

YELLOWSTONE RIVER

COMPACT COMMISSION

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

1998

YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER, BUILDING 53, ROOM H-2102
LAKEWOOD, COLORADO 80225

Honorable Jim Geringer
Governor of the State of Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

Honorable Marc Racicot
Governor of the State of Montana
Helena, Montana 59620

Honorable Edward T. Schafer
Governor of the State of North Dakota
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to Article III of the Yellowstone River Compact, the Commission submits the following forty-seventh annual report of activities for the period ending September 30, 1998.

Members of the Yellowstone River Compact Commission convened their forty-seventh Annual Meeting on January 6, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. in Cody, Wyoming. In attendance were Mr. James Kircher, Chairman and Federal Representative; Mr. Gordon W. Fassett, Wyoming State Engineer; and Mr. Jack Stults, Administrator, Water Resources Division, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. Also in attendance were Ms. Sue Lowry, Wyoming State Engineer's Office; Mr. Craig Cooper and Mr. Don Englert, Wyoming Board of Control, Water Division III; Mr. Mike Whitaker, Wyoming Board of Control, Water Division II; Mr. Keith Kerbel and Mr. Glen McDonald, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation; Ms. Faye Bergan, Montana Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission; Ms. Karen Fagg, MSE-HKM Associates; Ms. Jill Morrison, Powder River Basin Resource Council; Mr. Michael Millstein, Billings Gazette; and Mr. Tom L. Quinn and Mr. Robert E. Davis, U.S. Geological Survey.

All attendees introduced themselves.

Mr. Davis presented information on budgets for the program of data collection and preparation of the annual report. The program for the Yellowstone River Compact Commission for fiscal year 1998 cost \$53,400. The program is estimated to cost \$55,500 for fiscal year 1999, \$58,000 for fiscal year 2000, \$60,600 for fiscal year 2001, and \$63,300 for fiscal year 2002. One-fourth of the cost of the program is provided by the State of Wyoming, one-fourth is provided by the State of Montana, and one-half is provided by the U.S. Geological Survey through the Federal-State cooperative program. The Commission accepted the proposed budget for fiscal year 1999. Estimates for fiscal years 2000-2002, which represent annual increases of approximately 4 percent, met with general approval. Mr. Fassett asked about the level of confidence in the estimates for fiscal years 2000-2002. Mr. Davis stated that they likely are within 1 percent of actual costs.

Mr. Davis reported that streamflow during water year 1998 was 99 percent of average for the Clarks Fork Yellowstone River, 115 percent of average for the Bighorn River, 70 percent of average for the Tongue River, and 103 percent of average for the Powder River. Total adjusted streamflow in the 4 rivers was 4,380,700 acre-feet during water year 1998. Bighorn Lake had the same amount of water in storage at the end of water year 1998 as at the end of water year 1997. Boysen Reservoir, Bull Lake, Pilot Butte Reservoir, Buffalo Bill Reservoir, and

Tongue River Reservoir had less water in storage at the end of water year 1998 than at the end of water year 1997. Anchor Reservoir had more water in storage. The total water in storage in these reservoirs decreased 80,596 acre-feet during water year 1998. The decrease represents 3.4 percent of the usable water in storage at the end of water year 1997.

Mr. Kircher asked if any discussion of the Rules for Resolution of Disputes was needed. Mr. Fassett and Mr. Stults stated that no discussions were needed at this time.

Mr. Fassett reported that discussions between the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Indian Reservation and Federal and State interests are continuing. Quantification issues generally have been resolved. However, issues of water management and administration are still being discussed. Major points of discussion include the marketing of the reserved water rights and the use of those rights for purposes other than those originally intended. Mr. Fassett also stated that administration issues for Walton Rights involving 230 claimants were the subject of a recent trial. A decision by the Special Master is expected soon, but any decision is likely to be appealed. Mr. Fassett also stated that investments by the State of Wyoming are being considered to increase the storage capacity of Ray Lake near Lander from about 10,000 acre-feet to about 30,000 acre-feet and to rehabilitate major irrigation canal systems constructed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Reservation. Mr. Fassett added that Federally funded rehabilitation of Washakie Dam is expected to occur this year. The rehabilitation is for safety purposes and will not increase the current storage capacity of about 8,000 acre-feet. The dam is located upstream of the town of Fort Washakie on the South Fork of the Little Wind River. Mr. Stults inquired about water-marketing issues. Mr. Fassett replied that, at present, reserved water rights cannot be marketed off the Reservation, but that issue is being discussed. Ms. Bergan stated that compacts with Indian tribes in Montana generally have provided for water marketing within State law, but Congressional approval for recent compact agreements is pending and is the subject of considerable discussion.

Mr. Fassett reported that the Dry Fork pumped hydroelectric project is continuing, but no construction activity is anticipated for the near future. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for the project, which involves many concerns, including water rights for downstream users and the Crow Tribe. Opposition to the project, particularly at the local level, appears to be strong. The State of Wyoming has no strong position but has issued an instream-flow water right downstream on the Little Bighorn River.

Ms. Lowry reported on the Wyoming Water Conservation Program, which is a joint effort between the State of Wyoming and the Bureau of Reclamation. Mr. Ron Vore has been selected to serve as the Wyoming State Engineer's Water Conservation Officer. His responsibilities are to promote voluntary water conservation, coordinate efforts with related programs, and recommend future directions for the program. Mr. Stults stated that Montana has provisions for use of salvage water, which is water that is conserved and would otherwise be irretrievably lost. The salvaged water can be used for increased development or for instream flow.

Mr. Fassett reported on the Wyoming Water Planning Program, which was authorized in 1997 to study the feasibility of a new water-planning process for Wyoming. A proposal for a new process will be submitted to the 1999 Wyoming legislature. The proposed process calls for assemblage of relevant data for each major basin; the use of technology to help organize, interpret, and update the data; and the formation of basin advisory groups to define local concerns. Funding for the process is anticipated to be about \$1,000,000 per year. Assemblage of data is expected to take about 5 years and would involve the private sector as well as State government. Details of the program are available on the Internet at <http://waterplan.state.wy.us/> . Mr. Stults described the new Montana Ground Water Plan. The preparers of the plan found the Montana statutes generally are adequate to deal with current issues but more communication and coordination of activities are needed. Basin planning groups are active and coordinate through the Montana Watershed Coordination Council. The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation provides technical assistance as needed. Details about the plan are available on the Internet at <http://www.dnrc.state.mt.us/wrd/home.htm> and at <http://water.montana.edu/docs/watersheds/MTwtshds.htm> .

Mr. Fassett reported that coalbed methane development in Wyoming has increased significantly. An estimated 2,000 wells for coalbed methane development in the Powder River Basin have been permitted and as many as 40 companies are involved. The Bureau of Land Management is anticipating requests for permits for numerous wells and is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for development on Federal lands. Coalbed methane development appears to be long term and involves a relatively large total quantity of water, although individual well discharges typically are 10 to 100 gallons per minute. Concerns related to the development include the overall impacts on the ground-water resource, dewatering of aquifers used for water supplies, safety and health issues, and issues of beneficial use of water. The water currently produced generally is of acceptable quality for most uses. Mr. Kerbel reported that similar development is occurring in southeastern Montana and that similar concerns have been expressed. Ms. Morrison reported that significant expansion of development is anticipated. She described detrimental effects that have occurred elsewhere and expressed concern that similar effects could occur in the Powder River Basin. Mr. Stults inquired about the Wyoming permitting process. Mr. Fassett stated that permits are for a limited time and have various conditions and reporting requirements.

Mr. Stults and Mr. Kerbel reported that the Montana Statewide Adjudication process is continuing. Adjudication of water rights for the Billings area along the Yellowstone River was recently completed and adjudication for the Clarks Fork basin is nearing completion. Adjudications for the Miles City area, the Bighorn and Little Bighorn River basins, the Tongue River basin, and the lower Yellowstone River basin will be completed in the future. Mr. Fassett asked if issues are mostly related to administration rather than quantification. Mr. Stults replied that administration has not been a major issue for State-based rights. Mr. Kerbel explained the benefit of education in ensuring proper utilization of water rights and diversions.

Mr. Stults reported that negotiations with the Crow Tribe are continuing, and asked Ms. Bergan and Ms. Fagg to describe recent developments. Ms. Bergan described the role and nature of the Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission in negotiation, rather than litigation, of water rights and stated that all settlements need to be approved by the Montana Attorney General and the Montana legislature. Ms. Fagg described a recent comprehensive proposal by the Crow Tribe involving water rights, coal severance taxes, treaty rights to the Yellowstone River, and riparian rights along the Bighorn River. Agreements for settlement are hoped to be reached within the next 4 months before the end of the current legislative session. Existing water rights in Montana on fee land would be recognized, free storage rights in Bighorn Lake would be requested, and existing water rights in Wyoming would be recognized with Crow Tribal rights being subordinate to them. Revenue from power production at Yellowtail Dam and other downstream structures would be requested in exchange for deauthorization of 5 currently authorized irrigation projects on the Reservation. The tribe would be allowed to market water in accordance with Montana law. The settlement negotiations will need to include Montana, Wyoming, and Federal interests. Mr. Fassett expressed the willingness of Wyoming to participate in discussions.

