

WATER DISTRICT NO. 65
102 N. Main St.
Payette, Idaho 83661
Phone (208) 642-4465
Fax (208) 642-1042
E-mail wdist65@primenet.com

December 12, 1995

****ADVISORY BOARD AGENDA****

- A. Approve Minutes
- B. Watermaster's Report
 - 1. Financial Report
 - 2. Pioneer "Profitable Stewardship" and "Snake: A River Between Us" Conferences Report
 - 3. Update on Flood Control Operations - Cascade
 - 4. Letter to North Fork and Payette Lake Users
- C. Boise/Payette Rivers Diversion Upgrade Project - Dave Tuthill
- D. Proposed 1996 Budget and Assessments
- E. Proposed Annual Meeting Agenda
- F. Last Chance 1994 Excess Stored Water Accounting
- G. Boise Cascade Request for Cost Share - 1996
- H. Idaho Water User's Annual Convention

SCANNED
AUG 05 2004

12/11/95

Water District No. 65
Balance Sheet
 As of November 30, 1995

	Nov 30, '95
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
CD's- Rental Pool	296,410.20
Checking - Water Dist.	3,866.93
Money Market Savings	96,118.39
Savings - Rental Pool	871.37
Total Checking/Savings	397,266.89
Accounts Receivable	
A/R - Assessments	454.41
A/R - Rental Pool	3,179.52
Total Accounts Receivable	3,633.93
Total Current Assets	400,900.82
Fixed Assets	
Field Equipment	10,154.12
Office Equipment	5,347.09
Total Fixed Assets	15,501.21
TOTAL ASSETS	416,402.03
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Other Current Liabilities	
Deferred Revenues	236,450.15
IDWRB Fees Payable	2,608.46
Payroll Liabilities	1,964.45
Water Rentals Payable	2,355.20
Total Other Current Liabilities	243,378.26
Total Current Liabilities	243,378.26
Total Liabilities	243,378.26
Equity	
Opening Bal Equity	137,186.77
Net Income	35,837.00
Total Equity	173,023.77
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	416,402.03

Water District No. 65
Budget Comparison
 January through November 1995

	Jan - Nov '95	Budget	% of Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense			
Income			
Admin. Fee Revenue			
Admin. Fees - BOR	42,113.75	89,500.00	47.1%
Admin. Fees - Others	12,648.45	9,000.00	140.5%
Total Admin. Fee Revenue	54,762.20	98,500.00	55.6%
Assessment Rev.	70,127.66	70,000.00	100.2%
Expense Reimbursements	390.81		
Grants			
State	3,075.00	3,075.00	100.0%
Total Grants	3,075.00	3,075.00	100.0%
Rental Income - Noble	0.00		
Total Income	128,355.67	171,575.00	74.8%
Expense			
Advertising	0.00	300.00	0.0%
Automobile Expense	3,467.89	5,500.00	63.1%
Computer Services	280.68	200.00	140.3%
Cost - Share Program	17,212.37	25,000.00	68.8%
Director's Fees	0.00	50.00	0.0%
Dues and Subscriptions	740.79		
Interest Expense			
Rental Pool	1,920.21		
Total Interest Expense	1,920.21		
Miscellaneous	75.00	100.00	75.0%
O & M - River Gauge	10,415.87	15,000.00	69.4%
Office Rent	1,365.00	1,638.00	83.3%
Office Supplies	1,076.43	800.00	134.6%
Payroll Expenses			
Benefits - Medical	4,030.88	4,250.00	94.8%
Benefits - Retirement	401.82	554.00	72.5%
Bonuses	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.0%
Salary - Deputy & Asst.	0.00	5,586.00	0.0%
Salary - Office Asst.	5,919.31	8,726.00	67.8%
Salary - Watermaster	33,330.00	40,000.00	83.3%
Total Payroll Expenses	48,682.01	64,116.00	75.9%
Payroll Taxes			
FICA	2,768.45		
FUTA	218.84	250.00	87.5%
Medicare	647.51		
SUI	559.91		
Payroll Taxes - Other	0.00	5,570.00	0.0%
Total Payroll Taxes	4,194.71	5,820.00	72.1%
Postage and Delivery	515.73	600.00	86.0%
Printing and Reproduction	124.43	100.00	124.4%
Professional Fees			
Accounting	85.00	1,000.00	8.5%
Legal Fees	9,500.00	2,500.00	380.0%
Total Professional Fees	9,585.00	3,500.00	273.9%
Radio Rent	40.00	120.00	33.3%
Repairs	119.59	100.00	119.6%
Telephone	3,457.04	800.00	432.1%
Travel & Ent			
IWUA Conv. Fees	445.70	600.00	74.3%
Meals	35.17		
Travel	604.26	200.00	302.1%
Total Travel & Ent	1,085.13	800.00	135.6%
Utilities	296.66	400.00	74.2%

