In The Matter Of:

Hays, Kansas & Russell, KS v Edwards County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act

> Formal Hearing Vol. 1 July 19, 2023

Court Reporting Service, Inc. 324 W. Central, Suite B Andover, KS 67002

Original File 07.19.23 Water Hearing 1.txt Min-U-Script® with Word Index **This Page Intentionally Left Blank**

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3		3	BY MR. TRASTER
4	IN THE MATTER OF:)	4	BY MR. COLE
5) THE APPLICATION OF THE)	5	BY MR. LEE
6	CITIES OF HAYS, KANSAS) AND RUSSELL, KANSAS) OAH No. 23AG0003 AG	6	
7	FOR APPROVAL TO) TRANSFER WATER FROM)	7	
8	EDWARDS COUNTY, KANSAS) PURSUANT TO THE KANSAS)	8	CITY OF HAYS WITNESSES
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17	Hyatt Regency Wichita, Riverview Ballroom, 400	17	CITIES' EXHIBITS
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19	commencing at 10:10 a.m. on the 19th day of	19	NUMBER REFERENCED
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22		22	Number 1-5 to 1-36208
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1	PRESIDING OFFICER: We're now on the	1	Charles Lee and Myndee Lee of Lee Schwalb,
2	record, this is the hearing in the matter	2	Schwalb may be a little hard,
3	of the application of Hays, Kansas and	3	S-C-H-W-A-L-B, attorneys of record.
4	Russell, Kansas, their application to	4	MS. LANGWORTHY: Kansas Department
5	transfer water, and this was Office of	5	of Agriculture Division of Water Resources
6	Administrative Hearing Case	6	appears by counsel Kate Langworthy and also
7	Number 23AG0003 AG. Today's date is	7	represented by Lane Letourneau; last name
8	July 19, 2023, it's now 10:11 a.m., my name	8	may be difficult, L-E-T-O-U-R-N-E-A-U.
9	is Matthew Spurgin, I'm the administrative	9	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. Make sure
10	law judge who is presiding over this case.	10	I get the microphone back on here.
11	Would the parties please state their	11	All right. Thank you, everybody. Now,
12	appearances for the record, and if you	12	this hearing is to address the application
13	could make sure anything that might be an	13	pursuant to the Water Transfer Act. Thank
14	unusual spelling is spelled out correctly	14	you, everybody, for working with us so far
15	so our court reporter can get that.	15	to get to this point. This is really kind
16	MR. TRASTER: Thank you, Your Honor.	16	of a first of its kind, so we're learning
17	My name is David Traster from Foulston	17	as we go, as we move through this process.
18	Siefkin representing the City of Hays;	18	We had a few filings that came in
19	Daniel Buller is with me. Mel Sauer is	19	yesterday just as I was getting ready to
20	here and Don Hoffman are also attorneys	20	leave Topeka to drive down here. Some
21	representing the City of Hays. Also	21	things that were filed by Department of
22	represented by the city manager, Toby	22	Health and Environment and the Water Office
23	Dougherty, and the mayor, Mr. Musil,	23	indicated that they wanted to be included
24	M-U-S-I-L, is present today. There are	24	on the notice list as commenting agencies.
25	other representatives from the City of Hays	25	I do have an order that will be coming out
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1	in the room as well.	1	on that, but with traveling and getting
2	Your Honor, I would point out that I am	2	things sent back remote to my legal
3	connected to Zoom, but I'm not seeing	3	assistant, those have not gotten uploaded
4	anything. I haven't had I don't have	4	to that E-file system yet. But anything
5	the volume up so I just wanted to see,	5	that's filed in this matter, let's go ahead
6	make sure that it was going, and I'm just	6	and get them included on here.
7	noting that I don't have the video, which	7	The way the statute's worded, it says
8	is fine, I	8	notice will be sent out to appropriate
9	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right.	9	commenting agencies, including but not
10	Looks like more people have joined the	10	limited to a list of agencies. There's no
11	waiting room. I am going to just disable	11	way to know until someone has told us that
12	the waiting room so everybody we'll just	12	they want to be one of those agencies how
13	disable the waiting room so everybody's	13	we can serve any notice on there. But now
14	automatically admitted in, and then they	14	that we have that notice, let's make sure
15	don't have to worry about waiting to be	15	that anything is sent out there.
16	admitted and I don't have to keep a close	16	That order will be coming out either
17	eye on that.	17	today or tomorrow, whenever my assistant is
18	MR. TRASTER: I'm going to leave the	18	able to get that uploaded on there. So
19	meeting, I just wanted to make sure that it	19	just if anything does need to get filed,
20	was up and running. Thank you.	20	just make sure those parties are included
21	MR. COLE: Yes, the applicant City	21	on the service list.
22	of Russell appears with the city manager,	22	All right. So I guess kind of some
23	Jon Quinday, and counsel Ken Cole.	23	preliminary things. We'll go through with
24	MR. LEE: Your Honor, Water PACK and Edwards County, Kansas appear through	24	the witnesses. Those who've had the
25	Edwards County, Kansas appear through	25	prefiled testimony when they are called up

Edwar	ds County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act		July 19, 2023
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1	to the witness stand, your witness has that	1	an attachment, just like a 50,000-foot view
2	prefiled testimony, just kind of ask that	2	of what it is; and that way if we have
3	witness if that's the same once they're	3	anybody observing the hearing, they kind of
4	sworn in, ask them if they filed that	4	get a little bit of an idea this person
5	prefiled testimony, if that's the same	5	knows about geology, this person knows
6	testimony that they would offer if they	6	about engineering, economics, whatever it
7	were asked those same questions today.	7	may be.
8	Presumably they will say, yes, it is, or	8	MR. TRASTER: So a brief summary of
9	if there's some corrections, they	9	the topic without going into the details of
10	transposed numbers, anything like that,	10	the subject matter itself?
11	then their testimony on the witness stand	11	PRESIDING OFFICER: Uh-huh. And
12	they can make those corrections. But,	12	then those filings are available, they can
13	otherwise, they can say that will be the	13	be accessed if anybody really wants to go
14	testimony that they would offer, then you	14	through and look at that. For most people,
15	can offer that, and we can just go ahead	15	unless they're subject matter experts, a
16	and admit that and they can be ready for	16	lot of that may be, you know, a foreign
17	cross-examination, kind of speed things	17	language.
18	along a little bit so we hopefully are not	18	MR. TRASTER: Sure.
19	here a month from now still conducting this	19	PRESIDING OFFICER: But at least
20	hearing.	20	that way, at least what is put out there
21	If you have questions, just ask as we go	21	for anybody who may be observing, they know
22	along, we'll try to work out things as best	22	at least up front before someone starts
23	we can. Are there any questions the	23	their cross-examination that John Doe is
24	parties have or any concerns about	24	the witness here, is an engineer and
25	witnesses? I don't know that I caught	25	studies hydrology and whatever it may be.
	Page 10)	Page 12
1	Page 10 anything in the filings about any issues	1	Page 12 MR. TRASTER: Sure, we can do that.
1 2	anything in the filings about any issues with witness availability.		MR. TRASTER: Sure, we can do that. The other thing I wanted to there are a
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	Page	913	Page 15
1	from any other parties or	1	know, my methodology is the correct one
2	MR. LEE: Your Honor, we would only	2	because they didn't consider these
3	say I'm not sure that the parties those	3	factors
4	parties are precisely aligned, but we can	4	MR. TRASTER: Sure.
5	probably sort through that during the	5	PRESIDING OFFICER: something
6	process of the hearing.	6	like that. And it would be the same for
7	PRESIDING OFFICER: I think I'll	7	your witnesses, Mr. Lee, my methodology,
8	allow that, Mr. Traster. Just the one	8	whatever it may be, so just address that
9	thing that I want to be cautious with is	9	all, and then we don't have witnesses
10	we're not having attorneys tag team	10	coming back up and down, and I think that
11	witnesses. So if you're if you're	11	might cause more confusion if witnesses are
12	cross-examining a witness as counsel for	12	being recalled more than necessary.
13	Hays, you're doing that, you and Mr. Buller	13	MR. TRASTER: Well, and there could
14	are not tag teaming on that. You can ask	14	be some recall if if we call a witness
15	those questions and then we can allow	15	and the rebuttal testimony there could
16	Russell's counsel to also question that	16	be some need to recall witnesses, but I
17	witness. But since we have that	17	think this approach would minimize that, if
18	distinction there	18	we can. Otherwise, we'll be calling
19	MR. TRASTER: I understand.	19	PRESIDING OFFICER: Yeah, we can't
20	PRESIDING OFFICER: not the two	20	predict everything that's going to happen,
21	of you at the table kind of tag teaming.	21	but we'll just try to avoid as much of that
22	MR. TRASTER: There are four lawyers	22	extra confusion as possible so we can try
23	here for Hays, they don't all get to ask	23	to make this run as smoothly as possible.
24	every witness the same questions?	24	MR. TRASTER: The other question I
25	PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes.	25	have, I've handled a number of
	Page	e 14	Page 16
1	MR. TRASTER: Okay. All right.	1	administrative hearings before the Office
2	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right.	2	of Administrative Hearings over the years,
3	MR. TRASTER: Understood. And	3	but I've never been before you. And
4	that's that's the plan, that was always	4	normally the witness the exhibits are
5	the plan.	5	admitted the front end and objections go to
6	So the other question in our mind, you	6	weight, not admissibility, and I don't know
7	set some deadlines for submission of expert	7	how you want us to proceed with admission
8	reports and then you set some dead and	8	of documents. Do you want us to lay
9	some deadlines for rebuttal reports, and we	9	foundation for every document, and if that
10	have both. Not all of the expert reports	10	is going to be the case, we'll be here a
11	have rebuttal reports, but several of them	11	long time? And a lot of the documents we
12	do. Those how do you want us to	12	have, we've presented turn out not to be
13	proceed, do you want us in our case in	13	relevant, very relevant, but I that,
14	chief to address the expert witness the	14	again, goes really to weight, not
15	expert testimony and the rebuttal, respond	15	admissibility. So I'm just wondering how
16	to the rebuttal in our case in chief, or	16	you want us to do we need to offer
17	are we supposed to wait until our actual	17	every every exhibit, and if we don't
18	rebuttal case to to delve into rebuttal?	18	offer it, it's not admitted? How do you
19	I'm guessing the former, but I wanted to	19	anticipate
20	PRESIDING OFFICER: I think if we do	20	PRESIDING OFFICER: For this
20	it all at once, and then that way if you	20	hearing, because of the nature of it, it
22	have John Doe as your witness come up who	22	this is different than those hearings that
23	had that prefiled testimony and then Water	23	I may do that are going to be a two-hour
24	PACK's expert had something else and so	23	hearing or even a one-day hearing. A good
	then John Doe's rebuttal testimony, you	25	number of the hearings that we do at the
25			

	Page 1	17	Page 19
1	Office of Administrative Hearings, at least	1	protocol where the exhibits that
	one of the parties is a pro se party.	1	Mr. Traster is referring to are
2	Everybody's represented here. I think	2	contingently admitted and that to the
3	what might be the best way is if you've got	3	extent they are used actually during the
4	a list of the exhibits, if you want to	4	hearing there's an opportunity to object on
5	offer them, offer them, and then if there	6	whatever basis would be appropriate.
6	is no objections we'll admit those. If	7	2800 exhibits, obviously that's
7	there are objections or somebody, you know,	8	unwieldy, but at the same time, without
8 9	wants to have foundation laid, those can be	8	knowing precisely what's going to be used,
10	addressed as necessary then. Does that	9 10	if we were to take the approach they're
11	make sense?	11	admitted unless we object during the course
12	MR. TRASTER: It does and I I	12	of examination of a witness who is
13	don't mean to be flip about this at all,	13	referring to or relying upon an exhibit,
14	but, I mean, we have, like, 2800 exhibits.	14	that seems to us to maybe meet the issue of
15	PRESIDING OFFICER: I understand.	15	trying to be expeditious about this but
16	MR. TRASTER: And I some of them	16	also without surrendering concerns one
17	may need foundation, but we would many	17	might have about a particular exhibit.
18	of them are duplicative, unfortunately, but	18	MR. TRASTER: That sounds like a
19	we would just like to have them admitted	19	really good idea, they're contingently
20	for purposes of so that they can be	20	admitted, they're in the record, and then
20	examined or or witnesses can be examined	20	if there are objections, we will we'll
22	about them, understanding that they go	22	address them at the time.
23	that all of them, they go to the weight,	23	PRESIDING OFFICER: And all other
24	not admissibility.	24	parties, is that acceptable to everybody
25	I don't know that there are any that	25	else?
	5		
	Page 1	8	Page 20
1	are, you know well, but given given	1	MS. LANGWORTHY: No objection, Your
2	the way that the KAPA, the Kansas	2	Honor.
3	Administrative Procedures Act is drafted,	3	MR. COLE: Yes.
4	you know, the rules of evidence aren't	4	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. So we'll
5	strictly applied and hearsay is admissible	5	do that, exhibits will all be contingently
6	and all everybody's entitled to put on	6	admitted. And if there is an objection
7	their evidence, and I'm just suggesting	7	raised, that objection will be addressed.
8	that they that it be attached en masse,	8	I am probably going to, I'll just let
9	but we can do it we can do it a	9	everybody know, I'll probably error on the
10	different way if you would prefer.	10	side of letting something in and putting it
11	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. I guess	11	more toward the weight of everything else.
	5 8		
12	for the exhibits that you have, then, you	12	As we already brought up from what you
12 13	for the exhibits that you have, then, you can propose those, if you want to offer	12 13	As we already brought up from what you said, Mr. Traster, rules of evidence are
13 14	for the exhibits that you have, then, you can propose those, if you want to offer those, we'll see if there's objections, and	12 13 14	As we already brought up from what you said, Mr. Traster, rules of evidence are greatly relaxed for administrative
13 14 15	for the exhibits that you have, then, you can propose those, if you want to offer those, we'll see if there's objections, and if there is not objections, that might save	12 13 14 15	As we already brought up from what you said, Mr. Traster, rules of evidence are greatly relaxed for administrative proceedings. My biggest concern, though,
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13 14 15 16 17	for the exhibits that you have, then, you can propose those, if you want to offer those, we'll see if there's objections, and if there is not objections, that might save a lot of time even discussing this right now.	12 13 14 15 16 17	As we already brought up from what you said, Mr. Traster, rules of evidence are greatly relaxed for administrative proceedings. My biggest concern, though, is going to be relevancy. On the one hand, I do hate to kind of provisionally admit
13 14 15 16 17 18	for the exhibits that you have, then, you can propose those, if you want to offer those, we'll see if there's objections, and if there is not objections, that might save a lot of time even discussing this right now. MR. TRASTER: Sure.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	As we already brought up from what you said, Mr. Traster, rules of evidence are greatly relaxed for administrative proceedings. My biggest concern, though, is going to be relevancy. On the one hand, I do hate to kind of provisionally admit 2800 exhibits and kind of cloud the record
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	for the exhibits that you have, then, you can propose those, if you want to offer those, we'll see if there's objections, and if there is not objections, that might save a lot of time even discussing this right now. MR. TRASTER: Sure. PRESIDING OFFICER: In the same way that any of the other parties may have as well. MR. LEE: Your Honor, if I may? PRESIDING OFFICER: Go ahead, Mr. Lee.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	As we already brought up from what you said, Mr. Traster, rules of evidence are greatly relaxed for administrative proceedings. My biggest concern, though, is going to be relevancy. On the one hand, I do hate to kind of provisionally admit 2800 exhibits and kind of cloud the record with things there, even if they are duplicative, but to make things a little more expeditious with time, that seems like the best way to go. My biggest concern again will be the relevancy. I don't care if something
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	for the exhibits that you have, then, you can propose those, if you want to offer those, we'll see if there's objections, and if there is not objections, that might save a lot of time even discussing this right now. MR. TRASTER: Sure. PRESIDING OFFICER: In the same way that any of the other parties may have as well. MR. LEE: Your Honor, if I may? PRESIDING OFFICER: Go ahead,	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	As we already brought up from what you said, Mr. Traster, rules of evidence are greatly relaxed for administrative proceedings. My biggest concern, though, is going to be relevancy. On the one hand, I do hate to kind of provisionally admit 2800 exhibits and kind of cloud the record with things there, even if they are duplicative, but to make things a little more expeditious with time, that seems like the best way to go. My biggest concern again will be the

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1	somehow tie some something that happened	1	there any other questions or preliminary	
2	in some case there, some evidence from some	2	matters that the parties would like to	
3	water being used there to how it's applied	3	address?	
4	here because otherwise that probably is not	4	MR. TRASTER: Probably so but I	
5	relevant, if that makes sense to everybody.	5	think that's the list of things that I	
6	So	6	wanted to cover. Thank you, Your Honor, I	
7	MR. TRASTER: Thank you, Your Honor,	7	appreciate your indulgence while we work	
8	that's very helpful. My I guess my	8	through these preliminary matters.	
9	concern is that we don't want to have to go	9	MR. LEE: Your Honor, thank you.	
10	through all 2800 of them. Some of them	10	Just three quick preliminary matters. One	
11	are, you know, ancillary, supportive,	11	is we would propose and request that the	
12	historical, but they may be part of the	12	parties advise each other of who is going	
13	story in the proceedings.	13	to testify the following day by the end of	
14	Finally, I think well, I won't say	14	the day just for purposes of preparation.	
15	finally because I one of the things I	15	So I presume that's not an issue?	
16	wanted to let you know is that some of our	16	MR. TRASTER: To the extent that we	
17	witnesses are going to be fact and expert	17	know, I have no objection at all, yeah.	
18	witnesses are going to be fact and expert witnesses. We intend to call, for	18	MR. COLE: No objection.	
19	instance, Mr. McCormick as a fact witness,	19	MR. LEE: Okay. Secondly, it has	
20	and so we will be scrupulous as we can	20	come to case that Mr. Harvey, who is one of	
20 21	about making sure that there is a bright	20	the authors of the Harvey Economics expert	
22	line, a clear distinction between the	22	report is not going to be available to	
22	testimony that he gives as a fact witness	22	testify, but his coauthor Susan Walker will	
23 24	versus delving into his the testimony	23	be available. She coauthored the report,	
25	that he might give as a as an expert.	25	she coauthored the testimony, and she	
23	that no might give as a " as an expert.	23	she couldiored the testimony, and she	
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1	And so I just want to advise the Court	1	will she will adopt the report and adopt	
2	that that's our plan. And I think	2	the testimony, stand for cross-examination	
3	Mr. McCormick is a key witness in that	3	based on what has been presented to the	
4	regard, there may be one or two others,	4	tribunal. So just for purposes of advance	
5	and we will make it clear at the beginning	5	notice.	
6	we'll probably call him as a fact witness	6	And third, we are assuming that we won't	
7	first, then offer his expert testimony, if	7	be in a position to get to our witnesses	
8	that's acceptable to Your Honor.	8	until next week, and that is the schedule	
9	PRESIDING OFFICER: I think that	9	that we have advised them. If that seems	
10	sounds acceptable. Any objections?	10	incorrect, then we would need to do	
11	MR. LEE: Your Honor, only to the	11	something else.	
12	extent, I guess this is preemptive, but	12	MR. TRASTER: I would imagine that	
13	only to the extent fact witnesses aren't in	13	we'll take the rest of this week at least	
14	a position to provide opinions and so	14	and probably most of next but but	
15	that's different. So if it's outside	15	depends on a lot of things, like how much	
16	what's in his expert report, we would have	16	cross-examination.	
17	concerns about that if it's if it's	17	MR. LEE: Well, Mr. Traster, I'm not	
18	couched in the form of opinion.	18	verbose as you know, but I'm I'm	
19	MR. TRASTER: And we that we	19	assuming certain things.	
20	understand that and we'll try to avoid it;	20	MR. TRASTER: Well, we are all	
21	but we also understand that anybody can	21	assuming those things.	
22	object, and we'll deal with it at the time.	22	MR. LEE: Okay, thank you.	
23	But we will prep our witnesses about	23	MR. TRASTER: I guess there is one	
24	opinions and we'll go from there.	24	other preliminary matter, and that is I	
25	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right. Are	25	I've been sitting to make these comments,	

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1	Mr. Lee has been standing; and I've been	1	something different than what Mr. Harvey
2	sitting 'cause I thought I needed to be	2	said. What we're simply saying, she's
3	close to the mic and because I have some	3	going to testify to the same thing, same
4	back problems, do you how do you	4	facts and not go beyond what has been
5	MR. LEE: That's that's just	5	provided to to the Cities' counsel and
6	force of habit for me.	6	to the tribunal.
7	PRESIDING OFFICER: You can do	7	MR. BULLER: Then I guess
8	whatever is comfortable for either of you,	8	Mr. Harvey's rebuttal report should be
9	I'm not going to be picky about that. I	9	withdrawn, I mean, they're the same report,
10	will just ask when you are questioning a	10	they're literally copied and pasted.
11	witness and we have the witness come up	11	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. It's been
12	here to sit next to the court reporter, go	12	filed, it'll be part of the file, but
13	ahead and step up to the podium there so	13	when when she appears to testify, her
14	that we make sure that the witness can hear	14	rebuttal testimony would be what she would
15	you clearly and the microphone picks you up	15	be adopting as her testimony as if she were
16	clearly as well.	16	giving it today, so that's what would be,
17	MR. TRASTER: I just want to make	17	then, provided and entered into the record
18	sure there's no disrespect if I don't stand	18	as her testimony as if she were giving it
19	up.	19	today.
20	PRESIDING OFFICER: You're fine.	20	MR. BULLER: And and because
21	MR. BULLER: Your Honor, this is	21	we're just learning about this, the
22	this is not tag teaming, I but with	22	question I have is any objections relating
23	respect to the substitution of Mr. Harvey	23	to Mr. Harvey's direct testimony would
24	by Ms. Walker, we were confused about the	24	apply with equal force to Ms. Walker
25	nature of Water PACK's rebuttal reports	25	Ms. Walker's adoption of that testimony.
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1	because they were Ms. Walker and	1	The problem is their qualifications aren't
2	Mr. Harvey's reports were copied and pasted	2	identical, but I guess they're both
3	and other than the qualifications.	3	economists. I guess the question I'm
4	And so, you know, under Kansas law	4	having and I'm struggling, you know, to say
5	that's duplicative, you have one expert	5	it succinctly is any objections that we
6	that says if you don't have two experts	6	would otherwise have to Mr. Harvey's direct
7	that say the same thing, and, you know, I	7	testimony would apply with equal force to
8	can have a case on that, but to the extent	8	Ms. Walker in adopting that testimony.
9	that Ms. Walker is presenting rebuttal	9	MR. LEE: And we entirely agree with
10	testimony that is exactly like Mr. Harvey's	10	that, Your Honor.
11	rebuttal testimony, I presume	11	MR. BULLER: Okay.
12	Mr. Walker's or, I'm sorry, Mr. Harvey's	12	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right. Any
13	rebuttal testimony won't be admitted into	13	other preliminary questions or
14	the record as evidence. And, you know, I	14	MS. LANGWORTHY: Your Honor, with
15	don't think they have to withdraw it,	15	respect to KDHE's motion to leave the
16	but but but, you know, having both of	16	record open for opportunity to comment for
17	them is just cumulative. And so I would	17	30 days, we were wondering if it would be
18	suggest that one I assume Mr. Harvey's	18	possible to extend that to 45 to allow the
19	rebuttal would be withdrawn or stricken as	19	commenting agencies, particularly the
20	the case may be.	20	Kansas Water Office Mr. Unruh indicated
21	MR. LEE: Your Honor	21	that their regular meeting is August 23rd,
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22	PRESIDING OFFICER: Response?	22	and so a 30-day opening may not leave
23	MR. LEE: if I may address	23	enough time for them to meet and then act

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1	your consideration.	1	be in here on Wednesday or not next week.
2	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay.	2	MR. TRASTER: I have not had a
3	MS. LANGWORTHY: Or, excuse me,	3	chance to see the submission I have not
4	Kansas Water Authority, I apologize.	4	seen the request from KDHE for an extra 30
5	PRESIDING OFFICER: I'll take that	5	or 45 days before. As you pointed out,
6	under advisement. We'll see where things	6	they came in those pleadings came in
7	play out	7	late yesterday when we were working on some
8	MS. LANGWORTHY: Excellent.	8	other things. I don't have any particular
9	PRESIDING OFFICER: with	9	objection to some time, but I do want to go
10	everything here.	10	on the record as saying that the City of
11	MS. LANGWORTHY: Understood.	11	Hays, at least, is very anxious to have
12	PRESIDING OFFICER: Excuse me. We	12	to get to the end of this and to get the
13	just have to figure out how we're going to	13	next statutory time limit running. And
14	work around all the statutory deadlines for	14	there is a 120-day window for the for
15	getting an order out and everything. And I	15	the hearing, and we want to move
16	am speculating that the parties are going	16	expeditiously to the end of it. But I
17	to want to submit potentially either,	17	am I understood your position that you
18	however you want to phrase it, like either	18	want to discuss that as we go along, and
19	post-hearing brief or proposed findings and	19	I'm absolutely open to that, I just want to
20	conclusions, however we want to phrase	20	be clear that we're going to we would
21	that, I'm speculating the parties are going	21	like to move this forward.
22	to want to do something like that, so we'll	22	PRESIDING OFFICER: I don't think
23	have to figure out time frames for	23	there's any intent to drag this out longer
24	everything there involved. We got a couple	24	than necessary. There is a lot involved
25	weeks to do that here, so we'll get that	25	for everybody here, time, expense,
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1	all figured out here before the end of our	1	everything, so the faster we can wrap
2	formal hearing.	2	things up, the better, but we also don't
3	And I guess I did want to note that I	3	want to rush through things and not do a
4	don't see anybody here for GMD5. Has	4	sufficient job or have sufficient record
5	anybody heard anything from GMD5?	5	for the matter.
6	MR. TRASTER: We have not, Your	6	MR. TRASTER: And I'm not trying to
7	Honor.	7	cut anybody off by any means.
8	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. So as far	8	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right. So
9	as for next week, we had left a hearing	9	are there any other preliminary matters?
10	date or, what, Wednesday as potentially no	10	MS. LEE: Sorry.
11	hearing on Wednesday because their counsel	11	PRESIDING OFFICER: Ms. Lee?
12	was potentially going to be in another	12	MS. LEE: This is very technical.
13	hearing that was already set somewhere,	13	Is this connected to that to that
14	Douglas County or Johnson County, or	14	projector, do you know, this HGMI cord?
15	something.	15	PRESIDING OFFICER: I
16	MR. TRASTER: Right.	16	MS. LEE: I don't know which
17	PRESIDING OFFICER: So I just wanted	17	PRESIDING OFFICER: I think it might
18	to see what the status was of that since	18	be.
19	they are not here today for this. So we'll	19	MS. LEE: Does anybody know the
20	see if we hear anything more from GMD5 by	20	screen
21	the end of the week here so we can figure	21	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. We can go
22	out what we're doing for next week. We	22	off the record here for a moment.
23	have the room here booked for all of next	23	(Discussion held off the record.)
24	week, we'll kind of see where things go	24	PRESIDING OFFICER: We can go back
	with with everything, if we're going to	25	on the record then. Didn't want to put our
25	with with everything, if we regoing to	43	on the record them. Drun t want to but our

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1	court reporter in a position of having to	1	guess it is.	
2	dictate a whole bunch of irrelevant	2	Your Honor, may it please the Court, my	
3	information while we were trying to figure	3	name is David Traster, I'm a lawyer from	
4	out the technical information there.	4	Foulston Siefkin, I represent the City of	
5	MR. TRASTER: I can't hear you, Your	5	Hays, and we, Hays the Cities of Hays	
6	Honor.	6	and Russell, as you know, have filed an	
7	PRESIDING OFFICER: Didn't want to	7	application to transfer some water from	
8	put our court reporter in that position of	8	Edwards County to Hays and Russell and	
9	having to try to dictate everything while	9	along with our co-applicant.	
10	they were trying to get the technical	10	The statute is really very clear, the	
11	aspects worked out there. So so if	11	principal issue in this case is about	
12	there's no more preliminary matters, then,	12	benefits to the State versus the benefits	
13	would the parties like to give some opening	13	to the State of denying the transfer. And	
14	statements?	14	this is, in fact, not about benefits to	
15	MR. TRASTER: There's one more.	15	Hays and Russell as entities, and if that's	
16	PRESIDING OFFICER: One more?	16	the case, it's certainly not about any	
17	MR. TRASTER: Yep. If you guys are	17	alleged harm to any of the intervenors or	
18	arguing this	18	to Edwards County.	
19	MR. BULLER: I believe Water PACK	19	The application should be approved	
20	filed a motion relating to Mr. Barfield.	20	because we will show that the benefits to	
21	MR. LEE: We did.	21	the State for approving the transfer far	
22	MR. BULLER: It's your motion.	22	outweigh the benefits to the State for not	
23	MR. LEE: We did, Your Honor, and	23	approving it. Water PACK's arguments abo	ut
24	sounds like you may have seen that or at	24	what the Cities need or don't need are not	
25	least have seen it come in.	25	relevant.	