Mr. Quinn explained the basis of the overall USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) and of the Yellowstone River Basin NAWQA project. The project began in 1997. Intensive data collection will occur in 1998, 1999, and 2000, followed by long-term, less-intensive data collection. Interpretation of data and preparation of reports will occur in 2001 and 2002. Existing data have been compiled and descriptions of that data and the environmental setting have been prepared. Data-collection activities for the next few years include monitoring of surface-water quality and biology at indicator and integrator sites, analysis of ground water in subunits of the Bighorn River basin and the Wind River basin, and an assessment of the effects of land use on a subunit yet to be determined. Ecological studies will determine biological characteristics to help assess water quality. Modeling of some water-quality characteristics, such as sediment, is planned. Details of the project are available at <http://wyoming.usgs.gov/YELL/yell.html>.

Mr. McDonald reported that the Tongue River Reservoir Rehabilitation project is very near completion. Enlargement of the reservoir capacity from 66,000 acre-feet to 80,000 acre-feet is an important part of the water-

rights compact with the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. Rehabilitation significantly lessens the probability of dam failure. Completion is scheduled for May 1999.

Mr. Fassett reported that the enlargement of Twin Lakes for the Sheridan area water supply is completed. The Tie Hack Municipal Reservoir project for Buffalo in the Bighorn Mountains also is completed.

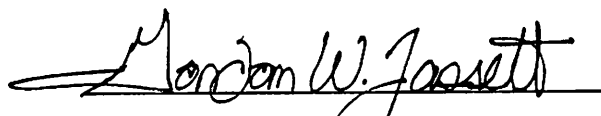
Mr. Fassett reported that construction of Greybull Valley Dam began in 1998 and is scheduled for completion in 2000. The offstream reservoir will have a capacity of about 30,000 acre-feet for water diverted from the Greybull River between Meeteetse and Greybull. The water will be used for agricultural purposes in the Greybull Valley Irrigation District, which consists of about 70,000 acres.

Mr. Kircher inquired about interest in a field trip in 1999. Mr. Stults expressed interest, particularly to visit a coalbed methane production site. Mr. Fassett concurred. Mr. Kircher recommended including a NAWQA monitoring site and relevant reservoir sites, such as Greybull Valley Reservoir and Tongue River Reservoir. July 20-22, 1999 was proposed as a tentative time frame. Ms. Lowry, Mr. Kerbel, and Mr. Kircher will coordinate the trip.


Ms. Lowry distributed an information pamphlet from the Missouri River Basin Association and briefly described recent activities.

The next annual meeting was tentatively scheduled for November 30, 1999 in Billings.


The meeting was adjourned at 1:05 p.m.



Gordon W. Fassett
Commissioner for Wyoming



Jack Stults
Commissioner for Montana



James E. Kircher
Chairman and Federal Representative

CONTENTS

	Page
Letter to Governors of signatory States.....	II
General report.....	1
Cost of operation and budget.....	1
Streamflow-gaging station operation.....	1
Diversions	2
Storage in reservoirs	2
Reservoirs completed after January 1, 1950	2
Reservoirs existing on January 1, 1950.....	2
Summary of discharge for Compact streamflow-gaging stations	3
Clarks Fork Yellowstone River at Edgar, Mont.	3
Little Bighorn River near Hardin, Mont.	5
Bighorn River above Tullock Creek, near Bighorn, Mont.	6
Tongue River at Miles City, Mont.....	9
Powder River near Locate, Mont.	11
Monthly summary of contents for Compact reservoirs completed after January 1, 1950	13
Boysen Reservoir, Wyo.	13
Anchor Reservoir, Wyo.	14
Bighorn Lake near St. Xavier, Mont.	15
Monthly summary of contents for Compact reservoirs existing on January 1, 1950.....	16
Rules and regulations for administration of the Yellowstone River Compact.....	17
Rules for the resolution of disputes over the administration of the Yellowstone River Compact.....	21
Rules for adjudicating water rights on interstate ditches	24
Claim form for interstate ditches.....	29
Conversion table.....	33

ILLUSTRATIONS

Plate 1. Map showing locations of Compact streamflow-gaging and reservoir-content stations	34
Figures 1-4. Graphs showing comparison of discharge during water year 1998 with discharge during water year 1997 and with 10-year and 30-year average discharges for:	
1. Clarks Fork Yellowstone River at Edgar, Mont.	4
2. Bighorn River above Tullock Creek, near Bighorn, Mont.	8
3. Tongue River at Miles City, Mont.....	10
4. Powder River near Locate, Mont.	12

GENERAL REPORT

Cost of operation and budget

The work funded by the Yellowstone River Compact Commission, which to date has been primarily concerned with the collection of required hydrologic data, has been financed through cooperative arrangements whereby Montana and Wyoming each bear one-fourth of the cost and the remaining one-half is borne by the United States. The salaries and necessary expenses of the State and U.S. Geological Survey representatives, and the cost to other agencies of collecting hydrologic data, are not considered as expenses of the Commission.

The expense of the Commission during fiscal year 1998 was \$53,400, in accordance with the budget adopted for the year.

The budgets for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 were tentatively adopted subject to the availability of appropriations.

The budgets for the five fiscal years are summarized as follows:

October 1, 1997, to September 30, 1998 (fiscal year 1998):

Estimate of continuation of existing streamflow-gaging programs \$53,400

October 1, 1998, to September 30, 1999 (fiscal year 1999):

Estimate of continuation of existing streamflow-gaging programs \$55,500

October 1, 1999, to September 30, 2000 (fiscal year 2000):

Estimate of continuation of existing streamflow-gaging programs \$58,000

October 1, 2000, to September 30, 2001 (fiscal year 2001):

Estimate of continuation of existing streamflow-gaging programs \$60,600

October 1, 2001, to September 30, 2002 (fiscal year 2002):

Estimate of continuation of existing streamflow-gaging programs \$63,300

Streamflow-gaging station operation

Gaging stations at the measuring sites specified in the Yellowstone River Compact were continued in operation and satisfactory discharge records were collected at each station. Locations of streamflow-gaging and reservoir stations are shown on a map of the Yellowstone River Basin at the end of the report.

During water year 1998, annual streamflow was normal¹ in three of the four reporting Yellowstone River tributaries. Streamflow in the Tongue River was below normal.

<u>Station number</u>	<u>Measurement site</u>	<u>Percent of average²</u>
06208500	Clarks Fork Yellowstone River at Edgar, Mont., minus diversions to White Horse Canal	99
06294500	Bighorn River above Tullock Creek, near Bighorn, Mont., minus Little Bighorn River near Hardin, Mont. Adjusted for change in contents in Bighorn Lake	115
06308500	Tongue River at Miles City, Mont.	70
06326500	Powder River near Locate, Mont.	103

¹The "normal" range is 80 to 120 percent of average.

²Average is based on period of record at station.

Tabulation of streamflow data for water year 1998 and graphical comparisons with average flows for the preceding year and for selected base periods are given in the section "Summary of discharge for Compact streamflow-gaging stations."

Diversions

No diversions were regulated by the Commission during the year. The Commissioners considered the need to develop procedures to administer water in accordance with the provisions of the Compact.

Storage in reservoirs

Reservoirs completed after January 1, 1950

Bighorn Lake, a Bureau of Reclamation project on the Bighorn River, and the largest storage project in the basin, contained 1,032,000 acre-feet at the beginning of the year and 1,032,000 acre-feet at the end of the year. Daily contents ranged from 817,200 acre-feet on May 9, 1998 to 1,088,000 acre-feet on August 6, 1998. Boysen Reservoir, located on the Wind River and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, began the year with 616,600 acre-feet in storage and ended the year with 595,500 acre-feet. Monthend and year-end contents and a description of these reservoirs are given in the section "Monthly summary of contents for Compact reservoirs completed after January 1, 1950." The Commission is cognizant of other reservoirs in the Yellowstone River basin and considers their aggregate effect to be insufficient to warrant the collection of storage data at this time.

Reservoirs existing on January 1, 1950

As a matter of record and general information, monthend contents are given later in the report for reservoirs in existence upstream from the points of measurement on January 1, 1950. These data are pertinent to allocation under Article V, Section C, Item 3 of the Compact.