12/11/95

Water District No. 65
Budget Comparison
January through November 1995

	<u>Jan - Nov '95</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>% of Budget</u>
Total Expense	104,654.54	124,944.00	83.8%
Net Ordinary Income	23,701.13	46,631.00	50.8%
Other Income/Expense			
Other Income			
Interest Income	12,135.87		
Total Other Income	12,135.87		
Other Expense			
Other Expenses			
Total Other Expense			
Net Other Income	12,135.87		
Net Income	<u>35,837.00</u>	<u>46,631.00</u>	<u>76.9%</u>

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December 12, 1995

****REPORT ON THE "SNAKE: A RIVER BETWEEN US" AND "PROFITABLE STEWARDSHIP - AG AND THE ENVIRONMENT" CONFERENCES****

I have decided to write this report on both the "Snake: a River Between Us" Conference, sponsored by the Andrus Center for Public Policy, and the "Profitable Stewardship - Ag and the Environment" Conference, sponsored by Pioneer Seed, because both conferences were about the same topic. The Snake River conference dealt with the problems with the multiple uses and abuses of the Snake River, from the Wyoming border to Lewiston, where the river leaves the state, and possible solutions as they relate to all the different stakeholders through a process of "agreeing to agree", or consensus building. The Pioneer conference dealt with how agriculture, as an industry, will survive in a complex world of increased competition for resources, as well as the increased demand for an "improved" environment. As with the Snake conference, the Pioneer conference focused on consensus building as a means of protecting agriculture's stake in the environment through increased communication and compromise with the public, leading environmental organizations, and other stakeholders. Both conferences offered similar formats as a means of consensus building: all stakeholders meeting and identifying the problem, analyzing differences of opinion as to possible solutions, and, most importantly, developing a level of trust and respect for one another as equals. If, and only if, this happens, does a long-lasting solution come into view, according to all who spoke from experience on this method. Presented at the Snake River conference, a leading example of this method of resolving differences is located here in Idaho, the Henry's Fork Watershed Council. Both Jan Brown, environmentalist, Executive Director for the Henry's Fork Foundation and Co-facilitator of the Council, and Dale Swenson, Director of the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District and Co-facilitator of the Council, spoke out in favor of consensus building as an effective means of resolving disputes between the environment and agriculture. Particularly in this instance, trust and respect were mentioned as critical to their success. Long-time adversaries, they both spoke of their renewed interest in common goals and solving problems on the Henry's Fork. Trust and respect were developed through the process of "agreeing to agree". Both conferences mentioned that a "framework for success" was needed to begin this process. The Henry's Fork Watershed Council was developed with certain ground rules, and they were followed to the letter by all stakeholders. The major thrust of these ground rules, or framework for success, was that of respect for one another's expertise. Trust was

accomplished by agreeing not to take out of the room what was said in confidence until the Council could talk as a group. Consensus was built, trust was developed, and solutions were the by-product. Today, the Henry's Fork Watershed Council is well on its way to becoming a premiere example of thoughtful insight and consensus of all stakeholders in the management of this critical and beautiful stretch of river.