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1	PRESIDING OFFICER: I saw it last	1	The Water Transfer Act the Water
2	night and have not been able to go through	2	Appropriations Act, excuse me, indicates or
3	that and your response to it fully yet, so	3	says that appropriation rights in excess of
4	we'll take that up at a future point here	4	reasonable needs are not permitted, and
5	before we would get to that point of	5	those reasonable-needs limitations are not
6	testimony.	6	established by the Water Transfer Act but
7	MR. LEE: Sure.	7	by the Water Appropriation Act. The Water
8	MR. TRASTER: That's fine. It	8	Transfer Act doesn't mention the
9	matters in terms of our preparation of	9	applicant's needs.
10	witnesses and the order of witnesses, so it	10	The Cities are requesting an order
11	doesn't need to be today but we do need to	11	approving the transfer of their
12	know whether Mr. Barfield is going to be	12	well-established water appropriation rights
13	able to testify, sooner rather than later,	13	in which the Cities have a property
14	but we don't have to take it up now.	14	interest and which they are entitled to
15	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay.	15	exercise. The Hays and Russell are in
16	MR. LEE: That's fine, Your Honor.	16	desperate need of water, but the
17	PRESIDING OFFICER: Anything else,	17	quantity and the quantity to which they
18	Mr. Buller?	18	are entitled has already been resolved.
19	MR. BULLER: That's it.	19	They're asking for permission to
20	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay.	20	transfer 6756.8 acre-feet per year for
21	MR. BULLER: Thank you.	21	municipal use in Hays and Russell,
22	PRESIDING OFFICER: I guess either	22	voluntarily limited to 4800 acre-feet per
23	Mr. Buller or Mr. Traster, would you like	23	year on average, from the R9 Ranch in
24	to make an opening statement?	24	Edwards County, which they own. It's a
25	MR. TRASTER: So is the mic on? I	25	parcel of irrigated property, farmland that

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Page 371is contiguous, that the purchase the1But the evidence is also going to show2Cities purchased in 1995 specifically for2that there that those these droughts3the purpose of developing it as a municipal3are not are sort of the least of the4water supply.5paleo-scientist with Kansas Geological5It's an ideal water source, it has very5paleo-scientist with Kansas Geological6sandy soils that allow rain the rainfall6Survey. He is going to testify about7to soak in, there's no discernible runoff,7that historically over the last thousand8and there are between 45 and 145 feet of8years, there have been numerous drought9saturated thickness.10three-year droughts that we are have10about 100 feet of saturated thickness.10three-year droughts that we are have11There are literally hundreds of years of11been experiencing in recent decades.12water available for the City of Hays and12There there have been droughts that hat13for the irrigators who oppose this.13lasted 50 years and even one that has14The Cities purchased this this14lasted 100 years.15property on the open market, they own the15We'll call Dr. Jeff Jeffrey Basara,16water rights, and they are entitled to16who's a climatologist. He will testify17exercise theirs.18 <th></th>	
2 Cities purchased in 1995 specifically for 3 the purpose of developing it as a municipal 4 water supply. 2 that there that those these droughts are not are sort of the least of the 4 problem. Dr. Anthony Layzell is a 5 It's an ideal water source, it has very 6 sandy soils that allow rain the rainfall 7 to soak in, there's no discernible runoff, 8 and there are between 45 and 145 feet of 9 saturated thickness on the ranch, averaging 9 spanning much longer than the two- or 10 about 100 feet of saturated thickness. 11 There are literally hundreds of years of 12 water available for the City of Hays and 13 for the irrigators who oppose this. 14 The Cities purchased this this 15 property on the open market, they own the 16 water rights, and they are entitled to 17 the evidence is going to show that the 20 State will reap significant benefits by 21 addressing the Cities' needs, dire need for 22 water. Their existing sources are 23 dependent on surface flow in the Smoky Hill 24 River and Big Creek. Those sources are 25 very dependent on rainfall to the west. 26 methed to scarciss their; 37 rights and and meet their current needs, 4 When there is adequate rainfall over a 24 period of years, they can exercise their; 37 rights and and meet their current needs, 4 When there is adequate rainfall over a 25 period of years, they can exercise their; 37 rights and and meet their current needs, 4 but those needs are growing and, in fact 5 the fact that they are limited during times 6 of drought has created an impression that 7 the yare they don't have any water and, 8 in fact, a true perception. Right now, 8 in fact, a true perception. Right now, 8 in fact, a true perception. 2 had droughts a problem. The going to 5 show you Exhibit 2679, which is a graph 7 show you Exhibit 2679, which is a graph 7 show you Exhibit 2679, which is a graph 7 show you Exhibit 2679, whic	Page 39
2 Cities purchased in 1995 specifically for 2 that there that those these droughts are not are sort of the least of the 3 the purpose of developing it as a municipal 3 are not are sort of the least of the 4 water supply. 5 It's an ideal water source, it has very 5 problem. Dr. Anthony Layzell is a 6 sandy soils that allow rain the rainfall 6 Survey. He is going to testify about 7 to soak in, there's no discernible runoff, 7 that historically over the last thousand 9 saturated thickness on the ranch, averaging 9 spanning much longer than the two- or 10 about 100 feet of saturated thickness. 10 three-year droughts that we are have 11 There are literally hundreds of years of 11 been experiencing in recent decades. 12 water available for the City of Hays and 13 lasted 50 years and even one that has 13 for the irrigators who oppose this. 13 lasted 100 years. 14 The Cities purchased this this 14 lasted 100 years. 15 property on the open market, they own the 15 We'll call Dr. Jeff Jeffrey Basara, 16 <th></th>	
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8 in fact, a true perception. Right now, 8 2010 to 2000 to current, and you can se	2
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	e
9 those those sources are are running 9 that there are several very significant	
10dry.10droughts.	
11I would direct Your Honor to the screen,11And, Jami, if you'd scroll down to the	
12I think Jami's going to put up a image of12last page of that, this is these are the	
13the area, the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield13most severe, exceptional droughts over the	
14during October of 2012, it's Exhibit 800;14last 100 or so years. And you can see that	
15and the next photo is Exhibit 802, which is15we had the drought in the '50s, which is a	
16a a photo of the Smoky Hill River near16significant one of the most significant	
17Russell's Pfeifer wellfield downstream from17droughts, it was bad, and in the '30s it	
18the Hays wellfield during that same18was bad. The droughts since haven't bee	
19 drought. You can see that there is no 19 quite as significant, but all the evidence	
20surface there was no surface flow in20suggests that we're going to be facing	
21 that in that very significant drought. 21 those same kinds of historic droughts in	
22 There are fortunately, in 2014 it began 22 the future.	
23to rain well, yeah, and but drought23As I said at the outset, this proceeding	
24 is an existential problem for these two 24 is about the impacts of approving or	
25 cities. 25 denying the transfer to the State as a	

Luwar	us County, Kansas & Kansas water Transie	rAct	July 19	, 2023
		Page 41	Pa	age 43
1	whole. It's it is to the State's	1	L workers, businesses, restaurants, gas	
2	significant benefit to have a reliable	2		
3	for the Cities to have a reliable	3		
4	drought-resistant water supply that will	4		
5	allow them to grow. They're doing well	5		
6	now, but they really need the ability to	6		
7	weather these droughts.	7		
8	The evidence will show that approval	8		
9	will have a overwhelmingly positive benefit	9		
10	for the State of Kansas. The construction	10		
11	project alone will have a \$167 million	11		
12	impact, with 752 full-time jobs and tax	12		
13	revenue of up to \$4.4 million.	13		
14	Conversely, Kansas will suffer	14		
15	extraordinary economic harm if the transfer	15		
16	is denied. Dr. Stephen Hamilton estimates	16		
17	that the that just during one year of	10		
18	a one of these 10-year droughts, the	18		
19	loss based on water shortages in Hays and	19		
20	Russell will amount to \$251 million to the	20		
20	State and \$17 million in lost tax revenue.	20		
22	In contrast, Water PACK opposes the	22		
22	transfer to benefit a few irrigators at the	23		
23 24	expense of more than 26,000 residents in	23	-	
25	Hays and Russell. They focus entirely on	25		
25	Trays and Russen. They focus entirely on	25	5 Tor administration of impairment	
		Page 42	Pa	age 44
1	their local harm. They don't mount any	1	L complaints. Moreover, that those	
2	evidence haven't mounted any evidence	2	2 questions have already been litigated, and	
3	that focuses on the statewide impacts;	3	3 Water PACK has lost. The chief engineer is	
4	it it is completely focused on a few	4	the ultimate authority on impairment, and	
5	people near the near the ranch.	5	5 the former chief engineer has issued an	
6	And it's very important to point out as	6	5 order with explicit findings that the	
7	well that the irrigation wells on the ranch	7		
8	have been plugged since 2017; therefore,	8	B members' rights.	
9	any economic loss to the community by	9	And they lost for a good reason. Water	
10	converting from irrigation to natural grass	10	PACK's version of impairment has no basis	
11	has already occurred. It's interesting to	11	in Kansas law. We Kansas law is	
12	note that their their economist, I guess	12	2 specific, stating that reasonable lowering	
13	it's going to be a different one, but their	13		
14	economist doesn't give any credit to the	14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
15	State or suggest there's going to be any	15		
16	benefit to the State from a \$100 million	16		
17	construction project, even though it will	17		
18	clearly have significant benefits.	18		
19	There even if there is and he	19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
20	1 1 1			
	assumes that there are no qualified	20	already said that - 45 feet of saturated	
21	construction companies that can do this	20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
21 22			thickness near the river, 145 feet on the	

The GMD model, groundwater model shows that with all of the other irrigation wells pumping, the neighbors using the amounts

the funds will flow out of the State.

Without even -- and even if that's the

case, there will be Kansas employers,

23

24 25 23

24

25

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	Page 4	5		Page 47
1	they've used historically, and with the	1	There's no evidence in the record to	
2	Cities of Hays and Russell reducing their	2	indicate that any Water PACK member will	
3	irrigation rights from over 7700 acre-feet	3	not be able to continue to exercise their	
4	per year to just 4800 acre-feet per year	4	rights. There's enough water for	
5	will reduce the decline on the ranch versus	5	everybody, the sky is not falling. But	
6	resuming irrigation, and that's to the	6	that's not good enough for Water PACK.	
7	benefit of the neighbors.	7	They want to stop the Cities from	
8	Their expert is going to testify that	8	exercising their rights. Their alleged	
9	there are up to 713 wells that will be	9	material lowering or deleterious effect is	
10	impacted by this transfer, most many of	10	nothing more than the little shepherd boy	
11	them are just by less than an inch. And	11	crying wolf.	
12	only one well will decline between 2.6 and	12	But that's not the end of the impairment	
13	2.8 feet at and will decline more than	13	story. Kansas law applies the western	
14	the GMD model shows if you believe his	14	water law doctrine of priority, first in	
15	testimony, which we think is should not	15	time is first in right, K.S.A. 82a-707.	
16	be believed for a number of reasons; that	16	The date of priority and not the kind of	
17	the his report shows that it's an	17	use determines whether how to allocate	
18	additional 2.6 to 2.8 feet of additional	18	water when there is insufficient supply,	
19	decline after 51 years of continuous	19	which there is not, there's plenty for	
20	pumping at 4800 acre-feet per year over	20	everyone. There are numerous other	
21	what what our what our original model	21	statutes that deal with this, that say the	
22	showed.	22	same thing. Kansas law is clear, first in	
23	Dr we intend to call David Barfield,	23	time is first in right, and this is not	
24	the former chief engineer, who is an expert	24	complicated or arcane; it's the same rule	
25	on he's not a modeler, but he is a he	25	we all learned in grade school in the lunch	
	,		C	
	Page 4	6		Page 48
1	is well versed in reading and reviewing	1	line, no cuts.	
2	models, and he will testify that those	2	Water PACK members know the rule, Wa	ter
3	the conclusions of their expert are	3	PACK lawyers know the rule, in fact their	
4	fundamentally flawed, there's no legitimate	4	trial brief doesn't just cite but quotes a	
5	basis well, strike that.	5	Tenth Circuit opinion that says that the	
6	I'm going to go into a little more	6	Division of Water Resources must always	
7	detail. As I said earlier, a water right	7	protect senior water rights above junior	
8	will only impair another water right if	8	water rights.	
9	there's an unreasonable lowering of the	9	I would direct you to the screen to show	
10	static water level beyond reasonable	10	you a spreadsheet showing and, Jami, if	
11	economic limit, K.S.A. 82a-11 excuse me,	11	you could zoom in. There you go. I	
12	82a-711, parentheses c K.S.A.	12	have this spreadsheet shows the the	
13	82a-711(c).	13	water the water appropriation rights in	
14	The next statute, the next provision,	14	priority order with the Hays and Russell	
15	82a-711a, with no parentheses, goes	15	water rights on the R9 Ranch in red.	
16	farther. It states that every water	16	It shows all of the senior the rights	
17	appropriation right owned by Hays and	17	that are junior to Hays and Russell, and as	
18	Russell and every appropriation right owned	18	you can see, there are 13 water rights that	
19	by a Water PACK member includes an express	19	are junior to the bulk of the Hays and	
20	condition that allows for the reasonable	20	Russell water rights. There are a few of	
21	lowering of the static water level. It	21	Hays and Russell water rights that are	
22	specifically allows new permits that may	22	smattered in with the bunch, but there are	
23	cause or will cause the level to be lowered	23	23 water rights that are junior to every	
24	at the point of diversion of a senior water	24	single water right on the ranch. If	
25	right.	25	pumping 4800 acre-feet of water impairs	
	0		r p	

Edwar	ds County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act		July 19, 2023
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1	any impairs anyone, it's mostly Water	1	Because of their location in the state,
2	PACK members because there are only three	2	they've spent decades searching for other
3	of those water rights who are owned by	3	sources that are feasible drought
4	non-Water PACK members.	4	resistant. They've looked at Kanopolis
5	In their brief, they raised this	5	Lake, Waconda Lake, Cedar Bluff, Wilson and
6	Anti-Speculation Doctrine, it doesn't help,	6	Fossil Lake. None of those sources are
7	it doesn't apply, and I'm not going to go	7	workable.
8	into it at this time but it doesn't help	8	They've looked at they've tried
9	them either.	9	talked about trying to draw more water from
10	Hays and Russell meet all of the other	10	the Smoky Hill and Big Creek, which is
11	requirements of the Transfer Act. We will	11	where they already draw their sources, and
12	show that both Hays and Russell have	12	there's no more reliable water in that
13	adopted conservation plans that have been	13	area. They've looked in the Middle
14	in effect for many years. They have	14	Arkansas River, the Pawnee River, the
15	resulted in the lowest gallons per person	15	Solomon River, the Saline River. They've
16	per day in the state. Water PACK is	16	looked for groundwater in the Dakota
17	essentially seeking to punish the Cities	17	aquifer and the Ogallala aquifer. And I
18	for having conserved water and which is	18	will pause to say that in 1992 the City of
19	a violation of Kansas law and something	19	Hays did drill several water wells in the
20	that Water PACK members would never stand	20	Dakota, but they are only they're only
21	for.	21	capable of producing about 120 acre-feet a
22	Both Hays and Russell have implemented	22	year.
23	great structures that encourage the	23	They've even looked at several
24	efficient use of water. In fact, rates	24	outside-the-box solutions. The Pikitanoi
25	are rise astronomically for large users	25	project that was sponsored by the Kickapoo
	Page	50	Page 52
1	during severe droughts. I would tell you	1	Indian Tribe in northeast Kansas was was
2	that there are several that there are	2	discussed as an alternative, and that
3	several residential water bills in the City	3	didn't work out. They looked at water
4	of Hays over \$1,000 for a month's use for	4	rights as far away as west of Garden City,
5	residential use, and at least one in	5	there's a large contiguous body of land,
6	Russell, and all in an effort to curtail	6	irrigated land that they could have
7	significant outdoor water use.	7	purchased, but it's a long a lot longer,
8	There are no detrimental environmental	8	a lot farther away, and there are other
9	impacts. The ranch has been converted to	9	problems.
10	native grass, it will increase habitat,	10	The ranch is the only economically
11	especially for the lesser prairie chicken,	11	feasible, drought-resistant water supply
12	it will reduce erosion, and the year-around	12	that the Cities can have. Appropriate
			and the chies can have hippiophate
13	vegetative cover will help with water loss,	13	measures have been taken to address water
13 14			
	vegetative cover will help with water loss,	13	measures have been taken to address water
14	vegetative cover will help with water loss, reduce water consumption, and improve air, soil, and water quality. There are significant public health and	13 14	measures have been taken to address water quality. Locally, Hays uses contam
14 15	vegetative cover will help with water loss, reduce water consumption, and improve air, soil, and water quality. There are significant public health and welfare benefits to assuring Hays and	13 14 15	measures have been taken to address water quality. Locally, Hays uses contam diverts water and runs it through a stripper, an air stripper to remediate historical contamination from dry cleaners.
14 15 16	vegetative cover will help with water loss, reduce water consumption, and improve air, soil, and water quality. There are significant public health and welfare benefits to assuring Hays and that Hays and Russell have adequate	13 14 15 16	measures have been taken to address water quality. Locally, Hays uses contam diverts water and runs it through a stripper, an air stripper to remediate historical contamination from dry cleaners. I could go into some detail about the
14 15 16 17	vegetative cover will help with water loss, reduce water consumption, and improve air, soil, and water quality. There are significant public health and welfare benefits to assuring Hays and that Hays and Russell have adequate supplies. In fact, one of our witnesses	13 14 15 16 17	measures have been taken to address water quality. Locally, Hays uses contam diverts water and runs it through a stripper, an air stripper to remediate historical contamination from dry cleaners. I could go into some detail about the design. This is a standard this isn't a
14 15 16 17 18	vegetative cover will help with water loss, reduce water consumption, and improve air, soil, and water quality. There are significant public health and welfare benefits to assuring Hays and that Hays and Russell have adequate supplies. In fact, one of our witnesses will testify that he that during severe	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	measures have been taken to address water quality. Locally, Hays uses contam diverts water and runs it through a stripper, an air stripper to remediate historical contamination from dry cleaners. I could go into some detail about the design. This is a standard this isn't a complicated, rocket science type project.
14 15 16 17 18 19	vegetative cover will help with water loss, reduce water consumption, and improve air, soil, and water quality. There are significant public health and welfare benefits to assuring Hays and that Hays and Russell have adequate supplies. In fact, one of our witnesses will testify that he that during severe drought, especially in the '11 and '12 time	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	measures have been taken to address water quality. Locally, Hays uses contam diverts water and runs it through a stripper, an air stripper to remediate historical contamination from dry cleaners. I could go into some detail about the design. This is a standard this isn't a complicated, rocket science type project. We're not trying to build a nuclear power
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	vegetative cover will help with water loss, reduce water consumption, and improve air, soil, and water quality. There are significant public health and welfare benefits to assuring Hays and that Hays and Russell have adequate supplies. In fact, one of our witnesses will testify that he that during severe drought, especially in the '11 and '12 time frame, there were times when he wondered	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	measures have been taken to address water quality. Locally, Hays uses contam diverts water and runs it through a stripper, an air stripper to remediate historical contamination from dry cleaners. I could go into some detail about the design. This is a standard this isn't a complicated, rocket science type project. We're not trying to build a nuclear power plant, we're not trying to build a
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	vegetative cover will help with water loss, reduce water consumption, and improve air, soil, and water quality. There are significant public health and welfare benefits to assuring Hays and that Hays and Russell have adequate supplies. In fact, one of our witnesses will testify that he that during severe drought, especially in the '11 and '12 time	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	measures have been taken to address water quality. Locally, Hays uses contam diverts water and runs it through a stripper, an air stripper to remediate historical contamination from dry cleaners. I could go into some detail about the design. This is a standard this isn't a complicated, rocket science type project. We're not trying to build a nuclear power

and have water come out.

25

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during -- during construction but -- and as

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1	I've discussed, the changes are not going		1	invested enormously in this project and now
2	to cause impairment. In fact and that's		2	are faced with challenges with unsupported
3	the only thing that could be an impact, but		3	claims by people who want to deny Hays and
4	I've already said that we're reducing		4	Russell their lawfully purchased water
5	our the quantity from 7700 acre-feet for		5	rights, will continue to exercise their
6	irrigation to 4800 acre-feet per year on		6	own.
7	average, but it will also reduce the rate		7	The benefits to the State of approving
8	of withdraw.		8	this transfer are so much greater than
9	The water rights on the ranch currently		9	denying it that the opponents haven't even
10	authorize about 40,000 gallons per minute		10	tried to focus on statewide benefits;
11	of diversion. The Master Order limits the		11	they're focused on local impacts only.
12	Cities to 14 wells, with a maximum of		12	It's time to give the citizens of Hays and
13	13,950 gallons per minute. The evidence		13	Russell what they're entitled to, we would
14	will show that the plan is to divert those		14	respectfully request that you recommend
15	to to pump those wells on a rotating		15	that the panel approve the transfer as
16	basis at just 350 gallons per minute, about		16	requested. Thank you, Your Honor.
17	12 percent of what of the irrigation		17	MR. COLE: Ken Cole appearing for
18	rate. So even apart from the reduced		18	the City of Russell. First, I'd like to
19	quantity, the rate will reduce be		19	thank the hearing officer and then
20	reduced further as well.		20	ultimately the panel for considering our
21	I would also point out that this that		21	application, acting upon the application;
22	the plan is not to drill all 14 wells and		22	this has been a long process, a process
23	divert 4800 acre-feet right off the bat.		23	that started actually years and years
24	The plan is to do this in two phases, with		24	before the application was filed.
25	seven wells to start, so it's likely that		25	Mr. Traster has done a good job
		Page 54		Page 56
1	only about half of the water will be		1	summarizing the scope and the purpose of
2	diverted from the ranch in the early years.		2	this hearing so I won't repeat that. I do
3	The GMD admits that the transfer complies		3	want to briefly summarize some of the
4	with all of its regulations, and there's no		4	evidence that'll be presented and and
5	evidence that that this is going to		5	bring a focus on the City of Russell.
6	violate the GMD management program.		6	The City of Russell was incorporated in
7	In conclusion, Your Honor, the Cities		7	1872. It's in western Kansas, a small town
8	have spent literally decades struggling		8	in western Kansas. But unlike most small
9	with inadequate, drought-susceptible water		9	towns or towns in western Kansas, and most
10	supplies. For years, they've had to live		10	towns in Kansas, it was not built next to a
11	under the stigma that they lack real		11	river, which is a little ironic in where
12	reliable water supplies, and that's because		12	we're meeting here today and we can see a
13	they do.		13	large river flowing past this hearing
14	Their growth has been stunted, they've		14	place.
15	lost business opportunities, they can't		15	This is Russell was a railroad town,
16	even take a long shower, water their lawns		16	it's why it was built where it is. The
17	in many cases, or wash their cars. During		17	rivers we rely upon, the closest river we
18	the drought, they have legitimate fears		18	rely upon is 7 miles to the south. Our
19	about not being able to utilize water for		19	existing sources, as Mr. Traster has
20	basic purposes.		20	indicated, are quite similar to the City of
21	They don't have in Hays and Russell,		21	Hays, it's Big Creek and Smoky Hill River.
22	you don't have they don't have to live		22	Smoky Hill River is groundwater production,
23	the way the rest of us do, and they've been		23	Big Creek is surface water production.
24	living that way for decades. They finally		24	Both of those are susceptible to droughts,
25	have a chance to right the ship. They've		25	both of those are at various points
25			23	both of those are at various points

stressed by both the use and in some cases

contaminants that can come down the river.

The evidence has shown that the City of

Russell has for 60, 70 years explored and

Neither are reliable.

Min-U-Script®

the tribunal, Charles Lee of Lee Schwalb,

MR. LEE: Your Honor, may it please

up now. All right. Mr. Lee.