06208500 CLARKS FORK YELLOWSTONE RIVER AT EDGAR, MONT.
 (Minus diversions to White Horse Canal)

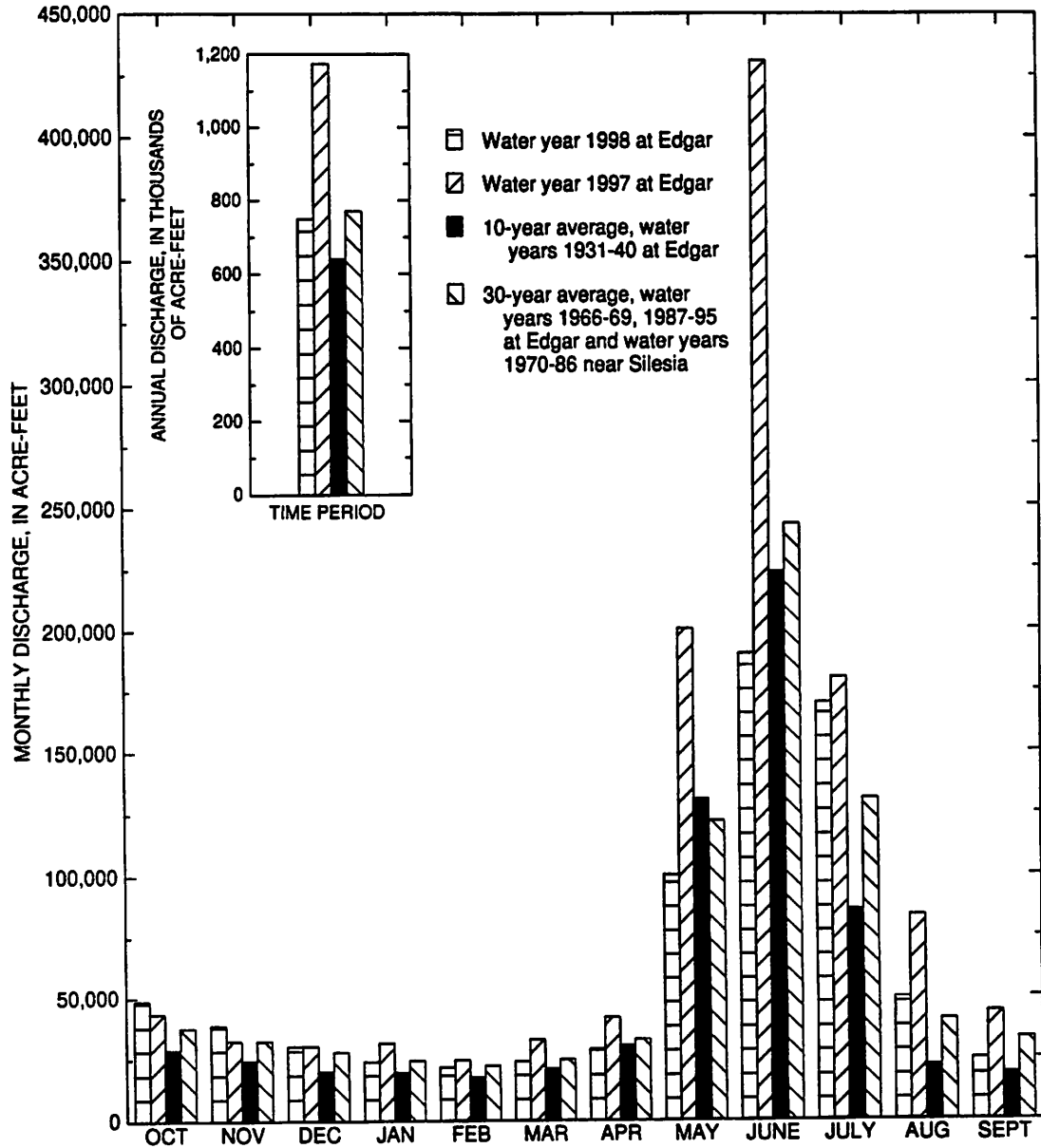


Figure 1. Comparison of discharge of the Clarks Fork Yellowstone River during water year 1998 with discharge during water year 1997 and with 10-year and 30-year average discharges.

06294500 Bighorn River above Tullock Creek, near Bighorn, Mont.--Continued

SUMMARY STATISTICS	WATER YEARS 1946 - 1961*		WATER YEARS 1967 - 1997**	
ANNUAL MEAN	3358		3965	
HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN	5501	1947	5594	1997
LOWEST ANNUAL MEAN	1623	1961	1999	1989
HIGHEST DAILY MEAN	25700	Jun 23 1947	50000	May 20 1978
LOWEST DAILY MEAN	462	May 12 1961	400	Apr 4 1967
ANNUAL SEVEN-DAY MINIMUM	528	May 6 1961	843	Nov 18 1977
INSTANTANEOUS PEAK FLOW	f26200	Jun 24 1947	59200	May 20 1978
INSTANTANEOUS PEAK STAGE	b10.65	Mar 20 1947	14.15	May 20 1978
INSTANTANEOUS LOW FLOW	d275	Nov 15 1959		
ANNUAL RUNOFF (AC-FT)	2578000		2872000	
10 PERCENT EXCEEDS	6200		6390	
50 PERCENT EXCEEDS	2810		3500	
90 PERCENT EXCEEDS	1500		2000	

*--Prior to construction of Yellowtail Dam.

**--After completion of Yellowtail Dam.

a--Gage height, 4.52 ft.

b--Backwater from ice. Stage may have been higher during period of no gage-height record.

c--Gage height 14.15 ft, at different site and datum.

d--About, result of freezeup.

e--Estimated.

f--Gage height, 8.79 ft, at different site and datum.

06294500 BIGHORN RIVER ABOVE TULLOCK CREEK, NEAR BIGHORN, MONT.
 (Adjusted for change in contents in Bighorn Lake
 minus
 Little Bighorn River near Hardin, Mont.)

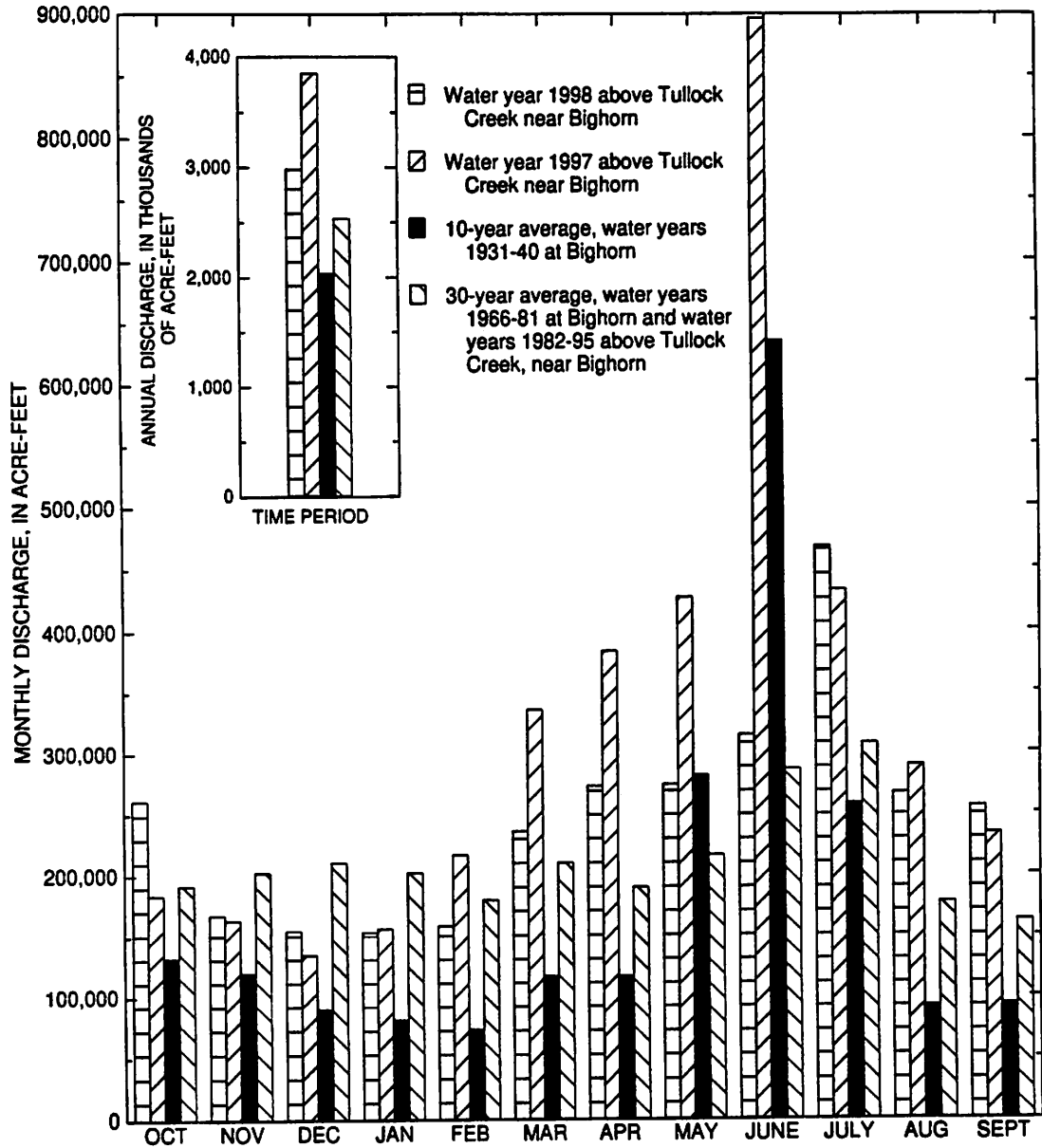


Figure 2. Comparison of discharge of the Bighorn River during water year 1998 with discharge during water year 1997 and with 10-year and 30-year average discharges.

