Appendix F.2

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE OFFSET ACCOUNT IN JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR FOR COLORADO PUMPING, DETERMINATION OF CREDTIS FOR DELIVERY OF WATER RELEASED FOR COLORADO PUMPING, AND RELATED MATTERS

September 29, 2005

This Agreement is entered into by the State of Colorado and the State of Kansas (hereinafter referred to as "Colorado" and "Kansas") in the interests of interstate comity to resolve accounting issues relating to the Offset Account in John Martin Reservoir for Colorado Pumping (hereinafter "Offset Account"). The crediting and implementation principles described herein will be applied to Offset Account deliveries and H-I Model input sets for the years 1997 through 2004 as well as future years.

Acceptance of this Agreement by Colorado and Kansas does not prejudice or constitute a waiver of their respective rights under the Arkansas River Compact, the April 24, 1980 Resolution Concerning an Operating Plan for John Martin Reservoir (as revised on May 10, 1984, and December 11, 1984), the March 17, 1997 Stipulation Re Offset Account in John Martin Reservoir in *Kansas v. Colorado*, No. 105 Original, or the Amended March 30, 1998 Resolution Concerning an Offset Account in John Martin Reservoir for Colorado Pumping.

Colorado and Kansas agree as follows:

1. Definitions: The following terms will be defined in this agreement as follows:

A. **Colorado Consumable Subaccount** – a subaccount of the Offset Account into which fully consumable water, as determined by the Colorado State Engineer pursuant to Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Offset Account Resolution, is delivered or transferred. This subaccount is further segmented into:
   i. Colorado Upstream Consumable Subaccount
   ii. Colorado Downstream Consumable Subaccount.

B. **Colorado Upstream Subaccount** – a subaccount of the Offset Account for the storage of water with the purpose of replacing depletions to conservation storage inflows pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the Offset Account Resolution.

C. **Consumable Portion of the Release** – the water released from the Kansas Consumable and Colorado Consumable subaccounts of the Offset Account. This would not include waters released from any other subaccounts of the Offset Account.

D. **H-I Model** – the Hydrologic-Institutional Model developed jointly by the States to assist in the determination of Stateline depletions to usable streamflows.

E. **Instate Return Flow to Colorado Ditches Subaccount** – a subaccount of the Offset Account where the water necessary to maintain historical return flows to Colorado ditches from deliveries of water historically used for agricultural irrigation is deposited.
   i. Keesee Winter Return Flows
F. **Kansas Consumable Subaccount (KCS)** – a subaccount of the Offset Account for the storage of that part of the total account for which evaporation is charged to Kansas, pursuant to Paragraph 5B of the Offset Account resolution.
G. **Kansas Storage Charge Subaccount** – a subaccount of the Offset Account for the storage of fully consumable water which is a prerequisite for Colorado or its water users to store water in the Offset Account as provided for in Paragraph 9 of the Offset Account Resolution.
H. **Kansas Stateline Return Flow Subaccount** – a subaccount of the Offset Account for those Stateline return flows which, based on historic patterns, would have been delivered to the Stateline, but which are held in the Offset Account pursuant to Paragraph 4 of the Offset Account Resolution.
I. **Muskingum method** – a routing method as described in the following reference: McCarthy, G.T., 1938: 'The Unit Hydrograph and Flood Routing', presented at conference of North Atlantic Division, U.S. Corps of Engineering, June 1938 (see also 'Engineering Construction - Flood Control', pp. 147-156, the Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, VA, 1940).
J. **Offset Account Resolution (OAR)** – the "Resolution concerning an Offset Account in John Martin Reservoir for Colorado Pumping as amended March 30, 1998," or as it is subsequently amended.
K. **Provisional data --** streamflow and ditch diversion data collected on the day the administrative action is taken.
L. **Reasonable Opportunity** – is the first day during the period of April 1st to June 30th when the mean Stateline daily flow is 100 cfs or greater for at least 15 days in the previous 30-day period, even if the 30 days precede April 1.
M. **Stateline flow** – the flow of the waters of the Arkansas River as determined by gaging stations located at or near the Stateline, more specifically the combined flow as measured by USGS gaging stations: Frontier Ditch near Coolidge and the Arkansas River near Coolidge.
N. **Stateline Return Flow Subaccount** – a subaccount of the Offset Account for water that will be required to maintain historical Stateline return flows pursuant to Paragraph 4 of the Offset Account resolution.
O. **Stateline Return Flow Transit Loss Subaccount** – a subaccount of the Offset Account for the associated transit loss water needed to deliver historical Stateline return flows to the Stateline Pursuant to Paragraph 8 of the Offset Account Resolution.