2	Russell has for 60, 70 years explored and	5	In the sense that this is not a situation	
5	looked for another viable, reasonable,	6	where Water PACK and its many members o	r
7	affordable water source. We've the	7	the County are taking a not in your	
3	engineering reports on file will list those	8	backyard approach. What they are doing is	
Ð	various studies, they'll list those various	9	trying to address in a constructive way a	
)	options, they'll list options that were	10	issue that is of existential concern for	
L	explored, all of which were discarded.	11	members and existential concern, frankly,	
2	Years ago, the Cities looked south to	12	for Kansas and throughout the midwestern	
3	the ranch in Edwards County, a ranch that	13	states.	
1	was available to the public at large, a	14	There's really, as as Your Honor will	
5	ranch that they purchased on the open	15	see, I think there's five facts, five	
5	market, who may finally provide that water	16	issues, concepts that preclude approval of	
7	security that everyone looks for and	17	the request as is. The first of those is	
3	certainly needs to move forward. After	18	that the Cities need much less water than	
Ð	exploring all other options, the R9 is our	19	they have sought in their application.	
כ	option.	20	We'll talk about that a little bit more	
L	The opposition and some of the reports	21	as as we go on, but that simply is	
2	that are filed suggest that our communities	22	not is not disputable. They will say	
3	and perhaps many communities in western	23	that, they will acknowledge that.	
1	Kansas are really just at a standstill,	24	The second issue is the Cities'	
5	perhaps declining, perhaps it's only a	25	application does not provide an analysis of	
	Page 58	3		Page 60
		_		-
L	matter of time. The evidence will show	1	future water needs. Mr. Traster is	
2	that's not the case. The evidence will	2	incorrect in saying that needs is not a	
3	show that Russell is a vibrant community,	3	component of a water transfer, and we will	
± -	it is a community that people are moving	4	show the Court why that is, in fact,	
-	to, it is a community that has economic	5	incorrect. Third issue is that the Cities'	
כ ז	prospects at its doorstep, but it is a	6		
/ _	community that is limited. And it's	7	population growth estimates are materially	
5	limited by its available, reliable water source. You give us that vehicle and the	8	inaccurate to the tune of at least twice, and that information comes from the expert	
9 N	State will recognize a tremendous amount of	9 10	for the Cities. We, in fact, will provide	
J	value. Thank you.	11	that same information from our experts, but	
L 2	MS. LANGWORTHY: Your Honor, I was	12	in this case this is from the Cities.	
2	notified that the feed was lost for the	13	The fourth of these is that the transfer	
1	Zoom.	14	volume will, in fact, materially lower the	
5	MS. LEE: Yeah.	15	water table. To the extent that's true,	
5	PRESIDING OFFICER: And I'm trying	16	which we think is demonstrable, that	
7	to get it restored here.	17	equates to impairment, and I don't think	
3	MS. LANGWORTHY: Okay. I hope that	18	there would be an argument from the other	
- 9	the buttons we pushed over there didn't	19	side about that. The question becomes is	
5	cause that but	20	it more than reasonable lowering of the	
L	(Discussion held off the record.)	21	table, and Mr. Larson, our distinguished	
2	PRESIDING OFFICER: Should be back	22	expert, will address that issue.	
			r,	

And the last of these -- or the next of those issues is that the -- that the Anti-Speculation Doctrine is, in fact, a

LLC for Water PACK and Edwards County. Our

perspective, as you recognize, is different

reasons other than has been characterized

from the Cities, but it's different for

in the sense that this is not a situation

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1	part of Kansas law. We have cited in our	1	that they need less than they are seeking.
2	trial brief Mr. Griggs' comment to that	2	The application, and this is just taken
3	effect, it is you can see in looking at	3	from the application itself, seeks 6,756.8
4	the Water Transfer Act, and particularly	4	acre-feet of water per year. Mr. Traster
5	the implementing regulations, that the	5	has alluded to the TYRA limitation of 4800,
6	principles of the Anti-Speculation Doctrine	6	which is what the chief engineer imposed on
7	that have been adopted in most western	7	the Cities, but that is, in fact, the
8	states that share water law concepts with	8	application.
9	Kansas that it is, in fact, a vibrant	9	Contrast that with the combined present
10	vibrant sort of issue and applicable and	10	usage for the City of Hays and City of
11	helpful here.	11	Russell in 2020, that was 2766 feet, so
12	So the the issue of the first of	12	you're talking about the percentage, that's
13	these, the Cities does not do not need	13	something between twice and three times
14	the water that they have requested. They	14	more than they used in 2020. Henry
15	don't know how much they need because they	15	Schwaller was - Schwaller perhaps, I may be
16	have not undertaken a water needs analysis.	16	mispronouncing his name - acknowledged this
17	We had the opportunity to take	17	issue. This is the April 12th edition of
18	Mr. Dougherty's deposition, who is the city	18	the 2019 of Hutchinson News, and they're
19	manager for the City of Hays, and he	19	quoting Mr. Schwaller at a meeting where he
20	acknowledged, in fact, that there was no	20	says, and I'm quoting, we certainly don't
21	such no such study undertaken.	21	need the entire water right, Schwaller
22	And that is, in fact, a requirement.	22	said, but we've been working with other
23	The regulations and specifically Kansas	23	communities in the area.
24	Administration Administrative Regulation	24	Well, those other communities, Your
25	5-50-2 has one of the required	25	Honor, are not part of this application and
	Page 62		Page 64
1	components of the application requires that	1	cannot be considered even if there was a
2	there be that the projected water needs	2	contract in place, which is an issue
3	of the applicant be demonstrated and the	3	addressed by the Anti-Speculation Doctrine
4	basis for those projections, so that	4	as well. The argument goes on to say that
5	clearly is contemplated as part of as	5	the R9 more than doubles the water capacity
6	part of the act. And also related to that	6	that Hays and Russell have currently. So
7	is a similar requirement for a projected	7	this is directly relevant to how much you
8	per capita per day usage for public water	8	need. They say they don't need this much,
9	supply users. So that is part of the act,	9	and, of course, as to the previous slide
10	how much do they need, and that is a is	10	they don't know exactly how much they do
11	a fundamentally important issue in this	11	need.
12	proceeding.	12	This is acknowledged, again,
13	As I indicated, Mr. Dougherty, who is	13	Mr. Dougherty's deposition, he is presented
14	the city manager and who's well versed with	14	with a quote from the former mayor that I
15	this act and has lived it for a period of	15	read to him which is, quote, we certainly
16	time, was asked about a water needs study,	16	don't need the entire water right now that
17	and his response to that in his deposition	17	we can take from the ranch, end quote, and
18	was, off the top of my head, I can't tell	18	my question to him to him was, do you
19	you specific reports that have addressed	19	agree with that statement, and his answer
20	water needs. And it's not there, it's not	20	is I do.
21	in the application either. This issue of how much is needed	21	Harvey Economics, who is our expert on this subject states and Your Honor will
22 23	obviously is difficult for the Cities to	22	this subject, states, and Your Honor will hear this, that Net future water needs for
23 24	know if they don't have a water needs	23 24	the Cities will be much less than the
24 25	study, but what they what is clear is	24 25	Cities have indicated in their KWTA, Water
2.5	stady, but what they what is clear is	25	Chaos have indicated in their is of 174, water
1		1	

Transfer Act, application and supporting

good deal of support for that statement by

growth estimates, that is part of the Water

information, and there will -- there is a

I mentioned the Cities' population

Transfer Act requirements is to look at

Harvey Economics.

Transfer Trequinements is to fooli ut	-	
what future population will be, and it's	8	He also says that The failure of Burns &
not it's not curious as to why that is,	9	McDonnell to consider the reduction in
because that has to do with the calculation	10	groundwater recharge, which is an important
of what future water needs will be and	11	issue that Your Honor will hear about in
the in this case, the application	12	this case, understates the potential future
states, and I'm quoting from that,	13	negative impacts to groundwater levels that
population projections for 2026 and 2036	14	would occur when municipal pumping replaces
are based on 2 percent annual population	15	irrigation pumping on the R9 Ranchlands.
growth, 2 percent as approved by the chief	16	Basically, what Your Honor will hear is
engineer.	17	that there should have been, and you'll
But, in fact, this is Ms. Haase, who is	18	hear this not just from Water PACK but also
their population growth expert, and this is	19	from GMD5, that the that the change that
her direct testimony, I conclude within a	20	is mentioned by Mr. Larson here has a
reasonable degree of professional certainty	21	municipal has an effect that should have
that an estimated growth rate of 1 percent	22	been taken into account and thus the
annually over the next 10 to 20 years is	23	groundwater recharge predictions that the
likely for the City of Hays. We will see	24	Cities would like to rely on are flawed.
why even that number is suspect, but she	25	The Anti-Speculation Doctrine is
Page 66		Pa
herself, without any further prompting from	1	important throughout the West, it is we
anybody else, has cut in half the	2	quoted and cited the Pagosa cases in our
population growth estimate that the City	3	trial brief, and if one looks at what are
used as part of its application.	4	really the fundamental constituent elements
Harvey Economics, which, of course, is	5	of the Anti-Speculation Doctrine, one will
our expert, and I'm quoting from this, that	6	see that that ties into what the Water
projections developed for Ellis and Russell	7	Transfer Act is borrowing.
Counties show a projected population growth	8	The first of those elements that needs
rate for Ellis County of .34 percent per	9	to be answered is what is a reasonable
year through 2045 and a growth rate of	10	water supply planning period? That issue
0 or .06 percent per year for Russell	11	here is basically 51 years. It can be
County.	12	argued that that is too long.
Now, it is true that Ellis County is not	13	But then the second of those elements is
coextensive with Hays nor is Russell County	14	what is the substantiated population or
coextensive with with Ellis County,	15	what are the substantiated population
Ellis County and Russell and Hays are	16	projections based on normal rate of growth
not the same thing; however, they are	17	for that period? That simply goes back and
certainly the dominant communities in those	18	is directly incorporated into regulations
cities.	19	that say you need to provide us, you
This issue that of whether there will	20	applicant need to provide us with what the
be a material deleterious effect on the R9	21	projected population will be.
area and specifically Water PACK members,	22	And third, what amount of available
that's addressed in the Larson analysis,	23	unappropriated water is reasonably
and what he says is that The inclusion of a	24	necessary to serve reasonably anticipated
reduction in groundwater recharge in the	25	needs above its current water supply?
	1	

Page 65

potential future scenarios of municipal

Increasing the impact by five times, we

would suspect that most folks would say

that that is something beyond reasonable

and certainly is -- certainly is material.

to groundwater levels by five times.

pumping significantly increases the impacts

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Court Reporting Service, Inc. 316-267-1201

July 12	, 2025		Euwaras County, Kansus & Kansus Water Tran	SICI IICI
	Pa	ge 69	F	Page 71
1	Well, we don't have that in the	1	they prosecuted a change of use proceeding	
2	application, and the Anti-Speculation	2		
3	Doctrine will say that we should, and	3		
4	the and the Your Honor will hear what	4		
5	the current water supply is, including what	5		
6	the current water supply is under decadal	6	-	
7	drought situations, and that will be, I	7		
8	think, information that that you will	8		
9	find important.	9		
10	The last of these issues, we have	10	0 unsympathetic to the the water situation	
11	concerns about where the analytical support	11		
12	for the Cities' efforts is coming. That	12		
13	first box there is a is a is taken	13		
14	from a memorandum that the City of Hays put	14	-	
15	together, and I suspect it's hard for you	15	-	
16	to see, but it talks about what will be	16		
17	paid to Burns & McDonnell if this project	17		
18	proceeds, and it's roughly the	18		
19	combination of those two figures is roughly	19	•	
20	\$8 million.	20	-	
21	The second of those boxes is a the	21		
22	header from an email from Mr. Barfield	22		
23	reaching out to various folks after he	23		
24	retired and went into a private practice	24		
25	and saying would you like to be on my on	25		
_				
	Pa	ge 70	F	Page 72
1	my mailing list. And the two highlighted	1	to say that somehow this is this is a	
2	names there are David Traster and Toby	2		
3	Dougherty.	3		
4	We talk about that, of course, in our	4	4 would be incorrect.	
5	motion to strike Mr. Barfield, and which I	5	5 The Cities, Your Honor, importantly	
6	realize you have not had an opportunity to	6		
7	see, but it strikes us as untoward. And	7	7 that they're talking about, but it is it	
8	maybe that's just us and you can tell us, I	8		
9	guess, at the end of the day, but that is a	9	• •	
10	concern we have.	10	-	
11	So, you know, what what Mr. Traster's	11		
12	argument suggests to me is that the Water	12		
13	Transfer Act can be consigned to the	13		
14	dustbin. He acts as if it doesn't have any	14		
15	real meaning in terms of the its	15		
16	provisions and says that the only issue is	16		
17	is there benefit to the State or is there	17		
18	not benefit to the State or at least how is	18		
	that weighed? But that is a is a	19		
19				
19 20		20	b not the transfer that they is beeking and	
	misinterpretation. There wouldn't be any reason for the Water Transfer Act if that	20		
20	misinterpretation. There wouldn't be any		1 do not need.	
20 21	misinterpretation. There wouldn't be any reason for the Water Transfer Act if that were the case.	21	 do not need. We would ask one of two things, either 	
20 21 22	misinterpretation. There wouldn't be any reason for the Water Transfer Act if that	21 22	1do not need.2We would ask one of two things, either3that the transfer be rejected or that it be	

Edv	vards County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act			July 19, 2023
	Page 73			Page 75
1	Cities' demonstrated needs are, and that	1		DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	also would ameliorate what we consider to			(MR. TRASTER:
3	be the effect on the aquifer in and around	3	Q	So, Mr. Dougherty, state your name, please.
4	the R9 Ranch. Thank you.		À	Toby Dougherty.
5	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right.	5	Q	And your business address?
6	Ms. Langworthy, anything you want is	6	À	1507 Main, Hays, Kansas 67601.
7	there anything you wanted to present,	7	Q	And is that the business address of the City of
8	Ms. Langworthy?	8	-	Hays?
9	MS. LANGWORTHY: No, Your Honor.	9	Α	It is.
10	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right. So	10	Q	What what's your current position with the
11	we're at about 11:50 now, I'm going to	11		City?
12	propose that we just go ahead and take a	12	Α	I'm the city manager.
13	recess until 1:00 o'clock and then come	13		And how long have you been employed in that
14	back and we'll let the Cities start	14		position?
15	presenting their witnesses at 1:00. Does	15	Α	Since 2007.
16	that sound acceptable to everybody?	16	Q	And before that, what were your what were
17	MR. TRASTER: That would be fine,	17		you how were you employed?
18	Your Honor, thank you.	18	Α	I was the assistant city manager from 2005 to
19	MR. LEE: Yes, Your Honor.	19		2007.
20	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right. We	20	Q	And before that?
21	are in recess, go off the record, and we'll	21	Α	Before that, I was the city administrator in
22	resume at 1:00 o'clock.	22		Gallatin, Missouri.
23	(Thereupon, a lunch recess was	23	Q	And how long were you in that position?
24	taken; whereupon the following was	24	А	A little over two years.
25	had.)	25	Q	Is that something you were trained for education
	D			De 10 70
	Page 74			Page 76
1	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right. It	1		wise?
2	is after 1:00 now, so I think we can I	2	A	Yes, I have a degree in from sorry, I have
3	think we've got everybody back so we can go	3		a degree from the University of Kansas, yes.
4	ahead and go back on the record and resume		Q	And what's the specialty or
5	the hearing.	5	A	In political science with a minor in public
6	We got our opening statements from	6		administration.
7	everybody, so, Mr. Traster, would you like	7	Q	And in your what are your duties in your
8	to start with witnesses?	8		current employment as the city manager?
9	MR. TRASTER: Yes, call Toby	9	Α	I manage the affairs of the city of Kansas, all
10	Dougherty, please.	10		administrative affairs of the city of Kansas.
11	PRESIDING OFFICER: Mr. Dougherty,	11	-	City of Hays?
12	your testimony will be under oath subject	12		I'm sorry, City of Hays.
13	to the perjury laws of the State of Kansas.	13	-	And how many employees do you do you
14	Would you please raise your right hand.	14		supervise, either directly or indirectly?
15		15		Approximately 190 full-time employees currently.
16	TOBY DOUGHERTY,	16	Q	And the how many direct reports do you have,
17	having first duly sworn or affirmed, was	17		if you know?
18	examined and testified as follows:	18		Approximately 13 direct reports.
19		19	Q	Okay. And is one of those direct reports
20	PRESIDING OFFICER: You may proceed,	20		responsible for the operation of the of the
21	Mr. Traster.	21		water system?
22	MR. TRASTER: Thank you, Your Honor.	22	Α	Yes, that would be Jeff Crispin, the water
23	//	23	C	resources director.

 ${\bf 24} \ Q \quad So tell us a little bit about the city, you gave$ 25 us its mailing address, what's its population?

// 24 25 //

July I	9, 2023		Ľu	wards County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Ac
	Page 77			Page 79
1 A	Approximately 22,000, I believe the 2020 census	1		I'm wrong, but you have exceptional or high
2	had us at 21, 8 something. Yes.	2		highly rated trade pull factor?
3 Q	Is it growing, is the city growing?	3	Α	Correct.
4 A	We are growing, we are one of the few cities in	4	Q	Is that a fair way I'm not trying to put
5	western Kansas that are growing.	5		words in your mouth but I'm so I'll direct
6 Q	And I I guess it's a city of the second	6		your attention to the screen, can you identify
7	class; is that correct?	7		that document?
8 A	That's correct.	8	Α	That is a map showing the annual precipitation
9 Q	What's the difference what is is there	9		across Kansas.
10	something special about that?	10	Q	Okay. And it's an exhibit for the record
11 A	Classifications of cities are defined by the	11		Exhibit 1665. How is this what is the
12	Kansas statutes, and right now we are a city of	12		relevance of this of this document to to
13	the second class. Hays has a population to	13		our inquiry today?
14	qualify for a city of the first class, but for	14	A	So Kansas has a wide variation of rainfall from
15	logistical reasons in the past, they haven't.	15		a little over 15 inches in the far southwest
16 Q	So, I mean, is this this doesn't mean you're	16		part of the state to 46 inches in the far
17	a second class city, it just means that that's	17		southeast part of the state. Hays is in a band
18	your classification?	18		that typically receives 22 to 24 inches of rain
19 A	Kansas has four classifications of cities.	19		per year and
20 Q	And they're based on population and other	20	Q	If I so here's Russell and here's Ellis
21	factors, it isn't a grading system?	21		County.
22 A	Correct.	22		Jami, I think that we're not seeing the
23 Q	You didn't get a B in on city government,	23		whole thing. Okay. There we go.
24	this is just a designation; is that correct?	24		So I've got my pointer on, I think, Ellis
25 A	Correct.	25		County; is that right?
	Page 78			Page 80
1 Q	So do you operate a water supply system?	1		Correct.
2 A	We do.	2	Q	It's a little hard to read, so I I know where
3 Q	Well, tell us tell us a little bit about	3		it is, I just and so this band, this orange,
4	Hays, I mean, just set the stage here for us.	4		lighter orange band has an average annual
5 A	Hays is the regional economic hub of northwest	5		precipitation of what?
6	Kansas. We are home to Fort Hays State	6	A	Of 22 to 24 inches of rain per year.
7	University, the largest employer in Hays is the	7	Q	And the band to the east of that little darker
8	Hays Medical Center. We are a regional shopping	8		orange, that's is that the band that Russell
9	and medical services hub. We have a	9		is in?
10	disproportionate amount of retail services,	10	A	That's correct.
11	which is reflected in our retail pull factor,	11	Q	And what's their average rainfall?
12	which is the amount of people from outside the	12	A	Between 24 and 26 inches of rain per year.
13	city that shop inside of the city, and we	13	Q	I'm going to point here and just to the west of
		1		the Hays-Trego County line at that reservoir, is
14	have have had significant growth in that	14		
	have have had significant growth in that category and expect future growth in that retail	14 15		that do you recognize that?
15			A	that do you recognize that? That would be Cedar Bluff Reservoir.
15 16	category and expect future growth in that retail	15		
15 16 17 Q	category and expect future growth in that retail category.	15 16		That would be Cedar Bluff Reservoir.
15 16 17 Q 18	category and expect future growth in that retail category. When you say disproportionate, what do you mean disproportionate, meaning	15 16 17		That would be Cedar Bluff Reservoir. Okay. And it's in it's in a band that has a
15 16 17 Q 18 19 A	category and expect future growth in that retail category. When you say disproportionate, what do you mean disproportionate, meaning	15 16 17 18	Q	That would be Cedar Bluff Reservoir. Okay. And it's in it's in a band that has a little less rainfall than falls in Hays or
15 16 17 Q 18 19 A 20	category and expect future growth in that retail category. When you say disproportionate, what do you mean disproportionate, meaning Meaning we are typically in the top five in	15 16 17 18 19	Q	That would be Cedar Bluff Reservoir. Okay. And it's in it's in a band that has a little less rainfall than falls in Hays or Russell, does it not?
15 16 17 Q 18 19 A 20 21 Q	category and expect future growth in that retail category. When you say disproportionate, what do you mean disproportionate, meaning Meaning we are typically in the top five in Kansas cities in retail pull factors.	15 16 17 18 19 20	Q A	That would be Cedar Bluff Reservoir. Okay. And it's in it's in a band that has a little less rainfall than falls in Hays or Russell, does it not? The yellow band would be 20 to 22 inches of rain
15 16 17 Q 18 19 A 20 21 Q 22	 category and expect future growth in that retail category. When you say disproportionate, what do you mean disproportionate, meaning Meaning we are typically in the top five in Kansas cities in retail pull factors. Sometimes disproportionate has a negative 	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q A	That would be Cedar Bluff Reservoir. Okay. And it's in it's in a band that has a little less rainfall than falls in Hays or Russell, does it not? The yellow band would be 20 to 22 inches of rain per year.
14 15 16 17 Q 18 19 A 20 21 Q 22 23 23 24 A	 category and expect future growth in that retail category. When you say disproportionate, what do you mean disproportionate, meaning Meaning we are typically in the top five in Kansas cities in retail pull factors. Sometimes disproportionate has a negative connotation, you don't mean it in that context 	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q A	That would be Cedar Bluff Reservoir. Okay. And it's in it's in a band that has a little less rainfall than falls in Hays or Russell, does it not? The yellow band would be 20 to 22 inches of rain per year. Next I'd like to direct your attention to

Lunui	us County, Kansas & Kansas water Transfer Act		July 19, 2025
	Page 81		Page 83
1 A	This is a rendition of the Smoky Hill and	1	think it's 20 2658. Tell us about this map,
2	Big Creek watersheds as they flow into Hays and	2	Mr. Dougherty, please.
3	then the Hays and Russell wellfields on the	2 3 A	This map shows the same population centers that
4	Smoky Hill River. The shadings in color are due	4	was shown in the previous map, so communities
5	to elevation changes.	5	with a population of more than 5,000. It also
6 Q	And for the record, that is Exhibit 2822, and	6	shows the same boundaries of Hays, Russell, the
-	the it's specifically at Cities' page 103417.	7	counties, and then Edwards County and the R9
7	Let's go back to the screen for a moment and	8	Ranch. What it also shows is the major and
8	look at 2657. Can you tell us what's what's	9	minor alluvium through Kansas, so rivers and
10	being shown here?	10	streams, as well as the reservoirs in Kansas.
10 11 A	This is a map of Kansas that has Ellis County,	10 11 Q	And for the record, what do you mean by
11 A 12	Russell County, the Cities of Hays and Russell,	11 Q 12	alluvium?
	along with Edwards County and the R9 Ranch	12 13 A	Alluvium are the areas that are associated with,
13	highlighted. It also shows the other population	13 A 14	I guess for lack of a better word, the river
14	centers, I believe in excess of 5,000 in		bottoms or creek bottoms, the areas that would
15	population, and it shows the location of the	15	typically be saturated by flow in a particular
16		16	creek or river.
17	High Plains aquifer in a shaded area. So the orange, light orange area is the High	17	So the as I as I understand it, the City
18 Q		18 Q	
19 20 A	Plains aquifer? That's correct.	19 20	of Hays has a wellfield, and we'll talk about this in more detail, but inside the City of Hays
	So there's a box on here labeled Edwards County	20	and then south on the Smoky Hill River; is that
21 Q	and there's an outline in red, I think it's a		
22	little hard to see from here, but what's that	22	correct?
23		23 A 24	, 8
24	red box or red highlighted area? That would be the boundary of the R9 Ranch that	24 25	refer to as our city wellfield, and then we have a wellfield on the Smoky Hill River 12 miles
25 A	That would be the boundary of the K9 Kanch that	20	a wenneld on the Smoky run Kiver 12 nines
	Page 82		Page 84
1	Page 82 Hays and Russell own.	1	Page 84 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill
1 2 Q	-	1 2	
	Hays and Russell own.		south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield.
2 Q	Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County?	2	south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield.
2 Q 3 A	Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County.	2 3 Q	south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5	Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles	2 3 Q 4	south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you?
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? 	2 3 Q 4 5	south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you?
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A	<pre>south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do.</pre>
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here.
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13	Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side.
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13 14	Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky Hill River that I'm pointing to?	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A 14	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side. And then Russell's wellfield in the Smoky Hill
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13 14 15 Q	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky Hill River that I'm pointing to? It is. 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A 14 15	<pre>south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side. And then Russell's wellfield in the Smoky Hill River is approximately here, it's just a few</pre>
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2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13 14 15 Q 16 17 A 18 Q	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky Hill River that I'm pointing to? It is. And it looks like, for the record, that the 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A 14 15 16 17 18	<pre>south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side. And then Russell's wellfield in the Smoky Hill River is approximately here, it's just a few miles upstream of Hays' wellfield.</pre>
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13 14 15 Q 16 17 A 18 Q 19	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky Hill River that I'm pointing to? It is. And it looks like, for the record, that the Ogallala north of the of the Smoky Hill basin, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A 14 15 16 17 18 19 Q	 south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side. And then Russell's wellfield in the Smoky Hill River is approximately here, it's just a few miles upstream of Hays' wellfield. And it's near the near a small town there, isn't it? The town of Pfeifer.
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13 14 15 Q 16 17 A 18 Q 19 20	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky Hill River that I'm pointing to? It is. And it looks like, for the record, that the Ogallala portion of the aquifer, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill basin, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill basin, but there's sort of a big blank spot 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A 14 15 16 17 18 19 Q 20 21 A 22 Q	<pre>south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side. And then Russell's wellfield in the Smoky Hill River is approximately here, it's just a few miles upstream of Hays' wellfield. And it's near the near a small town there, isn't it? The town of Pfeifer. And the Hays wellfield is near what town?</pre>
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13 14 15 Q 16 17 A 18 Q 19 20 21	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky Hill River that I'm pointing to? It is. And it looks like, for the record, that the Ogallala portion of the aquifer, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill basin, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill basin, but there's sort of a big blank spot there. Is that a fair characterization? 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A 14 15 16 17 18 19 Q 20 21 A	<pre>south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side. And then Russell's wellfield in the Smoky Hill River is approximately here, it's just a few miles upstream of Hays' wellfield. And it's near the near a small town there, isn't it? The town of Pfeifer. And the Hays wellfield is near what town? The town of Schoenchen.</pre>
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13 14 15 Q 16 17 A 18 Q 19 20 21 22	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky Hill River that I'm pointing to? It is. And it looks like, for the record, that the Ogallala portion of the aquifer, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill basin, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill basin, but there's sort of a big blank spot there. Is that a fair characterization? Yes, it is. 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A 14 15 16 17 18 19 Q 20 21 A 22 Q	<pre>south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side. And then Russell's wellfield in the Smoky Hill River is approximately here, it's just a few miles upstream of Hays' wellfield. And it's near the near a small town there, isn't it? The town of Pfeifer. And the Hays wellfield is near what town? The town of Schoenchen. You're going to need to spell both of those</pre>
2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 6 A 7 8 9 Q 10 11 A 12 13 14 15 Q 16 17 A 18 Q 19 20 21 22 23	 Hays and Russell own. In Edwards County? In Edwards County. And just for the record, it's more than 35 miles from Hays and Russell, is that not correct? Yes, it is approximately 77 miles from Hays; I'm not sure how far it is from Russell, probably close to the same. So what's significant about showing the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer on this map? The significance for me is that the High Plains aquifer does not provide a source and opportunity for a source of water for Hays and Russell because we do not overlie that aquifer. So just looking at the map, is this the Smoky Hill River that I'm pointing to? It is. And it looks like, for the record, that the Ogallala portion of the aquifer, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill basin, there's Ogallala south of the Smoky Hill basin, but there's sort of a big blank spot there. Is that a fair characterization? 	2 3 Q 4 5 6 A 7 Q 8 9 A 10 11 Q 12 13 A 14 15 16 17 18 19 Q 20 21 A 22 Q 23 A	<pre>south of town that we refer to as the Smoky Hill wellfield. Let's look back at this map over here on the foam board and can you kind of do you have a pointer with you? I do. Can you show us Hays and Russell on that map? I can see it, I think, but So Hays is located here, Russell is located here. All right. So and where would the Hays Smoky Hill wellfield be in on there? The Hays Smoky Hill wellfield is due south of town. It's on Highway 183, it straddles both sides of 183 for a couple miles on each side. And then Russell's wellfield in the Smoky Hill River is approximately here, it's just a few miles upstream of Hays' wellfield. And it's near the near a small town there, isn't it? The town of Pfeifer. And the Hays wellfield is near what town? The town of Schoenchen.</pre>