06308500 TONGUE RIVER AT MILES CITY, MONT.

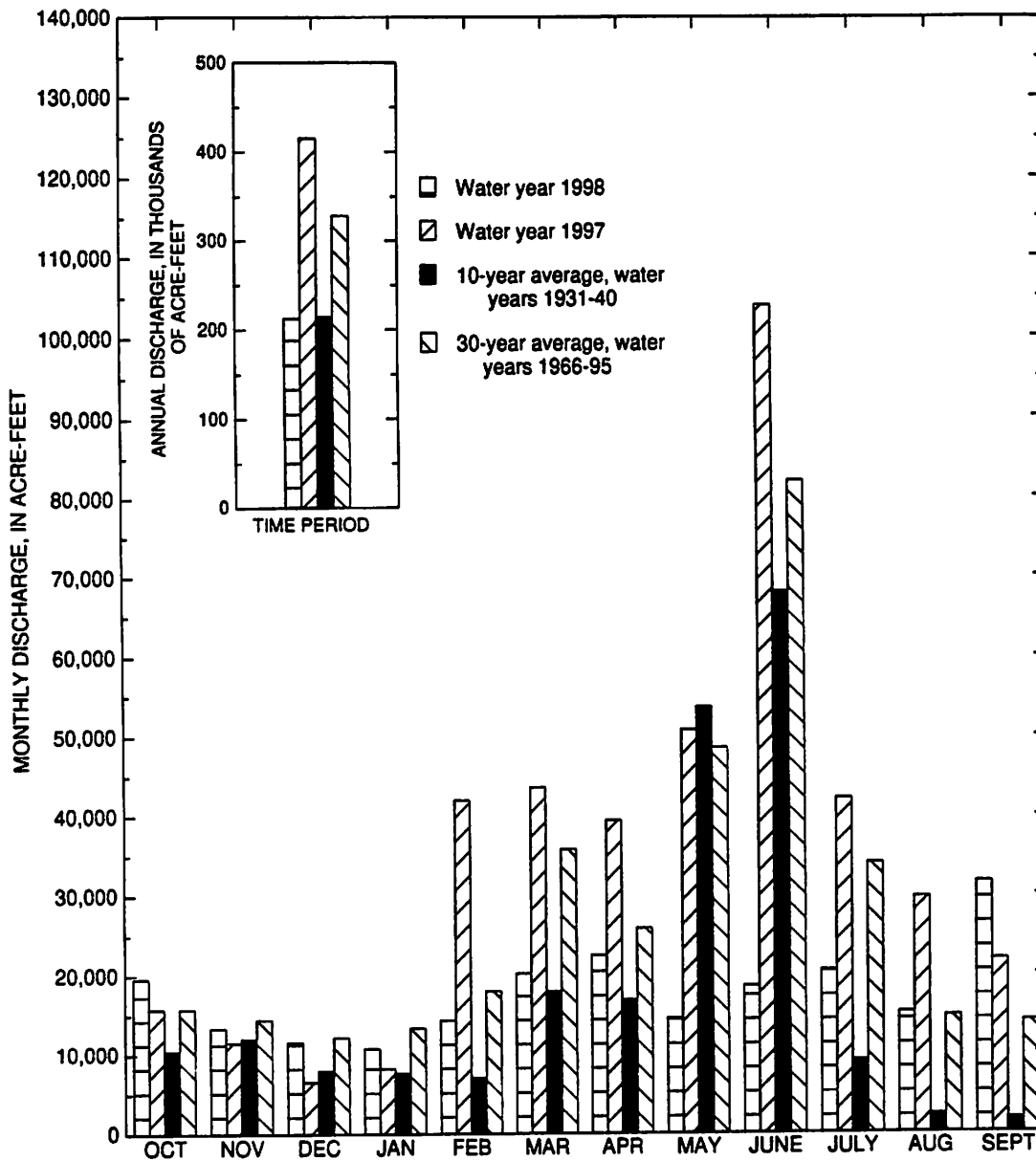


Figure 3. Comparison of discharge of the Tongue River during water year 1998 with discharge during water year 1997 and with 10-year and 30-year average discharges.

06326500 POWDER RIVER NEAR LOCATE, MONT.

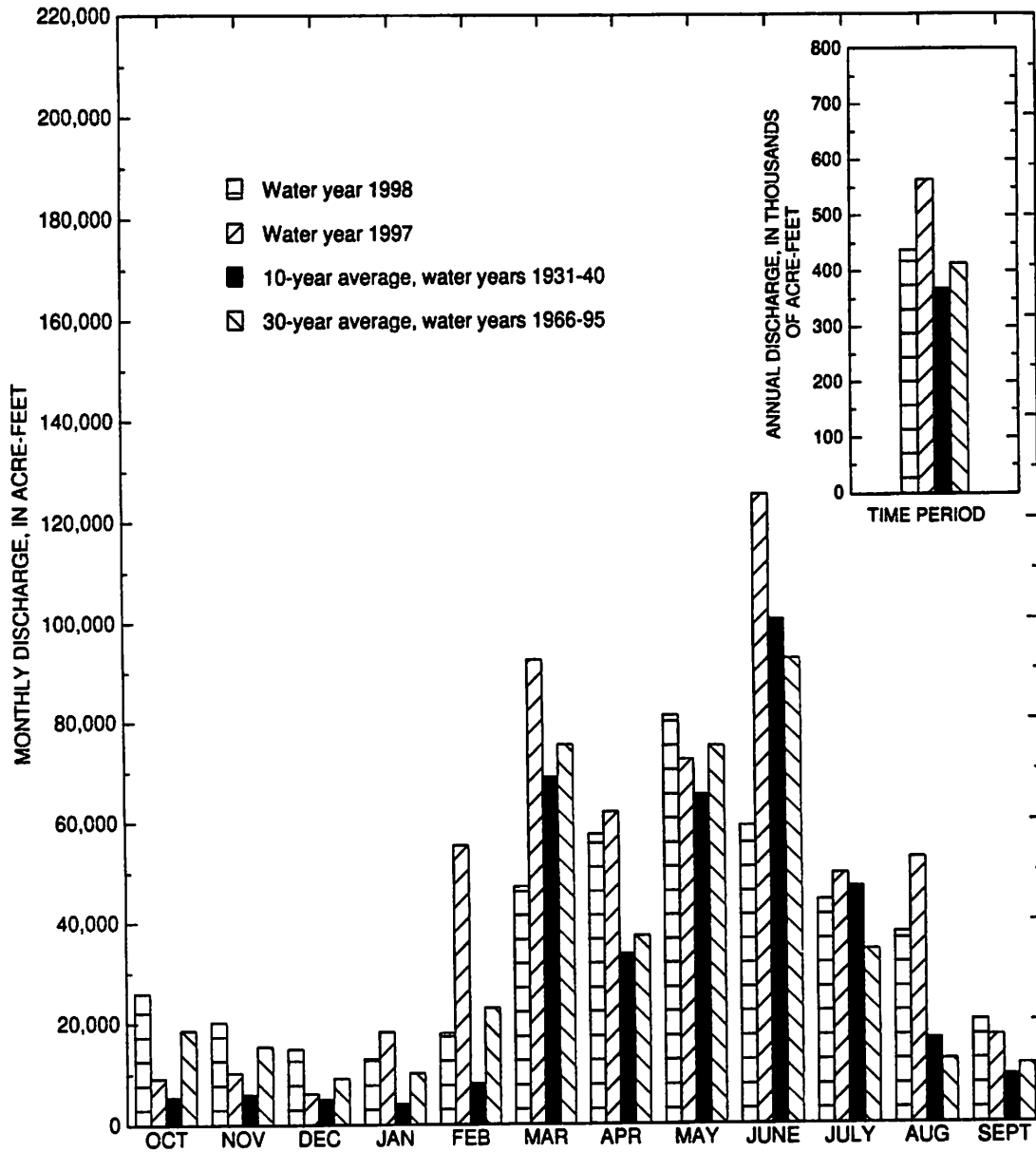


Figure 4. Comparison of discharge of the Powder River during water year 1998 with discharge during water year 1997 and with 10-year and 30-year average discharges.

**MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CONTENTS FOR COMPACT RESERVOIRS
COMPLETED AFTER JANUARY 1, 1950**

06258900 Boysen Reservoir, Wyo.

LOCATION.--Lat 43°25'00", long 108°10'37", in NW1/4NW1/4 sec. 16, T.5 N., R.6 E., Fremont County, Hydrologic Unit 10080005, at dam on Wind River and 13 mi north of Shoshoni, Wyoming.

DRAINAGE AREA.--7,700 mi².

PERIOD OF RECORD.--October 1951 to current year (monthend contents only).