The Snake River conference, held on the Boise State University campus November 28 - 29, brought together the many stakeholders on the river: agriculture, recreation, environmentalists, power generators, and administrators. Issues such as water quality and quantity, public use, hydropower, recreation, the environment, and changing uses of the resource were brought to the forefront, as panelists faced off in front of the attending crowd. The role of the state and federal government, as well as the many tribes affected, was contemplated. Quality issues have been prioritized by the federal Clean Water Act, in conjunction with the Idaho Legislature. Quantity issues are currently in court as the Snake River Adjudication slowly unwinds. Indian tribes believe their claims, 50 generations old, are much more longstanding than those of Idaho agriculture and industry. State officials argue that they should have the latitude to address these issues locally, while federal officials argue that endangered species and clean water are part of the federal agenda. Environmentalists state that they speak for the fish and the streams, which cannot talk or file lawsuits or water rights. They maintain that they will do what it takes to protect Idaho's water resource, just as they did when they filed suit in a Seattle court questioning Idaho's response to the Clean Water Act. They won, and now Idaho must address 90 water quality impaired stream segments within the next two years or face federal intervention. These same environmentalists argue that agriculture has the ability to conserve water for instream flows, while the tribes want to protect the resource for future generations to enjoy. The state wants to monitor and regulate both ground water and surface water conjunctively. All the while, good science must be developed and used to identify and prioritize problems, giving credibility to the process. Recreationists, who make their living helping the many tourists who come to Idaho enjoy Idaho's scenic wonderland, question the management of the rivers in a state where agriculture is the number one industry. They argue that the public deserves to be a part of the management of these rivers, which agriculture has ruled in the past. It was brought out that 74% of water used in Idaho is used by agriculture. Idaho Power, which is beginning the relicensing process on their dams on the Snake, believe that they can only afford so much in dealing with all the pressures coming to bear on the operation of these dams in order to be competitive. The salmon recovery issue was debated. Is the public willing to pay for the salmon recovery, or should these resources be funneled elsewhere? The tribes maintain they will demand dam improvements during the relicensing process. The Port of Lewiston is concerned about possible drawdowns on Lower Snake dams for salmon recovery. Flow-based solutions could hurt agriculture if last-to-fill requirements are removed for salmon stored-water flows out of the state. The main topic throughout this conference was balancing the needs and demands with the supply. Stakeholders in Idaho's water will not all be totally satisfied, but a balanced approach is most viable solution, one which will be brought about by the consensus building philosophy over a period of time.

The Pioneer Seed conference, held at the Hyatt Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, on December 6 - 8, echoed much of the same problems as the Snake conference. Lowell Catlett, one of the most dynamic speakers I have heard, stated that there is "an 81 million pound gorilla" out there running around in America today. That is, 81 million "baby boomers" hitting the nation's economy with full force, getting ready to inherit \$1.6 trillion in assets and ready to spend it. This "gorilla" wants more than any of its ancestors ever had, a higher level of happiness, a "self-actualization", as Maslow described it in his Hierarchy of Needs theory. Plants and animals are viewed differently by baby-boomers than by their parents or grandparents. The environment is prioritized much higher than ever before. These baby-boomers want it all, and they want it "right now"! The computer revolution is going to give it to them in the future. Prescription agriculture will be the new frontier, each plant given exactly what it needs in nutrients and water exactly when it needs them. The "by the seat of your pants" method of managing a farm will be a thing of the past. Through "bio-chips", a computer chip containing living brain cells (which already exist today), we will be able to "communicate" with plants and animals to gain the information for this "prescription agriculture" to prosper. Ideas, not money, will become the currency of the future, which is, by the way, already here, according to Catlett. Today, knowledge doubles every 15 months, and in 10 years, knowledge will double every 11 months. Food for thought!