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1	giving me the evil eye.	1		and the alluvial aquifer?
2 A	P-F-I-E-F-E-R.	2 /		Correct.
зQ	Maybe	3 (С	Is that what you're
4 A	Or is it E-I-F-E-R? Okay. P-F-E-I-F-E-R and	4	-	Correct.
5	Schoenchen is S-C-H-O-E-N-C-H-E-N.	5 ()	Okay. And so do you can you do you is
6 Q	She didn't give me an evil eye, she just knew	6	-	there a distinction or a difference between the
7	that I was going to she was going to if I	7		Ogallala aquifer and the High Plains aquifer in
8	didn't say something.	8		your mind?
9	So, Mr. Dougherty, what's the how has	9 A		It's my understanding that the entire aquifer
10	the Cedar Bluff Reservoir affected the flow in	10		from South Dakota to Texas is the High Plains
11	the Smoky Hill at this at the Hays wellfield?	11		aquifer, but in Kansas, maybe outside of Kansas,
12 A	Cedar Bluff Reservoir effectively truncates any	12		but in Kansas, the portion to the west that
13	flow upstream of the dam and impounds that water	13		is receives very little, if any, recharge is
14	behind the dam, and because there are not	14		referred to as the Ogallala, and the portion
15	regular scheduled releases from Cedar Bluff	15		that does receive recharge is referred to as the
16	Reservoir, most of the water that's impounded	16		High Plains aquifer.
17	behind the reservoir evaporates or stays within	17 (And so is the ranch, if you know, in in the
18	the reservoir. So it's effectively cut off the	18		High Plains or the Ogallala?
19	flow 25 miles upstream from our wellfield.	19 A		The ranch is in the High Plains because it does
20 Q	So how is the Hays wellfield, I mean, it's	20		receive regular recharge.
20 Q 21	dependent on flow in the river, is there is	20		So looking at this map, this 2659, we talked a
22	there regular flow in the river even though the	22	·	little earlier about the idea that there's no
23	Cedar Bluff cut it off?	23		Ogallala in the Smoky Hill River basin and
23 24 A	There's periodic flow in the river. There are	24		there's you're tapped into the the sources
25	times when the river runs dry and it's a it	25		that are available, I mean, you've got two
2.5	times when the river runs dry and it s a it	25		that are available, I mean, you ve got two
	Page 86			Page 88
1	doesn't take a really lengthy dry spell in order	1		alluvium alluviums, you've got the looks
2	to have the river dry up. But what it means for	2		like there's a Big Creek alluvium coming right
3	us is it essentially that we depend on	3		through Hays and then some the alluvium
4	rainfall in this area right here, and this is a	4		from for the Smoky Hill, those are your
5	different watershed, but in this area right here	5		sources?
6	we depend on rainfall in order to benefit the	6 A	4	That's correct. We do have a Dakota wellfield
7	Smoky Hill wellfield.	7		that is not an alluvium, it is a confined
8 Q	So rainfall falls directly in the river but then	8		aquifer, a deep aquifer, but it provides minimal
9	falls in places enough to run off into the	9		benefit. These are our main two sources of
10	river. Is that fair?	10		water.
11 A	Any any rainfall of significance will run off	11 (Q	So how much water does the Dakota produce?
12	of in the watershed into the river. If it	12 A	4	On an average annual basis, I believe our last
13	makes it to the wellfield, it will provide	13		ten years, about 130 acre-feet. I think for
	recharge because the Smoky aquifer is a it's	14		planning purposes, probably 120 is a safe guess.
14		11		
14 15	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse,	15 (Q	But don't you have a lot more water rights on
			Q	But don't you have a lot more water rights on than 120 or 30 in that aquifer?
15	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse,	15 (2	
15 16	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse, gravelly aquifer, it makes a natural storage	15 (16	2 4	than 120 or 30 in that aquifer?
15 16 17	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse, gravelly aquifer, it makes a natural storage vessel; and it will soak up water fairly	15 (16 17 A	2 4	than 120 or 30 in that aquifer? I believe we perfected 700 acre-feet of water rights, but those water rights aren't sustainable because of the nature of the
15 16 17 18	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse, gravelly aquifer, it makes a natural storage vessel; and it will soak up water fairly quickly, but it depends on water to fill up.	15 (16 17 A 18	2 4	than 120 or 30 in that aquifer? I believe we perfected 700 acre-feet of water rights, but those water rights aren't
15 16 17 18 19 Q	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse, gravelly aquifer, it makes a natural storage vessel; and it will soak up water fairly quickly, but it depends on water to fill up. Okay. So let's look at a map 2659, please.	15 (16 17 A 18 19	2 4	than 120 or 30 in that aquifer? I believe we perfected 700 acre-feet of water rights, but those water rights aren't sustainable because of the nature of the
15 16 17 18 19 Q 20	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse, gravelly aquifer, it makes a natural storage vessel; and it will soak up water fairly quickly, but it depends on water to fill up. Okay. So let's look at a map 2659, please. What what is this map showing us?	15 (16 17 A 18 19 20	2 4	than 120 or 30 in that aquifer? I believe we perfected 700 acre-feet of water rights, but those water rights aren't sustainable because of the nature of the aquifer's decline and the drawdown. And the
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 A	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse, gravelly aquifer, it makes a natural storage vessel; and it will soak up water fairly quickly, but it depends on water to fill up. Okay. So let's look at a map 2659, please. What what is this map showing us? This is the same map before showing the cities	15 (16 17 <i>A</i> 18 19 20 21	A	than 120 or 30 in that aquifer? I believe we perfected 700 acre-feet of water rights, but those water rights aren't sustainable because of the nature of the aquifer's decline and the drawdown. And the water is brackish at best, and the more water
15 16 17 18 19 Q 20 21 A 22	a pretty narrow aquifer, but it's very coarse, gravelly aquifer, it makes a natural storage vessel; and it will soak up water fairly quickly, but it depends on water to fill up. Okay. So let's look at a map 2659, please. What what is this map showing us? This is the same map before showing the cities of the over 5,000, the alluvials, the	15 (16 17 <i>A</i> 18 19 20 21 22	7	than 120 or 30 in that aquifer? I believe we perfected 700 acre-feet of water rights, but those water rights aren't sustainable because of the nature of the aquifer's decline and the drawdown. And the water is brackish at best, and the more water that's pulled out of the Dakota at a higher

	Page 89		Page 91
1	deep into the Dakota aquifer.	1	And we pushed back on that during the change
2 Q	So just from a practical standpoint, and I know	2	application process. We felt like the chief
3	you're not a geologist or a hydrologist, but	3	engineer didn't have the right to impose that
4	from a management standpoint, you're sticking	4	process on us.
5	with about 120 to 30, maybe a little more from	5	There's there's actually a letter that
6	time to time, from the Dakota wells. Is that a	6	our neighbor, Richard Wenstrom, wrote. The GMD
7	fair characterization?	7	was considering a LEMA, a Local Enhancement
8 A	Yes.	8	Management Area, a couple years ago, and so
9 Q	What are the Cities actually requesting?	9	there were a lot of submissions and comments in
10 A	The Cities are requesting the approval to	10	that LEMA process. And our neighbor, Richard
11	transfer 6,756 acre-feet of water from the	11	Wenstrom, wrote a letter to the GMD that stated
12	R9 Ranch to the Cities of Hays and Russell, and	12	any attempt to reduce water rights by regulation
13	that amount is to be limited by the ten-year	13	is an uncompensated taking and should be
14	rolling average limitation, which is 48,000	14	defended in a court of law, and we agree with
15	acre-feet on a ten-year rolling average.	15	that.
16 Q	48,000 or 4800?	16	And so we pushed back pretty heavily on the
	,		
17 A	48,000 in total in a ten-year rolling in a	17	idea of committing to something that is not
18	ten-year period is the way the Master Order is	18	required by regulation. After significant
19	structured.	19	discussions with DWR, after discussion with the
20 Q	So over any ten-year period, you can't take more	20	attorneys, after discussions with the governing
21	than 48,000, but every time every year, that	21	bodies, we determined that we have no will or
22	ten-year time frame skips ahead one; is that	22	desire to use the property unsustainably, and so
23	fair?	23	we agreed for sake of the Master Order to reduce
24 A	Correct, the way the Master Order is structured,	24	our water rights on the R9 property in excess of
25	our consumptive use number for the water rights	25	the consumptive use number by approximately
	our consumptive use number for the water rights		the consumptive use number by upproximately
	Page 00		Page 02
	Page 90		Page 92
1		1	-
1	on the R9 is 6,756 acre-feet of water, so that's	1	28 percent, and that's where the ten-year
2	on the R9 is 6,756 acre-feet of water, so that's our cap; that is the number we could utilize up	2	28 percent, and that's where the ten-year rolling average came from.
2 3	on the R9 is 6,756 acre-feet of water, so that's our cap; that is the number we could utilize up to under the Master Order. But because of the	2 3 Q	28 percent, and that's where the ten-year rolling average came from. So how did where did the 4800 acre-feet come
2 3 4	on the R9 is 6,756 acre-feet of water, so that's our cap; that is the number we could utilize up to under the Master Order. But because of the ten-year rolling average, that factors into that	2 3 Q 4	28 percent, and that's where the ten-year rolling average came from. So how did where did the 4800 acre-feet come from?
2 3 4 5	on the R9 is 6,756 acre-feet of water, so that's our cap; that is the number we could utilize up to under the Master Order. But because of the ten-year rolling average, that factors into that 48,000 acre-feet on a ten-year rolling average,	2 3 Q 4 5 A	28 percent, and that's where the ten-year rolling average came from.So how did where did the 4800 acre-feet come from?During the change application process, we
2 3 4 5 6	on the R9 is 6,756 acre-feet of water, so that's our cap; that is the number we could utilize up to under the Master Order. But because of the ten-year rolling average, that factors into that 48,000 acre-feet on a ten-year rolling average, so in subsequent years we would have to use less	2 3 Q 4 5 A 6	 28 percent, and that's where the ten-year rolling average came from. So how did where did the 4800 acre-feet come from? During the change application process, we contracted with Burns & McDonnell to perform a
2 3 4 5 6 7	on the R9 is 6,756 acre-feet of water, so that's our cap; that is the number we could utilize up to under the Master Order. But because of the ten-year rolling average, that factors into that 48,000 acre-feet on a ten-year rolling average, so in subsequent years we would have to use less water if we did use our full allotment.	2 3 Q 4 5 A 6 7	 28 percent, and that's where the ten-year rolling average came from. So how did where did the 4800 acre-feet come from? During the change application process, we contracted with Burns & McDonnell to perform a modeling of the property to determine the
2 3 4 5 6	on the R9 is 6,756 acre-feet of water, so that's our cap; that is the number we could utilize up to under the Master Order. But because of the ten-year rolling average, that factors into that 48,000 acre-feet on a ten-year rolling average, so in subsequent years we would have to use less water if we did use our full allotment. So you you can use the practical limit is	2 3 Q 4 5 A 6	 28 percent, and that's where the ten-year rolling average came from. So how did where did the 4800 acre-feet come from? During the change application process, we contracted with Burns & McDonnell to perform a modeling of the property to determine the sustainable yield number. We obtained the
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		Page 93		Lu	Page 95
1	0	So how much water does Hays need?	1		specific manner, and I tried to inform the
	A	We need 4,800 acre-feet on an annual basis, or	2		opponent's counsel that it was implied decades
	A	48,000 acre-feet on a ten-year rolling average.			before I came to Hays that we needed more water.
3	0	•	3		The the need for water was established well
	Q	But you don't need 6756?	4		
	Α	That was that was implied in my 48,000	5		before I got to Hays and that our existing
6		acre-feet answer, but to correct, we need 6,756	6		sources were inadequate now, and so I was less
7		acre-feet of water or 48,000 acre-feet on a	7		concerned about future need than about current
8		ten-year rolling average as per the Master	8		need.
9	_	Order.	9		So the attorney kept pressing the item and
10	Q	So you were here for the the opening	10		appeared to me to be asking for a report that
11		statements, you heard the opening statements	11		said something very specific about needing more
12		Yes.	12		water. So I indicated to the attorney that I
13	Q	did you not? And you heard that the lawyer	13		would have to check the record, but I am aware
14		for Water PACK indicated that you testified that	14		of reports that showed that we have population
15		you didn't have any studies to show what your	15		growth scenarios and those population growth
16		need was. You heard that you heard what he	16		scenarios result in us exceeding our different
17		said about what you testified to, did you not?	17		yield estimates at different times, but I would
18	A	I did.	18		have to reflect the records. And in the end,
19	Q	Was his characterization of your testimony in	19		the attorney kept asking, and so I finally had
20		your deposition accurate?	20		to answer that I can't recall the specific study
21	A	No.	21		you're looking for because that was the truthful
22	Q	Why?	22		answer at the time.
23	-	So the the way my testimony in the deposition	23	B	Y MR. TRASTER:
24		was mischaracterized is twofold, and it would be	24	Q	So when you read what he put on the screen, was
25		helpful to read the exchange in the deposition	25	-	that an accurate statement of what you said in
					,
		Page 94			Page 96
1		testimony.	1		that moment during your deposition?
2	Q	I can give you the text, if you'd like to have	2	Α	I did say I don't recall at that moment.
3		it.	3	Q	Okay. Have you do you think that it's a fair
4	Α	No, no, that's fine, I'm just saying if one	4		way to characterize your testimony in the
5		wanted to	5		context of the further discussion that you don't
6		MR. LEE: Your Honor, may I approach	6		know and there aren't any studies that deal with
7		the witness?	7		need?
8		MR. TRASTER: That's fine with me	8	Α	I I do think it's a mischaracterization, and
9		but	9		I would like to go back and restate that the
10	A	I don't need to see it. I don't need to see it.	10		need for an additional water source was
11		MR. TRASTER: Thank you, appreciate	11		established decades before I came to Hays. They
1			T T		estublished decudes selore realife to mays. They
12		it.	12		knew back in the '90s their sources weren't
12 13		• • • • •			
		it. PRESIDING OFFICER: You can ask him	12		knew back in the '90s their sources weren't sustainable long-term and and couldn't
13 14		it. PRESIDING OFFICER: You can ask him about it when you cross-examine him.	12 13		knew back in the '90s their sources weren't sustainable long-term and and couldn't sustain the population they had during droughts.
13 14 15		it. PRESIDING OFFICER: You can ask him about it when you cross-examine him. MR. LEE: That's fine. Trying to be	12 13 14		knew back in the '90s their sources weren't sustainable long-term and and couldn't sustain the population they had during droughts. So it's it's a little bit like if you're
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	Page 97		Page 99
1	need an additional water source; otherwise, why	1 Q	So your sources, your existing sources are
2	would we be looking for water sources?	2	vulnerable to drought, are they vulnerable to
3 Q	-	3	other other issues?
4	the deposition and all that. You said Hays		I they could be vulnerable to contamination.
5	needs water. And so without, you know, any of	5	That would be the main thing would be
6	that, just why does Hays need water?	6	contamination.
7 A	8	7 Q	
8	inadequate during times of drought. When it	8 A	We don't have a surface water intake so I'm not
9	rains and the Big Creek alluvial is receiving	9	worried about an algae bloom.
10	water and the Smoky Hill alluvial is receiving	10 Q	I don't want to get out ahead of Russell here,
11	water, then we can produce our water rights.	11	but isn't Russell already having some problems
12	Possibly. We we haven't used our water	12	with an algae bloom of some kind?
13	rights amount for a long time, but the water	13 A	Russell has a surface water right on Big Creek,
14	sources are very productive when there's water	14	and, yes, that right, I believe, is limited
15	there. The problem is they dry up very quickly	15	right now due to an algae bloom.
16	and	16 Q	So they're vulnerable from drought and there are
17 Q	Does one of them dry up more quickly than the	17	other things that could happen. You're dealing
18	other?	18	with you've got your Big Creek wells have
19 A	• •	19	some contamination with dry cleaner solvents as
20	the Big Creek wellfield. The Big Creek	20	I understand it; is that correct?
21	wellfield is also it's slower to dry up, but	21 A	Yes, there is a plume of underground water
22	it's also slower to recharge. The Smoky is	22	within the City that is contains, I think
23	quicker to dry out, it is quicker to recharge.	23	it's just dry cleaning chemicals but it could be
24	So one of the expert reports we presented	24	more. And then we have a a couple wells that
25	was showed the viability of our sources, the	25	we refer to as remediation wells, those wells
	Page 98		Page 100
1	Page 98 production viability of our sources during times	1	Page 100 collect the contaminated water to try to stop
1 2		1 2	
	production viability of our sources during times		collect the contaminated water to try to stop
2	production viability of our sources during times of drought, and what you see is during a decadal	2	collect the contaminated water to try to stop the spread of the plume and send it to an air
2 3	production viability of our sources during times of drought, and what you see is during a decadal drought such as the 1930s drought, our sources	2 3	collect the contaminated water to try to stop the spread of the plume and send it to an air stripper which removes the chemicals and then
2 3 4	production viability of our sources during times of drought, and what you see is during a decadal drought such as the 1930s drought, our sources produced only 840 acre-feet of water. We	2 3 4 5	collect the contaminated water to try to stop the spread of the plume and send it to an air stripper which removes the chemicals and then that goes back into our raw water collection
2 3 4 5	production viability of our sources during times of drought, and what you see is during a decadal drought such as the 1930s drought, our sources produced only 840 acre-feet of water. We consume 2,000 acre-feet of water a year. To cut	2 3 4 5	collect the contaminated water to try to stop the spread of the plume and send it to an air stripper which removes the chemicals and then that goes back into our raw water collection system.
2 3 4 5 6	production viability of our sources during times of drought, and what you see is during a decadal drought such as the 1930s drought, our sources produced only 840 acre-feet of water. We consume 2,000 acre-feet of water a year. To cut that less than half is a humanitarian disaster	2 3 4 5 6 Q	collect the contaminated water to try to stop the spread of the plume and send it to an air stripper which removes the chemicals and then that goes back into our raw water collection system. Okay. I think we're going to get into that a
2 3 4 5 6 7	production viability of our sources during times of drought, and what you see is during a decadal drought such as the 1930s drought, our sources produced only 840 acre-feet of water. We consume 2,000 acre-feet of water a year. To cut that less than half is a humanitarian disaster for Hays, Kansas. In a multidecadal drought,	2 3 4 5 6 Q 7	collect the contaminated water to try to stop the spread of the plume and send it to an air stripper which removes the chemicals and then that goes back into our raw water collection system. Okay. I think we're going to get into that a little bit later but so during opening
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 0 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 A 22	production viability of our sources during times of drought, and what you see is during a decadal drought such as the 1930s drought, our sources produced only 840 acre-feet of water. We consume 2,000 acre-feet of water a year. To cut that less than half is a humanitarian disaster for Hays, Kansas. In a multidecadal drought, our sources, which are part of the historical record, our sources produce less than 500 acre-feet of water. That's beyond a humanitarian disaster. So we have an existing need right now for an additional source of water. So the Water PACK's expert says that, okay, assuming you need water, the quantity should be you should subtract your existing sources from from your need. From a public policy standpoint, political science standpoint, what is that a valid analysis? It's no, it's not a valid analysis and it's completely unreasonable. If our existing	2 3 4 5 6 Q 7 8 9 10 11 12 A 13 Q 14 15 A 16 Q 17 18 19 20 21 A 22 Q	 collect the contaminated water to try to stop the spread of the plume and send it to an air stripper which removes the chemicals and then that goes back into our raw water collection system. Okay. I think we're going to get into that a little bit later but so during opening statements, Mr counsel for Water PACK put a statement up there by a former mayor, Henry Schwaller, were you do you recall seeing that on the screen? I do. And it was a quote from a newspaper article, right? Yes, I believe it was. And in your deposition, you you agreed with the statement that Mr. Schwaller made but it wasn't completely the quote wasn't wasn't the quote of the newspaper wasn't complete, was it? It was not. How do you know what he actually said?

Min-U-Script®

July	19	0, 2023		Ed	wards County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Ac
		Page 101			Page 103
1		meeting.	1		perfected and purchased on the open market in an
2	0	So you're not basing it on your memory, you're	2		arm's length transaction.
3	×	basing it on watching the vi or what are you		Q	So the the what I saw on the screen was
4		basing it on, the video?	4	×	that the Anti-Speculation Doctrine is about
5	Δ	I'm basing it on the YouTube video	5		unappropriated water, that you can't get
6		Okay.	6		unappropriated water. Is this are you asking
7	-	'cause that's the most recollection of the	7		for a transfer of unappropriated water?
, 8	A	meeting.		Α	We are not.
9	0	So is it fair to say that Mr. Schwaller was	-	Q	So and in your in your deposition, you
	Q	accurately quoted, but but there was it		Q	said that you didn't recall any studies about
10 11		was truncated with Mr. Schwaller said or	10 11		need?
			12		
12		something to that effect?			
13	A	Correct. The the statement Mr. Schwaller	13	Q	And and there were other studies that dealt
14		made was truncated in the newspaper version.	14		with a lot of other things but you didn't recall
15		The statement Mr. Schwaller made was, we	15		studies about need. Do you have you been
16	0	certainly don't need the entire water right now.	16		able to review the records since your
17	-	Is that true?	17		deposition?
18	A	It's true. The newspaper printed it as, we	18		I have.
19	~	certainly don't need the entire water.	19	Q	Have you been able to identify any specific
20	Q	Okay. So when we talk about what what the	20		studies that are about need?
21		City of Hays needs, you're telling us that you			I have.
22		don't need it now, but you do need it, so when	22	Q	And if I was to put Exhibit 1-192 on the screen,
23		do you need it?	23		please. And scroll to page 7. The internet is
24	Α	I don't know when we're going to need it. We	24		wonderful but it's a little slow. So
25		we know we need a certain amount right now to	25	Α	What's the title?
		Page 102			Page 104
1		make our existing sources adequate or	1	Q	Black & Veatch Water Supply Study Summary Memo.
2		combined with our existing sources to make sure	2	A	
3		that we can make it through a drought. Now, not	3		supply study memo.
4		knowing the possible severity of future	4	Q	Right, right.
5		droughts, I don't know when that's going to			I might
6		happen or how much I would need during a drought			We'll move on to and come back to that. How
7		that our existing sources would be short. I'm	7	-	about Exhibit 338, Jami? For the record, Jami
8		also not sure how we're going to grow in the	8		Buck is a legal assistant and she's helping us
9		future, and so I can't determine that.	9		today and she can work magic.
10		What I do know is this is a very expensive	10		Can you identify this document?
11		project. We are going to be borrowing monies	11	Α	This is a memo from Joe Aistrup, he was with the
12		likely up to 30 years to pay back on this. We	12		Docking Institute at Fort Hays State University,
13		need to know as communities of Hays and Russell,	13		and he wrote a memo to David Pope, who was the
 14		we need to know that water is going to be there	14		chief engineer at the time, that discusses Hays'
15		for future generations. Hays and Russell can't	15		need for water in order to support future
16		afford to invest that amount of money in	16		population growth, but the memo also mentions
 17		something that may or may not be there. And	17		that the lack of available water has had a
18		and so that's why we need the assurance of the	18		detrimental effect on our past population
19		6,756 acre-feet of water, limit to the ten-year	19		growth.
20		rolling average so the ranch is there for future	20	0	Jami, could you take us to page 18151, please.
21		generations to use if they grow into the full	21	×	Mr. Dougherty, on the do you see this
22		usage of it.	22		graph on the screen?
23	0	So are you are you asking for water that	23	A	I do.
23 24	×	for new appropriations, new water rights?	24		We haven't talked about this yet, but we're
25	A		25	×	going to talk about what happened in 1990, '91
	A	No, these are existing water rights, they were			

Hays, Kansas & Russell, KS v Edwards County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act

	arus County, Kunsus & Kunsus Water Transfer Act			Dame 407
	Page 105			Page 107
1	later on, but can you just briefly tell us what	1		been stunted since that point.
2	happened in 1990, '91, '92 time frame?		Q	So
3	MR. LEE: Your Honor, let me		Ă	And, therefore, Dr. Aistrup determined that
4	interpose an objection that Black & Veatch	4		we we need water in order to make sure we
	is not scheduled to appear, to my			have adequate growth.
5		5		
6	knowledge, and this is clearly hearsay.	6	•	So this graph shows population actual
7	MR. TRASTER: Yeah, it's clearly	7		population from roughly 1950 to 2000, and I'm
8	hearsay, hearsay is admissible in an	8		just reading it, and then the trend line, so
9	administrative proceeding so	9		what's the significance of the population that's
10	PRESIDING OFFICER: I have down this	10		above the trend line and population that's below
11	as page 18151, is it still part of	11		the trend line?
12	Exhibit 338?	12	Α	Above the trend line means that we were growing
13	MR. TRASTER: It's part of 338, and	13		in excess of the trend, of our past trends.
14	it's 18151 is the page number.	14		Below the trend line means you're growing in
15	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. I will	15		percentages below the past trends.
16	overrule the objection, you can go to the	16	Q	And can you prove absolutely that that was the
17	exhibit.	17	-	only cause was a lack of water?
18	MR. TRASTER: Thank you very much.		Α	I cannot.
	BY MR. TRASTER:		Q	But is there is this an indication that
	Q So what happened in the '90, '91, '92 time	20	-	that lack of water may have affected your
21	frame?	21		growth?
22			Α	It is.
23	very short duration drought in 1991. And		Q	So let's go to turns out that it's not
24	-	24		Exhibit 1-192, it's Exhibit 192, and that should
25	Exhibit 2679, the first page and and then the	25		have seven pages and be from Black & Veatch and
	Page 106			Page 108
1		1		-
1	last page, you see some drought they indicate	1		if you'll go to the seventh page. And blow up
2	last page, you see some drought they indicate some droughts. Is that the time frame we're	2		if you'll go to the seventh page. And blow up the second paragraph, please. So what what
2 3	last page, you see some drought they indicate some droughts. Is that the time frame we're talking about?	2 3		if you'll go to the seventh page. And blow up the second paragraph, please. So what what is it about this that's interesting or
2 3 4	last page, you see some drought they indicate some droughts. Is that the time frame we're talking about?A Correct. So the top visual here shows all of	2 3 4	A	if you'll go to the seventh page. And blow up the second paragraph, please. So what what is it about this that's interesting or I think you have to scroll down, if I recall.
2 3 4 5	 last page, you see some drought they indicate some droughts. Is that the time frame we're talking about? A Correct. So the top visual here shows all of the stages of the Palmer Drought Index Rating, 	2 3 4 5	A	if you'll go to the seventh page. And blow up the second paragraph, please. So what what is it about this that's interesting or I think you have to scroll down, if I recall. Water requirements.
2 3 4 5 6	 last page, you see some drought they indicate some droughts. Is that the time frame we're talking about? A Correct. So the top visual here shows all of the stages of the Palmer Drought Index Rating, and the 1991 drought would be right here. This 	2 3 4 5 6	A Q	 if you'll go to the seventh page. And blow up the second paragraph, please. So what what is it about this that's interesting or I think you have to scroll down, if I recall. Water requirements. Why don't you scroll up because I think maybe
2 3 4 5 6 7	 last page, you see some drought they indicate some droughts. Is that the time frame we're talking about? A Correct. So the top visual here shows all of the stages of the Palmer Drought Index Rating, and the 1991 drought would be right here. This just shows exceptional drought in the past 100 	2 3 4 5 6 7	A Q	 if you'll go to the seventh page. And blow up the second paragraph, please. So what what is it about this that's interesting or I think you have to scroll down, if I recall. Water requirements. Why don't you scroll up because I think maybe cut off the top. Nope, nope.
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	,	9, 2023		Ľu	wards County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act
		Page 109			Page 111
1	Q	We can.	1		other side of the transmission line, and is it
	À	Okay.	2		fair to say that the transmission line then
	Q	We can.	3		follows or drops down to the south and then back
	-	I think the exhibit numbers in those reports	4		to the east? Is that am I getting that
5	1	need to get confirmed.	5		right?
	0	Okay. If that's the worst mistake we make		A	That's correct.
	Q	today, it'll be just fine.			
7				Q	And along the way well, when it gets down to
8		So I I know this exhibit number is	8		the south end of town, it picks up some other
9		right, can you put up 255, please. And scroll	9		Big Creek wells?
10		down to page 17104. I'm looking for the Big	10		That's correct.
11		Creek map. There you go.	11	Q	From there, it goes where, to the treatment
12		Okay. Mr. Dougherty, this this is a	12		plant, I guess?
13		map well, tell us what this map is, please.	13		It it goes north adjacent to and parallel to
14	Α	This map shows the location of the city wells in	14		Vine Street, U.S. 183, to the water treatment
15		the Big Creek wellfield as well as the raw water	15		facility.
16		distribution or, sorry, raw water collection	16	Q	So north of that, then, are some wells,
17		lines.	17		C20TA REM and C20 REM, what what's that?
18	Q	So	18	A	Those are the remediation wells that I discussed
19	Α	And it also shows private water rights,	19		earlier that are remediating the polluted
20		privately held water rights.	20		groundwater.
21	Q	So the wells that are red dots and with the red	21	Q	So there's a plume of polluted groundwater in
22		labels are the City Big Creek wells, is that	22		near those wells?
23		is that what is that right?	23	A	Yes.
24	A	Yes.	24		And those that groundwater is extracted from
25		And it's a little hard to read, but I think it's	25	×	those wells, do you just put it right into your
	×				liose wens, as you just put it right into your
		Page 110			Page 112
1		17204?			
2			1		system?
		What's the page number, Jami?		A	system? No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and
3				A	No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and
	B	What's the page number, Jami? MS. BUCK: 17104.	2	A	No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and it goes to a an apparatus called a packed
3 4		What's the page number, Jami? MS. BUCK: 17104. Y MR. TRASTER:	2 3 4	A	No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and it goes to a an apparatus called a packed tower or an air stripper. It's was financed
3 4 5	Q	What's the page number, Jami? MS. BUCK: 17104. Y MR. TRASTER: 17104 for the record. So these wells are in the	2 3 4 5	A	No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and it goes to a an apparatus called a packed tower or an air stripper. It's was financed by KDHE in order to remediate the the
3 4 5 6	Q	What's the page number, Jami? MS. BUCK: 17104. Y MR. TRASTER: 17104 for the record. So these wells are in the Big Creek alluvium. Is that fair?	2 3 4 5 6	A	No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and it goes to a an apparatus called a packed tower or an air stripper. It's was financed by KDHE in order to remediate the the contaminated groundwater. So it is treated, the
3 4 5 6 7	Q A	What's the page number, Jami? MS. BUCK: 17104. Y MR. TRASTER: 17104 for the record. So these wells are in the Big Creek alluvium. Is that fair? That's correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7	A	No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and it goes to a an apparatus called a packed tower or an air stripper. It's was financed by KDHE in order to remediate the the contaminated groundwater. So it is treated, the contaminants are removed via that process. The
3 4 5 6 7 8	Q A	What's the page number, Jami? MS. BUCK: 17104. Y MR. TRASTER: 17104 for the record. So these wells are in the Big Creek alluvium. Is that fair? That's correct. And tell us a little bit about that, I mean, you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A	No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and it goes to a an apparatus called a packed tower or an air stripper. It's was financed by KDHE in order to remediate the the contaminated groundwater. So it is treated, the contaminants are removed via that process. The water that comes out of the air stripper is
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3 4 5 7 8 9 10	Q A	What's the page number, Jami? MS. BUCK: 17104. Y MR. TRASTER: 17104 for the record. So these wells are in the Big Creek alluvium. Is that fair? That's correct. And tell us a little bit about that, I mean, you said that the watershed or the alluvium in for the Smoky is narrow. Is it also narrow at	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A	No, it's it's extracted from the wells, and it goes to a an apparatus called a packed tower or an air stripper. It's was financed by KDHE in order to remediate the the contaminated groundwater. So it is treated, the contaminants are removed via that process. The water that comes out of the air stripper is water that's safe for us to then put into our raw water collection that we then treat and it
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Formal Hearing - Vol. 1 Hays, Kansas & Russell, KS v Edwards County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act July 19, 2023 Page 113 Page 115 1 A The green triangles are monitoring wells. 1 attorney, John Bird, at the time in 2003 to 2 Q So what do you use those for? 2 Governor Sebelius regarding the potential зА To help determine the relative health of the 3 impairment of the City's Smoky Hill wellfield 4 aquifer. 4 water rights. 5 Q So this document is the -- is the aquifer --5 Q Did John characterize that as potential 6 what do you call this document, I mean, we 6 impairment? 7 A 7 haven't talked about it? No. 8 A It's part of a document called the Aquifer 8 Q He said it was impairment, didn't he? 9 **Health Index.** 9 A Correct. **10** Q And that's something you use to assess the And there are other documents, but what -- what 10 O 11 health of the aquifer? 11 was the net result of this letter, if you -- if 12 A Right. 12 you recall? There'll be more about that later but -- so 13 A The net result of this letter was the creation 13 O 14 let's go to the next page, can you tell us what 14 of a document called the Cedar Bluff Operations 15 this is depicting? 15 Agreement and then a memorandum of understanding 16 A This depicts our Smoky Hill River wellfield, the with the State of Kansas. The Cedar Bluff 16 17 orange line through the middle of it is 17 **Operations Agreement put in place metrics for** 18 U.S. 183, and the City of Schoenchen is 18 the City's ability to ask for releases from 19 immediately to the west of that line to the water rights in Cedar Bluff Reservoir if certain 19 20 factors were met that -- that allowed us to left; and then as you can see, our wellfield 20 21 straddles both sides of U.S. 183 in the Smoky 21 release water. And then the memorandum of Hill River valley. 22 understanding, the State indicated that they 22 23 O And so these pentagons, I guess, are -- are all 23 would work with us on a few different things, city municipal wells; is that correct? including the Smoky Hill expansion. 24 24 25 A Yes, and -- and then there's some monitoring 25 Q Okay, thank you. Page 114 Page 116 wells interspersed. Or, I'm sorry, I think the MR. TRASTER: Your Honor, what's --1 1 gaging stations are identified with the what's your plan or schedule, do you want 2 2 3 triangles. 3 to take a break every hour, every hour and 4 Q The legend says that there are some Smoky 4 a half, every two hours, it's up to you but --5 monitoring wells in the small dot, I think I see 5 6 one here at the far end just below well 19. I 6 PRESIDING OFFICER: We can play it 7 7 think there's one at the far end near well -by ear as we go through this proceeding. 8 A And there's three in the middle. There's two 8 If there's a need for a break, we can take 9 more to the right of 183 and one to the left. 9 a break; otherwise, we can kind of wait Okay. So at the far right is near well S23M. 10 Q 10 till we're between witnesses. 11 I'm not seeing -- okay. 11 MR. TRASTER: Okay. Well, I don't 12 A It's by S14. 12 think -- I think Mr. Dougherty's going to