GAGE.--Water-stage recorder. Datum of gage is feet above sea level (levels by Bureau of Reclamation).

REMARKS.--Reservoir is formed by rock-fill dam completed in October 1951. Storage began Oct. 11, 1951. Usable capacity, 701,500 acre-ft between elevation 4,657.00 ft, invert of penstock pipe, and 4,725.00 ft, top of spillway gate. Dead storage, 40,080 acre-ft below elevation 4,657.00 ft. Prior to Jan. 1, 1966, usable capacity was 757,800 acre-ft and dead storage was 62,000 acre-ft at same elevations. Between January 1966 and October 1996, usable capacity was 742,100 acre-ft and dead storage was 59,880 acre-ft, at same elevations. Crest of dam is at elevation 4,758.00 ft. Figures given herein represent usable contents. Water used for irrigation, flood control, and power development.

COOPERATION.--Elevations and capacity table furnished by Bureau of Reclamation.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.--Maximum daily contents, 862,500 acre-ft, July 6, 7, 1967, elevation, 4,730.83 ft; minimum daily contents since normal use of water started, 191,900 acre-ft, Mar. 18, 19, 1956, elevation, 4,684.18 ft, capacity table then in use.

EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR.--Maximum daily contents, 707,600 acre-ft, July 9, 10, elevation, 4,725.31 ft; minimum daily contents, 460,400 acre-ft, May 26, elevation, 4,710.56 ft.

Month	Water-surface elevation, in feet	Usable contents, in acre-feet	Change in usable contents, in acre-feet
September 30, 1997	4,720.47	616,600	---
October 31	4,719.27	595,500	-21,100
November 30	4,720.00	608,300	+12,800
December 31	4,718.89	588,900	-19,400
January 31, 1998.....	4,717.72	569,100	-19,800
February 28	4,716.61	551,000	-18,100
March 31	4,715.26	529,600	-21,400
April 30	4,711.42	472,600	-57,000
May 31	4,711.06	467,400	-5,200
June 30	4,722.31	650,200	+182,800
July 31	4,724.97	700,900	+50,700
August 31	4,722.28	649,600	-51,300
September 30, 1998	4,719.27	595,500	-54,100
1998 water year			-21,100

06260300 Anchor Reservoir, Wyo.

LOCATION.--Lat 43°39'50", long 108°49'27", in sec. 26, T.43 N., R.100 W., Hot Springs County, Hydrologic Unit 10080007, at dam on South Fork Owl Creek, 2 mi downstream from Middle Fork, 3 mi southeast of Anchor, and 32 mi west of Thermopolis.

DRAINAGE AREA.--131 mi².

PERIOD OF RECORD.--November 1960 to current year (monthend contents only).

GAGE.--Water-stage recorder. Datum of gage is feet above sea level (Bureau of Reclamation benchmark).

REMARKS.--Reservoir is formed by concrete arch dam completed in 1960. Usable capacity, 17,160 acre-ft between elevation 6,343.75 ft, invert of river outlet, and 6,441.00 ft, spillway crest, including 68 acre-ft below elevation 6,343.75 ft. Prior to Oct. 1, 1971, usable capacity was 17,280 acre-ft, including 149 acre-ft below the invert. Figures given herein represent usable contents. Water is used for irrigation of land in Owl Creek basin.

COOPERATION.--Records furnished by Bureau of Reclamation.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.--Maximum daily contents, 9,250 acre-ft, July 4, 1967, elevation, 6,418.52 ft; no usable storage on many days some years.

EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR.--Maximum daily contents, 5,960 acre-ft, July 14, elevation, 6,407.60 ft; minimum daily contents, 163 acre-ft, many days, elevation, 6,350.70 ft.

Month	Water-surface elevation, in feet	Usable contents, in acre-feet	Change in usable contents, in acre-feet
September 30, 1997	6,360.00	414	---
October 31	6,352.50	202	-212
November 30	6,351.50	181	-21
December 31	6,350.70	163	-18
January 31, 1998	6,350.70	163	0
February 28	6,351.60	183	+20
March 31	6,362.50	514	+331
April 30	6,369.20	864	+350
May 31	6,382.50	1,970	+1,106
June 30	6,392.20	3,190	+1,220
July 31	6,397.00	3,940	+750
August 31	6,370.00	915	-3,025
September 30, 1998	6,365.00	628	-287
1998 water year			+214

06286400 Bighorn Lake near St. Xavier, Mont.

LOCATION.--Lat 45°18'27", long 107°57'26", in SW¹/₄SE¹/₄ sec.18, T.6 S., R.30 E., Big Horn County, Hydrologic Unit 10080010, in block 13 of Yellowtail Dam on Bighorn River, 1.3 mi upstream from Grapevine Creek, 15.5 mi southwest of St. Xavier, and at river mile 86.6.

DRAINAGE AREA.--19,626 mi².

PERIOD OF RECORD.--November 1965 to current year (monthend contents only). Prior to October 1969, published as "Yellowtail Reservoir." Records of daily elevations and contents on file in Helena district office.

GAGE.--Water-stage recorder in powerhouse control room. Datum of gage is referenced to sea level (levels by Bureau of Reclamation).

REMARKS.--Reservoir is formed by thin concrete-arch dam; construction began in 1961; completed in 1967. Storage began Nov. 3, 1965. Usable capacity, 1,312,000 acre-ft, between elevation 3,296.50 ft, river outlet invert, and 3,657.00 ft, top of flood control. Elevation of spillway crest, 3,593.00 ft. Normal maximum operating level, 1,097,000 acre-ft, elevation, 3,640.00 ft. Minimum operating level, 483,400 acre-ft, elevation, 3,547.00 ft. Dead storage, 16,010 acre-ft, below elevation 3,296.50 ft. Figures given herein represent usable contents. Water is used for power production, flood control, irrigation, and recreation.

COOPERATION.--Elevations and capacity table furnished by Bureau of Reclamation.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.--Maximum contents, 1,346,000 acre-ft, July 6, 1967, elevation, 3,656.43 ft; minimum since first filling, 641,900 acre-ft, Apr. 14, 1989, elevation 3,583.30 ft.

EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR.--Maximum contents, 1,088,000 acre-ft, Aug. 6, elevation, 3,642.60 ft; minimum, 817,200 acre-ft, May 9 and 10, elevation, 3,614.50 ft.

Month	Water-surface elevation, in feet	Usable contents, in acre-feet	Change in usable contents, in acre-feet
September 30, 1997	3,638.21	1,032,000	--
October 31	3,637.45	1,023,000	-9,000
November 30	3,633.69	980,900	-42,100
December 31	3,632.15	964,800	-16,100
January 31, 1998	3,628.14	926,000	-38,800
February 28	3,621.28	867,600	-58,400
March 31	3,620.37	860,400	-7,200
April 30	3,616.40	830,700	-29,700
May 31	3,620.27	859,700	+29,000
June 30	3,631.86	961,900	+102,200
July 31	3,641.32	1,071,000	+109,100
August 31	3,638.62	1,037,000	-34,000
September 30, 1998	3,638.18	1,032,000	-5,000
1998 water year			0

**MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CONTENTS FOR COMPACT RESERVOIRS EXISTING ON
JANUARY 1, 1950**

The extent, if any, of the use of reservoirs in this section which may be subject to Compact allocations was not determined. As a matter of hydrologic interest the monthend usable contents in acre-feet of four reservoirs are given. The first three reservoirs are in the Bighorn River basin, Wyoming, and data on contents were furnished by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Tongue River Reservoir in Montana is operated under the supervision of the Water Resources Division of the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, which furnished the water level data.

Month	Usable contents, in acre-feet			
	06224500 Bull Lake	Pilot Butte Reservoir	06281500 Buffalo Bill Reservoir	06307000 Tongue River Reservoir
September 30, 1997.....	120,700	26,970	566,500	6,650
October 31	102,800	24,670	555,900	5,940
November 30.....	97,840	24,360	554,000	5,820
December 31	97,170	24,340	544,900	5,940
January 31, 1998	96,420	23,770	535,800	5,090
February 28	95,220	23,710	525,900	7,050
March 31	94,660	23,830	518,400	9,660
April 30	95,460	26,070	491,300	9,880
May 31	116,200	20,140	496,700	25,050
June 30	143,000	25,720	621,600	49,860
July 31	147,500	22,970	633,500	40,400
August 31	138,600	21,390	580,800	28,790
September 30, 1998.....	114,900	19,830	520,500	5,880
Change in contents during water year.....	-5,800	-7,140	-46,000	-770

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT

A compact, known as the Yellowstone River Compact, between the States of Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota, having become effective on October 30, 1951, upon approval of the Congress of the United States, which apportions the waters of certain interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River which are available after the appropriative rights existing in the States of Wyoming and Montana on January 1, 1950 are supplied, and after appropriative rights to the use of necessary supplemental water are also supplied as specified in the Compact, is administered under the following rules and regulations subject to the provisions for amendment revision or abrogation as provided herein.