Dr. Gene Nelson, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Texas A & M University, talked about the trends in agriculture today. The farmer's portion of the food dollar spent today is shrinking, just as Congress is trying to shrink the nation's debt. Numbers of farms are declining as the average size of farms is increasing. Beef and dairy products consumption is down, while fruit and vegetable consumption, as well as flour and cereal consumption, is showing a marked increase. Farm productivity is rising, as real prices for farm products are dwindling. The economic need for high technology in the management of farms today is greater than ever before, due to this decrease in margins, as we develop new global markets for our products. Dr. Dave Ervin, professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics at Oregon State University, stated that he believes agriculture should take the lead on environmental issues by implementing good steward policies ourselves, thus replacing the government as the "caretaker of the environment". The main reason for this kind of involvement by agriculture is that the public mood is such that the environment is a high priority. The "81 million pound gorilla" wants a nice place to live. Proactive involvement by agriculture in environmental issues will build a sustained and productive industry in the future, as well as develop a positive public perception about agriculture. Today, however, this is not the case. Agriculture is often pointed to as the problem rather than the solution. This attitude needs to change for all of us in agriculture to survive. Water quality, and quantity, soil quality, wildlife and rangelands are all problems agriculture needs to involve themselves with. Ag - environmental policy should question whether we target problems with a high payoff, whether we can simplify producer decisions while seeking the lowest cost approach to solutions, all the while stimulating science and complementary technology to solve these problems in a cost-effective, and profitable, manner. If we implement best management practices based on this logic, all will benefit as agriculture tackles and succeeds in solving many of the environmental problems which exist today.

In conclusion, these issues are very tough for me to comprehend, let alone try to review and communicate to you on paper. The basic motif throughout both these conferences, as I have stated earlier, is balance. I believe we can, and we will, become a part of the solution to many of the environmental challenges facing agriculture here in our valley. And we can do this while we continue to use and protect the resources so valuable to our existence. We are the nation's premiere environmentalists. Agriculture's stake in the environment, our soil and water and air, is greater than any rafter, fisherman, or hunter. We depend on these simple things for our livelihoods as farmers. We should be able to co-exist with the other stakeholders, for this co-existence is critical to our future and our children's future. We must take the lead, we must become proactive, and we must be willing to change in order that a long-lasting balance can be established. This will lead to greater credibility and public opinion will be on our side. We must also tell our story. Public relations and media relations will never be more important in giving agriculture the credit it deserves. At the same time, we must proceed cautiously, slowly identifying needs and problems. Agriculture must be the stabilizing force, consistent in our manner of approach, analyzing decisions based on facts, good science, and cost-benefit relationships. I wish to thank Pioneer Seed Company, and particularly Ken Nyce and the Payette Valley Co-op, for the invitation to attend this valuable seminar in the name of irrigation interests in the Payette River valley. I also wish to thank the WD65 Advisory Board for having the foresight to allow me to attend both these seminars.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mark Limbaugh, Watermaster

WATER DISTRICT NO. 65

102 N. Main St.

Payette, Idaho 83661

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November 15, 1995

Mr. Jerrold Gregg, Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
Snake River Area Office
214 Broadway Ave.
Boise, Idaho 83702

Dear Jerry:

On November 14th, Rick Wells called our office concerning possible flood control releases from Cascade and Deadwood Reservoirs this month. Rick indicated that carryover levels of both reservoirs currently exceeded flood control target levels. He stated that current releases from these reservoirs needed to be increased to bypass inflows and maintain present levels. Rick then faxed us data showing the levels of Cascade and Deadwood Reservoirs, as well as the projected levels of carryover after fish flow augmentation water is released during the period of December 10 through February 28. This data also showed that, given the amount of carryover currently held in Cascade Reservoir, approximately 59,000 acre feet of stored inflow would be needed in Cascade to bring the post-fish flow release carryover up to the new flood control level of 500,000 acre feet.

