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Outline

• Prior to construction of El Vado
• Early history: 1935-1950
• The year everything blew up: 1951
• From drought to flood control: 1952
• Article VIII: 1953
• Typical Pueblo water operations
• Continued drought: 1960’s
• Light at the end of the tunnel: 1970’s
• Record high river conditions: 1980’s
Prior to Construction of El Vado

- Increase in San Luis Valley, Colorado agricultural development to 650,000 acres (roughly the same as today)
- El Vado was to be operated as a supplemental supply for natural flows of the Rio Grande for the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District
  - Store water during spring runoff, thunderstorm inflows
  - Release water during summer months to alleviate shortages
  - Minimizes but does not eliminate water shortages
- El Vado is a post-Compact reservoir—built after 1929
Development of Irrigated Acreage, San Luis Valley, Colorado, 1880-1926

## Prior to Construction of El Vado

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Up to</th>
<th>Acres Under Irrg.</th>
<th>Acres Failed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>25,555</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>73,580</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian with Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>100,380</td>
<td></td>
<td>Above with Spanish grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>123,315</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>124,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transcontinental traffic and civil war demand, completed developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>74,800</td>
<td>Due to short water supply, rising water table, RR supply competition and RR labor demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>45,220</td>
<td>79,580</td>
<td>Further shortage and further rising water table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>77,800</td>
<td>War period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>84,800</td>
<td>Estimated present condition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Report of the Chief Engineer (The Official Plan) Volume 1, Burkholder, Joseph L., Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, Approved August 15, 1928, Table 3, p. 33.
Prior to Construction of El Vado

- “1663-71 A severe drought struck Pueblos and Spaniards, resulting in little or no crop production, livestock losses, and human fatalities.” Scurlock p. 47
- “1752 The Rio Grande was dry for almost 400 miles (border to border), primarily due to drought.” Scurlock p. 50
- “1879 The Rio Grande below San Felipe was dry for 1 or 2 months.” Scurlock p. 62
- “1895-1907 The Middle Rio Grande was dry during irrigation seasons” Scurlock p. 67
- “1908 The Rio Grande was dry just below Cochiti Pueblo” Scurlock p. 70

Prior to Construction of El Vado

• Hydrologic study of El Vado operations by Debler and Elder, Appendix A in The Official Plan of the District--Assumptions
  – Supply assumed from 1897-1927 corrected for Colorado “present day” depletions
  – El Vado operated for project area of 123,265 acres (includes all irrigated non-Indian lands, Indian Newly Reclaimed lands, Indian Prior and Paramount lands)
  – Rio Grande Compact effects not included
Debler and Elder 1928 Hydrology Study, El Vado

Out of 31 Years:
- No releases necessary: 2 years
- Spills: 27 years
- No spills, no shortages: 1 year
- Shortages: 3 years
- Years of Benefit: 100%
Prior to Construction of El Vado

• Actual El Vado supply
  – Debler and Elder assumed average Otowi supply 1897-1927: 1,288,000 ac-ft per year
  – Long term (1895-2004) average Otowi supply: 959,000 ac-ft per year

• Compact restrictions apply
Early History, 1935-1950

- The District made a conscious decision that the Pueblos would benefit from storage in El Vado for Prior and Paramount lands in 1935, the first year of operation.
- With the advent of Compact accounting in 1940, it is possible to reconstruct El Vado operations and Compact restrictions from 1940 forward.
Early History, 1935-1950

• Post-Compact reservoir restrictions simplified
  – Storage
    • Article VII: If usable Rio Grande Project storage in Elephant Butte and Caballo is less than 400,000 acre-feet, storage is not allowed in Colorado or New Mexico reservoirs constructed after 1929 (post-Compact reservoirs) except if caused by hold-over storage.
    • Usable Rio Grande Project storage can be computed daily and upstream pre-Compact reservoir restrictions can begin immediately.
Early History, 1935-1950

• Post-Compact reservoir restrictions simplified
  – Debit
    • Article VI: New Mexico’s accrued debit limit is 200,000 ac-ft.
    • Article VI: Within the physical limitations of storage capacity in post-Compact reservoirs, NM shall retain water in storage at all times to the extent of its accrued debit.
    • Article VIII: During January, the Texas Commissioner may demand of NM the release of water from post-Compact reservoirs to the amount of the accrued NM debit to bring the quantity of usable water in Rio Grande Project storage to 600,000 ac-ft by March 1\textsuperscript{st} and to maintain this quantity in storage until April 30\textsuperscript{th}.
    • Debit is computed after the calendar year is over and is made official at the Rio Grande Compact meeting in the spring of the next calendar year. The computation is done annually and the debit computed for the year ended is observed the next calendar year.
The Year Everything Blew Up: 1951

- New Mexico has exceeded its Article VI debit limit of 200,000 ac-ft
- Article VIII restrictions apply—Texas calls for stored water (about 5,000 ac-ft)
- New Mexico is in Article VII restrictions—no more storage can take place
- Therefore, the gates of El Vado are to be opened and remain open.
The Year Everything Blew Up: 1951

- Pueblos react (newspapers 2/27/51; Pueblos 2/28/51)
- State Senate reacts
- NM State Game and Fish protests (Elliot Barker is State Game Warden)
- Editorials
  - Sense that Pueblos, irrigators are senior to the irrigators of a 40-year old Reclamation project because they had been irrigating for centuries.
- Pueblos appeal to Secretary of the Interior for action 3/16/51
- Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman requests that the Compact Commission change its mind, laying out his arguments that the Compact doesn’t apply to the Pueblos 3/27/51
The Year Everything Blew Up: 1951