2. Subaccounts currently approved for the Offset Account.

The Offset Account, as provided for by the **Offset Account Resolution (OAR)**, shall consist of the following subaccounts:

A. Colorado Consumable Subaccounts (OAR Paragraphs 3 & 4)
    i. Colorado Upstream Consumable Subaccount
    ii. Colorado Downstream Consumable Subaccount
B. Colorado Upstream (OAR Paragraph 6)
C. Instate Return Flow to Colorado Ditches (OAR Paragraph 4)
    i. Keesee Winter Return Flows
D. Kansas Consumable (OAR Paragraph 5.B.)
E. Kansas Storage Charge (OAR Paragraph 9)
F. Kansas Stateline Return Flow (OAR Paragraph 4 & 5, 5 deals with the evaporation on Stateline Return Flows after Kansas has been noticed)
G. Stateline Return Flow (OAR Paragraph 4)
H. Stateline Return Flow Transit Loss (OAR Paragraph 8)

Additional subaccounts may be approved only by mutual agreement by both States. Notice of a proposed subaccount (including a detailed written description of the need and justification for the subaccount) must be given from one state to the other; and the response is due from the notified State within two weeks upon receipt.

3. Determination of Credits for the Delivery of Water Released from the Offset Account

The States agree to determine credits for the delivery of water released from the Offset Account on Kansas' demand based on measured **Stateline flow** in accordance with the criteria described below.

A. Release accounting and stream flow data used in the evaluation of all deliveries will be as follows:

    i. Accounting records of the Operations Secretary for Offset Account releases, including hourly records of gate changes identifying the beginning and end of releases.

    ii. Provisional, hourly, and daily satellite data from pertinent gaging stations between John Martin Reservoir and the Stateline. Stateline deliveries for which Colorado will receive credit will be based on the mean daily **Stateline flow**.

    iii. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) provides the State of Colorado with a data feed of shift-corrected discharge values on an hourly basis. The data provided is in a non-aggregated time step, typically 15-minute measurement intervals. Once data is loaded into the Colorado Division of Water Resources database, it is not updated with subsequent data from the USGS. Therefore, data used for water administration remains the same as during the time the water was administered. Colorado will daily extract 15 minute discharge data for the Arkansas River at Granada, the Frontier Ditch, and the Arkansas at Coolidge gages for the previous 24-hour period to update previously transmitted data and export this and previous data for the most recent 7-day period as a delimited text file to an ftp directory accessible by persons designated by the Colorado State Engineer or Kansas Chief Engineer. **Provisional data** shall be used for all the calculations described in this agreement. Colorado will provide and maintain the auto-executable program to periodically update databases maintained in their respective offices with this data to ensure identical stream flow data sets to be used to evaluate deliveries of water from John Martin Reservoir to Kansas.

B. The antecedent flow during the Offset Account delivery will be determined as follows:

i. Use the mean daily **Stateline flow** for the 10 full days preceding the date of delivery arrival, provided that the variability within the period does not depart from the 10-day average by more than 10%. The date of delivery arrival for the purpose of this Paragraph shall be two days after the initiation of the release with the first day of release being day zero. Days of **Stateline flow** which exceed 110% of the initial average will be removed until an average base flow with less than +/- 10% variability is achieved to remove interference caused by precipitation or the effect of Colorado ditch operations during the 10-day period. No more than two iterations of antecedent flow calculation will be performed and no fewer than 6 days out of the preceding 10-day period will be used in determining the antecedent flow except as provided in the following two paragraphs.

ii. If an Offset Account release follows within 10 days of any other release from a Kansas account (including the Offset Account), the antecedent flow for the current Offset Account release shall be the same as the antecedent flow determined for the previous release using the same procedures as described above in Paragraph 3.B.i.

iii. If the average flow for the 10-day period preceding the 10 days (i.e. days 11 through 20 prior to arrival of the release) used to determine antecedent flow is more than twice the computed antecedent flow computed above in Paragraph 3.B.i., the antecedent flow will be adjusted to be the average of: a) the antecedent flow as described above in Paragraph 3.B.i. and b) the hydrograph flow value using the **Muskingum method** described below in Paragraph 3.C. on the sixth day following the end of the release from John Martin Reservoir with the last day of the release being day zero.