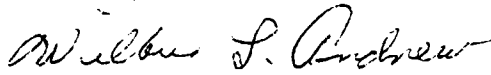
After consulting with several of our constituents on this matter, we do not agree with the need to release stored water for flood control purposes on Cascade Reservoir at this time. The fact that the fish flow water is being held for release in about 25 days indicates that there is no urgency in deterring current increases in carryover levels. Any releases for flood control purposes would be releasing irrigation water, namely Black Canyon Irrigation District storage refill, simply for the purpose of safely maintaining fish flow water for a short period of time. Currently, the absence of snow at both high and low elevations indicates that any flood control release from Cascade Reservoir would be premature. It is our opinion that Cascade levels should show a minimum of 500,000 acre feet of carryover, after fish flow releases, before any flood control efforts are initiated.

Deadwood Reservoir, on the other hand, is currently storing above the flood control target level. With no fish flow release planned for this reservoir, flood control operations consistent with new curves agreed to by the District are in order at this time.

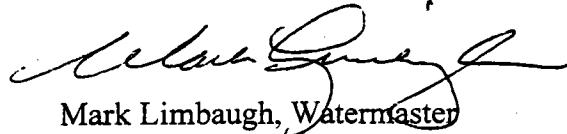
If, after reviewing these considerations, you remain convinced that flood control releases from Cascade Reservoir are necessary, we suggest that you meet with our Advisory Committee on this matter to further explain your position.

We thank you for the opportunity to advise you on these matters, for they directly affect the storage water vitally important to our Water District. Your willingness to include water user's concerns in the management of flood control operations on our reservoirs reflects your commitment to continued cooperation with our District and is greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact our office.

Sincerely,



Wilbur "Brick" Andrew, Chairman
Water District 65



Mark Limbaugh, Watermaster
Water District 65

cc: Dave Tuthill, Jr., IDWR
WD65 Advisory Committee
Rick Wells, Bureau of Reclamation
Roy Orr, Black Canyon Irrigation District

WATER DISTRICT NO. 65

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November 30, 1995

Mr. Jerrold Gregg, Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
Snake River Area Office
214 Broadway Ave.
Boise, Idaho 83702

Dear Jerry:

I appreciate your call last night on the need for flood control releases from Cascade Reservoir. Due to the fact that the reservoir is above the new flood control curves because fish flow augmentation water is being held for release in about ten days, I have come to the conclusion that any flood control releases from Cascade should be charged to uncontracted space, rather than irrigator's space. Your suggestion to me last night that, if the reservoir does not fill next season, you would "make sure irrigators were taken care of" is consistent with this analysis. I have calculated that you currently have enough uncontracted carryover in Deadwood Reservoir that this could easily be accomplished.