- **13** Q All right. And those -- are those wells used
- 14 for the Aquifer Health Index as well?
- 15 A They are.
- 17 major sources and -- and -- but then there's the
- **18** Dakota. You also told us that releases from
- **19** Cedar Bluff are -- it truncates the basin and
- cuts off flow from the west. Do you recall thattestimony?
- 22 A That's correct.
- **23** Q So what -- let's look at Exhibit 1-6 -- excuse
- 24 me, 1-162. So what is this document?25 A I believe this is a letter from the city
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be on the stand the rest of the afternoon.

break, if we could take five minutes or

just go ahead and take a ten -- well, let's

wonderful, thank you, Your Honor.

recess and come back then.

take 13 minutes, we'll come back at 2:15. **MR. TRASTER:** That would be

(Thereupon, a recess was taken;

maybe ten?

PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay.

MR. TRASTER: So I could use a

PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. Let's

PRESIDING OFFICER: Take a short

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	Page 117			Page 119
1	whereupon, the following was had.)	1	Α	No.
2	PRESIDING OFFICER: I'm showing 2:15	2	Q	What's an IGUCA?
3	so we can go ahead and go back on the	3	A	An IGUCA is an Intensive Groundwater Use Control
4	record. And you may resume, Mr. Traster.	4		Area, and Hays' water supplies are actually
5 B	Y MR. TRASTER:	5		under two separate IGUCAs, one on the Smoky Hill
6 Q	Mr. Dougherty, I remind you you're still under	6		wellfield and then one in the Hays area that
7	oath.	7		covers the Big Creek wellfield.
8 A	Yes, I agree.	8	Q	So the Smoky wellfield, do you know why can
9 Q		9	-	you give us some background? That was before
10	Operations Agreement, and that provides for	10		your time, was it not?
11	releases or not releases from Cedar Bluff to	11	Α	It was.
12	what's it generally, what's it do?	12	Q	I mean, so we'll just let the documents speak
13 A	The operations agreement put in place a series	13	-	for for the the orders are part of the
14	of criteria that if certain metrics are reached	14		record, they're in the record and available, and
15	within our wellfield, it gives the City of Hays	15		we'll let that let that go for now.
16	the ability to ask the Kansas Water Office for a	16		So you talked about, then, the Big Creek
17	release of water from Cedar Bluff from the	17		wells, and we showed you the map so we could see
18	artificial recharge pool, which is a layer	18		kind of where they are, and those are in the
19	within the reservoir.	19		Aquifer Health Index, Exhibit 255, and you've
20 Q	And so that's just automatic that you call them	20		also talked about the Big Creek you talked
21	up and they release the water?	21		about Big Creek and Smoky Hill, but earlier you
22 A		22		said there are some Dakota wells. Let's look at
23	spelled out in the agreement. We have asked for	23		map Exhibit 2661. Mr. Dougherty, you have seen
24	releases in the past based off of the off of	24		this map before, can you tell us what it is
25	the metrics in the agreement and those releases	25		depicting?
	Page 118			Page 120
1	have happened, but it's not a we don't pick	1	A	This map shows the locations of Hays and
1 2	have happened, but it's not a we don't pick up the phone and the release starts the next	1 2		
				This map shows the locations of Hays and
2	up the phone and the release starts the next day.	2		This map shows the locations of Hays and Russell, along with the City's Big Creek
2 3	up the phone and the release starts the next day.	2 3		This map shows the locations of Hays and Russell, along with the City's Big Creek wellfield located in blue, the Schoenchen
2 3 4 Q	up the phone and the release starts the next day. Sure, but is there always water available to	2 3 4		This map shows the locations of Hays and Russell, along with the City's Big Creek wellfield located in blue, the Schoenchen wellfield located in yellow, Russell's Pfeifer
2 3 4 Q 5	up the phone and the release starts the next day. Sure, but is there always water available to release?	2 3 4 5		This map shows the locations of Hays and Russell, along with the City's Big Creek wellfield located in blue, the Schoenchen wellfield located in yellow, Russell's Pfeifer wellfield located in red, and then the Dakota
2 3 4 Q 5 6 A	 up the phone and the release starts the next day. Sure, but is there always water available to release? It's not assured. So the reservoir accounting 	2 3 4 5 6 7		This map shows the locations of Hays and Russell, along with the City's Big Creek wellfield located in blue, the Schoenchen wellfield located in yellow, Russell's Pfeifer wellfield located in red, and then the Dakota wells are depicted in green southwest of the
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1 Q	Is there some sort of a and I'm not asking	1 Q	Okay. I would also so I want to take a look
2	you about the specifics, but do you have to	2	at the legend here a minute. Scroll up a
3	blend that water or treat that water or do	3	little. So just for the record, the Pfeifer
4	something to make it usable?	4	wellfield is shown here, and it shows a surface
5 A	Well, the the water is treated like all of	5	water intake as well as the City of Russell
6	our water. We have a municipal softening	6	wells in the river alluvium. And I also, for
7	facility, and so we use lime softening to treat	7	the record, point out that Russell has a surface
8	our water and then we sand filter or chlorinate	8	water right in the in Big Creek. I'm not
9	it and distribute it. So the the Dakota	9	trying to testify for them but I am testifying,
10	water is blended with existing waters. One of	10	I just want for the purposes of the accuracy
11	the reasons why, when you get above 120	11	of this exhibit, I just want to point out that
12	acre-feet, it gets a little difficult for us to	12	the well that the Big Creek surface water
13	use that is because the water is is so poor,	13	rights are not shown and they should have been.
14	so brackish, and very high in salts that it	14	My fault.
15	makes it difficult to blend, it requires advance	15	All right. Do you know when those wells
16	treatment.	16	were drilled?
17	When the Cities opened up that wellfield	17 A	
18	and they opened it up in a reactionary basis in	18 Q	And we'll talk about it well, why? What
19	1992 as a result of the 1991 drought, and they	19	happened in 1992?
20	actually set up temporary reverse osmosis	20 A	The wells were drilled as a result of the 1991
21	facilities in the country and then they	21	drought.
22	leased I believe on a temporary or term	22 Q	-
23	permit, they leased some oil field disposal	23	that but let's talk about it more. The 1991
24	wells in order to dispose of the brine. All	24	the when were the Smoky Hill when was
25	that was done on a term permit basis.	25	the were these Smoky Hill wells drilled, if
	-		-
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1 0	-	1	
1 Q 2	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet	1 2 A	you know?
2	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet just you can bump the hell out of it if you		
2 3	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet just you can bump the hell out of it if you wanted to but you can't use it?	2 A 3	you know? I believe in the '50s; what year, I don't know but I believe in the '50s.
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2 3 4 A	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet just you can bump the hell out of it if you wanted to but you can't use it? We have water rights of up to 700 acre-feet. That number is not sustainable because the wells	2 A 3 4 Q 5	you know? I believe in the '50s; what year, I don't know but I believe in the '50s. So they're fairly fairly senior water rights in that area?
2 3 4 A 5	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet just you can bump the hell out of it if you wanted to but you can't use it? We have water rights of up to 700 acre-feet.	2 A 3 4 Q 5	you know? I believe in the '50s; what year, I don't know but I believe in the '50s. So they're fairly fairly senior water rights
2 3 4 A 5 6	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet just you can bump the hell out of it if you wanted to but you can't use it? We have water rights of up to 700 acre-feet. That number is not sustainable because the wells are in a very small geographic area. The Dakota	2 A 3 4 Q 5 6 A	you know? I believe in the '50s; what year, I don't know but I believe in the '50s. So they're fairly fairly senior water rights in that area? Very much so.
2 3 4 A 5 6 7	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet just you can bump the hell out of it if you wanted to but you can't use it? We have water rights of up to 700 acre-feet. That number is not sustainable because the wells are in a very small geographic area. The Dakota aquifer receives almost no recharge and so	2 A 3 4 Q 5 6 A 7 Q	you know? I believe in the '50s; what year, I don't know but I believe in the '50s. So they're fairly fairly senior water rights in that area? Very much so. Are they senior to Cedar Bluff?
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2 3 4 A 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Q 19 20 21	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet just you can bump the hell out of it if you wanted to but you can't use it? We have water rights of up to 700 acre-feet. That number is not sustainable because the wells are in a very small geographic area. The Dakota aquifer receives almost no recharge and so the the yield requirements for spacing are very large, I believe it's if you were to develop new water rights in the Dakota, I believe it's a 4-mile spacing between wells. And so that's to prevent competition with other wells. So we could possibly, like, back in the '90s produce more than 120 acre-feet if we had some advanced treatment, but what we're going to do is deplete the source very quickly, so that's not a sustainable usage of it. Well, when you were testifying about the treatment, I thought, well, that is that the limit, you just can't use it 'cause you haven't invested in treatment, but it sounds to me like	2 A 3 4 Q 5 6 A 7 Q 8 A 9 Q 10 A 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Q 21	you know? I believe in the '50s; what year, I don't know but I believe in the '50s. So they're fairly fairly senior water rights in that area? Very much so. Are they senior to Cedar Bluff? Yes. What happened in 1991? In 1991, the City experienced a extreme but a brief in time but a very extreme drought that exploited the vulnerability of the City's sources, mainly the Smoky Hill wellfield. So the there were several wells in the Smoky Hill wellfield that were pulling air, and the City was not able to meet its daily demands for usage and so had to enact some pretty draconian responses in order to get usage under control to account for the situation. Jami, would you pull up the 2679 on the screen, please. Sorry for the late notice here. Okay,
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2 3 4 A 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Q 19 20 21 22	So is the is this limitation of 120 feet just you can bump the hell out of it if you wanted to but you can't use it? We have water rights of up to 700 acre-feet. That number is not sustainable because the wells are in a very small geographic area. The Dakota aquifer receives almost no recharge and so the the yield requirements for spacing are very large, I believe it's if you were to develop new water rights in the Dakota, I believe it's a 4-mile spacing between wells. And so that's to prevent competition with other wells. So we could possibly, like, back in the '90s produce more than 120 acre-feet if we had some advanced treatment, but what we're going to do is deplete the source very quickly, so that's not a sustainable usage of it. Well, when you were testifying about the treatment, I thought, well, that is that the limit, you just can't use it 'cause you haven't invested in treatment, but it sounds to me like it might be I don't know which end is the	2 A 3 4 Q 5 6 A 7 Q 8 A 9 Q 10 A 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Q 21 22	you know? I believe in the '50s; what year, I don't know but I believe in the '50s. So they're fairly fairly senior water rights in that area? Very much so. Are they senior to Cedar Bluff? Yes. What happened in 1991? In 1991, the City experienced a extreme but a brief in time but a very extreme drought that exploited the vulnerability of the City's sources, mainly the Smoky Hill wellfield. So the there were several wells in the Smoky Hill wellfield that were pulling air, and the City was not able to meet its daily demands for usage and so had to enact some pretty draconian responses in order to get usage under control to account for the situation. Jami, would you pull up the 2679 on the screen, please. Sorry for the late notice here. Okay, very good, thank you.

	9, 2023	1	wards County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act
	Page 125		Page 127
1	the yellow is abnormally dry but not they	1	was the development of the Dakota wellfield.
2	don't call it drought. But so here's you	2	They weren't looking long-term Dakota, they were
3	see '85, it's there's a period where it's wet	3	looking at we need water right now when that was
4	but then right before '90, you got a pretty	4	developed. We implemented our conservation
5	significant drought, and then '91, it isn't even	5	program at that time, and the conservation
6	as significant but you just you just came out	6	program that is still in existence today, that
7	of one. Is that a fair characterization of	7	all started with the the drought of the '90s.
8	that exhibit?	8	The the water rate structures that we have in
9 A	That's correct.	9	place today were all considered as a result of
10 Q	So they were able to if I'm understanding you	10	the 1990 drought.
11	correctly, they were able to divert water from	11 Q	Was you had an election, you voted in a sales
12	the Smoky, you know, in in the late 1980s but	12	tax at that time too, didn't you?
13	by 1990, '91 they could not?	13 A	I believe that was in 1992 is when the residents
14 A	That's correct, and it was a, again, it was a	14	voted for a half cent they voted to impose on
15	short duration in the '90s in the summer where	15	themselves a half cent sales tax allocated to
16	all flow stopped in the river for a lengthy	16	water. Hays residents, when you read the
17	period of time and and the wells were unable	17	record, they knew all along an additional source
18	to produce.	18	was going to be expensive. In 1991, the need
19 Q	We'll get into this later, but while we've got	19	for an additional source was amplified and,
20	this on the screen, there's another drought in	20	therefore, the governing body asked to be put on
21	2011, '12, '13, right?	21	the ballot the sales tax question, and it was
22 A	That's correct.	22	voted overwhelmingly and and we have been
23 Q	And that I'm showing you, you know, it's	23	benefitting from the proceeds of that sales tax
24	after 2000 between 2010 and '15, is that the	24	since.
25	drought that we just referred to?	25 O	So we've heard about how it's Burns & McDonnell
		(
	Page 126		Page 128
1 A	Yes.	1	and David Barfield who were selling the City of
2 Q	And it unlike I mean, why unlike the	2	Hays the bill of goods here to line their own
3	1991 drought where you had a pretty significant	3	pockets and that's why Hays thinks it needs
4	drought ahead of that, in 2012, '11, '12, '13,	4	water, but how long has Hays worked with Burns &
5	you didn't have a significant drought but it was	5	McDonnell?
6	dry. Is that a fair characterization of that?	6 A	I think the first reference I see to Burns &
7 A	Yes.	7	McDonnell in the record is 2002.
8 Q	And we'll come back to that but so as a	8 Q	Well, were they working for Hays in the same
9	result of the drought in '91, the City of Hays,	9	manner they are now in 1992?
10	this is before your time, but the City of Hays	10 A	I don't believe so.
		TO 1 R	
11	drilled these Dakota wells, right?	10 A	
	drilled these Dakota wells, right? That's correct.		Do you have let's look at, I hope it's 332.
11 12 A	That's correct.	11 Q 12	Do you have let's look at, I hope it's 332. And scroll down, I think there's a yeah,
11	That's correct. Do they meet this 4-mile spacing requirement	11 Q	Do you have let's look at, I hope it's 332. And scroll down, I think there's a yeah, there's scroll down. There you go. There it
11 12 A 13 Q	That's correct. Do they meet this 4-mile spacing requirement that you were talking about?	11 Q 12 13	Do you have let's look at, I hope it's 332. And scroll down, I think there's a yeah, there's scroll down. There you go. There it is. Why don't you blow that up, Jami.
11 12 A 13 Q 14 15 A	That's correct. Do they meet this 4-mile spacing requirement that you were talking about? They do not.	11 Q 12 13 14 15	Do you have let's look at, I hope it's 332. And scroll down, I think there's a yeah, there's scroll down. There you go. There it is. Why don't you blow that up, Jami. I don't know if you can see it from here,
11 12 A 13 Q 14 15 A 16 Q	That's correct. Do they meet this 4-mile spacing requirement that you were talking about? They do not. And what how did you get that done?	11 Q 12 13 14 15 16	Do you have let's look at, I hope it's 332. And scroll down, I think there's a yeah, there's scroll down. There you go. There it is. Why don't you blow that up, Jami. I don't know if you can see it from here, but I'll represent to you that this is
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11 12 A 13 Q 14 15 A 16 Q 17 A 18	That's correct. Do they meet this 4-mile spacing requirement that you were talking about? They do not. And what how did you get that done? I don't know. I believe it was because it was on an emergency term basis, but that would be	11 Q 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Do you have let's look at, I hope it's 332. And scroll down, I think there's a yeah, there's scroll down. There you go. There it is. Why don't you blow that up, Jami. I don't know if you can see it from here, but I'll represent to you that this is Exhibit 332. And I'd like to know the page number, I'm
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11 12 A 13 Q 14 15 A 16 Q 17 A 18 19 20 Q 21 A 22 23	That's correct. Do they meet this 4-mile spacing requirement that you were talking about? They do not. And what how did you get that done? I don't know. I believe it was because it was on an emergency term basis, but that would be speculation. What else happened as a result of that drought? The 1991 drought was life changing in many ways for the City of Hays. First of all, it it set off a a frantic search for an additional	11 Q 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Do you have let's look at, I hope it's 332. And scroll down, I think there's a yeah, there's scroll down. There you go. There it is. Why don't you blow that up, Jami. I don't know if you can see it from here, but I'll represent to you that this is Exhibit 332. And I'd like to know the page number, I'm sorry, Jami, I asked you to blow it up before I got before I got that in the record. 18059, page 18059. Now let's go look at the vote. So the official vote count on this half cent sales tax,

Edwar	ds County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act			July 19, 2023
	Page 129			Page 131
10	If I told you that's a 75/25 split, does that	1		facilities Fort Hays also uses a little bit
2	resonate with you?	2		of the effluent water for they have a soccer
3 A	I would have to agree with that.	3		and a track facility next to our sports complex.
4 Q	So the Hays the folks in Hays must have	4		We don't want to get into a situation where we
5	thought that water was needed or they wouldn't	5		have obligations for grass that exceed the
6	have voted 75 to 25 for a sales tax, would they?	6		potential for our our consumptive use water
7 A	I think when your existing sources don't meet	7		rights.
8	daily demands, it implies a sense of urgency	8	-	So the wells in I want to see if I get this
9	that, yes, you need an additional water source.	9		right. So the wells in Big Creek are you
10 Q	Do you need a study to tell the Hays residents	10		pump water out, you send it to the treatment
11	that they need water?	11		plant, it goes out in some distri do you have
12 A	Not when their existing sources couldn't meet	12		a distribution system?
12 A	daily demands.		А	Yes.
14 Q	So were there any other measures taken at that		Q	That distributes water through Hays?
-	-		-	We are the sole water supplier for residents
15 16	time that you if you recall, to either use, reuse, or conserve water?	16	A	within the city limits.
16 17 A	I mentioned the conservation efforts. So the		Q	And you have pipelines all over the city to
17 A 18	City also started investing in effluent water	18	-	supply those?
19	usage, and so we use our treated effluent in		Α	Yes.
20	order to irrigate currently, we irrigate ball		Q	And so that water gets used by residents in
20	fields, sports complex is irrigated with	20	-	their daily activities and then some of it goes
22	effluent water, Larks Park is irrigated with	22		back down the sewer, right?
23	effluent water, the Fort Hays Municipal Golf		Α	Yes.
23 24	Course is irrigated with effluent water. And		Q	Goes back to the sewer plant? So some of that
25	depending on the year, we can we utilize	24	-	is consumed, I mean, the water that people use
2.5	depending on the year, we can we durize	2.5		is consumed, i mean, the water that people use
	Page 130			Page 132
1	35 percent of our total produced effluent to	1		on their lawns doesn't make it back to the
2	irrigate our parks and recreational facilities.	2		wastewater treatment plant, does it?
3 Q	And when you say I pronounce it a little	3	Α	It does not.
4	different, you're probably right and I'm	4	Q	But some of it does?
5	probably wrong, but effluent water is from the	5	Α	Right.
6	Hays water wastewater treatment plant?	6	Q	And that's the amount that you can't use for
7 A	It is, we we treat our our wastewater to	7		other uses, you can't reuse that water?
8	standards that allows us to use it for	8	Α	Right. I believe there is an implied
9	irrigation.	9		consumption in municipal usage knowing that some
10 Q	Why don't you use it if you use some percent,	10		of that water is going to be used for
11	why don't you use it all?		Q	Sure.
12 A	So Hays is limited by its water rights. With		A	purposes that don't result in water going
13	the water right, you either have a consumptive	13		down the drain.
14	or a nonconsumptive use, and if you don't have a		Q	But you can but why can you then use the
15	consumptive use, you have a duty to put it back	15		water you pump the water out of the Smoky
16	into the, either stream or whatever you pull it	16		Hill wellfield, it comes to town, it gets
17	out of. And so we do not have consumptive use	17		treated, it goes out to the customers, it
18	water rights on Big Creek. Whatever gets	18		comes and gets either consumed or sent back
19	utilized in Big Creek has to be put in Big Creek	19		to the wastewater treatment plant, why is
20	because there are downstream users. And so we	20		that why can you use that when you can't use
21	are limited to the Smoky and the Dakota	21		the the Big Creek water?
22	wellfield.	22	Α	It's because of the nature of the water right
23	So when you look at our effluent usage,	23		itself. The water right we have is a
24	we we know with our demands and and the	24		consumptive use water right. So so once we
1				

- 25 potential for growth we have within the existing
- 24 consumptive use water right. So -- so once we25 pull the water out of the ground, we have -- we

		Page 133		Page 135
-		-	-	Ŭ
1		do not have an obligation to put it back in the	1	the R9 Ranch. Richard Wenstrom, our neighbor,
2	~	source of supply we pulled it out of.	2	wrote a letter to Secretary Mike Beam as part of
	Q	Okay. So that was this is this in the	3	the change application process asking for
4		time frame when you started using we've	4	judicial review. Richard's references in that
5		talked about those remediation wells, did you	5	letter to the R9 were
6		start using that water at this time too or not?	6 Q	Asking for judicial review of the?
7	A	I believe that was in the mid '90s, I can't tell		I'm sorry, asking for judicial review of the
8		you the specific year, so I could be wrong, but	8	Master Order that was issued to Hays and
9		I think it was early to mid '90s when the KDHE	9	Russell.
10		program to implement the remediation wells and	10 Q	That had been issued
11		then we started receiving the benefit of those	11 A	Yes.
12		remediation wells.	12 Q	that had been issued by the chief engineer to
13	Q	Something else happened that was significant in	13	approve your change application?
14		1995 too, didn't it?	14 A	That's correct.
15	A	1995 is when Hays purchased the R9 Ranch in	15 Q	Thank you.
16		Edwards County.	16 A	Mr. Wenstrom referred to the ranch soils on
17	Q	And you weren't there at the time, were you?	17	the ranch as sandy soils, with low water-holding
18	A	I was not.	18	capacity and rapid permeability resulting in
19		Where did you grow up?	19	most of the water returning to the aquifer. In
20	-	I was actually raised in Lucas, Kansas.	20	these proceedings, John Janssen, who is on the
21		How far away is that from Hays?	21	GMD5 board, submitted a letter to the hearing
22	~	It's about an hour.	22	panel where he referred to the ranch as dune
23		So was Hays someplace you've been as as a	23	sand, with infiltration rates up to 5 inches per
24	×	youth and young adult, I mean	24	hour, actually he said in excess of 5 inches per
25	Δ	Oh, yes.	25	hour. This is what makes the R9 a very suitable
		Page 134		Page 136
1 (Q	So you're familiar with the town?	1	storage vessel for water and a long-term
1 0	~	So you're familiar with the town? Yes.	1 2	storage vessel for water and a long-term sustainable option for us.
	A	-		
2	A	Yes.	2	sustainable option for us.
2 . 3 (A	Yes. You were familiar with the town before you	2 3 Q	sustainable option for us. So you bought this ranch in '95, but you sold
2 . 3 (4	A Q	Yes. You were familiar with the town before you became the assistant city manager. Is that	2 3 Q 4	sustainable option for us. So you bought this ranch in '95, but you sold some to to Russell, why'd you do that? Or
2 3 4 5	A Q A	Yes. You were familiar with the town before you became the assistant city manager. Is that fair?	2 3 Q 4 5	sustainable option for us. So you bought this ranch in '95, but you sold some to to Russell, why'd you do that? Or why did they, you weren't there at the time, but
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2 / 3 / 4 5 6 / 7	A Q A	Yes. You were familiar with the town before you became the assistant city manager. Is that fair? That's correct. Tell us about the characteristics of the ranch, what is it about the ranch that makes it a	2 3 Q 4 5 6 7 A	 sustainable option for us. So you bought this ranch in '95, but you sold some to to Russell, why'd you do that? Or why did they, you weren't there at the time, but why did they do that? I believe Russell had an immediate need for an additional source of water and Hays to Russell's
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2 . 3 (4 5 6 . 7 8 9 10 . 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A Q A Q	Yes. You were familiar with the town before you became the assistant city manager. Is that fair? That's correct. Tell us about the characteristics of the ranch, what is it about the ranch that makes it a source that you're interested in? Well, first and foremost, the Cities own the water rights, and and so when looking for an additional source, that's typically half of the battle is actually figuring out how to acquire water rights, so we own the water rights. Most importantly is the R9 Ranch is sustainable. It is a natural storage vessel for rain that falls on the property. The property is it's along the Arkansas River, it is very sandy soil. Water falls on the sand, it soaks in, and then it's there to use for future years. So during the change application process, there was a public meeting in Greensburg, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 A 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 Q 15 16 17 18 A 19 20 21 Q 22	 sustainable option for us. So you bought this ranch in '95, but you sold some to to Russell, why'd you do that? Or why did they, you weren't there at the time, but why did they do that? I believe Russell had an immediate need for an additional source of water and Hays to Russell's proximity means they can thrive off of each other, what's good for Hays and Russell are good for the region, and so therefore the governing bodies agreed that Russell would buy an 18 percent interest in the property. In my experience of neighboring cities, neighboring towns, you know, in Kansas at least, aren't always so friendly, what's the deal there? I I think maybe it's just because of the need, I mean, we have a common need of an additional water supply. Why did why didn't Hays and Russell go ahead and develop the ranch in 1995?

