continuing support of both states in an active pollution-abatement program;

B. The cooperation of the appropriate state agencies in Kansas and Oklahoma to investigate and abate sources of alleged interstate pollution within the Arkansas river basin whenever such matters are called to their attention by the commission;

C. Enter into joint programs for the identification and control of sources of natural pollution within the Arkansas river basin which the commission finds are of interstate significance;

D. The principle that neither state may require the other to provide water for the purpose of water-quality control as a substitute for adequate waste treatment;

E. Utilize the provisions of the federal water pollution control act in the resolution of any pollution problems which cannot be resolved within the provisions of this compact.

Article X

A. There is hereby created an interstate administrative agency to be known as the "Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas river commission." The commission shall be composed of three commissioners representing each of the states of Kansas and Oklahoma who shall be appointed by the governors of the respective states and, if designated by the president, one commissioner representing the United States. The president is hereby requested to designate a commissioner and an alternate representing the United States. The federal commissioner, if one be designated, shall be the presiding officer of the commission, but shall not have the right to vote in any of the deliberations of the commission.

B. One Kansas commissioner shall be the state official who now or hereafter shall be responsible for administering water law in the state; the other two commissioners shall reside in the Arkansas river basin in Kansas and shall be appointed to four-year staggered terms.

C. One Oklahoma commissioner shall be the state official who now or hereafter shall be responsible for administering water law in the state; the other two commissioners shall reside in the Arkansas river basin in Oklahoma and shall be appointed to four-year staggered terms.

D. A majority of the commissioners of each state and the commissioner or his alternate representing the United States, if so designated, must be present to constitute a quorum. In taking any commission action, each signatory state shall have a single vote representing the majority opinion of the commissioners of that state.

E. The salaries and personal expenses of each commissioner shall be paid by the government which he represents. All other expenses which are incurred by the commission incident to the administration of this compact shall be borne equally by the two states and shall be paid by the commission out of the "Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas river commission fund." Such fund shall be initiated and maintained by equal payments of each state into the fund. Disbursements shall be made from said fund in such manner as may be authorized by the commission. Such fund shall not be subject to the audit and accounting procedures of the states; however, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited by a qualified independent public accountant at regular intervals, and the report of such audit shall be included in and become a part of the annual report of the commission.

Article XI

A. The commission shall have the power to:

(1) Employ such engineering, legal, clerical and other personnel as in its judgment may be necessary for the performance of its functions under the compact;

(2) Enter into contracts with appropriate state or federal agencies for the collection, correlation, and presentation of factual data, for the maintenance of records, and for the preparation of reports;

(3) Establish and maintain an office for the conduct of its affairs;

(4) Adopt rules and regulations governing its operations;

(5) Cooperate with federal agencies in developing principles, consistent with the provisions of this compact and with federal policy, for the storage and release of water from all-federal capacities of federal reservoirs, both existing and future within the Arkansas river basin, for the purpose of assuring their operation in the best interests of the states and the United States;

(6) Permit either state, with the consent of the proper operating agency, to impound water, for such periods of time deemed necessary or desirable by the commission, in available reservoir storage capacity which is not designated as conservation or new conservation storage capacity for subsequent release and use for any purpose approved by the commission;

- (7) Hold hearings and take testimony and receive evidence at such times and places as it deems necessary;
- (8) Secure from the head of any department or agency of the federal or state government such information, suggestions, estimates and statistics as it may need or believe to be useful for carrying out its functions and as may be available to or procurable by the department or agency to which the request is addressed;
- (9) Print or otherwise reproduce and distribute all of its proceedings and reports.

B. The commission shall:

- (1) Cause to be established, maintained and operated such stream, reservoir, or other gaging stations as may be necessary for the proper administration of the compact;
- (2) Collect, analyze and report on data as to stream flows, water quality, conservation storage, and such other information as is necessary for the proper administration of the compact;
- (3) Perform all other functions required of it by the compact and do all things necessary, proper or convenient in the performance of its duties thereunder;
- (4) Prepare and submit an annual report to the governor of each signatory state and to the president of the United States covering the activities of the commission for the preceding fiscal year, together with an accounting of all funds received and expended by it in the conduct of its work;
- (5) Prepare and submit to the governor of each of the states of Kansas and Oklahoma an annual budget covering the anticipated expenses of the commission for the following fiscal year;
- (6) Make available to the governor or any state agency of either state or to any authorized representatives of the United States, upon request, any information within its possession.

Article XII

A. Recognizing the present limited uses of the available water supplies of the Arkansas river basin in the two states and the uncertainties of their ultimate water needs, the states of Kansas and Oklahoma deem it imprudent and inadvisable to attempt at this time to make final allocations of the new conservation storage capacity which may ultimately be required in either state, and, by the limitations on storage capacity imposed herein, have not attempted to do so. Accordingly, after the expiration of 25 years following the effective date of this compact, the commission may review any provisions of the compact for the purpose of amending or supplementing the same, and shall meet for the consideration of such review on the request of the commissioners of either state: *Provided*, That the provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect until changed or amended by unanimous action of the states acting through their

commissioners and until such changes are ratified by the legislatures of the respective states and consented to by the congress in the same manner as this compact is required to be ratified to become effective.

B. This compact may be terminated at any time by the appropriate action of the legislatures of both signatory states.

C. In the event of amendment or termination of the compact, all rights established under the compact shall continue unimpaired.

Article XIII

Nothing in this compact shall be deemed:

A. To impair or affect the powers, rights or obligations of the United States, or those claiming under its authority, in, over and to the waters of the Arkansas river basin;

B. To interfere with or impair the right or power of either signatory state to regulate within its boundaries the appropriation, use and control of waters within that state not inconsistent with its obligations under this compact.

Article XIV

If any part or application of this compact should be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, all other provisions and applications of this compact shall remain in full force and effect.

Article XV

This compact shall become binding and obligatory when it shall have been ratified by the legislatures of each state and consented to by the congress of the United States, and when the congressional act consenting to this compact includes the consent of congress to name and join the United States as a party in any litigation in the United States supreme court, if the United States is an indispensable party, and if the litigation arises out of this compact or its application, and if a signatory state is a party thereto. Notice of ratification by the legislature of each state shall be given by the governor of that state to the governor of the other state and to the president of the United States and the president is hereby requested to give notice to the governor of each state of consent by the congress of the United States.

In Witness Whereof, The authorized representatives have executed three counterparts hereof each of which shall be and constitute an original, one of which shall be deposited in the archives of the department of state of the United States, and one of which shall be forwarded to the governor of each state.

Done at the City of Wichita, state of Kansas, this 31st day of March, A.D. 1965.

Approved:

Robert L. Smith,

Warden L. Noe,

Compact Representatives for the state of Kansas.

Geo. R. Benz,

Frank Raab,

Compact Representatives for the state of Oklahoma.

Twigg Twitchell,

Representative of the United States. (History: L. 1966, ch. 16, § 1 (Special Session); June 10.