C. For Offset Account releases occurring without consecutive Kansas Section II Account releases, the credit component of the Offset Account release at the Stateline for which Colorado will receive 100% credit as a replacement of depletions to usable Stateline flow will be determined as follows:

i. The mean daily release from the Offset Account will be multiplied by 1.05.

ii. These adjusted mean daily values will be routed to the Stateline using the **Muskingum method** with the following parameters: K = 60 hours, x = 0.15 and t=24 hours.

iii. The resulting Muskingum hydrograph will be lagged one day, in addition to the lag included within the Muskingum routing.

iv. The Stateline delivery for the purpose of determining Offset credit will be determined as the lesser of: a) the **Stateline flow** less antecedent flow or b) the lagged Muskingum hydrograph.

v. The Stateline delivery determination will end the sixth day following the end of the release from John Martin Reservoir with the last day of the release being day zero and with the delivery for the sixth day being prorated by the ratio of the number of hours of release in day zero divided by 24.

vi. The Offset Account delivery efficiency will be the Stateline delivery determined in the manner described above divided by the total Offset Account release.

vii. Under no circumstances shall more than 100% of the total volume released from the Offset Account over the entire period of the release be determined to be delivered under these procedures.

viii. The credit for the **Consumable Portion of the Release** will be determined as the Offset Account delivery efficiency multiplied by the **Consumable Portion of the Release**.

D. For combined releases of Offset Account and Kansas Section II Account water, the credit component for the Offset Account release at the Stateline for which Colorado will receive 100% credit as a replacement of depletions to usable **Stateline flow** and the Equivalent Stateline Flow (ESF) volume for determining transit losses associated with Kansas Section II Account release will be determined as follows:

i. The mean daily release from the sum of the Offset Account and the Kansas Section II Account releases will be multiplied by 1.05.

ii. These adjusted mean daily values will be routed to the Stateline using the **Muskingum method** with the following parameters: K = 60 hours, x = 0.15 and t=24 hours.

iii. The resulting Muskingum hydrograph will be lagged one day, in addition to the lag included within the Muskingum routing.

iv. The Stateline delivery, for the purpose of determining Offset credit, will be determined as the lesser of: a) the **Stateline flow** less antecedent flow or b) the lagged Muskingum hydrograph.

v. The Stateline delivery determination will end the sixth day following the end of the release from John Martin Reservoir with the last day of the release being day zero and with the delivery for the sixth day being prorated by the ratio of the number of hours of release in day zero divided by 24.

vi. The Offset Account delivery efficiency will be the Stateline delivery determined in the manner described above divided by the total of Offset Account and Kansas Section II Account releases.

vii. The credit for the **Consumable Portion of the Release** will be determined as the Offset Account delivery efficiency multiplied by the **Consumable Portion of the Release**.

viii. The ESF delivery will be determined as the lesser of: a) the **Stateline flow** or b) the lagged Muskingum hydrograph.

ix. The ESF delivery determination will end the sixth day following the end of the release from John Martin Reservoir with the last day of the release being day zero and with the delivery for the sixth day being prorated by the ratio of the number of hours of release in day zero divided by 24.

x. The ESF percentage will be calculated as the ESF delivery (determined using Sub-paragraphs 3.D.i through 3.D.iii and 3.D.viii through 3.D.ix) divided by the total of the releases from the Offset Account and Kansas Section II Account.

xi. The volume of the Kansas Section II ESF is the total of the Kansas Section II releases multiplied by the ESF percentage.

xii. If the ESF volume for the Kansas Section II Account delivery is less than the Kansas Section II Account volume released, the resulting transit loss will be replenished to the Kansas Section II Account.

xiii. Under no circumstances shall more than 100% of the total of either the release from the Offset Account or the Kansas Section II Account over the entire period of the release be determined to be delivered for that account under these procedures.

xiv. For the purposes of these determinations, the volume of multiple releases from the same account during the combined releases will be summed and treated as a single value.