Edwa	rds County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act			July 19, 2023
	Page 137			Page 139
1	money to buy this property. The actual sales	1	0	And those that was, in essence, a series of
2	tax itself wasn't voted in until 1992. Even in	2	Q	applications to change the points of diversion
3	1995, that property to develop was extremely	3		for the wellfield wells; is that correct?
4	expensive and would far outpace their ability to	4	Δ	That's correct.
	pay for it without incurring significant debt.	5		And why was that done?
5 6	But at that time, there were still a lot of	6	-	The City expanded their wellfield at at
	perceived viable options on the table. And I		A	recommendation of experts in the field as it was
7	say perceived because they turned out not to be	7		determined that the the way the wells were
8	viable options. But in in 1995 there were	8		originally constructed and the proximity by
9	still options out there that I believe both	9 10		which they were drilled was creating unnecessary
10 11	communities viewed as viable, or potentially	11		competition amongst the wells and limiting the
12	viable.			
		12		City's ability to utilize its full water rights.
13 Q	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13		So the thought was if the wellfield was
14	details of this later, but has the City,	14		expanded, then they could get closer to
15	generally speaking, the two cities, Hays and	15		utilizing their full water right and it might
16	Russell, looked diligently for or looked I don't want to characterize it. I also think I	16		make the wellfield more viable during a time of
17		17	0	drought.
18	really messed up earlier and mispronounced the	18	Q	So are you saying that sometimes these wells can
19	name of the Arkansas River. I might have	19		be too close together?
20	mispronounced it and said the Arkansas River,	20		Yes.
21	and if I did, I my deepest apologies to	21	Q	I note that a couple of the wells over on the
22	anybody that heard it.	22		west end are still pretty close together. Is
23	And I forget where so other potentially	23		that an issue?
24	viable sources, so, I mean, have you looked for	24		I couldn't tell you.
25	other sources between between 19 you said	25	Q	All right. You're not a hydrologist?
	Page 138			Page 140
1	earlier that one of the outcomes of the 1991	1	A	I am not.
2	drought was a diligent search for new sources,	2	Q	So was was part of the process or the
3	and maybe I mischaracterized that but new	3		reasoning for expanding the wellfield to just
4	sources, you were looking for new sources	4		make the the storage area bigger?
5	beginning in as a result of the '91 drought?	5	A	Yeah, so the City had a water right that they
6 A	That's correct, and the Cities have looked at	6		could even IGUCA limited right, Intensive
7	many sources.	7		Groundwater Use Control Area, and so but they
8 Q	So there what else what my	8		felt like their right was limited because it was
9	understanding	9		being pulled out of a very concentrated area,
10	Let's go back to Exhibit 255, Jami. You	10		so, yes, by expanding the footprint of the
11	probably already closed it, but I want to take a	11		wellfield, therefore, they could pull from a
12	look at the or well, let's look at the	12		bigger area.
13	Hays the Smoky Hill wellfield, which is	13	Q	So that was 2009 that that job, that deal was
14	next page.	14		that process was completed?
15	So earlier you testified that these 12	15	A	That's correct.
16	wells, I think, is this the original	16	Q	So that solved all the problems, right?
17	configuration of the wells?	17	A	It did not.
18 A	It is not. The wellfield was expanded in a	18	Q	It didn't? So what what happened? I mean,
1		1		did it improve the situation?
19	project that took place in 2009.	19		did it improve the situation.
19 20 Q		19 20	A	It did. In reviewing the record, there was a
			A	-
20 Ç	As the result of some hearings in earlier, correct? As a result of a series of regulatory hearings	20	A	It did. In reviewing the record, there was a lot of faith placed in the potential benefit for the expansion of the Smoky Hill wellfield, but
20 Q 21	As the result of some hearings in earlier, correct? As a result of a series of regulatory hearings in Hays held by the chief engineer, David Pope	20 21	A	It did. In reviewing the record, there was a lot of faith placed in the potential benefit for
20 Q 21 22 A	As the result of some hearings in earlier, correct? As a result of a series of regulatory hearings	20 21 22	A	It did. In reviewing the record, there was a lot of faith placed in the potential benefit for the expansion of the Smoky Hill wellfield, but

at the time, and I believe thmaybe 2005 and '6.

happened was in 2000 -- beginning in '11, '12,

Dana 44		Dana 442
Page 14	1	Page 143
1 and '13, we experienced a significant short	1 A	Yes.
2 duration drought that really exploited again,	2 Q	In fact, on the last page of 2669 where we're
3 once again, the vulnerability of the Smoky Hill	3	just showing the exceptional drought during the
4 wellfield. The wellfield did perform better	4	period 1910 to current, it it is you are
5 than it did in the '90s, so the the	5	in an exceptional drought?
6 enlargement of the wellfield did make it a	6 A	
7 little less resistant to drought, but it also	7	drought.
 8 showed that the Smoky Hill wellfield is not a 	8 0	-
9 viable and sustainable source during times of	9	2000 there was a drought, it looks like in
10 prolonged droughts.	10	what year, '16, '17, '18, but there's it's
11 Q So how did you find that out?	11	not abnormally dry prior to right now?
12 A We found that out because we saw our water	12 A	
13 levels declining in the aquifer, the streamflow	13 Q	
14 dried up and and then the water levels	14	consequence of that, I mean, comparing 2011,
15 rapidly declined, and if it wasn't for a release	15	'12, '13 to current situation, I want to make
16 from Cedar Bluff they might have dissipated	16	sure I understand?
17 beyond our usable levels.	17 A	
18 Q So earlier you testified that this wellfield is	18	drought, but when you look at the Smoky
19 dependent on flow in the river from the west.	19	wellfield, it is in better condition than it
20 Is that a fair characterization?	20	would have been in 2012 in extreme drought. The
21 A Yes.	21	Big Creek wellfield is actually starting to
22 Q During opening, my opening remarks, I had a	22	trend down right now because of the extreme
couple of photographs put up on the screen, I	23	drought.
believe one was from October of 2013. Do you	24	But going into the 2011 drought, it had
25 recall that photo?	25	been dry and we had received either below or
Page 14	2	Page 144
	-	
1 A Ido.	1	just right at normal rainfall for a few years,
 1 A I do. 2 Q I believe it was 803 801 or 80 801, wasn't 		
	1	just right at normal rainfall for a few years,
2 Q I believe it was 803 801 or 80 801, wasn't	1 2	just right at normal rainfall for a few years, and so when that flash drought hit, it hit very
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	ds County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act			July 19, 2023
	Page 145			Page 147
1	about the future viability of that.	1	A	No, this the data predates the creation of
2 Q	What's the current state of Big Creek, is it	2	A	the Aquifer Health Index. We've been collecting
2 Q 3	flowing now?	3		data on both wellfields for decades as far as
3 4 A	Yes. Flow has been reducing for about, I'm	4		well levels and and monitoring well levels.
5 - A	going to say two years, it's been steadily	5	Q	So the Aquifer Health Index takes data that
6	declining, but there is still a minimum a	6	Q	you've been collecting and it gives you some
7	minor flow in Big Creek.	7		sort of a reading on the health of the aquifer.
	So let's look at 255, Exhibit 255. Yeah, there	8		Is that a fair way to say it?
8 Q 9	you go. Figure 3. And for the record, it's		A	Yes.
10	page 17106. 17106. So this document, figure 3,	10		And this is just looking back at putting
11	is from the Aquifer Health Index, and it shows	11	Q	plugging the data in?
	-	12		
12	2010 to '15 Smoky Hill wellfield?			Correct.
13 A	It does, it does. I believe we have a paper exhibit too.	13	Q	Okay. So I'm going to assume, and correct me if
14		14		I'm wrong, it looks like there's a column on
15 Q	Okay. Is that easier to see?	15		the on the left of zero to 100, is that some
16 A	It it I'm not sure it's over here. I know I saw it earlier. Daniel has it.	16		sort of a score?
17		17	A	It it's a relative health score. As in most
18 Q	So yeah, put it up. You can actually put it	18	0	scoring, zero is bad, 100 is good.
19	over yeah, there you go. Thank you, Daniel.	19	Q	In 2010 October of 2010 through May April,
20	So we have figure 3 on an easel here, but	20		May, June of 2011, it looks like the Aquifer
21	we also have it on the screen so everybody can	21		Health Index ranged from 70 up to 90 roughly?
22	see. Can you tell us what what what's the	22	Α	Yes, and what that represents is a regular flow
23	significance let me back up. So the Aquifer	23	~	in the Smoky Hill River.
24	Health Index was done in 2016, or something,	24	Q	What happened, then, when it dropped off in
25	right?	25		2000 the middle of 2011?
	Page 146			Page 148
1 A	Right. So coming out of the actually at	1	A	That's when it started getting dry, and so even
2	the at the outset of the 2013, '14 period,	2		though there is not a flow in the river, there's
3	with that drought, we were very concerned about	3		still subsurface moisture in the aquifer itself.
4	Big Creek aquifer, that we didn't have a good	4		So flow stopped in the river, meaning inflow
5	understanding of how Big Creek's aquifer	5		stopped into the aquifer, and so that meant we
6	responded to drought. So we had Big Creek	6		started mining water out of the aquifer.
7	studied a little bit closer. And then we were	7		And then you can see it went down pretty
8	also surprised with how rapidly the Smoky Hill	8		quickly. With rainfalls, and I'm looking at the
9	wellfield depleted, and so we also had the Smoky	9		time frame, so a little bit of winter, so it
10	Hill aquifer studied in a little more detail.	10		could be snow melt as well, the aquifer
11	We then had an Aquifer Health Index created	11		maintained. Also in the wintertime, the trees
12	that created an index for both aquifers because	12		and the vegetation along the river go dormant,
13	they are different and they respond differently	13		so it's not pulling that aquifer out. But then
14	to rainfall and and conditions that deplete	14		as soon as the spring hit, you see the the
15	them, they are completely different acting	15		water levels start going down again.
16	aquifers. So we had an Aquifer Health Index	16	0	So it jumps up in April of 2012 a little bit
17	created for each wellfield that would show us	17	Y	from 60 to 65 or 60 a little higher, but
18	the relative health of each aquifer. And so	18		then it bounces around, but then it starts to
18	what this represents is the index for the Smoky	19		take a nosedive, doesn't it?
2.2	what this represents is the much for the shloky	172		

- 20 A That's when it got really bad. That's when we
 - 21 started hitting the meat of the drought, and --
 - and the sources just rapidly depleted. As I
 - 23 mentioned before, this is a very narrow channel,
 - and so when you start pulling water out of it,
 - 25 it starts depleting very rapidly when there's no

24 A What's that?

mid to late 2015.

25 Q It pre -- this time period isn't --

wellfield for a period of time from 2010 through

But that predates the actual aquifer -- the

Aquifer Health Index, as I understand it?

20

21

23

22 Q

			Eu	
	Page 149			Page 151
1	inflow.	1	Q	Let's go back to 800, if you still have it up.
2 Q	So it looks like a miracle occurred here in	2		So looks like the river is this showing the
3	April of of 2013, what happened?	3		river channel itself
4 A	So that was actually in March of 2013. In	4	Α	Yes.
5	December of 2012, we asked the Kansas Water	5	Q	if you know? Now, you said you didn't know
6	Office for a release of water from Cedar Bluff,	6		specifically where it was from?
7	and I don't know the the amounts of what was	7	Α	I don't know the location, but I can I can
8	released. But in March of 2012, there was a	8		say that is the river channel.
9	release of water for a specific period of time	9	Q	And so it's dry
10	in order to get water down the channel to Hays'	10	Α	Yes.
11	wellfield. And I know it took nine days or so	11	Q	right? You're you're saying that the
12	for that water to we have a report that's	12		water was flowing from the west and and
13	filed as an exhibit, but I think it took about	13		flowing at the surface and soaking in, is the
14	nine days for that water to actually reach our	14		is the riverbed sandy?
15	wellfield.	15	Α	Yes.
16	I can tell you they were releasing water at	16	Q	Compare the river quality of the riverbed
17	a pretty good clip from Cedar Bluff, I don't	17	-	sand to the quality of the sand on the R9 Ranch,
18	remember how many cubic foot a second, maybe 125	18		if you can?
19	or 150, something like that, but the the	19	Α	It's different but it's both they're both
20	current mayor and mayor at the time and I were	20		sand.
21	down there in the wellfield and and you could	21	Q	So they they sort of react the same way?
22	stand 5 foot from that water in our wellfield	22	A	Yes.
23	and it would take five minutes to reach you	23	Q	Water water falls on it, it soaks in?
24	because it was just soaking into the well so	24	À	It soaks in, there's there's very little
25 Q	You could stand where?	25		discernible runoff from the R9 Ranch. We don't
	Page 150			Page 152
1 A	You could stand in the river channel as the	1		have any creeks or waterways or anything that
2	water was coming down, you could stand 5 foot	2		flows off of the ranch.
3	away from the from the water's edge, I mean,	2		
4		3	Q	All right. So there was this release in 2013
*	the head of the water, and it would take it five	3 4	Q	there were two releases, the release from Fort
4 5	minutes to get to you because it wasn't moving		Q	-
	minutes to get to you because it wasn't moving forward as much as it was moving laterally and	4	Q	there were two releases, the release from Fort
5 6 7	minutes to get to you because it wasn't moving forward as much as it was moving laterally and down into the aquifer.	4 5 6	A	there were two releases, the release from Fort Hays and then Russell asked for a release from its did they do that on purpose, wait to Yes.
5 6	minutes to get to you because it wasn't moving forward as much as it was moving laterally and down into the aquifer. So it was soaking into the aquifer?	4 5 6		there were two releases, the release from Fort Hays and then Russell asked for a release from its did they do that on purpose, wait to Yes. to get the aquifer full, if you will?
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Luwa	ds County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act		July 19, 2023
	Page 153		Page 155
1	that they do need the water, the aquifer is	1	rains on the right on the channel, water is
2	going to be depleted enough it's never going to	2	going to soak in, but the channel is fairly
	make it there.		narrow. What what happens if you have a big
3		3	
4 Q	Let's go back to 255, please. So there was this	4	rain like this and it's all it's been dry,
5	release in March of 2013 where we've got this	5	what happens how much runoff do you get?
6	spike in the middle going up, and that doesn't	6 A	, i 5
7	look like it solved the problem?	7	and all watersheds that lead into the Smoky
8 A	No, because it was dry. The the release	8	watershed are dry, then that's going to soak up
9	saved us from from dropping into emergency	9	a lot of that water before it even even
10	status further. Now, I'm going to clarify for	10	reaches the wellfield. I believe it's behind
11	the record, we had a different classification of	11	figure 3.
12	drought response before because we didn't have a	12 Q	So back to this I can't remember, it's
13	very good understanding of the aquifer. So we	13	figure 3 and it's Bates number 103417, 103417.
14	were in warning but not emergency at the time.	14	If you have the flow in Big Creek and Smoky
15	But after we developed what we thought was a	15	depend on rainfall in the basin is what you've
16	better understanding of the aquifer, in	16	testified to?
17	retrospect, we should have been in an emergency	17 A	Yes.
18	but we hadn't declared an emergency yet.	18 Q	And if it's really dry and you get a big rain,
19 Q	What's the difference?	19	some runs off but a lot of it soaks in?
20 A	What's that?	20 A	
21 Q	What's the difference, I mean, watch or warning	21 Q	8
22	or emergency, I mean, what	22	one big rain doesn't help, it takes more than
23 A	It's it's all part of our drought response	23	one. Is that fair?
24	plan. We have different reactionary measures as	24 A	
25	part of our drought response plan to water	25	amount of saturation for water to run off.
	pur or our arought response plan to water		
	Page 154		Page 156
1	-	1 0	
1 2 0	watch, water warning, water emergency.	1 Q 2	So then so you had a rain in July of '13
2 Q	watch, water warning, water emergency. And does that affect the rate?	2	So then so you had a rain in July of '13 Let's go back to where we were. I
2 Q 3 A	watch, water warning, water emergency. And does that affect the rate? It	2 3	So then so you had a rain in July of '13 Let's go back to where we were. I appreciate that, Jami, but
2 Q 3 A 4 Q	watch, water warning, water emergency.And does that affect the rate?ItThe rate people pay?	2 3 4	So then so you had a rain in July of '13 Let's go back to where we were. I appreciate that, Jami, but So you had a rain in July of '13, it
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2 Q 3 A 4 Q 5 A 6 Q	 watch, water warning, water emergency. And does that affect the rate? It The rate people pay? In water warning and water emergency, it does. And I think we'll deal with that, but I just 	2 3 4 5 6	So then so you had a rain in July of '13 Let's go back to where we were. I appreciate that, Jami, but So you had a rain in July of '13, it helped the release helped, the release from Cedar Bluff helped?
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1	solve the problem?	1 A	I think depending on the year, and I'm not
2 A	-	2	saying we could do this year in, year out, but I
	-		
3 Q		3	think if if both aquifers were as full as
4 A		4	they could get, we could possibly produce that
5	events that helped slow the decline.	5	3600 acre-feet water right.
6 Q	•	6 Q	You don't because you if you produced it,
7	didn't rain enough. Is that fair?	7	what would happen the next year?
8 A	Yes.	8 A	Well, it's unsustainable. We we we
9 Q	•••	9	can't we wouldn't want to create a situation
10 A	That's when it started raining, and we received	10	where we're using 3600 acre-feet because we know
11	some very large rains with some significant	11	we couldn't do that year in, year out, so it
12	runoff and and it started recharging the	12	would be an unsustainable path forward.
13	aquifer.	13 Q	Let's look at 2625. Oh, never mind, this is
14 Q	And so is that the it didn't return to the	14	something we'll do that later.
15	health of the aquifer from the early part of	15	Almost skipped a whole page, that would be
16	this graph in '10 and early 2011, but at least	16	bad. Earlier you said that there are two
17	it was better. Is that fair?	17	IGUCAs, one on the Smoky that reduced your water
18 A	Right, not in this graph, if if you had the	18	right from 2800 to 2285 and change, but you also
19	entire extrapolation of the Aquifer Health	19	said there was a Hays IGUCA. What what is
20	Index, you'll see it stabilized, it went down	20	that, tell me about that?
21	very briefly, which is what you see at the end	21 A	So it's an also an Intensive Groundwater Use
22	of this visual, and then we entered a very wet	22	Control Area, and and I don't know the exact
23	period and it went back up to essentially as	23	geometry of it, but it encompasses Hays and
24	good as we could hope for conditions.	24	and Big Creek wellfield or water rights around
25 Q		25	Hays. I do not know off the top of my head if
~			
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1	got water rights for, like, in excess of 3600	1	that IGUCA limited our Big Creek water rights.
2	acre-feet, don't you?	2	I think it may have limited our total
3 A		3	availability to utilize our water rights, but it
4 Q		4	also there's a lot of competing interests in
5	used that much water, if you know?	5	the Big Creek wellfield. There are
6 A	I believe it was 1983 was the last time we used	6	independently owned water rights that are
7	that much water.	7	separate from the City in Big Creek so those
8 Q		8	those water rights are covered by this IGUCA if
-	acre-feet?		the chief engineer wanted to impose
9		9	
10 A		10	restrictions. And then there are private wells
11 Q		11	in the area that aren't regulated typically by
12	goes up, doesn't it?	12	the by the State of Kansas.
13 A		13	And so one of the things we have done is
14	get our residents to curtail their usage. The	14	the chief engineer has essentially delegated the
15	natural inclination of people during a drought	15	authority during times of water warning or water
16	is to use more water, especially for outdoor	16	emergency, within the Hays area, we can make
17	vegetation to try to keep it alive. We try to	17	private wells comply with our water conservation
18	counteract those measures, so you will see some	18	guidelines for outdoor watering and and
19	appreciable increases in usage during a drought	19	and water wasting.
20	but it's not it's not like you would see,	20 Q	So when I was driving over here I noticed that
21	say, in a place like Wichita where, you know,	21	somebody's sprinkler head sprayed water onto the
22	there's there's not the daily conservation	22	street and there was this wet area on the
23	measures that we have.	23	street. Does that happen in Hays?
24 Q	So in a wet year, how much water could you	24 A	It does, unfortunately, but we try to address it
25	produce if you had to?	25	very quickly. The the City of Hays has a

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1	ordinance prohibiting the wasting of water, and	1 Q	Okay. Sorry, go ahead.		
2	so if you had a a misadjusted sprinkler head	2 A	So back to your question about the lawn, if you		
3	that was watering the street or if the lawn or	3	were building a new house or a new business, we		
4	vegetation you were watering was overly	4	have adopted landscaping regulations that limit		
5	saturated and what you were putting down was	5	the amount of cool-season turf that can be put		
6	running onto the street, you can actually	6	in, that limit the amount of overall irrigated		
7	receive a ticket for that. Now, we don't we	7	area that's allowed on a property, and and		
8	don't write tickets first, we try to educate	8	and so you're not going to have a big lawn of		
9	first and we warn, and then if necessary and if	9	cool-season grass.		
10	the behavior doesn't change, we write a ticket.	10	We also have requirements in our		
11	But we are very proactive in trying to address	11	landscaping regulations that prohibit spray		
12	situations like that.	12	irrigation, overhead spray irrigation within		
13 Q	So I personally have a nice green lawn and I	13	5 foot of a hard surface; that way you avoid		
13 Q 14	water it and but do if I want one of those	14	that misadjusted sprinkler that waters the		
15	in Hays, how am I going to have a nice green,	15	streets. There's usually some sort of a rock or		
16	cool-season grass lawn, how does that what	16	a mulch buffer around those areas or people put		
17	would I have to do?	17	in subsurface irrigation in order to accomplish		
18 A	Well, it depends and and it really doesn't	18	that. So you could have some cool-season grass		
19	matter if you're on a private well or a public	19	in functional areas, but you're not going to		
20	water supply. If you have an existing home, you	20	have a vast yard of cool-season grass in Hays.		
21	have the right to put in cool-season grass and	21 Q	And really I think we're on a little bit of a		
22	irrigate it. You are subject to, if it's	22	tangent, a good one but still a tangent. I was		
23	potable water, of paying the bill which can be	23	asking about the terms of IGUCA, and basically		
24	very pricey because of our conservation rates.	24	it, if I heard you right, allows the City of		
25 Q	Like how pricey?	25	Hays to regulate private wells, the private		
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1 A	There are people that pay over \$1,000 a month	1	domestic wells in the same way it regulates		
2	for their water bill because they choose to put	2	water use from the Hays distribution system. Is		
3	some water down on their lawn in the summertime.	3	that a fair way to say it?		
4 Q	Every year?	4 A	It is, in times of water water warning and		
5 A	Yeah, for the most part.	5	water emergency, yes.		
6 Q	I mean, don't the rates go up during a during	6 Q	And so it's my understanding that you have to		
7	a bad drought? I mean, is that or not?	-			
8 A		7	implement it's dele you said it was		
• •	They go the conservation tier rates go up	7 8	implement it's dele you said it was delegated to the City of Hays, the City of		
9	They go the conservation tier rates go up during times of water warning and water		· ·		
9		8	delegated to the City of Hays, the City of		
9 10	during times of water warning and water	8 9	delegated to the City of Hays, the City of Hays okay, yeah, you're the one that enforces		
9 10 11	during times of water warning and water emergency. Normally, we have the base rate, we	8 9 10	delegated to the City of Hays, the City of Hays okay, yeah, you're the one that enforces that, then?		
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1	100 and go to page 4737?	1 A	So our conservation programs started in in
2	So I'll represent to you, Mr. Dougherty,	2	1991 during the drought, and they started with
3	that this is the order that the chief engineer	3	indoor water use, toilet replacement rebates,
4	issued to expand the the Hays wellfield in	4	they started giving away showerheads, they
5	the Smoky, but I want you to look at	5	started educating the schoolchildren as they
6	paragraph 77, can you read it?	6	were learning about the hydrological cycle. And
7 A	Jami is going to have to zoom in. Oh, yes. The	7	they say they I say they, the city
8	City believes that an actual shortage of water,	8	commissioners were doing this and and city
9	as well as a perception of water shortage, has	9	staff that really weren't water education
10	stymied economic development.	10	experts were doing this because because they
11 Q	Does the City believe that?	11	had to.
12 A	The City still believes that.	12	Those programs and then the outdoor
13 Q	Based on what?	13	watering stuff, we talked about the
14 A	Based on the fact that we have had an inadequate	14	prohibitions, the water wasting, that was all
15	water supply for several decades now; based off	15	implemented in the '90s. The rate structure
16	the fact that we are essentially the only city,	16	that we have that that penalizes excessive
17	I would I would include Russell in this, but	17	uses of water but provides the the lowest
18	essentially the only city in Kansas that for	18	water rate for domestic use, that was all done
19	30 years has been acting like a city in the	19	in the '90s.
20	Desert Southwest with regard to our water	20 Q	Let me stop you there and we're going to talk
21	conservation measures we're imposing on our	21	about rates later, but if I'm on a fixed income,
22	residents; and and just the overall	22	am I going to get hit with a \$1,000 water bill?
23	perception in Kansas that we have no water when	23 A	Assuming you don't use it outdoors, you won't.
24	we are trying to do the best we can to manage	24 Q	I mean, the rate, basic basic human needs
25	our existing sources and make them last as long	25	aren't exorbitantly expensive in Russell or
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1	as possible while we find while we search for	1	Hays, are they?
2	an additional source.	2 A	No, the way our water rates are structured is
3 Q	So you got 3685 acre-feet of water that you	3	your domestic needs are your domestic uses
4	could pump, but if you did, it would you'd	4	are typically at your lowest rate, and then
5	pay the consequence the following year or two,	5	outdoor uses are at your highest rate. So
6	and people know that, is that I mean, is that	6	the the rates, all that was put into place.
7	a common understanding as far as you do you	7	By the time I came along in 2005, all of that
8	talk to other city managers about about water	8	was well established. I remember one of the
9	use and conservation in Hays?	9	first things I worked on was creating the
10 A	Periodically I do, it's not uncommon I mean,	10	washing machine rebate program. High-efficiency
11	we were the only city doing this for a lot of	11	washing machines were becoming very commonplace,
12	years, so whenever cities were looking to	12	and so we had a commissioner that wanted to put
13	implement water conservation programs or dealing	13	in a rebate program, and and I worked on
14	with water issues, sometimes I would get a phone	14	that.
15	call about why we were doing what we did and how	15	In 2011, we decided to take our
16	we did it.	16	conservation efforts to the next level, we
17 Q	So does the City have a conservation plan that	17	revamped all of our programs to make sure that
18 19 A	has been approved by the Kansas Water Office? We do.	18	we were promoting the most efficient options out
ITA A	WE UU.	19	there. We hired a water conservation specialist, we were the first city in Kansas to
	And tall us we've talked some about	20	
20 Q	And tell us we've talked some about	20	
20 Q 21	conservation, you've told us about landscaping	21	do so. We adopted the green plumbing code, I
20 Q 21 22	conservation, you've told us about landscaping and watering and other things. Are there	21 22	do so. We adopted the green plumbing code, I believe we were the first city in Kansas to do
20 Q 21 22 23	conservation, you've told us about landscaping and watering and other things. Are there other is there are there other components	21 22 23	do so. We adopted the green plumbing code, I believe we were the first city in Kansas to do so.
20 Q 21 22	conservation, you've told us about landscaping and watering and other things. Are there	21 22	do so. We adopted the green plumbing code, I believe we were the first city in Kansas to do

