

**Logan County Commissioners Work Session
November 20, 2018**

Present: Byron Pelton, Dave Donaldson, Joe McBride, Shannon Graves, Lindsey Reeves, Diana Korbe, Jeff Rice Amber St. Clair-Kapteyn and Jennifer Crow.

Chairman Pelton called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA - The Board reviewed the Business Meeting Agenda for the November 20, 2018.

The Board agreed to add to the agenda an agreement to extend the Contract for Services Agreement and to extend the Motor Vehicle Lease between Logan County and the City of Sterling for the provision of Ambulance Service to June 30, 2019.

The meeting recessed at 8:42 a.m. and reconvened at 9:32 a.m. with Vice Chairman Dave Donaldson presiding. Commissioner Pelton did not attend the second session.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS SESSION - Commissioner McBride moved to approve the minutes of the November 13, 2018 work session as written. Commissioner Donaldson seconded and the motion carried.

REVIEW DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (DHS) SCHEDULE OF BILLS - Shannon Graves met with the Board to review the DHS schedule of bills dated November 20, 2018. The Board approved all bills as presented.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (DHS) PAYROLL REVIEW - Shannon Graves met with the Board to review the DHS payroll for the period October 27, 2018 through November 9, 2018. The Board reviewed various payroll reports. The payroll was approved as presented.

REVIEW LOGAN COUNTY SCHEDULE OF BILLS - Lindsey Reeves met with the Board to review the Logan County schedule of bills dated November 20, 2018. The Board approved all bills as presented.

LOGAN COUNTY PAYROLL REVIEW - Diana Korbe met with the Board to review the Logan County payroll for the period October 29, 2018 through November 11, 2018. The Board reviewed various payroll reports. The payroll was approved as presented.

The Board will approve bills via e-mail next week as members will be attending the Colorado Counties, Inc. Winter Conference.

SONY BRAND E-WASTE PROPOSAL - Matt Chrisp, Logan County Landfill Supervisor met with the Board to discuss a proposal to accept Sony brand e-waste from the public at no charge. Logan County Landfill would waive collection fees on only Sony brand e-waste. In return, ERI will pay Logan County 29 cents per pound credit for only the Sony equipment. Logan County currently pays ERI 25 cents per pound for all e-waste hauled to their collection facility. Logan County only collects approximately one third of the cost that is incurred to recycle the e-waste. In 2013 Samsung had a similar program, however, the county was not collecting any money from

the customer or receiving any credit from ERI or Samsung.

With this program, the landfill does not have to alter the way the e-waste is handled. The customer has to tell the attendant if they have Sony e-waste. The attendant will mark a tally mark on a log. When the e-waste is delivered to ERI they will pay based off of the log. Weights will be averaged and a credit is given to the county for that amount of e-waste.

The catch is that Logan County's e-waste is combined with Phillips County and transported to ERI. Matt has not reached out to Phillips County as he has wanted to get approval from the Board of Commissioners before approaching them. The Board is in favor of the program. There may be an agreement sent that will require the Board's signatures at some point.

The counties average four semi-loads per year. Weights are getting lighter as most of the heavier TV's and monitors have already been turned in. Anything with Sony name on it will qualify.

REPUBLICAN RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (RRWCD) ISSUES - Deb Daniel, General Manager of the Republican River Water Conservation District met with the Board and gave a presentation. Ms. Daniel discussed the Republican River Compact and how they are reaching compliance. Colorado has north and south forks of the Republican River and the Arikaree River. There are seven groundwater districts and seven counties within the boundaries of the RRWCD and approximately 3,500 irrigation wells. Ms. Daniels explained some of the history of the Republican River basin which was created as a direct result of the flood of 1935 in which 110 people perished. The federal government was consulted on how to manage the waters. The Republican River Compact was created by the states of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska and approved by federal law.

Colorado was brought into a lawsuit filed by the State of Kansas in 1998. Kansas felt that it was not receiving enough water from the upstream states to offset depletions.

In 2002 a final settlement stipulation was negotiated. It spoke about how waters were going to be administered and how three states were to be represented on an administrative council and how each state was to deliver waters. The State of Colorado's portion in 1942 when the compact was signed was 11 percent of the total irrigated acres. This is because all they knew was what they could see, the surface water. The State of Kansas received 39 percent and the largest share went to Nebraska because they had a lot more irrigated acres in 1942.

In 2002 when the final settlement stipulation was approved, each state was assigned a certain amount at each state line gauge. On the Republican River north fork, Colorado received 49 percent credit, on the Arikaree River, Colorado received 78 percent credit and the Republican River south fork Colorado received 42 percent credit. Colorado was immediately out of compliance. State was also losing the battle on the Arkansas River in the southern part of the state. The State Legislature created the Republican River Water Conservation District in 2004 to try and assist the state in reaching compact compliance. They RRWCD is working on ideas to manage the waters and determined what was needed most was to deliver wet water to stream.

In 2011 construction started on a pipeline which is funded by a \$60 million grant from the Colorado Water Conservation Board. Funds received through water use fees \$14.50 for every irrigated acre and \$11.60 per acre pumped by municipalities. Anyone within the district boundaries pays those fees. There is also a fee for storage although there is very little storage.

To get into compliance Colorado must meet a three-way test. Each tributary stands on its own and must be in compliance and the state as whole must be in compliance. The Bonny Reservoir held 8,000 acre feet of water at its height. The only way to get into compliance on the south fork was to drain Bonny Reservoir. It was a difficult decision but the only way to save the economies and stay in compliance was to drain the reservoir. Being out of compliance to federal law would have shut all irrigation wells down throughout the basin, from everything in the district in Logan County down to Kit Carson County. No water is stored there to this day.

The RRWCD purchases surface water rights and ground water rights to reach compliance. It was discovered in 2015 that the boundaries of the RRWCD are smaller than the Compact Administration Groundwater Model's domain and a number of wells that impact compact compliance are located outside the boundaries of the district. After the first of the year, the RRWCD will move forward with legislation to change boundaries. They are meeting with counties to discuss and ask for a letter of support for the boundary change. No wells in Logan County would be affected by the boundary change.

Ms. Daniel asked if the Board would consider a resolution or letter of support from the county. Some counties have approved a resolution, others have sent a letter of support.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned at 10:45 a.m.