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STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF SAN JUAN
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, *ex rel.*
THE STATE ENGINEER,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *et al.*,

Defendants.

AB-07-1

Claims of Navajo Nation

No. CV 75-184

Honorable James J. Wechsler

Presiding Judge

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The settling parties argued that evaporation from reservoirs outside of New Mexico is irrelevant in this case, but their own calculations show that evaporation from Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge reduces the amount of water available to New Mexico.

NUMBER OF PAGES: 3 + 2 page exhibit

DATE OF FILING: April 29, 2013

REPLY ON RESERVOIR EVAPORATION

The United States, the Navajo Nation, and the state engineer continue to claim that evaporation from Colorado River reservoirs outside of New Mexico is irrelevant. They continued to evaporation from these reservoirs has nothing to do with the water available for use in the San Juan basin of New Mexico.

This argument is false. As the settling parties know, New Mexico is charged with a share of the evaporation that occurs at the major Colorado River storage project reservoirs on the main stem of the Colorado River, even though those reservoirs are located outside of

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New Mexico. The prime examples are Lake Powell, on the Utah - Arizona border, and Flaming Gorge Reservoir, on the Utah - Wyoming border.

As the settling parties know very well, a portion of the evaporation from these out-of-state reservoirs is charged against New Mexico's share of the Colorado River, reducing it substantially. See Exhibit 1 attached, pages 14 and 25 from the 2007 BOR hydrologic determination. The 2007 hydrologic determination manipulated the reservoir evaporation numbers in order to magically find enough water for the proposed Navajo settlement. This manipulation of paper water was predicted before it happened. See Motion for Limited Discovery Concerning 2007 BOR Hydrologic Determination (Oct. 2, 2007).

Therefore evaporation from out-of-state reservoirs is relevant and discoverable. Indeed, it is a central issue in this case, since it directly determines how much water is available from the San Juan River in New Mexico, and how often there will be shortages and priority calls on the San Juan River.

Respectfully submitted,

VICTOR R. MARSHALL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By /s/ Victor R. Marshall

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 29, 2013, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on the parties and claimants by attaching a copy of said document to an email sent to the following list server: wnavajointerse@nmcourts.gov and to the filing list referred to in the Notice of Amended Service List filed February 25, 2013.

/s/ Victor R. Marshall

Victor R. Marshall, Esq.

Upper Basin Yield Mass Balance Analysis

Run 1 - Mainstem CRSP Minimum Power Pools, 1.25 maf Lower Basin Delivery, No Shortage

Table with columns: CR Naturel, Total Carry, Upper Basin, Shared, Net, etc. Rows include various years and locations like 1984, 1985, 1986, etc., with numerical values and descriptions of storage and delivery.



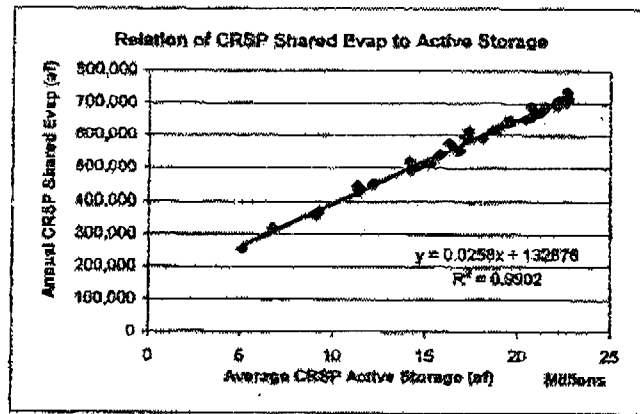
Summary table with columns: Year, Total, Percentage shortage. Rows for 1983-1977, 1984-1977, 1996-2000.