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1		the building code, but it is a plumbing code	1 A	We have stated that we have no desire to walk
2		that one facet of it makes sure that homes are	2	away from our conservation programs, and
3		designed for efficient water use, both indoor	3	and before I get into this, I want to draw a
4		use and irrigation systems used outdoors.	4	distinction between conservation and efficiency.
5	; Q	So that, for instance, I mean, is that part of	5	Conservation just means using less of something.
6	-	the reason you have can't have a sprinkler	6	Efficiency means using less but getting a
7	,	head close to a hard surface, or is that	7	similar outcome, the same or a similar outcome.
8	}	something	8	So
9	Α	That's something different, that's part of our	9 Q	And the same or similar, use less water to to
10)	landscaping regulations. That was another thing	10	achieve an outcome that the higher use I
11		that we did is we we kind of co-opted some	11	mean
12	2	landscape regulations from Salt Lake City area	12 A	Yes, yes. And it's not just water, electricity,
13	}	that had some water issues, and so we	13	you can be efficient with anything. So we talk
14		incorporated some of those measures to make sure	14	about conservation because that's the vernacular
15	;	that we weren't having people put in a lot of	15	everybody understands, but we focus a lot on
16	;	nonfunctional turf and then created a situation	16	efficiency measures. We want people to take
17	,	where they're going to be getting water waste	17	showers, we just want people to use less water
18	}	tickets or high water bills, you know, just by	18	while they do that. We want people to be able
19)	the way the property was designed.	19	to wash their cars and have nice landscaping and
20)	We we started we revamped the	20	have sports fields to play on and do laundry and
21		education program with the water conservation	21	all that stuff, we just want them to do it in a
22	2	specialist, she's she's very good at that,	22	more efficient manner. We have hotels, we want
23	5	and she just took that to the next level. She	23	to make sure that they have the most efficient
24		started working with the watershed protection	24	fixtures out there.
25	;	specialist	25	So we have stated publicly, we have no
		Page 170		Page 172
1	. Q	Who is that?	1	desire and and I speak for myself and from
	À	It's Holly Dickman.	2	what I've heard the governing body say, we have
	Q	Okay, thank you.	3	no desire to walk away from our conservation
	Ā	Holly started working with a lady named Stacie	4	programs. The reality is those conservation
5		Minson, who is the KSU watershed protection	5	programs are largely voluntary, and so it is not
6	;	specialist. And so they both have limited	6	speculation to say that if we are able to secure
7		budgets and limited resources, so they sort of	7	a long-term source of water, it's human nature
8	}	combine their resources to teach people about	8	for some people to relax, and there could be a
9)	water quantity and water quality because they	9	natural relaxation of some of our residents.
10)	are interrelated in a lot of facets, and so we	10	Our residents are very proud of their
11		feel like we are doing our doing the best to	11	conservation efforts, but they also know we have
12		make sure that we stay at the forefront of water	12	a very limited resource we are dealing with. So
13	5	conservation techniques.	13	it is entirely possible that there could be a
14	Q	So you stated publicly and you stated several	14	relaxation which could increase our gallon
15	5	times well, you stated publicly that Hays	15	per capita per day even though we don't change
16	;	plans to continue to conserve water, and you	16	anything in our program. The hardest thing
17	,	heard this morning that you don't need it	17	about so you mentioned, you asked earlier
1			1	

- because you're going to continue to conserve and 18
- 19 so Hays residents can just keep doing what
- 20 they're doing. Is that -- tell us about your --
- 21 what your plans are, are you just going to turn
- 22 on the tap and say, you know, hey, use it all?
- 23 Is that -- I mean, how -- I mean, I'm serious, I
- 24 don't know how to -- how are you going to do 25 this?

ea, you about calls from other city managers, the most common question I get is how do you pay for something like this, how do you get it started? We already got started. We've crossed the

21 22 biggest hurdle, so we have no intention of 23 walking away from it. But there are also other 24 things that could affect the gallons per capita 25 per day usage, if that's the metric we want to

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-	9, 2025		uwarus County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act
	Page 173		Page 175
1	be held to. We could bring industry in that	1	into the streets. But yet we could see our
2	uses more water, but we avoid, like, everything	2	gallons per capita per day go up, that's just a
3	right now that could use a little more water	3	reality, so to be to be held to some
4	than we use, that could increase our gallon	4	unreasonable standard of gallons per capita per
5	per capita per day that has nothing to do with	5	day in perpetuity, that's like stating you're
6	our conservation program.	6	poor and you don't spend any money so,
7	We are a retail hub on I-70. We have two	7	therefore, you should just stay poor and not
8	travel plazas in the works right now that are	8	worry about spending any more money.
9	going to add hotels and restaurants and and a	9 Q	
10	truck stop, an auto travel plaza, and all of	10	per capita per day lower by just never by
11	that could affect our commerce, but it could	11	just dismissing this complaint and then then
12	affect our gallons per capita per day usage and	12	you'll keep your gallons per capita per day
13	have nothing to do with conservation measures	13	down, I mean, that's the logic here really,
14	because	14	isn't it?
15 Q	Because when I come to town and take a shower, I	15 A	Possibly, yes.
16	stay in there for 10 minutes or 15 minutes;	16 Q	• · •
17	whereas, Hays residents don't take those longer	17 A	
18	showers. Is that I mean, I'm being facetious	18	water like every other city in the State of
19	but	19	Kansas.
20 A	Well, more specifically when you come to Hays	20 Q	You've told me that conservation you've
21	and take a shower, you're not a Hays resident,	21	talked about efficiency versus conservation and
22	you don't count for that gallon per capita per	22	that should other cities be following some of
23	day.	23	your examples?
24 Q		24 A	• •
25 A	So if if we have 300 more people spending the	25	should invest in water efficiency and
			·
	Page 174		Page 176
_	, and the second s	_	
1	night in Hays taking showers, we're going to	1	conservation measures. I served on a panel at
2	night in Hays taking showers, we're going to make sure that's done in the most efficient way	2	conservation measures. I served on a panel at the Governor's Water Conference with a council
2 3	night in Hays taking showers, we're going to make sure that's done in the most efficient way possible, using the most efficient toilets and	2 3	conservation measures. I served on a panel at the Governor's Water Conference with a council member, I believe he was from Gardner, and
2 3 4	night in Hays taking showers, we're going to make sure that's done in the most efficient way possible, using the most efficient toilets and showers possible. But that water usage could	2 3 4	conservation measures. I served on a panel at the Governor's Water Conference with a council member, I believe he was from Gardner, and Gardner was looking at building a new water
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2 3 4 5 6	night in Hays taking showers, we're going to make sure that's done in the most efficient way possible, using the most efficient toilets and showers possible. But that water usage could result in our gallons per capita per day increasing regardless of what we do. So	2 3 4 5 6	conservation measures. I served on a panel at the Governor's Water Conference with a council member, I believe he was from Gardner, and Gardner was looking at building a new water treatment facility, and they were doing that because of growth. So if they were to use water
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2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 A 14 15 0 16 17 A 18 19 20 21 22 23	night in Hays taking showers, we're going to make sure that's done in the most efficient way possible, using the most efficient toilets and showers possible. But that water usage could result in our gallons per capita per day increasing regardless of what we do. So Okay. Because I want to be clear about this because I think I misunderstood you. The water that I that is used by me and visitors in Hays who don't know about the conservation is water that counts against your gallons per capita per day, doesn't it? All water we use is counts against our gallons per capita per day. Okay. I thought you said that it didn't count but it does. Okay, very good. It does. Okay. So, you know, yes, it is true that we are going to keep our conservation programs in place, but, again, they're largely voluntary and and incentive based. They're they're not sticks, with the exception of the water runoff and the water watering, which I don't know why we would ever	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	conservation measures. I served on a panel at the Governor's Water Conference with a council member, I believe he was from Gardner, and Gardner was looking at building a new water treatment facility, and they were doing that because of growth. So if they were to use water more efficiently, they could delay that cost of that water treatment facility. Cities that are growing sometimes have to oversize water mains, and if you can use water more efficiently you can put some of that stuff off. All water has to be pulled from some source, treated, and distributed, which all costs money. It costs money to pull it out, it costs money to treat it, it costs personnel money. So the ways you can find efficiency measures to use less of that or have your residents use less, that's more input cost that can be passed on to your residents. So there is always an incentive, regardless of your your source, to use water in a more efficient manner. As I said, when you don't
2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 A 14 15 0 16 17 A 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	night in Hays taking showers, we're going to make sure that's done in the most efficient way possible, using the most efficient toilets and showers possible. But that water usage could result in our gallons per capita per day increasing regardless of what we do. So Okay. Because I want to be clear about this because I think I misunderstood you. The water that I that is used by me and visitors in Hays who don't know about the conservation is water that counts against your gallons per capita per day, doesn't it? All water we use is counts against our gallons per capita per day. Okay. I thought you said that it didn't count but it does. Okay, very good. It does. Okay. So, you know, yes, it is true that we are going to keep our conservation programs in place, but, again, they're largely voluntary and and incentive based. They're they're not sticks, with the exception of the water runoff and the water watering, which I don't know why we would ever change that, that just makes sense to, you know,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	conservation measures. I served on a panel at the Governor's Water Conference with a council member, I believe he was from Gardner, and Gardner was looking at building a new water treatment facility, and they were doing that because of growth. So if they were to use water more efficiently, they could delay that cost of that water treatment facility. Cities that are growing sometimes have to oversize water mains, and if you can use water more efficiently you can put some of that stuff off. All water has to be pulled from some source, treated, and distributed, which all costs money. It costs money to pull it out, it costs money to treat it, it costs personnel money. So the ways you can find efficiency measures to use less of that or have your residents use less, that's more input cost that can be passed on to your residents. So there is always an incentive, regardless of your your source, to use water in a more efficient manner. As I said, when you don't have that constraint of source that's looming
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1	to make that initial investment in conservation	1	it's going to be, you know, maybe an hour
2	programs. And that's a lot of times the	2	and a half or so, at that point I would
3	discussions I have with cities that don't have	3	say, yeah, let's just keep going, that
4	source issues but say, hey, our residents and	4	would be a good stopping place and then to
5	our governing body wants to use water more	5	break at that point. I don't know on the
6	efficiently, how do we start these programs, how	6	first day that I'm going to make everybody
7	do we get them in place, where do we find that	7	suffer by staying here till 10:00 o'clock
8	money?	8	at night if that's how long you think
9 Q	I have a lot of questions about your rate	9	you're going to take with the witness. As
10	structure, but I think maybe it's time for a	10	we get later in the hearing, if we need to
11	short break, if you don't mind, Your Honor?	11	speed things along, make sure we get done,
12	PRESIDING OFFICER: Any objection	12	we may be staying here that late at night
13	from any other parties?	13	but
14	MR. LEE: No, Your Honor.	14	MR. TRASTER: Yeah.
15	MS. LANGWORTHY: No, Your Honor.	15	PRESIDING OFFICER: day one, I
16	PRESIDING OFFICER: All right.	16	don't think I'm going to put anybody
17	Well, we've got 3:40 now, why don't we just	17	through that. I don't think anybody would
18	come back at 4:00 o'clock.	18	like me if I made them all stay that late
19	MR. TRASTER: That would be great,	19	for the hearing.
20	thank you, Your Honor.	20	MR. TRASTER: Sure.
21	PRESIDING OFFICER: So off the	21	PRESIDING OFFICER: So let's plan on
22	record on recess here until 4:00 o'clock.	22	going till 5:00, give or take when you
23	(Thereupon, a recess was taken;	23	think you're at a good stopping point
24	whereupon, the following was had.)	24	MR. TRASTER: Sure.
25	PRESIDING OFFICER: About	25	PRESIDING OFFICER: for the day,
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1	4:00 o'clock here so we'll go ahead and go	1	you'll let me know and then we'll address
2	back on the record. And, Mr. Traster,	2	what time we'll pick things up in the
3	before you pick back up with	3	morning then to
4	Mr. Dougherty's questioning, can you give	4	MR. TRASTER: Sure.
5	me an estimation as to how much more time	5	PRESIDING OFFICER: get going
6	you think you'll need to complete your	6	again.
7	examination?	7	MR. TRASTER: Your Honor, counsel
8	MR. TRASTER: I'll do my best, Your	8	asked for a list of the witnesses that
9	Honor. I I would say I'm halfway	9	we're going to plan for tomorrow, and so
10	through.	10	just the current plan is to finish up with
11	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay.	11	Mr. Dougherty and then there's a witness,
12	MR. TRASTER: So, you know, I think	12	Doug Williams, he is one of the people who
13	it's going to make the rest of whatever	13	spoke at the public meeting, he's the
14	time you want to take today, and then I	14	he's the Grow Hays executive director, if
15	don't know what time you want to stop, but	15	you recall. From there, turn it over
16	it's going it's going to take about as	16	to
17	much time as we've already spent. And I	17	MR. COLE: Yeah, City of Russell
18	I've done some kind of skipping ahead,	18	will probably lead off with Jon Quinday,
19	but so it but I also might have	19	the city manager; Brad Wagner, who spoke
20	missed some things so I just I don't	20	briefly at the public comment hearing; and
21	know.	21	then I haven't decided yet but if I did, it
22	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. I just	22	would be Randy Baker so it would be those
23	wanted to get an idea.	23	three witnesses.
24	MR. TRASTER: That's the best idea.	24	MR. TRASTER: Would be the next ones
25	PRESIDING OFFICER: If you thought	25	in order?
1			

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1	MR. COLE: Yeah.	1	next witness be? And then we'll look at
2	MR. TRASTER: And maybe finish with	2	things in the morning after we get, you
3	all three tomorrow and is he as	3	know
4	long-winded as Toby?	4	MR. TRASTER: Sure.
5	MR. COLE: You're plowing a lot of	5	PRESIDING OFFICER: like lunch
6	our field.	6	break time, and if we need to kind of say
7	PRESIDING OFFICER: And I'm not	7	then that, well, we may look at having
8	trying to push you to say you have to do	8	another witness, at least you have some
9	more witnesses than that tomorrow	9	time over a lunch break there to do some
10	MR. TRASTER: No.	10	last-minute preparations if you may need
11	PRESIDING OFFICER: but if I	11	to, Mr. Lee. I completely understand the
12	don't know what to expect with the	12	need to anticipate who's coming up, I
13	witnesses, if it's going to be, you know,	13	just I don't want to get to the point
14	your your questioning and then Mr. Lee,	14	this early in this process where we're
15	if he only has five minutes of questioning,	15	ending the hearing at 3:00 in the afternoon
16	and if Ms. Langworthy has nothing more to	16	because we finished all the witnesses we
17	question of those witnesses.	17	planned for the day.
18	MR. LEE: Do we get to vote on that?	18	MR. TRASTER: I don't think that
19	MR. TRASTER: Because I I have a	19	there's much risk of that. I think our
20	vote, I know exactly how many minutes I'd	20	next two witnesses are going to be Jeff
21	let him have.	21	huh.
22	PRESIDING OFFICER: Maybe maybe	22 A	Crispin.
23	he needs more time than that, maybe we	23	MR. TRASTER: Crispin. Jeff Crispin
24	don't even get through those, but if we had	24	and Paul McCormick.
25	to go, say, two more witnesses after that,	25	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay.
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1	who would be your next two after that?	1	MR. TRASTER: And both of them I
2	MR. TRASTER: Well, definitely after	2	think Jeff is going to take a little while,
3	Toby, it will be Doug Williams and we	3	you know, more than 45 minutes or an hour.
4	you know, I wasn't even thinking about	4	He's the operator of the water system, and
5	cross but but it could take awhile. So,	5	so he has some knowledge about, you know,
6	you know, I we may not get to all those,	6	current sources and how they're working,
7	but that's just the order. Doug Williams	7	and I want to go into some depth with him
8	is I don't think he's going to be he	8	on the Aquifer Health Index and that sort
9	won't take a long time. I mean, really	9	of thing. But it's covering some of the
10	what we'll be talking about, I think,	10	ground we've covered today a little bit.
11	are he's your witness, how long is he	11	Paul McCormick is the one of the
12	going to take?	12	witnesses that I want to call as a fact
13	MR. BULLER: Yeah, I would be	13	witness prior to his testimony as as
14	surprised if it was longer than 45 minutes.	14	a his expert witness testimony so he
15	I don't anticipate lots of	15	he could take awhile.
16	cross-examination with him, but, yeah,	16	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay. All
17	maybe an hour, 45 minutes. Maybe less than	17	right. That's fine and, you know, I'm not
18	that.	18	saying you have to get to them tomorrow,
19	PRESIDING OFFICER: Okay.	19	just
20	MR. TRASTER: Does that help?	20	MR. TRASTER: We're going to I
		1	
21	PRESIDING OFFICER: Well, I guess	21	think we're prepared and will be to oh,
21 22	PRESIDING OFFICER: Well, I guess for the order that you're looking at, we'll	21 22	think we're prepared and will be to oh, I'm sorry, I didn't realize you were
	•		
22	for the order that you're looking at, we'll	22	I'm sorry, I didn't realize you were
22 23	for the order that you're looking at, we'll plan on just those five, but if we would	22 23	I'm sorry, I didn't realize you were PRESIDING OFFICER: That's all

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1		be prepared to plow on and one witness	1	submission regarding that LEMA creation. And		
2		after another, there won't be unless	2	Mr. Janssen stated that if historical use is the		
3		there's a real something unanticipated	3	basis for future allocations, you will be		
4		happens, there won't be any, well, we're	4	punishing landowners who choose to conserve.		
5		done for the day and we don't have our next	5	And I couldn't agree more with Pat on that. We		
6		witness available. I don't think that's	6	have conserved because we have had to, we've had		
7		going to happen.	7	no other choice to, no other alternative, but to		
8		PRESIDING OFFICER: I hope not, I	8	have that restriction held over us in perpetuity		
9		just don't want to waste any time and at	9	is completely unreasonable.		
10		the end have everybody be rushed because	10 Q	Are you aware of any rule or regulation that		
11		whatever happens we just need to make sure	11	would require you to maintain that level of		
12		that everyone's gotten through those	12	conservation?		
13		witnesses and we have a sufficient record	13 A			
14		of everything.	14 Q	Let's look at 2690. Well, we're talking about		
15		MR. TRASTER: Okay.	15	conservation and your conservation program, you		
16		PRESIDING OFFICER: All right. Go	16	mentioned education in the schools?		
17		ahead and continue with your questioning of	17 A			
18		Mr. Dougherty, then.	18 Q	What what is what is 2690?		
19	BY	MR. TRASTER:	19 A	This is an example of a poster so our water		
		Mr. Dougherty, I remind you again that you're	20	conservation specialist, Holly Dickman, every		
21	~	still under oath.	21	year her and Stacie Minson, the watershed		
22		I acknowledge.	22	protection specialist, they do a they conduct		
23		I forgot to tell her what I wanted next, I'm	23	a water poster contest, and this is open to		
24		orry.	24	people of all ages from preschool to adult, and		
25	5	So you testified that you have 3685	25	there's a theme. I believe this I can't tell		
		Page 186		Page 188		
1		cre-feet of water available in from your	1	you the year this is from, but the theme was		
2	S	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in	2	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count.		
2 3	s F	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full	2 3	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they		
2 3 4	s F q	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you	2 3 4	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city		
2 3	s F q h	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that	2 3 4 5	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters.		
2 3 4 5 6	s F q h c	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct?	2 3 4 5 6	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes		
2 3 4 5 6 7	s F q h c A	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct.	2 3 4 5 6 7	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	s F q h c A Q S	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	s H q h c A Q S g	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in gallons per capita per day, I mean, that's one	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters are actually and there's prizes given,		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	s F Q h C A Q S g o	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in gallons per capita per day, I mean, that's one of the measures or one of the indicators of how	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters are actually and there's prizes given, there's a ceremony. Last year I believe this		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	s F Q h Q Q g o v	acre-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in gallons per capita per day, I mean, that's one of the measures or one of the indicators of how well people are conserving?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters are actually and there's prizes given, there's a ceremony. Last year I believe this year's ceremony was at Sternberg Museum, there		
2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11	s F q h c A Q S g o v Y A I	Acce-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in gallons per capita per day, I mean, that's one of the measures or one of the indicators of how well people are conserving? It is a relative measure of how how water	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters are actually and there's prizes given, there's a ceremony. Last year I believe this year's ceremony was at Sternberg Museum, there are prizes given out to the winners, and they're		
2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	s H Q h C A Q S g o V A I W	acce-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in gallons per capita per day, I mean, that's one of the measures or one of the indicators of how well people are conserving? It is a relative measure of how how water vise the City is.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters are actually and there's prizes given, there's a ceremony. Last year I believe this year's ceremony was at Sternberg Museum, there are prizes given out to the winners, and they're recognized at the ceremony.		
2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	s F q h c Q Q Q Q V A I Q V V Q S	Acce-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in gallons per capita per day, I mean, that's one of the measures or one of the indicators of how well people are conserving? It is a relative measure of how how water vise the City is. So should that be should Hays' future water	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters are actually and there's prizes given, there's a ceremony. Last year I believe this year's ceremony was at Sternberg Museum, there are prizes given out to the winners, and they're recognized at the ceremony. And then each year the posters are		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	s F Q h C Q Q g o v X A I V Q S b	Acce-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in gallons per capita per day, I mean, that's one of the measures or one of the indicators of how well people are conserving? It is a relative measure of how how water vise the City is. So should that be should Hays' future water be capped at the gallons per capita per day that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters are actually and there's prizes given, there's a ceremony. Last year I believe this year's ceremony was at Sternberg Museum, there are prizes given out to the winners, and they're recognized at the ceremony. And then each year the posters are displayed during a art walk, which is an event		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	s F q h c Q Q g o V A I Q V Y Q S b ii	Acce-feet of water available in from your sources in Hays and Russell or in Hays, in Hays, but that you can't really utilize the full quantity that you have available even though you have the legal right to do that; is that correct? Correct. So this idea and conservation is measured in gallons per capita per day, I mean, that's one of the measures or one of the indicators of how well people are conserving? It is a relative measure of how how water vise the City is. So should that be should Hays' future water be capped at the gallons per capita per day that t has been operating at in the past because of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	you the year this is from, but the theme was every make every drop count. And so these posters are submitted, they are graded, the city commissioners and some city staff get together and they judge these posters. And they they create different age classes and they create different awards for 2nd, 3rd place for each age class, and then the posters are actually and there's prizes given, there's a ceremony. Last year I believe this year's ceremony was at Sternberg Museum, there are prizes given out to the winners, and they're recognized at the ceremony. And then each year the posters are displayed during a art walk, which is an event that takes place in downtown Hays, so they pick		
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			Page 189		Page 191
	1	Δ	Right, and this is all about, you know, the	1	So December, January, February, those bills
	2	11	teaching kids the value of water. And I know	2	are averaged because that gives us an idea of
	3		Holly's going to go to this in more detail when	3	what water is needed for domestic use or or
	4		she's here, but there's a lot of activities	4	non-outdoor use. You're typically not
	5		geared toward the younger kids because if you	5	irrigating a bunch of stuff outdoors or filling
	6		instill that conservation ethic into those kids,	6	a swimming pool, or something like that, in
	7		then they're just going to naturally use water	7	July or January, I mean.
	8		in a more efficient manner as they become	8	So the base rate is calculated, and then
	9		adults.	9	when you get your your normal bill, the
	.0		And so that's one of the reasons why we go	10	and I don't I don't know the ratios, but
	.1		into the schools while the kids are learning	11	there is a certain amount of water that's
	.2		about water during the hydrological cycle	12	charged at that base rate or the regular rate
	.3		because it helps reinforce those those	13	is charged at the up to the winter average.
	.4		habits. It also helps condition the parents to	14	So if you use below and up to the winter
	.5		make sure they're they're using water more	15	average, you pay the regular water rate, which
	.6		efficiently.	16	is the lowest water rate available.
	.7	0	So this exhibit is 16 pages long, and I don't	17	Then there's a conservation tier 1 that
	.8	`	want to go through them all because Holly may go	18	kicks into place when you exceed that winter
	.9		into it, but, Jami, can you just go here's	19	average, and that's paid at a higher rate. If
2	20		another one, this is the 1st place, the second	20	you exceed the next step, and I couldn't tell
2	21		page, kindergarten, it's O'Loughlin Elementary,	21	you what that next step is, you get into
2	22		Take five minutes in the shower. When you are	22	conservation tier 2 where you pay, again, a
2	23		brushing your teeth, don't let your water keep	23	higher rate. So what it does is it allows
2	24		running, I guess, I can't read it, but don't	24	essentially people that want to use more water
2	25		waste water, use less water, make every drop	25	in the summertime for outdoor water uses to do
			Page 190		Dama 400
			rage 150		Page 192
	1		count, is that so let's let's do one or	1	that but they're paying at a higher rate. And
	1 2			1 2	-
			count, is that so let's let's do one or		that but they're paying at a higher rate. And
	2	A	count, is that so let's let's do one or two more. These are just creative posters that	2	that but they're paying at a higher rate. And then if they really want to get wild and use a
	2 3		count, is that so let's let's do one or two more. These are just creative posters that kids make?	2 3	that but they're paying at a higher rate. And then if they really want to get wild and use a lot of water, they get into that tier 2, meaning
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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3	Q A Q	count, is that so let's let's do one or two more. These are just creative posters that kids make? Right. Thank you. Mr. Dougherty, we've talked a little bit about your water rate structure in in Hays, and in some cases you have people who are willingly paying \$1,000, over \$1,000, and that I mean, when you said that, it was over 1,000, I thought you were being when we first talked about it, I thought you were kidding, but literally you've got people who are paying bills, a month bill for \$1,000 for water in Hays? Yes, residents, not businesses. Talk about the structure, how does this work? Hays' rate structure is based off of so there was a base rate, a lot of cities have base rates, and there's an included amount in that base amount, I don't remember how many cubic feet, maybe 100 cubic feet is included in that base rate. And then beyond that base rate, there is a regular rate, and that rate is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Q 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 A 19 20 21 22 23	that but they're paying at a higher rate. And then if they really want to get wild and use a lot of water, they get into that tier 2, meaning they're going to pay for it. So water is a commodity, and it's very hard to tell people they can't use a commodity. So you put price controls in to try to try to, you know, create an equilibrium or a balance on usage and and incent without punishing the people that need that water for domestic use. Okay. Moving on to the next subject, the I'm wondering if you'd talk about how the planning horizon, what is the there's been some discussion about the planning that that Hays' plan uses 2 percent population growth and and it and the plan horizon stops at 2041. Can you can you explain what's going on there? Well, so Hays has a lot of different planning horizons. We have a five-year capital improvement plan, we have a comprehensive plan that was passed in or adopted in 2011 that we thought might be a 10- or a 15-year planning horizon or it could be shorter, could be longer