4. Credit for evaporation from water stored in the "Kansas Consumable Subaccount" (KCS).

As provided in the **Offset Account Resolution (OAR)**, once Kansas has received a 30-day notice and evaporation is now being assigned to the KCS, Colorado may accumulate the evaporation for later credit as determined below in this Paragraph. Commencing April 1 of each year, the content of the KCS will be subject to the following accounting procedures and shall be used to establish evaporation eligible for credit from the KCS:

A. During the period of April 1 through June 30, if Kansas does not call for water from the KCS, evaporation eligible for credit as a replacement of depletions to usable Stateline flows for water stored in the KCS will begin the day following a **Reasonable Opportunity** for Kansas to call for water. If a **Reasonable Opportunity** has occurred and Kansas has chosen not to call for water from the KCS, evaporation eligible for credit as a replacement of depletions to usable Stateline flows for all water stored in the KCS will continue until either Kansas calls for a release of water and exhausts the KCS, or until the succeeding April 1, whichever comes first. However, if Kansas chooses to call for water from the KCS, evaporation eligible for credit will commence on the date of release and will continue until either the KCS is exhausted, or until the succeeding April 1, whichever comes first.

B. During the period of April 1 through June 30, if Kansas does not call for water from the KCS and there is no **Reasonable Opportunity** for Kansas to call for water, the evaporation eligible for credit as a replacement of depletions to usable Stateline flows for all water stored in the KCS will begin on July 1 and will continue until either Kansas calls for a release of water and exhausts the KCS, or until the succeeding April 1, whichever comes first.

C. During the period of April 1 through June 30, if Kansas does call for water from the KCS, evaporation eligible for credit from additional water delivered to and stored in the KCS that is less than 3,500 acre-feet will be deferred until July 1 but will then continue until either Kansas calls for a release of water and exhausts the KCS, or until the succeeding April 1, whichever comes first.

D. During the period of April 1 through June 30, if Kansas does call for water from the KCS, evaporation eligible for credit from additional water delivered to and stored in the KCS that is equal to or greater than 3,500 acre-feet will begin on the date the 3,500 acre-feet for the total volume was achieved and will continue until either Kansas calls for a release of water and exhausts the KCS, or until the succeeding April 1, whichever comes first.

E. During the period of July 1 through September 30 evaporation eligible for credit for additional water delivered to and stored in the KCS from July 1 through September 30 will begin on the day water is delivered and stored in the KCS and will continue until either Kansas calls for a release of water and exhausts the KCS, or until the succeeding April 1, whichever comes first.

F. Colorado shall receive no credit as a replacement of depletions to usable Stateline flows for evaporation from additional water delivered to and stored in the KCS during the period October 1 through March 31.

G. Commencing April 1 of each succeeding year, the accounting and procedures as described in this Paragraph 4 shall be used to establish initial conditions for assigning evaporation eligible for credits from the KCS for that year.

H. The evaporation credit component for offsetting usable depletions to Stateline flows will be computed by applying the Offset Account delivery efficiency for the next Offset Account release, as set forth in Paragraph 3 above, to the quantity of KCS evaporation eligible for credit. Colorado will not seek credit for the computed transit loss component of this water. Kansas Storage Charge water and the Kansas Stateline Return Flow water shall not be placed into the KCS, nor shall evaporation from these subaccounts be eligible for credit.