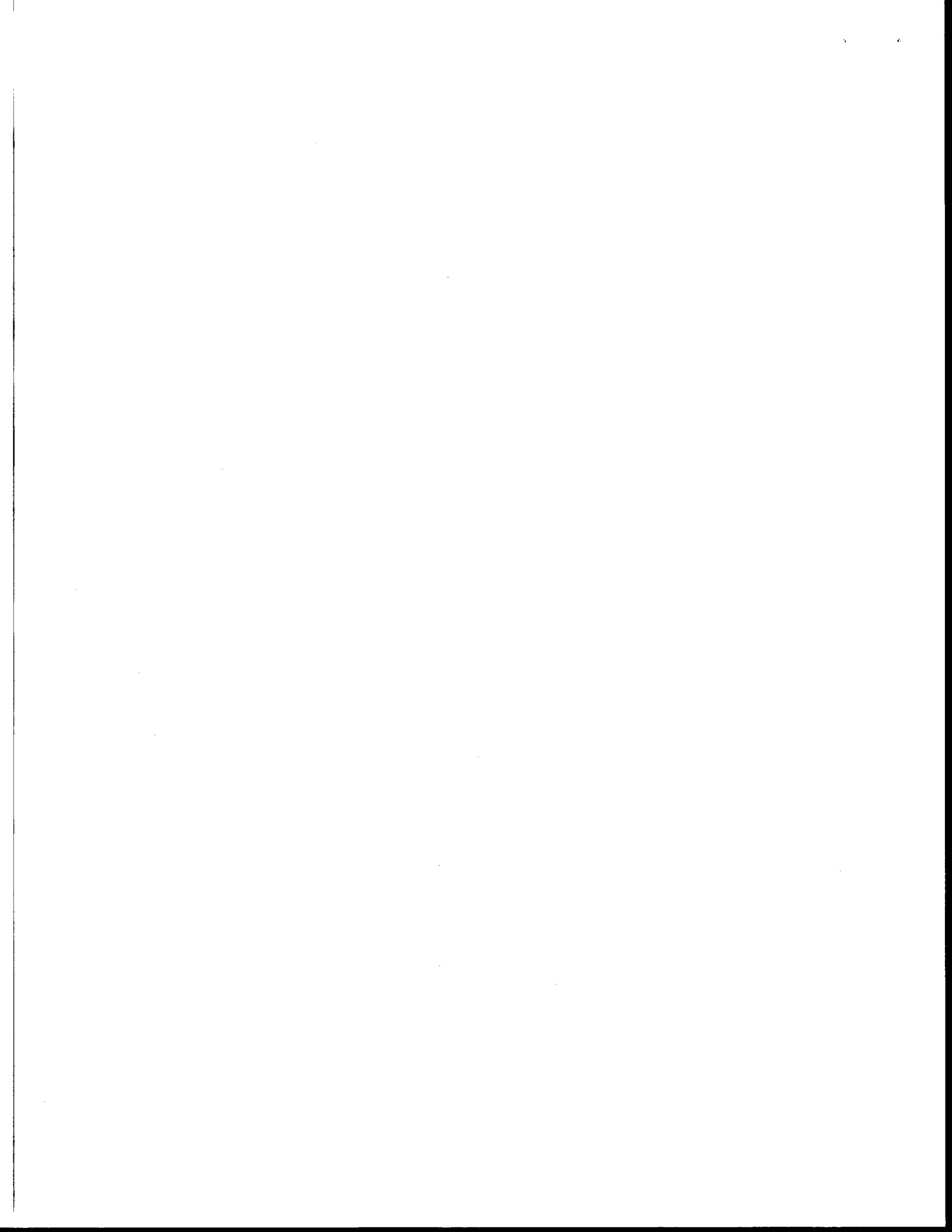
If you have any questions or comments on these suggestions, please give me a call. Again, we appreciate you keeping us abreast of these developments as they arise.

Sincerely,



Mark Limbaugh, Watermaster

cc: Sheryl Howe, IDWR
Dave Tuthill, IDWR



WATER DISTRICT NO. 65

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December 13, 1995

Dear North Fork Payette River Water User:

On January 9, 1996, Water District 65, Payette River Basin, will hold its annual meeting at the Senior Citizen's Hall in New Plymouth, Idaho at 2:00 p.m. You are invited to attend as you will become part of the District's accounting program for the 1996 water season and be assessed the \$.40 per acre assessment (\$10 minimum charge), which has been reduced from the \$.50 per acre assessment of 1995. As a fellow farmer and irrigator, I know that these assessments can be somewhat unpopular, and rightly so. You are entitled to receive some benefits from paying this assessment. I hope that I can provide the type of service and representation you deserve as a water user within our basin.

A few of the benefits you will receive are the Water District 65 Update, a newsletter published four times a year to keep all water users on the Payette informed of river operations, political situations, and the business of the Water District on a current basis. Also, our water accounting program maintains important records about your diversion of irrigation water from the Payette River and major tributaries on a daily, monthly and annual basis, using pumping information provided on your behalf by Idaho Power, as well as any physical measurements which need to be taken on a regular basis on open diversions from the river.

One of the important aspects of our water accounting program deals with the delivery of storage water from the three reservoirs within our District. If you do not own storage water in Cascade, Deadwood, or Lake Reservoir Company, you must plan to rent storage water from our local rental pool, especially if your water right is dated prior to 1938. This rental pool consists of storage holders within the District, who don't need all of their storage space in a given year, leasing some of this storage space to the water users who do not own such space. This provides those who have later, junior water rights to continue to divert water from the river when those water rights are cut off. A water right is cut when there is not sufficient natural flow in the river to deliver all senior water rights filed with the State. Natural flow in the river drops to these levels every year, hence the value of this stored water to our basin.