Relationships of CRSP Shared Reservoir Evaporation to Total CRSP Storage

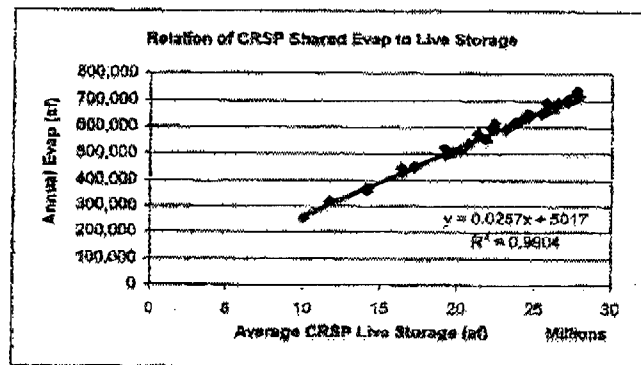
Year	Average CRSP Live Storage (af)	Average CRSP Active Storage (af)	CRSP Shared Evap (af)
1968	10,006,534	5,123,250	251,046
1969	11,701,142	6,764,000	315,083
1970	14,222,401	9,231,741	357,164
1971	16,417,858	11,354,088	442,260
1972	17,229,715	12,165,945	449,544
1973	19,703,069	14,639,298	504,409
1974	22,158,563	17,094,793	590,940
1975	23,634,096	18,570,326	613,612
1976	24,105,743	19,041,973	626,694
1977	20,730,592	15,872,536	537,406
1978	19,158,490	14,106,380	519,065
1979	22,336,514	17,284,414	612,639
1980	25,709,770	20,657,670	668,502
1981	26,392,308	20,840,205	648,525
1982	25,835,729	20,783,629	666,691
1983	27,892,454	22,640,364	734,416
1984	27,759,588	22,707,468	714,727
1985	27,819,938	22,567,838	702,973
1986	27,414,909	22,362,909	706,131
1987	27,163,464	22,101,384	705,172
1988	26,485,039	21,413,539	689,455
1989	24,540,351	19,468,251	634,821
1990	21,806,134	16,754,034	549,702
1991	20,141,572	15,089,472	510,689
1992	19,208,740	14,155,540	491,352
1993	21,297,564	16,245,464	573,884
1994	23,080,796	18,028,696	589,440
1995	24,500,724	19,448,624	649,206
1996	26,252,053	21,199,953	671,123
1997	26,416,841	21,364,541	681,115
1998	27,174,302	22,122,202	693,294
1999	27,050,819	21,998,719	694,007
2000	25,830,330	20,778,230	660,575
2001	23,802,258	18,750,158	614,593
2002	20,256,954	15,204,854	512,030
2003	16,472,537	11,420,437	427,526
2004	14,180,551	9,108,451	355,545

Regression Analyses

Active Storage:



Live Storage:



Notes:

- (1) Historic calendar year data from Bureau of Reclamation. Average storage values are based on the average of the end-of-year storage amounts for the year indicated and for the previous year. Storage amounts include storage in all CRSP units, including Lake Powell, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Navajo Reservoir and the Aspinell Unit (Blues Mesa, Morrow Point and Crystal reservoirs).
- (2) CRSP shared evaporation includes lake evaporation for Lake Powell, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and the Aspinell Unit reservoirs, and is shared between the Upper Division States in proportions to their Upper Colorado River Basin Compact Article III(e) apportionments. CRSP shared evaporation is approximately 10,000 af at zero live CRSP storage (5,000 af based on the regression analyses) and approximately 130,000 af if storage in all CRSP reservoirs were at the top of the inactive pools (133,000 af based on the regression analysis). Lake evaporation for Navajo Reservoir is not included in CRSP shared evaporation.
- (3) Data for the period 1968-2004 were used in the regression analyses. Data prior to 1968 do not reflect a normal distribution of storage between CRSP unit reservoirs under future operational conditions (for example, Navajo Reservoir storage remained below the top of the inactive pool required for operation of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project diversion from 1962 when it began storing water until 1968, and Morrow Point Reservoir began operation in 1968). For the period 1968-1977, the historic average end-of-year CRSP storage and annual CRSP evaporation amount were increased to reflect the average storage of 15,870 af and average evaporation amount of 340 af occurring at Crystal Reservoir after its initial filling in 1978.