5. Assignment of Transit Losses

The **Consumable Portion of the Release** from the Offset Account that is not credited as a delivery at the Stateline, as determined in Paragraph 3 above, will be considered to be transit loss and a portion of that amount, as determined below, will be input into the **H-I Model** as a special water and assigned to reaches between John Martin Reservoir and the Stateline. The transit loss to the three reaches between stream gages below John Martin Reservoir (JMR to Lamar, Lamar to Granada, Granada to Stateline) will be determined in proportion to the percentages of transit loss determined using the Livingston Reach 6 factors with the antecedent flows at the stream gages at JMR, Lamar and Granada. However, if through the cooperative efforts of the States, an improved method of determining transit losses between John Martin Reservoir and the Stateline is devised, that method may be utilized through amendment of this agreement pursuant to Paragraph 11. In determining the portion of the transit loss that will be included in the **H-I Model**, the flows through the Granada gage will be used to assess Colorado's efforts to administer the released water past Colorado ditch headgates. The procedure to determine the amount of transit loss to be input into the **H-I Model** as a special water will be as follows:

A. Upon a call for an Offset Account release from John Martin Reservoir, the flows will be evaluated for the prior ten-day period in a manner consistent with Sub-paragraph 3.B above for the Arkansas River below John Martin Reservoir, the Arkansas River at Lamar and the Arkansas River near Granada river gages to compute a target flow rate at the Granada gage computed as the Granada antecedent flow plus the Offset Account release rate less the transit loss based on Livingston Reach 6 factors. During the Offset Account release, Colorado will administer the release to attempt to maintain the target flow rate at the Granada gage. Changes in the Offset Account release rate will cause a change in the Granada gage target rate (based on the original calculation using the Livingston Reach 6 factors), computed by the new release rate multiplied by the original transit loss percentage plus the antecedent flow.

B. At the conclusion of the release, the actual volume delivered through the Granada gage will be determined using mean daily flows from the **Provisional Data** for the Granada gage for the target evaluation period, which is from the date of the first day of release arrival at the Stateline through the day following the last full day of release at John

Martin Reservoir. This value will be compared to the volume calculated using the delivery target flow rate at Granada multiplied by the number of days between release arrival at the Stateline and one day following the last full day of release at John Martin Reservoir. If the volume of actual delivery through the Granada gage for this period is greater than or equal to the target volume delivery, 75% of the transit losses determined for the delivery will be input into the **H-I Model** as special water. See Table A below for a sample computation.

C. If the volume of actual delivery through the Granada gage for the target evaluation period is less than the target volume delivery, the amount of the transit loss in the JMR to Lamar reach that is eligible for use as a transit loss input for the **H-I Model** is reduced by the ratio of the target transit loss in that reach derived using the Livingston Reach 6 factors to the actual transit loss in that reach calculated from the difference between the target flow rate at Granada and the actual delivery flow rate at Granada. The portion of the total delivery transit loss attributed to that reach is multiplied by this ratio to obtain the amount of the transit loss in the JMR to Lamar reach that is eligible for use as a transit loss input. The same computation is performed to determine the amount of the transit loss in the Lamar to Granada reach that is eligible for use as a transit loss input for the **H-I Model**. The transit loss eligible for input into the **H-I Model** in the Granada to Stateline reach is unchanged. Seventy-five percent of the transit loss determined for each of the three reaches will be input into the **H-I Model** as a special water. See Table A below for a sample computation for this case.

Table A: Sample computation for assignment of Transit Loss

Delivery Target Met							
	JMR	JMR to Lamar Reach	Lamar	Lamar to Granada Reach	Granada (Delivery Target)	Granada to Stateline Reach	Stateline
Flow Rates	250 cfs		237.5 cfs		225 cfs		200 cfs
Transit Losses		12.5 cfs		12.5 cfs		25 cfs	
% of total TL		25%		25%		50%	
CU Delivery Transit Loss							1000 ac-ft
Transit Loss by Reach		250 ac-ft		250 ac-ft		500 ac-ft	
75% of TL input as Special Water		187.5 ac-ft		187.5 ac-ft		375 ac-ft	750 ac-ft

Delivery Target Not Met							
	JMR	JMR to Lamar Reach	Lamar	Lamar to Granada Reach	Granada (Delivery Target)	Granada to Stateline Reach	Stateline
Flow Rates	250 cfs		237.5 cfs		225 cfs		200 cfs
Transit Losses		12.5 cfs		12.5 cfs		25 cfs	
% of total TL		25%		25%		50%	
CU Delivery Transit Loss							1000 ac-ft
Transit Loss by Reach		250 ac-ft		250 ac-ft		500 ac-ft	
Actual Delivery Rate					200 cfs		
Actual Transit Loss		25 cfs		25 cfs			
Adjusted Transit Loss		125 ac-ft		125 ac-ft		500 ac-ft	750 ac-ft
75% of Adjusted TL input as Special Water		93.75 ac-ft		93.75 ac-ft		375 ac-ft	562.5 ac-ft

6. Disposition of return flow water from Keesee Ditch, XY-Graham Canal, and Stubbs Ditch Section II accounts that is transferred into the Offset Account.