Article I. Collection of Water Records

A. It shall be the joint and equal responsibility of the members of the States of Wyoming and Montana to collect, cause to be collected, or otherwise furnish records of tributary streamflow at the points of measurement specified in Article V (B) of the Compact, or as near thereto as is physically or economically feasible or justified.

1. Clarks Fork

The gaging station known as Clarks Fork near Silesia, Montana and located in NW1/4 SE1/4 sec. 1, T. 4 S., R. 23 E., shall be the point of measurement for the Clarks Fork.

2. Bighorn River (exclusive of Little Bighorn River)

The gaging station known as the Bighorn River above Tullock Creek, near Bighorn, Montana, and located in SE1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4 sec. 3, T. 4 N., R. 34 E., shall temporarily be the designated point of measurement on that stream. The flow of the Little Bighorn River as measured at the gaging station near Hardin, Montana, and located in SE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4 sec. 19, T. 1 S., R. 34 E., shall be considered the point of measurement for that stream, except that if or when satisfactory records are not available, the records for the nearest upstream station with practical corrections for intervening inflow or diversion shall be used.

3. Tongue River

The gaging station known as the Tongue River at Miles City, Montana, and located in NE1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4 sec. 23, T. 7 N., R. 47 E., shall temporarily be the point of measurement for that stream.

4. Powder River

The gaging station known as the Powder River near Locate, Montana, and located in NW1/4 SW1/4 sec. 14, T. 8 N., R. 51 E., shall temporarily be the designated point of measurement for that stream.

- B. Records of total annual diversion in acre-feet above the points of measurement designated in the Compact for irrigation, municipal, and industrial uses developed after January 1, 1950, shall be furnished by the members of the Commission for their respective States, at such time as the Commission deems necessary for interstate administration as provided by the terms of the Compact. Providing that if it be acceptable to the Commission, reasonable estimates thereof may be substituted.
- C. Annual records of the net change in storage in all reservoirs, not excluded under Article V (E) of the Compact, above the point of measurement specified in the Compact and completed after January 1, 1950, and the annual net change in reservoirs existing prior to January 1, 1950, which is used for irrigation, municipal, and industrial purposes developed after January 1, 1950, shall be the primary responsibility of the member of the Commission in whose State such works are located; providing such data are not furnished by Federal agencies under the provisions of Article III (D) of the Compact, or collected by the Commission.

Article II. Office and Officers

- A. The office of the Commission shall be located at the office of the Chairman of the Commission.
- B. The Chairman of the Commission shall be the Federal representative as provided in the Compact.
- C. The Secretary of the Commission shall be as provided for in Article III of these rules.
- D. The credentials of each member of the Commission shall be placed on file in the office of the Commission.

Article III. Secretary

- A. The Commission, subject to the approval of the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall enter into cooperative agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey for such engineering and clerical services as may reasonably be necessary for the administration of the Compact. Said agreements shall provide that the Geological Survey shall:

1. Maintain and operate gaging stations at or near the points of measurement specified in Article V (A) of the Compact.
2. Assemble factual information on stream flow, diversion, and reservoir storage for the preparation of an annual report to the Governors of the signatory States.
3. Make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the Commission in aid of its administration of the Compact.

B. The Geological Survey shall act as Secretary to the Commission.

Article IV. Budget

- A. At the annual meeting of each even-numbered year or prior thereto, the Commission shall adopt a budget for operation during the ensuing biennium beginning July first. Such budget shall set forth the total cost of construction, maintenance and operation of gaging stations, the cost of engineering and clerical aid, and other necessary expenses excepting the salaries and personal expenses of the Commissioners. On odd-numbered years revisions of the budget shall be considered.
- B. It shall be the obligation of the Commissioners of the States of Montana and Wyoming to endeavor to secure from the Legislature of their respective States sufficient funds with which to meet the obligations of this Compact, except insofar as provided by the Federal government.

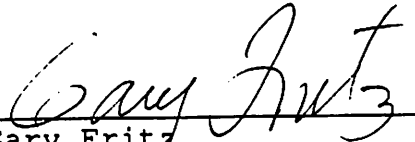
Article V. Meetings

An annual meeting of the Commission shall be held each November at some mutually agreeable point in the Yellowstone River Basin for consideration of the annual report for the water year ending the preceding September 30th, and for the transaction of such other business consistent with its authority; provided that by unanimous consent of the Commission the date and place of the annual meeting may be changed. Other meetings as may be deemed necessary shall be held at a time and place set by mutual agreement, for the transaction of any business consistent with its authority.


No action of the Commission shall be effective until approval by the Commissioners for the States of Wyoming and Montana.

Article VI. Amendments, Revisions and Abrogations.

The Rules and Regulations of the Commission may be amended or revised by a unanimous vote at any meeting of the Commission.




Gary Fritz
Commissioner for Montana



George L. Christopoulos
Commissioner for Wyoming

ATTESTED:



L. Grady Moore
Federal Representative

Adopted November 17, 1953
Amended December 16, 1986

**RULES FOR THE RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES
OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT**

December 19, 1995

Section I. General Framework

According to Article III(F) of the Yellowstone River Compact.

"In case of the failure of the representatives of Wyoming and Montana to unanimously agree on any matter necessary to the proper administration of this compact, then the member selected by the director of the United States Geological Survey shall have the right to vote upon the matters in disagreement and such points of disagreement shall then be decided by a majority vote of the representatives of the states of Wyoming and Montana and said member selected by the director of the United States geological survey, each being entitled to one vote."

Section II. Purpose and Goal

- A. The purpose of these rules is to clarify and more fully develop the dispute resolution process outlined in Section I.
- B. The goal of the dispute resolution process outlined in these rules is to encourage joint problem solving and consensus building. It consists of three phases -- unassisted negotiation, facilitation, and voting.
- C. Any agreement reached through this process is binding on Montana, Wyoming, and the United States Geological Survey (USGS).
- D. Either state can initiate the dispute resolution process defined in Sections IV, V, and VI, and the other state is obligated to participate in good faith. The states agree that the issues pursued under this dispute resolution process shall be both substantive and require timely resolution.

Section III. Consensus

- A. In the process of administering the Yellowstone River Compact, the representatives from Montana and Wyoming agree to seek consensus.
- B. For purposes of this rule, consensus is defined as an agreement that is reached by identifying the interests of Montana and Wyoming and then building an integrative solution that maximizes the satisfaction of as many of the interests as possible. The process of seeking consensus does not involve voting, but a synthesis and blending of alternative solutions.

Section IV. Unassisted Negotiation

- A. In all situations, the representatives from Montana and Wyoming shall first attempt to seek consensus through unassisted negotiation. The federal representative will not serve as chairperson in the unassisted negotiation process.
- B. During a negotiation process, the representatives from Montana and Wyoming shall identify issues about which they differ, educate each other about their needs and interests, generate possible resolution options, and collaboratively seek a mutually acceptable solution.
- C. To help facilitate negotiations, the representatives from Montana and Wyoming in cooperation with the USGS agree to share technical information and develop joint data bases. Other data sources may also be used.
- D. The USGS shall serve as technical advisor in the two-state negotiations.

Section V. Facilitation

- A. If the representatives from Montana and Wyoming are not able to reach consensus through unassisted negotiation, they shall each identify, articulate, and exchange, in writing, the unresolved issues.
- B. The representatives from Montana and Wyoming shall then jointly appoint a facilitator to assist in resolving the outstanding dispute. If the representatives from Montana and Wyoming cannot identify a mutually acceptable facilitator, the representative appointed by the USGS shall appoint a facilitator.
- C. A facilitator, for purposes of this rule, is defined as a neutral third party that shall help the representatives from Montana and Wyoming communicate, negotiate, and reach agreements voluntarily. The facilitator is not empowered to vote or render a decision.
- D. The facilitator shall assist the representatives from Montana and Wyoming in developing appropriate ground rules for each facilitated session including establishing a deadline for completion of the facilitation process, setting an appropriate agenda, identifying issues, collecting and analyzing technical information, developing options, packaging agreements, and preparing a written agreement. The facilitator reserves the right to meet privately with each representative during the facilitation process.

Section VI. Voting

- A. If, and only if, the representatives from Montana and Wyoming are unable to reach consensus with the assistance of a facilitator, then a dispute may be settled by voting.
- B. The representatives from Montana and Wyoming, along with the representative appointed by the director of the USGS, are each entitled to one vote.
- C. If the USGS representative does not vote in accordance with Article III, then the director of the USGS will select, with concurrence from Wyoming and Montana, a neutral third party to vote.

D. If the representative appointed by the director of the USGS is not involved in the steps outlined in Sections IV and V, each state shall have the opportunity to present appropriate information to that representative. This information may be presented through both oral presentations and written documents. All information will be shared with the other state.

The representative of the USGS may also consult the facilitator referenced in Section V in an attempt to resolve any disputes.