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	Page 193		Page 195		
1 A	No, that's to overall all growth. The	1	Master Order here.		
2	planning horizon for this project is what we	2	Reasonable needs is is a cap on usage,		
3	think is is the the usable life span of	3	on on future usage, so it's a little bit like		
4	the project, and so we view this as a long-term	4	a savings account. Mid-range planning is kind		
5	water source. So our planning horizon it's	5	of like a budget, you know, you budget your		
6	also very expensive, so our planning horizon for	6	expenditures, you you expect to track your		
7	this project is significantly longer than	7	expenditures, but it's not the savings account,		
8	planning horizons, say, for our five-year	8	it's not reasonable needs is the cap on what		
9	capital improvement plan.	9	we could grow into into the future, and when we		
10	We recently invested 30 some million	10	were could grow into into the ratarc, and when we went into the discussions with the Division of		
11	dollars in a new wastewater facility. We didn't	11	Water Resources, we made it very clear this is		
12	do that on a five-year planning horizon; we knew	12	an extremely expensive project that is going to		
13	that facility was going to last us for decades	13	have to last us for 50 years plus, and we can't		
14	into the future without having to invest in	14	do this, it's not cost effective to do this if		
15	significant improvement.	15	we know we can only utilize part of it for a		
16	So the water system is the same way. We	16	20-year period. We have to be able to look		
17	are spending most likely over \$100 million on	17	beyond and know we can grow into that. And so		
18	this, with 30-year financing, most likely,	18	we were very up front with them that we wanted		
19	moving forward, and we would like to utilize the	19	to have the ability to utilize this project for		
20	project after we pay it off for a few years.	20	a myriad of growth factors into the future that		
21	Our estimates are is that this project is	21	we can't account for right now.		
22	going to provide a reliable source of water for	22 Q	Do you do you plan to use every drop of that		
23	a minimum of 50 years and and probably	23	reasonable-need number, I mean, is that		
24	significantly longer than that. So that is our	24	you're hoping to use all that?		
25	planning horizon for this this property and	25 A	Well, we can't use that. Hays and Russell		
			, ,		
	Page 194		Page 196		
1	this project.				
2.0		1	combined don't use that right now, but we don't		
1 4 Q	So in the course of working through this the	1 2	combined don't use that right now, but we don't know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into		
2 Q 3	So in the course of working through this the		combined don't use that right now, but we don't know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into the future. The governing body adopted the		
-	So in the course of working through this the Master Order and and the change application	2	know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into the future. The governing body adopted the		
3	So in the course of working through this the Master Order and and the change application process, there was some discussion about I	2 3	know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into the future. The governing body adopted the joint interlocal agreement with Russell in 2014,		
3 4	So in the course of working through this the Master Order and and the change application process, there was some discussion about I mean, as you know, the Kansas Water	2 3 4 5	know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into the future. The governing body adopted the joint interlocal agreement with Russell in 2014, we're not through the process yet. So procuring		
3 4 5	So in the course of working through this the Master Order and and the change application process, there was some discussion about I	2 3 4	know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into the future. The governing body adopted the joint interlocal agreement with Russell in 2014, we're not through the process yet. So procuring an additional source of water is not like going		
3 4 5 6	So in the course of working through this the Master Order and and the change application process, there was some discussion about I mean, as you know, the Kansas Water Appropriation Act says that water in excess of reasonable needs is not allowed, and that	2 3 4 5 6	know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into the future. The governing body adopted the joint interlocal agreement with Russell in 2014, we're not through the process yet. So procuring		
3 4 5 6 7	So in the course of working through this the Master Order and and the change application process, there was some discussion about I mean, as you know, the Kansas Water Appropriation Act says that water in excess of	2 3 4 5 6 7	know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into the future. The governing body adopted the joint interlocal agreement with Russell in 2014, we're not through the process yet. So procuring an additional source of water is not like going to the grocery store and getting a gallon of		
3 4 5 6 7 8	So in the course of working through this the Master Order and and the change application process, there was some discussion about I mean, as you know, the Kansas Water Appropriation Act says that water in excess of reasonable needs is not allowed, and that generally applies to new water rights, when you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	know what's going to happen 30, 40 years into the future. The governing body adopted the joint interlocal agreement with Russell in 2014, we're not through the process yet. So procuring an additional source of water is not like going to the grocery store and getting a gallon of milk, it is a very lengthy process.		
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25

above 5,000, I think you testified?

	Page 197		Page 19	
1 4	It does	-		And this is a Water Supply Handbook
1 A	It does.	1		And this is a Water Supply Handbook
2 Q		2		prepared by the Institute for Water Resources at
3	Russell than the other population centers in	3		the Water Resources Support Center by the U.S.
4	Kansas that have more than 5,000 people?	4		Army Corps of Engineers and let's go to
5 A	The lack of locally available water. So if you	5		page 107. Yeah, page 107, if you can skip to
6	look at that map, when you get west of	6		that. There's a passage here I want you to be
7	Hutchinson, the major population centers sit on	7		aware of or tell us about. In this paragraph 2
8	top of the High Plains or the Ogallala aquifer,	8		at the first full paragraph on on page 6-9,
9	and when you get to the Hutchinson, Wichita,	9		and we'll get you the Bates number here in a
10	Salina, you have reached the part of the state	10		moment. Well, the Bates number for this is
11	that receives enough rainfall to where the	11		8085, 8085. Can you read that, that second
12	creeks and the rivers and the streams flow	12		paragraph, that paragraph 2?
13	year-around reliably, even through times of		Α	Could you zoom in, please. One more. These
14	drought, so surface water is a viable	14		activities are based on estimates of future
15	alternative for those cities. You get far	15		water requirements. The future may be measured
16	enough east you have a lot of reservoir storage	16		in days, years, or decades. The construction of
17	that is reliably full that can be used for water	17		major water facilities are planned over many
18	projects as well. So it's not surprising.	18		years to meet expected water demands extending
19 Q	Jami, would you put up 1665, please.	19		many decades into the future. On the other
20	So this is a map that you testified to	20		hand, implementation of demanding management
21	about first, and you were telling us I left	21		measures during drought conditions may focus on
22	my pointer. You were telling us about rainfall	22		water needs only for the next several days,
23	in these orange, light orange and dark orange	23		weeks, or months.
24	regions in the state and then west, but is there	24	Q	Can you pull up Exhibit 1-2, please. And go to
25	a line or an amount of rainfall that you can	25		paragraph 234. 234, this is on Bates page 150.
	Page 198			Page 200
1	-	1		
1	you said something about reliably rivers flow	1		So this is maybe it's the previous page,
2	you said something about reliably rivers flow reliably. Is there some standard that you're	2		So this is maybe it's the previous page, Jami.
2 3	you said something about reliably rivers flow reliably. Is there some standard that you're aware of?	2 3		So this is maybe it's the previous page, Jami. MR. TRASTER: Your Honor, this is
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	Page 201			Page 203
1 /	A It says, while successful in the short term, the	1		bank from your 2 percent your half cent sales
2	measures are not significant enough to ensure	2		tax?
3	the current sources will be adequate for a		A	Correct.
4	50-plus-year planning horizon. That's after	4	0	But simple me, you got to go to the banker
5	years of studying potential sources, it has been	5	×	maybe, the government maybe, but you got to go
6	determined that the R9 Ranch represents	6		to the bank to borrow the money to build this
7	provides the most viable long-term option for	7		project, right?
8	the City of Hays and the surrounding area.	8	A	Correct.
_	Q Is that accurate? That was written in 2014,	9	Q	And when you go to the bank to borrow the money
10	does it remain accurate today?	10	×	and you tell them, well, we've only we need
11	•	11		to build a project that's going to last us
	Can you pull up Exhibit 3-2, please, Jami.	12		50 years but we've only got a supply that's
13	Can you identify this document?	13		going to last 20, what's going to happen?
14		14	Δ	I don't think we'll get financing. I assume
15 (15	11	that if we have a debt service horizon that
16	original change applications.	16		exceeds our useful horizon, then we won't get
17	And, Jami, if you would, go to page 8498	17		we won't get financing.
18	I mean the Bates number 8498.	18	Q	Have you ever applied for state revolving
19	So, Mr. Dougherty, beginning on this page	19	Q	loan state revolving loan fund from KDHE?
20	and continuing is a discussion about the	20	Δ	For this project?
21	necessity the heading, The necessity for an	21		No, no, for anything?
22	alternative approach to DWR's traditional	22	-	Yes, we actually received SRF funding or state
23	reasonable-quantity analysis for municipal use.	23	1	revolving loan funding for our wastewater
24	Have you do you recall reading that the	24		facility upgrade, rebuild that I mentioned
25	section of that cover letter?	25		earlier.
	Page 202			Page 204
1 /	A I do.	1	Q	When they were talking to you about lending you
2 (Q And is it basically the City's justification,	2		the money to build the wastewater, did they talk
3	explanation for the need to not just limit the	3		to you about or do the documents show that
4	analysis to a 20-year planning horizon?	4		they wanted you to be able to show them that you
5 4	A Yes, I believe we made that clear from the very	5		had a rate structure that would allow them to
6	start.	6		to repay the loan?
7 (And the chief engineer eventually, I mean, not	7	А	Yes.
8	even well, the chief engineer agreed with	8	Q	And and did they make any requirements about
9	this approach, correct?	9		the idea that you're going to have that rate
10 /	A Correct.	10		structure in place as long as that loan is
11 (11		outstanding?
12	growth the 2 percent projection of need,	12	А	That actually comes with any loan, but, yes, it
13	reasonable need is a an article of the Water	13		comes with the bond too, you have a covenant
14	Appropriation Act?	14		that you are going to charge adequate rates to
15 /	A It is.	15		cover the debt service, plus operations.
16 (16	Q	There's been some discussion about that Water
17	not your planning horizon or your growth	17		PACK seems to be very worried about the rates
18	planned growth rate? It's a cap on what you	18		that Hays Hays residents are going to have to
19	the quantity that you can reasonably use,	19		pay. Is that a worry that they should be
20	correct?	20		something they should be concerned about, do you
21		21		think?
22	horizon for growth, especially given the length	22	A	Unless they're ratepayers, I don't think it's
23	it takes to procure an additional water source.	23		really any of their concern. It's the residents
24 (Q So when you I don't know how you're going to	24		of Hays and ultimately Russell that should be
		1		

24 Q So when you -- I don't know how you're going to25 finance this, I mean, you have some money in the

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25

concerned about whether or not they want to pay

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1 a rate that covers any debt service.	1	of a lack of available water over our heads.
2 Q And so but you've got this you've got some	2	That's something unmeasurable, and our economist
3 money in the bank and there are other ways to	3	did not measure that because he wasn't
4 finance this outside of just raising rates,	4	comfortable measuring something like that. But
5 aren't there?	5	I think it's real and I think it's a benefit to
6 A It has never been our intent to finance this	6	the State of Kansas.
7 with an increase in rates. In fact, one of the	-	
	7 Q	about this, but I I didn't write down the
• • • • •	8	exhibit number so I can't pull it up so I think
9 is because we had enough money in the bank and	9	1 1
10 the expected project cost and financing options	10	I'm going to come back to that in the morning if
11 indicated that we could do this without raising	11	that's okay.
12 rates. We have a significant amount of money in	12	So what happens if the if to the
13 the bank as a result of the half cent sales tax.	13	state as a whole, in your view, if the water
14 We have financing options from the state	14	transfer is disapproved, is not approved?
15 revolving loan fund and from another federal	15 A	8 8 8
16 program called WIFIA, W-I-F-I-A. Both of those	16	potential revenues in the future, I think the
17 are 30-year financing vehicles. And so with the	17	State is going to be realizing a loss of revenue
18 money we have in the bank, with the money we	18	during times of drought in Hays and Russell, and
19 have coming in with the half cent sales tax,	19	I think that could compound in the future if
20 with the terms that those financing vehicles	20	because of a lack of available water we see
21 offer, it is still our intent to bring the	21	depopulation or the closure of major industries
22 project home without affecting rates.	22	or even the shrinking in Hays of the university,
23 Q So I made the in the opening I made the point	23	the the Hays Medical Center, some of our
24 that this isn't about impact in Hays and it	24	retail, or some of the industrial productivity
25 isn't about the impact in Edwards County, it's	25	that Russell has.
Page 206		Page 208
		-
1 about the statewide impact, so how does that	1 Q	5 ,
2 I mean, what is the statewide impact, if you	2	there were change applications filed with the
3 know, of approval of this of this application	3	Division of Water Resources, correct?
4 versus denial?	4 A	
5 A The statewide impact of approval is maintaining	5	MR. TRASTER: And for the record,
6 the economic health of a \$2 billion regional	6	those exhibits, those applications are
7 economy. Hays and Russell economies are	7	Exhibits 1-5 through 1-36, and the Bates
8 growing, and we would like to continue growing.	8	numbers are 432 through 2459. 432 through
9 And every dollar of sales tax and income tax and	9	2459. Your Honor, we have prepared a
10 commerce that's generated in the Cities of Hays	I.	
11 and Russell benefits the State of Kansas. And	10	spreadsheet that has some has a list of
	10 11	spreadsheet that has some has a list of all the water right files and the starting
12 our economists looked very in very much		•
 our economists looked very in very much detail on the effects of droughts and the 	11	all the water right files and the starting
	11 12	all the water right files and the starting page for each of the of the change
13 detail on the effects of droughts and the	11 12 13	all the water right files and the starting page for each of the of the change applications and some of the critical
 detail on the effects of droughts and the subtraction of those state revenues during droughts. And I think it's important it's 	11 12 13 14 15	all the water right files and the starting page for each of the of the change applications and some of the critical documents or the critical pages that may be helpful to you, but I haven't it's not
 detail on the effects of droughts and the subtraction of those state revenues during droughts. And I think it's important it's not measurable because I don't know, but I think 	11 12 13 14 15 16	all the water right files and the starting page for each of the of the change applications and some of the critical documents or the critical pages that may be helpful to you, but I haven't it's not marked as an exhibit, and I think what I'm
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1	in the bookmark sections where you can jump	1		diversion, it determined the rates of diversion,
1 2	to page 1 of each one of those change	1		it determined the place of use, it determined
∠ 3	applications.	3		the the reasonable needs, that calculation
	BY MR. TRASTER:	4		was included, the ten-year rolling average
		5		calculation was included. And I know there's a
5 (6	need to go into the details, but just generally	6		lot of things I'm missing because it was a
7	speaking, what you filed the change	7		very comprehensive order.
	applications, according to that letter that I		0	That's fine, I mean, we can look at the
8	showed you earlier, on June 26th, 19 2015,	8	Q	document, tell what it does so
9				
10	then what happened? Then we had a series of meetings with DWD stoff	10		It also had a provision that the actual changes
11 A	8	11		from irrigation to municipal use didn't kick in
12	to discuss the potential terms of the Master	12		until we signed the contract to drill the first
13	Order, to discuss the sustainability requirement	13		production well.
14	the chief engineer wanted to impose on us. I do		Q	So it's also not effective until unless and
15	recall at the very first meeting that we	15		until the transfer is approved, correct?
16	converge convened with DWR staff that there	16	A	Correct. And we viewed it as a two as one
17	were, I believe, two members from Water PACK	17		process with two parts, knowing that we had to
18	that attended that meeting.	18		go through the change application process and
19	And I remember having a conversation with	19		the transfer process in order to be fully
20	you and the chief engineer at the time, and	20	~	successful.
21	and it was determined that this is a public		Q	The two parts being change application and then
22	process and we're not hiding anything, and they	22		this proceeding?
23	actually sat in on the first meeting. But I		A	Yes.
24	don't recall anybody ever coming to another		Q	Why was the ranch selected over other sources?
25	meeting.	25	Α	Early on, I mentioned that the ranch has very
	Page 210			Page 212
1	So we went through a process to discuss	1		sandy soils and that it's a natural storage
2	the the ten-year rolling average limitation,	2		vessel and that we own the water rights. That's
3	we discussed the modeling, we discussed all	3		what makes it the most viable, sustainable,
4	other facets of reasonable-needs limitation for	4		long-term source.
5	a series of years that led to the issuance of		Q	What's the water quality like?
6	the draft Master Order, I believe, in 2018.		Ă	The water quality is variable on the ranch. We
7 (7		have pockets of really good water, and we have
8	2015 cover letter, if you can. I believe it's	8		pockets of water that are higher in sulfates and
9	Exhibit 1-2, I think. Oh, yeah, it's 3-2,	9		total dissolved solids. Nitrates were an issue
10	right, right. So scroll down to the signature	10		when we were farming and when there was farming
11	block and actually not the signature block	11		operations in the ranch, but those are
12	but who got copies of the letter. There you go.	12		lessening.
13	So this letter was sent to a number of	13		But overall, the quality of the ranch water
14	people, including Lynn Preheim, the GMD5	14		is is decent, it's good. We can blend a
15	attorney, and Orrin Feril, the GMD5 manager; is	15		significant portion of the ranch water with
16	that correct?	16		existing sources. I know I've seen reports that
17 A		17		talk about the blending of up to 5,000 acre-feet
18 Q		18		of ranch water, but those are old reports so I
19 A	• • •	19		can't, you know, determine the viability of
20 Q		20		them.
20 Q 21	Order was issued on June 27th, 2019, and what	21		Russell has a different treatment method
<u>~</u> _	Vider was issued on June 27th, 2017, and what	21		

- 21 22 did it do?
- 23 A The Master Order governs the conversions of the
- water rights on the R9 Ranch from irrigation to 24
- 25 municipal, it determined the points of
- 22 than we do, so they can -- they have more
- 23 advanced treatment than we do, so they could
 - probably take more of the water unblended than
- 24 we can. But that initial phase of the wellfield 25

, 2025	1.0	warus obunty, Mansus & Mansus Water Transfer M
Page 213		Page 215
we can use entirely blended without any sort of	1	infrastructure removed. So those points of
advanced treatment.	2	diversion were com combined into different
When you say initial phase, what do you mean?	3	municipal wells, and and in doing so there
Right now, the wellfield is conceptual in two or	4	were certain things we had to avoid and certain
three phases, and that'll be determined during	5	requirements we had to adhere to, and so that's
-	6	why when you look at the overall footprint of
	7	the ranch, it contracted for more the points of
	8	diversion were at versus where it was when it
	9	was an irrigated property.
will be identified but not all those wells will	10 O	So these sort of semicircles that are blocked
be developed during construction because if	11	out on the south
	12 A	I can see them. They're neighboring wells.
		Okay. They're
	-	They're they're radiuses from neighboring
		wells. If you if you consider the point of
		diversion from a neighboring well and you shade
		a circle with the radius, that's what that
		represents is a part of that.
• •		So the regulations don't let you you can't
	-	move more than a quarter of a mile closer to an
•		existing well for fear of direct impairment,
		correct?
-		That's correct.
		What's the radius on these circles?
	-	I believe we went with a half mile.
geometrie shape was created because of		
Page 214		Page 216
constraints about not moving a water right more	1 Q	Why?
than 10 percent closer to a to a stream,	2 A	Because we wanted to be respectful of our
which the Arkansas River is, and not getting	3	neighbors' water rights.
within a half mile of a different source of	4 Q	There has been some discussion with back to
supply or a different well. And so there were	5	quality. I suppose that some day it might be
geometric shapes associated. So one of the	6	needed you say you can blend the first part
things that's going to happen during design is	7	of it, but if you have to treat the water on the
we will do test drilling within those geometric	8	ranch with an RO, reverse osmosis treatment
shapes to find the best point of diversion, and	9	plant, that that produces a waste stream,
that's where the municipal well will be put, and	10	doesn't it?
that will then become the point of diversion.	11 A	It does.
So you said something about half mile from other	12 Q	So would you build an RO plant on the in
wells, Jami, can you pull up 1-1? So what	13	Edwards County?
	14 A	We would not. And it's it's RO technology
	15	is becoming cheaper, but the advanced treatment
	16	required for this, it's not certain that it
	17	would be RO, it could be some other kind of
		advanced treatment. We're not dealing with salt
they're placed?	19	on the ranch, which you typically use reverse
In this visual, the the municipal the	20	osmosis for. We're dealing with total dissolved
		solids and and sulfides and or sulfates,
	21	
future municipal wells are letters, the A, B, C,	21 22	
future municipal wells are letters, the A, B, C, D, and so on. The blue dots represent the	22	one of the two, I'm not a chemist. So there are
future municipal wells are letters, the A, B, C,		
	When you say initial phase, what do you mean? Right now, the wellfield is conceptual in two or three phases, and that'll be determined during the actual planning process. As we mentioned before, this is a long-term water source. We have 14 well locations identified, municipal well locations, so during design those locations will be identified but not all those wells will be developed during construction because if we're not utilizing the full right right away we don't need the full infrastructure to use the right. So one of the things we will determine during the planning or the project design is whether to look at a two-phased approach or a or a three-phased approach. I thought you told me that the well locations were all determined? The well locations let me clarify. The well areas for the locations are determined. So with each of the 14 municipal well sites there is, in the Master Order, there is a geometric shape associated with that well site. And that geometric shape was created because of Page 214 Constraints about not moving a water right more than 10 percent closer to a to a stream, which the Arkansas River is, and not getting within a half mile of a different source of supply or a different well. And so there were geometric shapes associated. So one of the things that's going to happen during design is we will do test drilling within those geometric shapes to find the best point of diversion, and that's where the municipal well will be put, and that will then become the point of diversion. So you said something about half mile from other wells, Jami, can you pull up 1-1? So what what is this let's skip let's go to the second page, it may be a little easier to okay. Can you zoom in? Okay. So in terms of well locations, can you describe where those 14 wells are or how	we can use entirely blended without any sort of advanced treatment.1When you say initial phase, what do you mean?3Right now, the wellfield is conceptual in two or three phases, and that'll be determined during the actual planning process. As we mentioned before, this is a long-term water source. We have 14 well locations identified, municipal well locations, so during design those locations well be identified but not all those wells will be developed during construction because if twe're not utilizing the full right right away we don't need the full infrastructure to use the right. So one of the things we will determine during the planning or the project design is whether to look at a two-phased approach or a or a three-phased approach.17I thought you told me that the well locations were all determined?19QThe well locations are determined. So with each of the 14 municipal well sites there is, in the Master Order, there is a geometric shape associated with that well site. And that geometric shape was created because of2Athan 10 percent closer to a to a stream, which the Arkansas River is, and not getting within a half mile of a different source of supply or a different well. And so there were geometric shapes associated. So one of the things that's going to happen during design is we will do test drilling within those geometric shapes to find the best point of diversion, so you said something about half mile from other wells, Jami, can you pull up 1-1? So what to akay. Can it may be a little casier to to akay. So in terms of well locations, can you describe where those 14 wells are or how1

Edwar	ds County, Kansas & Kansas Water Transfer Act		July 19, 2023
	Page 217		Page 219
_	that stands for Dut was that does wooth	-	the sector and a sector all the sector as a sector through and
1	that stands for. But, yes, that does create	1	there's no compelling reason to ever treat and
2	both create a waste stream and you would have to	2	pump from there.
3	dispose of that. And we wouldn't want to create	3	So back to your question, our existing
4	finished water on the ranch and then have to	4	sources are not great. We have a municipal
5	dump it into our raw water collection system	5	softening facility because we have very hard
6	where it gets contaminated and then treated	6	water. It's good water but it's very hard. So
7	again, that wouldn't make financial sense.	7	we have to go through a lime softening process.
8 Q	Is there any scenario that you can think of that	8	The Dakota wells are not that great of water,
9	you would end up doing some sort of a	9	and and, again, we, you know, we can blend a
10	treatment other okay, you're going to	10	little bit but it's really not good water, so if
11	chlorinate the water on the ranch, but but is	11	we're investing in some sort of advanced
12	there any scenario under which the City of Hays	12	treatment, it makes sense to do it at our
13	or the City of Russell would decide they're	13	existing facility, not somewhere else.
14	going to build some sort of a water treatment	14	MR. TRASTER: Your Honor, I'm kind
15	plant that's going to generate a significant	15	of at a good spot to break, but I could
16	waste stream for disposal in Edwards County?	16	keep going.
17 A	Nothing that I could see or that I could foresee	17	PRESIDING OFFICER: Well, I guess we
18	ever recommending. Right now, the place of use	18	are at 5:00 o'clock and seems like that
19	is Hays, Russell, and the R9. And the only	19	would probably be a good place to end it
20	reason it's the R9 is because we need to utilize	20	then as opposed to going on and putting you
21	some of that water for the process of actually	21	in a position where you're not at a good
22	producing water. Unless we were selling	22	spot to break.
23	finished water on the property or to somewhere	23	MR. TRASTER: Yeah. I mean, I can
24	else where we'd have to go through a process, it	24	go on, I'd be happy to, I just you said
25	does not make sense to do that. So it's very	25	something about a good spot so that's where
	Page 218		Page 220
1	-	1	-
1	expensive to pump pump water and treat water,	1	I am.
2	expensive to pump pump water and treat water, so you only want to do it once, you don't want	2	I am. PRESIDING OFFICER: If you're at a
2 3	expensive to pump pump water and treat water, so you only want to do it once, you don't want to have to do it twice.	2 3	I am. PRESIDING OFFICER: If you're at a good spot, we'll go ahead and adjourn for
2 3 4 Q	expensive to pump pump water and treat water, so you only want to do it once, you don't want to have to do it twice. So if assume that you're going to build	2 3 4	I am. PRESIDING OFFICER: If you're at a good spot, we'll go ahead and adjourn for the night. And then what time,
2 3 4 Q 5	expensive to pump pump water and treat water, so you only want to do it once, you don't want to have to do it twice. So if assume that you're going to build assume that you're going to build some sort of a	2 3 4 5	I am. PRESIDING OFFICER: If you're at a good spot, we'll go ahead and adjourn for the night. And then what time, 9:00 o'clock in the morning okay for
2 3 4 Q 5 6	expensive to pump pump water and treat water, so you only want to do it once, you don't want to have to do it twice. So if assume that you're going to build assume that you're going to build some sort of a treatment plant, wouldn't you think about	2 3 4 5 6	I am. PRESIDING OFFICER: If you're at a good spot, we'll go ahead and adjourn for the night. And then what time, 9:00 o'clock in the morning okay for everybody?
2 3 4 Q 5 6 7	expensive to pump pump water and treat water, so you only want to do it once, you don't want to have to do it twice. So if assume that you're going to build assume that you're going to build some sort of a treatment plant, wouldn't you think about considering treat the treatment of some of	2 3 4 5 6 7	I am. PRESIDING OFFICER: If you're at a good spot, we'll go ahead and adjourn for the night. And then what time, 9:00 o'clock in the morning okay for everybody? MR. TRASTER: Sounds good.
2 3 4 Q 5 6 7 8	expensive to pump pump water and treat water, so you only want to do it once, you don't want to have to do it twice. So if assume that you're going to build assume that you're going to build some sort of a treatment plant, wouldn't you think about considering treat the treatment of some of the water that you've already got? The existing	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	I am. PRESIDING OFFICER: If you're at a good spot, we'll go ahead and adjourn for the night. And then what time, 9:00 o'clock in the morning okay for everybody? MR. TRASTER: Sounds good. MR. LEE: It is for us, Your Honor.
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25

your total water that you pump out. So, again,

25

	Page 221
1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF KANSAS)
3) ss: SEDGWICK COUNTY)
4	I, Nancy L. Rambo, a Certified Shorthand
5	Reporter, within and for the State of Kansas, do
6	hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
7	correct transcript of the proceedings had at the
8	time and place hereinbefore set forth.
9	I further certify that I am not a relative
10	or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the
11	parties, nor am I a relative or employee of such
12	attorney or counsel, nor am I financially
13	interested in the action.
14	WITNESS my hand and official seal at
15	Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas, this 1st day of
16	August, 2023.
17	
18	NANCY L. RAMBO, R.P.R., C.S.R.
19	Registered Professional Reporter Certified Shorthand Reporter
20	Costs:
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

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