The procedure used to determine the timing and quantity of return flows is described herein. When Colorado transfers water from one of the subject Section II accounts to the Offset Account under the provisions of paragraph 4 of the **Offset Account Resolution**, the water transferred from the Section II account will be split into its consumptive use, in-state return flow and Stateline return flow components as described in Attachment A.

In-state return flows and the associated transit loss will be simulated in the **H-I Model** as a special water input, either as an input to the river in Reach 11 if return flows are actually released to the river, or as an input to individual Section II accounts of Colorado ditches, as actually occurs.

The consumptive use water, Stateline return flows and the associated transit loss and evaporation that is transferred to the Offset Account will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 4, 5, and 8 of the **Offset Account Resolution**. The Stateline return flow will be simulated in the **H-I Model** as follows: (1) For return flows that remain in the Offset Account at the direction of the Kansas Chief Engineer, Stateline return flows will be simulated in the **H-I Model** by adding a special water equal to the return flow according to the schedules in Attachment A. Seventy-five percent of the transit loss water will be added to Reach 11. (2) For water transferred into the Kansas Section II account at the direction of the Kansas Chief Engineer, a special water input equal to the amount of the transfer will be made. (3) For Stateline return flows delivered to the river, a special water input equal to the amount of the release will be made to Reach 11, unless this water is delivered past the headgates of canals in Colorado, in which case it will be added to the reach to which it was delivered. In either case, seventy-five percent of the transit loss release will be input to Reach 11. Nothing in this subsection relating to the distribution of Stateline return flow or simulation of Stateline return flow in the **H-I Model** will affect the assignment of evaporation charges as set out in the **Offset Account Resolution**, paragraph 5.B.

7. Using H-I Model 10-year compliance results to determine additional amounts of water for delivery to the Offset Account by Colorado and to reset the status of Colorado's monthly accounting for the purpose of evaporation accounting under the provisions of the Offset Account Resolution.

To use the **H-I Model** to determine Compact compliance in accordance with the Special Master's recommendations in the Fourth Report, two steps are required. The first step is to run the **H-I Model** in both the historic and Compact modes to determine the accretions or depletions to usable Stateline flows for the previous 10-year period resulting from post-Compact well pumping and replacement sources represented in the **H-I Model**. The second step is to sum Colorado's Stateline delivery credits for fully consumable water delivered from the Offset Account to the Stateline for the previous 10-year period including any credits for evaporation from water stored in the KCS that Colorado is entitled to. The resulting quantities from these two steps are then used to calculate the final determination of accretions or depletions to usable

Stateline flows for the previous 10-year period. This final quantity is shown as Accretion A or Depletion A in Table B below.

In the monthly accounting performed by Colorado to replace well pumping depletions using the methods used to implement the Amended Use Rules, the credits that Colorado is entitled to as a result of deliveries from the **Colorado Consumable Subaccounts** to the Stateline are used to balance stream depletions that are calculated each month until these delivery credits are exhausted. These credits are shown as Accretion B in Table B below.

Analysis of the **H-I Model** runs used to determine Accretion A or Depletion A should be completed by mid-March of the year following the 10 calendar year period for which Compact compliance is being determined. Prior to the first full 10-year period, this accounting will be performed using years 1997 through 2005. When this analysis is completed, the actions summarized in the table below should be taken to reset the credit/depletion status of Colorado's monthly accounting.