E. The USGS shall pay the expenses of the representative appointed by the director of the USGS.

F. Points of disagreement shall be resolved by a majority vote.

Section VII. Funding

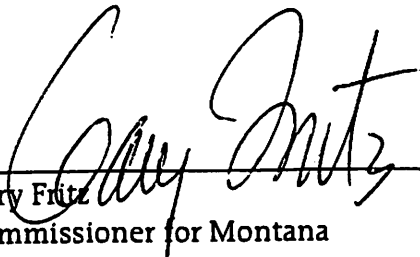
A. The USGS will pay one-half and the states of Montana and Wyoming shall each pay one-quarter of the expenses of the facilitator, which shall not exceed \$10,000, unless agreed to by both states and the USGS.

Section VIII. Amendments

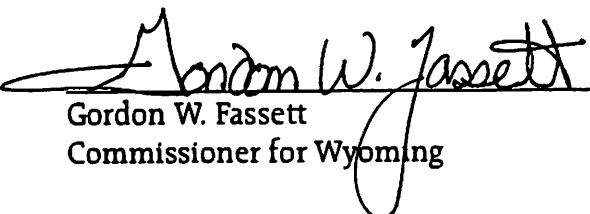
A. These rules may be amended or revised by a unanimous vote of the Commission.

Section IX. Execution


These rules for the resolution of disputes over the administration of the Yellowstone River Compact are hereby executed on the date indicated below.



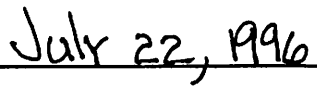
Gary Fritz
Commissioner for Montana



Gordon W. Fassett
Commissioner for Wyoming



William F. Horak
Federal Representative



Date

RULES FOR ADJUDICATING WATER RIGHTS ON INTERSTATE DITCHES

Article I. Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to determine and adjudicate, in accordance with the laws of Montana and Wyoming, those pre-Compact (January 1, 1950) water rights diverting from the Powder, Tongue, Bighorn and Clarks Fork Rivers and their tributaries where the point of diversion is in one State and the place of use is in the other State which have not yet been adjudicated.

Article II. Authority

In accordance with the Yellowstone River Compact, the State of Montana and the State of Wyoming, being moved by consideration of interstate comity, desire to remove all causes of present and future controversy between the States and between persons in one State and persons in another State with respect to these interstate ditches. Article III (E) of the Compact provides the Yellowstone River Compact Commission with the authority "...to formulate rules and regulations and to perform any act which they may find necessary to carry out the provisions of this Compact...."

Article III. Definitions

The terms defined in the Yellowstone River Compact apply as well as the following definitions:

1. "Acre-feet" means the volume of water that would cover 1 acre of land to a depth of 1 foot.
2. "Cfs" means a flow of water equivalent to a volume of 1 cubic foot that passes a point in 1 second of time and is equal to 40 miners inches in Montana.
3. "Interstate Ditches" shall include ditches and canals which convey waters of the Bighorn, Tongue, Powder, and Clarks Fork Rivers and their tributaries across the Wyoming-Montana State line where the water is diverted in one State and the place of use is in the other State.
4. "Department of Natural Resources and Conservation," hereafter called the "Department," means the administrative agency and Department of the Executive Branch of the Government of Montana created under Title II, Chapter 15, MCA which has the responsibility for water administration in that State.

5. "Water Court" means a Montana District Court presided over by a water judge, as provided for in Title III, Chapter 7, MCA.
6. "State Engineer" shall be the current holder of the position created by the Wyoming Constitution as Chief Water Administration Official for the State of Wyoming.
7. "Board of Control," hereinafter called the "Board," is defined as the constitutionally created water management agency in Wyoming composed of the four Water Division Superintendents and the State Engineer.
8. "Superintendent" is the member of the Board who is the water administration official for the Water Division where the interstate ditch is located. (The two Water Divisions in the Yellowstone River drainage are Water Division Numbers Two and Three.)
9. "Date of Priority" shall mean the earliest date of actual beneficial use of water, unless evidence and circumstances pertaining to a particular claim establish an earlier date.
10. "Point of Diversion" is defined to be the legal land description by legal subdivision, section, township, and range of the location of the diversion structure for an interstate ditch from a natural stream channel.
11. "Place of Use" is defined to be the legal land description (legal subdivision, section, township, and range) of the lands irrigated by an interstate ditch.
12. "Person" is defined as an individual, a partnership, a corporation, a municipality or any other legal entity, public or private.
13. "Claimant" is defined as any person claiming the use of water from an interstate ditch as herein defined.

Article IV. Procedures

The procedures for determining and adjudicating water rights associated with interstate ditches shall be categorized as follows: (A) Where the point of diversion is in Wyoming and place of use in Montana, and (B) Where the point of diversion is in Montana and place of use in Wyoming.

A. Wyoming Procedure

1. The Yellowstone River Compact Commission will provide a claim form to be completed by the claimant that will describe the location and point of diversion and land being irrigated, the priority date claimed, method of irrigation and such other information required to describe the claim. (A sample form for this purpose is attached.)
2. The Yellowstone River Compact Commission will send the claim form to water users on the interstate ditches.
3. Water users will complete the claim form and file it with the Yellowstone Compact Commission, which, when found to be correct and complete, will be forwarded to the Board for verification.
4. Upon receipt of the form, the Board shall forward it to the appropriate Superintendent, who, in cooperation with the Department, will validate the information including the use that has been made of the water, the number of acres and location of lands being irrigated, the priority date, and all other relevant information. The Superintendent and the Department will utilize aerial photography and other information to have prepared a reproducible map showing the location of the ditch system, lands irrigated, point of diversion, etc., of the claim.
5. After the validation procedure, the Superintendent will hold a hearing, after appropriate notice and advertisement, at which time the claimant shall describe, in detail, the use that has been made of the water and the lands that are being irrigated, establish a priority date, etc. Costs incurred in advertising shall be paid by the claimant. If a single hearing is held to consider several claims, the costs of advertising shall be shared equally among the claimants. Anyone who opposes the claim shall appear and state the reasons, if any, for opposition to the claim. If there is no opposition to the claim, cost incurred in holding the hearing shall be paid by the claimant. If protestants do appear and oppose the claim, hearing costs will be paid 50 percent by the claimant and 50 percent by the protestant, or if there is more than one protestant, the remaining 50 percent shall be shared equally among the protestants.
6. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Superintendent shall forward the record to the Yellowstone River Compact Commission with his findings and recommendations. The Yellowstone River Compact Commission will make the

determination of the amount of the right, the location, and the priority date, and then send the record to the Board.

7. The Board shall review the record and integrate it into its water rights system. Upon entry of the record by the Board, the information shall be forwarded to the Department and the Chairman of the Yellowstone River Compact Commission.
8. Upon the entry of the right into the Board's records, it will have the following attributes:
 - a. The right will be a Wyoming water right with a priority date as established by this procedure.
 - b. The amount of the right will be determined as provided by Wyoming law.

B. Montana Procedure

1. The Yellowstone River Compact Commission will provide a claim form to be completed by the claimant that will describe the location and point of diversion and land being irrigated, the priority date claimed, method of irrigation and such other information required to describe the claim.
2. The Commission will send the claim form to water users on the interstate ditches.
3. Water users will complete the claim form and file it with the Yellowstone River Compact Commission, which, when found to be correct and complete, will be forwarded to the Department for verification.
4. Upon receipt of the form, the Department, in cooperation with the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, will validate the information, including the use that has been made of the water, the number of acres and location of lands being irrigated, the priority date, and all other relevant information. The appropriate Superintendent and the Department will utilize aerial photographs and other information to have prepared a reproducible map showing the location of the ditch system, land irrigated, point of diversion, etc., of the claim.

5. The Department will then forward the record to the Yellowstone River Compact Commission with its findings and recommendations. Upon approval by the Commission, the record shall be submitted to the Montana Water Court for adjudication. A duplicate record will be forwarded to the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, the Board, and the Chairman of the Yellowstone River Compact Commission upon adjudication.
6. Upon adjudication of the right by the Montana Water Court, it will have the following attributes:
 - a) The right will be a Montana water right with a priority date as established by this procedure.
 - b) The amount of the right will be determined as provided by Montana law.

Article V. Exclusions

- A. These rules recognize the limitation in Article VI of the Yellowstone River Compact regarding Indian water rights.
- B. These rules shall not be construed to determine or interpret the rights of the States of Wyoming and Montana to the waters of the Little Bighorn River.