- Compact Commission refuses 4/12/51 special meeting
  - M.C. Hinderlinder is the Colorado state engineer and Compact Commissioner
- MRGCD refuses to take immediate action because of possible damage to El Vado outlet works from ice (this was April 12)
- Chapman asks MRGCD to store and release for Pueblos
- MRGCD agrees to Chapman’s request
- NM State Engineer John Bliss tries to persuade MRGCD otherwise 5/3/51 letter, 5/26/51 MRGCD Board meeting
- By the time Pueblo storage had taken place and the ice was off the outlet works (in June), MRGCD had stored over 60,000 ac-ft
The Year Everything Blew Up: 1951

- It seems that the District operated El Vado for the benefit of all its members, non-Indian and Indian alike.
- Information from the BIA directing the amount to store and a schedule for release during the early part of the summer for the Pueblos has not been found.
- On July 20, 1951, BIA Area Irrigation Engineer A.W. Fife met with MRGCD Chief Engineer Hubert Ball to discuss a rotation plans.
  - Rotation
  - Huge losses between Angostura and Isleta in the river
  - One or two more irrigations from storage for Isleta
  - Some Pueblos were experiencing serious shortages, were in danger of crop loss
  - Pueblos came up with North-South rotation
The Year Everything Blew Up: 1951

- Texas wasted no time and sued New Mexico and MRGCD in the Supreme Court in the October 1951 term. The Supreme Court agreed to hear the case, which became Texas v. New Mexico Original, No. 9.
  - A special master from St. Louis was appointed
  - Texas at one point agreed to the Pueblos’ right to storage
  - The suit was never decided on its merits because the United States was ruled an indispensable party. Texas tried to get Congress to force the US to join the suit but failed.
The Year Everything Blew Up: 1951

• Controversy over the practice of Indian storage and releases without regard to Compact restrictions continues to this day.
  – EBID 1950’s
  – Department of State 1950’s
  – Jesse Gilmer, Texas Commissioner, 1970’s
From Drought to Flood Control: 1952

• Expected high runoff meant that storage at El Vado had to take place for flood control purposes, even though Compact restrictions were in place.

• The Texas Commissioner agreed to this only if MRGCD passes a resolution authorizing and directing the State Engineer of New Mexico to operate El Vado for all of 1952.
From Drought to Flood Control: 1952

• MRGCD agrees to this with the following reservations:
  – Except for flood control purposes, the State Engineer is to operate pursuant to the Compact and the repayment contract between MRGCD and BOR
  – The State Engineer is to recognize the rights of the Indians pursuant to Article XVI and the repayment contract between MRGCD and BOR
  – “This resolution shall not become effective unless and until consented to in writing by the Secretary of the Interior…”
From Drought to Flood Control: 1952

• At MRGCD Board meeting 7/8/52, Pueblos want to know how MRGCD is going to handle storage and releases for the Indians.

• Letter from State Engineer on Article VI restrictions, stating that gates at El Vado should remain shut

• MRGCD states their contractual obligations to the Pueblos and US Government and Article XVI—they will operate El Vado for the Indians
From Drought to Flood Control: 1952

- Snafu in transmitting Pueblo resolution for storage and release to Washington.
- Although resolution was done in March, it was not acted on until late June.
- Looks like delay going from BIA Albuquerque to Washington.
Article VIII: 1953

• February 2, 1953 letter from Texas Commissioner Louis Scott requesting release of water from El Vado under Article VIII
• MRGCD agrees and releases water
• MRGCD stores again during the spring runoff
Typical Pueblo Water Operations

- Pueblos sent letter to Department of Interior requesting sufficient storage and releases for upcoming irrigation season. Letter sent from December of previous calendar year up to March of current irrigation season.
  - Letter deliberately vague, with no quantities for storage or releases
- Interior sent letter requesting storage and releases to MRGCD
  - Usually included acreage. Minimum: 9,000 acres, Maximum 13,000 acres
- MRGCD sent letter to Reclamation directing sufficient storage and releases for Pueblos
- Later in the spring, usually, the Pueblos issued a “call for water”—directing releases to satisfy their needs, and if necessary, the releases were to be made from El Vado.
- Releases from El Vado were often block releases
- Dependent on natural flow, water conservation practices, rotating, scheduling.
- Pueblos occasionally directed timing and size of block releases.
- Feds would often initiate release
1956 Hydrograph

Flow, cfs

La Puente
Below El Vado

Day

Continued Drought: 1960’s
Light at the End of the Tunnel: 1970's
El Vado Rio Grande Storage and Compact Conditions
1971 - 1975

(Solid Lines)
Compact-RGP Usable Storage
Article VII Restriction
NM Credit/Debit
NM Debit Limit
EV EOM RG Storage
EV EOM Total Storage

(Dashed Lines)
EV EOM RG Storage, EV EOM Total Storage, ac-ft

RGP Usable Storage, Article VII, NM Credit/Debit, ac-ft
NM Debit Limit, ac-ft

EV EOM RG Storage, EV EOM Total Storage, ac-ft

Jan-71, Apr-71, Jul-71, Oct-71, Jan-72, Apr-72, Jul-72, Oct-72, Jan-73, Apr-73, Jul-73, Oct-73, Jan-74, Apr-74, Jul-74, Oct-74, Jan-75, Apr-75, Jul-75, Oct-75

-1,000,000 -500,000 0 500,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 3,000,000

-1,000,000 -500,000 0 500,000 1,000,000

250,000 200,000 150,000 100,000 50,000 0

300,000

2,500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 3,000,000
Record High River Conditions: 1980’s