Table B: Actions to reset the credit/depletion status of Colorado's monthly accounting

Results of the **H-I Model** analysis for the most current 10 year compliance period	Monthly Accounting Status at the end of December of the last year of the 10 year compliance period	Reset Action for Accretion B (Monthly Accounting Status for the beginning of the current calendar year)
IF	**AND IF**	**THEN**
Accretion A	Accretion B > 0 (Credits are used in monthly accounting before any further water is transferred to the KCS)	Reset to Accretion A (Credits are used in monthly accounting before any further water is transferred to the KCS)
Accretion A	Accretion B = 0 (Water is transferred to the KCS after monthly accounting)	Reset to Accretion A (Move KCS back to Colorado CU sub account for Jan-Mar of current year. Credits are used in monthly accounting before any further water is transferred to the KCS)
Depletion A	Accretion B = 0 (Water is transferred to the KCS after monthly accounting)	Place CU water = Depletion A into the Offset Account (Water is transferred to the KCS after monthly accounting)
Depletion A	Accretion B > 0 (Credits are used in monthly accounting before any further water is transferred to the KCS)	Reset Accretion B = 0 Place CU water = Depletion A into the Offset Account (Water is transferred to the KCS after monthly accounting)

8. New accounting procedures or calculations developed through collaborative efforts, including improved methodology to determine transit losses between John Martin Reservoir and the Colorado-Kansas Stateline, may be implemented or substituted with existing procedures or calculations upon modification of this agreement pursuant to Paragraph 11.

9. Colorado will employ best water administrative practices and enforcement activities to assure the timely delivery of Offset Account releases from John Martin Reservoir to the Colorado-Kansas Stateline in order to maximize delivery of such water to the Stateline.

10. If Kansas calls for more than 10,000 AF from the **Colorado Consumable** and/or **Kansas Consumable Subaccounts** during the period of November 1 to March 31 in any consecutive three years period, the transit losses on that part of the releases exceeding 10,000 AF, will be input into the **H-I Model** as special waters in the following April using the procedures provided for in Paragraph 5.

11. The States may agree to modify this Agreement, or any portion thereof, provided any amendment is not inconsistent with the Compact and the decisions of the Court in this case. Either State may seek modification of this Agreement by giving notice to the other State's Chief or State Engineer in writing. The States will cooperate in a good-faith effort to resolve issues raised by the proposed modification. The States may modify this Agreement only by mutual agreement or, if the States are unable to agree on a proposed modification to this Agreement, a State may submit the matter to the dispute resolution process included in the final decree in this case, including binding arbitration.

The States also agree to review this Agreement and the **Offset Account Resolution** every five years to determine whether the provisions can be improved in the interest of continuing interstate comity and effective water management. The first review shall occur five years from the effective date of this Agreement.

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Although not mandatory, to enhance the efficient and timely delivery of water released from the Offset Account, the States also agree to the following guidelines:

1. Kansas should avoid calling for releases from the Offset Account during the period November 1 through March 31. Exceptions may be made whenever stream conditions are favorable for a release and the water is needed in Kansas, or when a spill is expected.

2. When antecedent flow is 100 cfs, or less, Kansas will call for releases from the Offset Account at a flow rate of at least 250 cfs and for a minimum of 7 days, although Kansas may reduce or terminate a release from the Offset Account if a precipitation event diminishes the demand for water in Kansas. Further, Kansas may request a release from

the Offset Account of shorter duration than 7 days if it is made in conjunction with a consecutive release from the Kansas Section II Account.

3. Unless Kansas specifies otherwise, releases from Offset subaccounts will be made in the following order:

   A. Kansas Consumable Subaccount
   B. Kansas Storage Charge Subaccount
   C. Kansas Stateline Return Flows Subaccount
   D. Colorado Consumable Subaccount
   E. Stateline Return Flow Subaccount and Stateline Return Flow Transit Loss Subaccount

4. Kansas will use its best efforts to maximize the efficiency of Offset Account deliveries, including but not limited to, the release of Kansas Storage Charge water in conjunction with water released from other subaccounts.

JOINTLY APPROVED: 9-30-2005

/s/ Hal D. Simpson_

Hal D. Simpson

Colorado State Engineer

/s/ David L. Pope

David L. Pope

Kansas Chief Engineer

/s/ David W. Robbins

David W. Robbins

Special Assistant to the Colorado Attorney General

/s/ John B. Draper

John B. Draper

Special Assistant to the Kansas Attorney General