Article VI. Claim Form Submission Period

All claims must be submitted to the Yellowstone River Compact Commission, c/o District Chief, United States Geological Survey, 821 E. Interstate, Bismarck, ND 58501, within 90 calendar days after the claimant has received the claim form from the Commission. The blank claim form will be sent certified mail to the water user and the submission period of 90 calendar days will begin with the next day following receipt of the form, as evidenced by the certified mail receipt card. For good cause shown in writing, an extension of time beyond the 90 days for submittal may be obtained from the Commission.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION

WYOMING

GORDON W. FASSETT
STATE ENGINEER
HERSCHLER BUILDING
4TH FLOOR EAST
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82002
(307) 777-7354

UNITED STATES

WILLIAM F. HORAK
CHAIRMAN
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
821 E. INTERSTATE AVENUE
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501
(701) 250-4601

MONTANA

GARY FRITZ
ADMINISTRATOR, WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES & CONSERVATION
1520 EAST SIXTH AVENUE
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
(406) 444-6603

YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION

CLAIM FORM FOR INTERSTATE DITCHES

1. Name of ditch or canal: _____
2. Source of water supply: _____
Tributary of _____
3. Name of claimant: _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Home Phone No. _____ Business Phone No. _____
4. Person completing form: _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Home Phone No. _____ Business Phone No. _____
5. Method of irrigation: _____
6. Point of diversion: County _____ State _____
Headgate located in the ___ $\frac{1}{4}$ ___ $\frac{1}{4}$, Section _____, T. ___ R. ___

(a) Description of headgate: (Briefly describe the materials and general features, date constructed or last known work, general condition.) _____

(b) Describe water measuring device: _____

(c) If the point of diversion is in Montana:

1. What flow rate has been claimed?
 _____ cubic feet per second
 gallons per minute
 miner's inches

2. What volume of water has been claimed?
 _____ acre-feet

7. Dimensions of ditch at headgate: Width at top (at waterline) _____ feet; width at bottom _____ feet; side slopes (vertical:horizontal) _____:_____; depth of water _____ feet; grade _____ feet per mile.

8. Place of use and acres irrigated: County _____ State _____
 Give legal subdivisions of land owned by you on which water is being used (acres claimed): An example field is shown in the first line.

T. R. SEC.			NE $\frac{1}{4}$	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	TOTAL									
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	MW $\frac{1}{4}$	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	
58N	95W	18				25.1									10.2	35.3

9. Describe any additional uses of water claimed from the ditch:

10. Date of first beneficial use of water (priority date) on lands described above for _____ Ditch is _____
(mo/day/yr)
and shall be the same for all lands claimed on this form.
11. Has irrigation water been diverted onto all lands shown in the above tabulation each year since completion of works?__
If not, state exceptions and reasons therefore: _____

12. Attach documentary evidence or affidavits showing your ownership or control of the above lands, as well as the historic use of water on these lands. _____

13. What permit or claim numbers have been assigned to known records filed with either the Wyoming State Engineer's Office or the Montana Department (DNRC) for irrigating the above lands? _____

14. Have personnel in the Wyoming State Engineer's Office or the Montana Department (DNRC) been contacted to obtain the information given in No. 13? () Yes () No
15. Describe any flumes or pipelines in the ditch conveyance system: _____

16. Describe ordinary annual period of use: _____ to _____
(mo/day) (mo/day)

_____.

17. Attach copies of aerial photographs, U. S. Geological Survey maps or other such documents showing the ditch and lands irrigated that give evidence to this claim and may be useful to the Commission.

* * * * *

State of _____)
) SS
State of _____)

I, _____, having been duly sworn, depose and say that I, being of legal age and being the claimant of this claim for a water right, and the person whose name is signed to it as the claimant, know the contents of this claim and the matters and things stated there are correct.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this ____ day of _____, 19__.

Notary Public

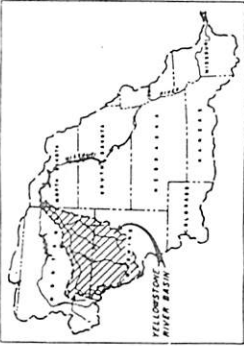
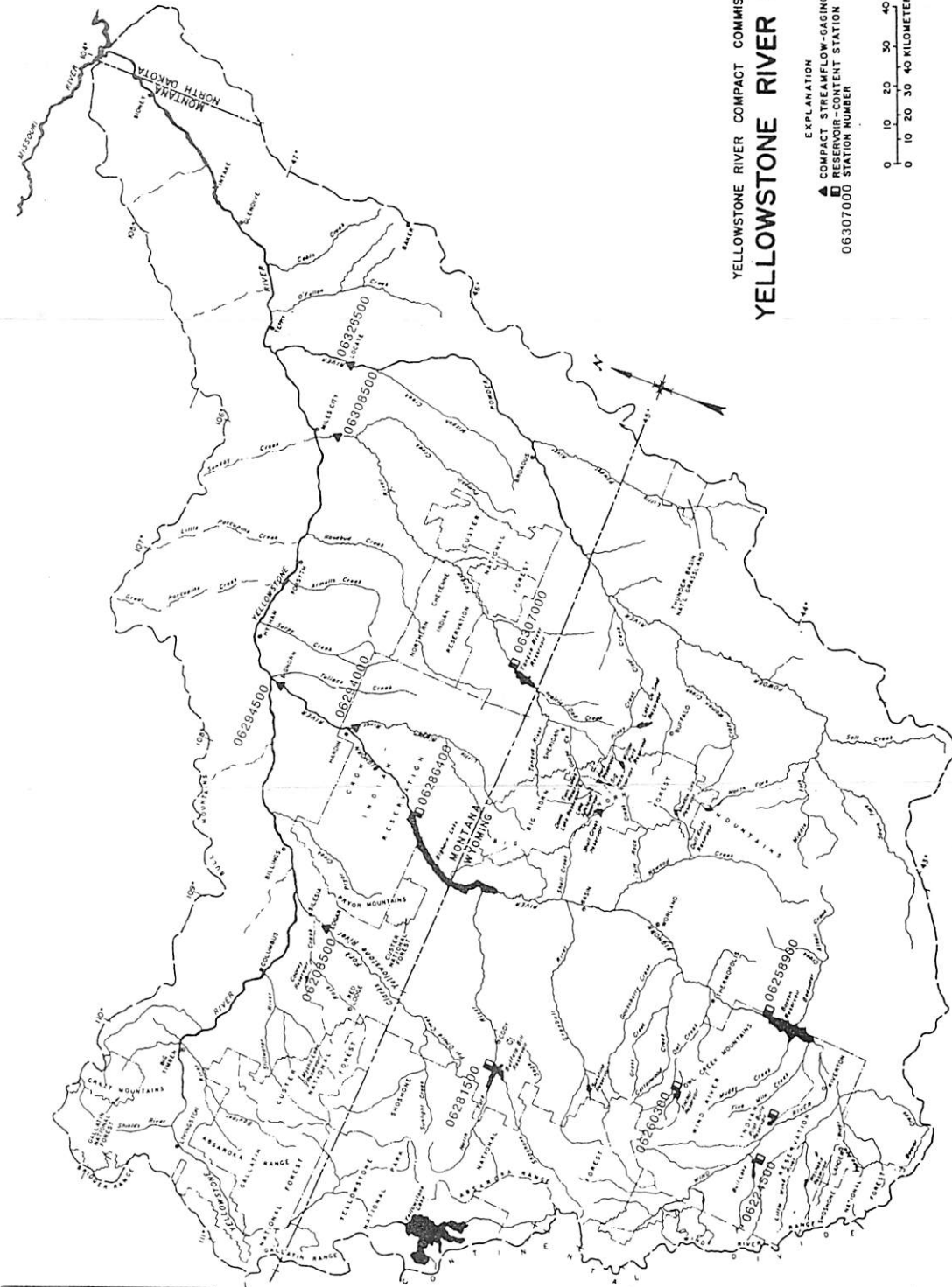
Residing at: _____

My commission expires: _____

CONVERSION TABLE

<u>Multiply inch-pound units</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>To obtain SI units</u>
<i>Length</i>		
feet (ft)	0.3048	meters (m)
miles (mi)	1.609	kilometers (km)
<i>Area</i>		
acres	4,047	square meters (m ²)
	0.4047	*hectares (ha)
	0.4047	square hectometer (hm ²)
	0.004047	square kilometers (km ²)
square miles (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometers (km ²)
<i>Volume</i>		
cfs-day or second-foot day (ft ³ /s-day)	2,447	cubic meters (m ³)
	0.002447	cubic hectometers (hm ³)
cubic feet	0.02832	cubic meters
acre-feet (acre-ft)	1,233	cubic meters (m ³)
	0.001233	cubic hectometers (hm ³)
	0.000001233	cubic kilometers (km ³)
<i>Flow</i>		
cubic feet per second (ft ³ /s)	28.32	liters per second (L/s)
	28.32	cubic decimeters per second (dm ³ /s)
	0.02832	cubic meters per second (m ³ /s)
acre-feet per year (acre-ft/yr)	1,233	cubic meters per year (m ³ /yr)
	0.001233	cubic hectometers per year (hm ³ /yr)
	0.000001233	cubic kilometers per year (km ³ /yr)

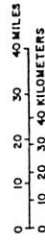
*The unit hectare is approved for use with the International System (SI) for a limited time. See National Bureau of Standards Special Bulletin 330, p. 12, 1977 edition.



LOCATION MAP

YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT COMMISSION
YELLOWSTONE RIVER BASIN

EXPLANATION
 ▲ COMPACT STREAMFLOW-GAGING STATION
 □ RESERVOIR CONTENT STATION
 06307000 STATION NUMBER



MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF COMPACT STREAMFLOW-GAGING AND RESERVOIR-CONTENT STATIONS