We plan to hold a meeting on March 11, 1996, at the American Legion Hall in Cascade at 7:00 p.m. for all of you to attend. At this meeting, Idaho Department of Water Resources personnel, along with Water District 65 Advisory Board members, will help me explain Water District, river, and storage facility operations in detail, as well as explain the water accounting program the District currently administers. Please mark this date on your calendars, as this meeting will be very informative to you as incoming members to Water District 65. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (208) 642-4465, or stop by my office at 102 N. Main St., Payette, Idaho (across from the Mandarin Restaurant, the old Maudie Owens Cafe). I look forward to meeting with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Mark Limbaugh, Watermaster

cc: Wilbur "Brick" Andrew, Chairman, WD65
Water District 65 Advisory Board
Dave Tuthill, Jr., IDWR
Sheryl Howe, IDWR

Water District No. 65				
1996 Budget Worksheet				
	1995	31-Oct	Projected	1996
Item	Budget	Balance	Actual	Budgeted
Assessments	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,128	\$ 70,128	\$ 58,000
Rental Pool Fees	\$ 98,500	\$ 54,762	\$ 103,752	\$ 47,500
State Grant	\$ 3,075	\$ 3,075	\$ 3,075	\$ 1,075
Interest Income		\$ 10,261	\$ 13,461	\$ 10,000
Total Revenues	\$ 171,575	\$ 138,226	\$ 190,416	\$ 116,575
Expense:				
Advertising	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 100
Auto Expense (20K Miles)	\$ 5,500	\$ 2,864	\$ 3,800	\$ 7,094
Computer Services	\$ 200	\$ 256	\$ 326	\$ 400
Cost-Share Program	\$ 25,000	\$ 17,110	\$ 17,212	\$ 25,000
Directors Fees	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dues and Subscriptions		\$ 741	\$ 741	\$ 750
Interest Expense - R. Pool		\$ 1,920	\$ 1,920	\$ 7,948
Miscellaneous	\$ 100	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 100
O & M River Gauge	\$ 15,000	\$ 10,416	\$ 10,416	\$ 11,000
Office Rent/Clerical	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,229	\$ 1,502	\$ 6,600
Office Supplies	\$ 800	\$ 1,063	\$ 1,200	\$ 2,500
Payroll: Salary - Watermaster	\$ 40,000	\$ 29,997	\$ 36,663	\$ 45,000
Salary - Office Asst.	\$ 8,726	\$ 5,406	\$ 6,406	\$ -
Salary - Deputy	\$ 5,586	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Benefits - Medical	\$ 4,250	\$ 3,629	\$ 4,433	\$ 4,800
Benefits - Retirement	\$ 554	\$ 367	\$ 437	\$ 4,500
Bonuses	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -
Payroll Taxes: FICA		\$ 2,528	\$ 3,010	\$ 2,800
FICA - Medicare		\$ 591	\$ 705	\$ 655
FUTA	\$ 250	\$ 218	\$ 225	\$ 60
SUTA		\$ 551	\$ 570	\$ 336
Other	\$ 5,570	\$ -	\$ -	
Postage	\$ 600	\$ 434	\$ 550	\$ 600
Printing	\$ 100	\$ 124	\$ 250	\$ 300
Professional Fees:				
Accountant	\$ 1,000	\$ 85	\$ 585	\$ 700
Legal (PRWU)	\$ 2,500	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500	\$ -
Radio	\$ 120	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 120
Repairs	\$ 100	\$ 120	\$ 150	\$ 150
Telephone	\$ 800	\$ 3,028	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,200
Travel: IWUA Conv. & Legal Sem.	\$ 600	\$ 356	\$ 875	\$ 800
Other Travel Expenses	\$ 200	\$ 639	\$ 730	\$ 800
Utilities	\$ 400	\$ 274	\$ 375	\$ -
Capital Expenditures	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,017	\$ 4,094	\$ 700
Total Expenses	\$ 128,944	\$ 102,578	\$ 115,590	\$ 127,013
Net Increase (Decrease)	\$ 42,631	\$ 35,648	\$ 74,826	\$ (10,438)

Net Increase (Decrease)				\$ (10,438)
Capital and Cost Share Expenditures				\$ 25,700
Net Increase (Decrease) From Operations				\$ 15,262

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January 9, 1996

****ANNUAL MEETING AGENDA****

- A. Chairman's Welcome and Remarks - Wilbur "Brick" Andrew, Chair.
- B. Nominating Committee Report - Byrl Haines, Chair.
 - 1. Motion to Accept
- C. Election of Officers
 - 1. Chairman-Treasurer
 - 2. Vice-Chairman
 - 3. Secretary
- D. Reading of 1995 Annual Meeting Minutes - Marsha Herr, Sec.
 - 1. Motion to Accept
- E. Watermaster Report on 1995 Water Season - Mark Limbaugh, WM
 - 1. Motion to Accept
- F. Financial Report - Richard Howard, CPA
 - 1. Motion to Accept
- G. Presentation of 1996 Budget and Assessment
 - 1. Motion to Accept
- H. Appointment of Advisory Committee for 1996
 - 1. Motion to Accept
- I. Election of Watermaster for 1996
 - 1. Motion to Accept
- J. Appointment of Nomination Committee for 1996
 - 1. Motion to Accept
- K. New Business
- L. Adjourn.

Last Chance Ditch Co.						
1994 Accounting for Excess Storage Water Charges						
	Status:	1883 WR	1888 WR	1894 WR	Diversion	To Date
Date		40.55 cfs	50.56 cfs	41.5 cfs	Rate (cfs)	Storage Used (af)
16-Jul	On	On	Cut	132		0
20-Jul	On	On	On	132		69
24-Jul	On	On	Cut	122		69
16-Aug	On	On	Cut	115		928
2-Sep	On	On	Cut	108		1530
11-Sep	On	On	On	108		1595
15-Sep	On	On	Cut	108		1595
17-Sep	On	On	On	68		1600
Total Storage Water Diverted During 1994						1600 acre feet
Total Operational Loss Charged for 1994						28 acre feet
Total Storage Water Charges for 1994						1628 acre feet
Amount Stored Water Rented from Rental Pool						854 acre feet
Amount Owed to Rental Pool for 1994 Water Year						774 acre feet
					@\$2.70/acre foot	\$ 2,089.80 Owed to WD65



Boise Cascade

Timber and Wood Products Division

Southern Idaho Region
P.O. Box 476
Emmett, Idaho 83617
208/365-4431

December 7, 1995

Mark Limbaugh
Water District No. 65
102 N. Main Street
Payette, Idaho 83661

Dear Sir:

Tim Luke of the Idaho Department of Water Resources and Brian Sauer of the Bureau of Reclamation came to the Boise Cascade plant in Emmett and have made recommendations for installing a water measuring device in the Boise Cascade canal.

It is Boise Cascade Corp. plan to install this device in 1996. The attached is projected cost estimate for this installation.

Boise Cascade is requesting that Water District No. 65 participate in this project at the normal 50% rate.

A response to this request should be sent to: C. James Spencer, Boise Cascade Corp., P. O. Box 217, Emmett, Idaho 83617.

Thank you,

C. James Spencer
Region Engineer

attachment

COST ESTIMATE

Installation of Flow Measurement Device in Canal

by C. J. Spencer
December 7, 1995

Propeller Meter	2,500.00
60 feet of 24" diameter pipe	2,000.00
Concrete at both ends of pipe	2,000.00
Backhoe for excavation and fill	1,000.00
Fill material around pipe	500.00
Labor	<u>3,000.00</u>
Total	\$11,000.00