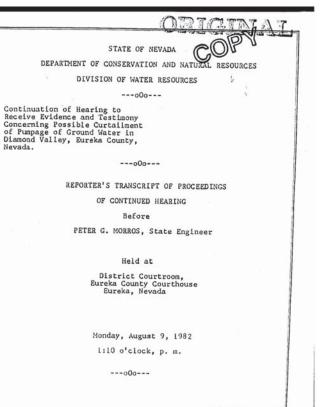
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EXHIBIT

2 APPEARANCES 3 ---000---For the State Division of Water Resources: 5 6 PETER G. MORROS, State Engineer, HEARING OFFICER. JERRY BROWNFIELD, Division of Water Resources. BUD DANNER, Division of Water Resources. 10 RALPH GAMBOA, Division of Water Resources. 11 12 JAMES R. HARRILL, United States Geological Survey. 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 Reported by Harold Krabbenhoft, Certified Shorthand Reporter, CSR #25 Capitol Reporters 108 West Telegraph Street Carson City, Nevada 89701. 23 24 25

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CAPITOL REPORTERS

OFFICIAL AND GENERAL COURT REPORTERS

EVO. "AGRIAMENTO CALIFORNIA STREIS

EVO. "AGRIAMENTO CALIFORNIA STREIS

(10) "1016 146 2757 (70)" (802 5122)

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EUREKA, NEVADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1982, 1:10 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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MR. PETER G. MORROS (Hearing Officer): Ladies and gentlemen, I guess we better get started.

Everybody hear me all right in the back of the room? If not, I would suggest that since there is plenty of seats up front, some of you may want to move up towards the front. I don''t think the acoustics here are that good.

By way of introduction again, my name is Pete Morros I am the State Engineer, State of Nevada.

With me here today is James Harrill of the U. S. Geological Survey; Jerry Brownfield of the staff of the Division of Water Resources, and Bud Danner of the staff of the Division of Water Resources. Also, Ralph Gamboa of our staff in Elko, Supervising Water Commissioner, has come down from Elko to be with us today.

This hearing is a continuance of the public hearing that was held at this location on May 24, 1982, for the purpose of receiving any evidence or testimony concerning the possible curtailment of pumpage of ground water in Diamond Valley, Eureka County, Nevada.

There are a couple of other items that have come to our attention since we recessed the hearing on May 24th, and I would like to enter them into the record as additional State's Exhibits. We have managed to accumulate some additional

precipitation information for the Eureka area, which I think is going to be extremely helpful. This information covers a period of time from approximately the turn of the century

Anybody that wants to is more than welcome to come up here and look at it, or possibly when we take a recess, and if they desire a copy of it, we will be glad to provide a copy to you. This will be entered into the record as State's Exhibit next in order, which is number 24.

(Precipitation information, as described, was then received and marked as State's Exhibit No. 24.)

MR. CLAY COOPER: May I ask a question?

MR. MORROS: Yes.

MR. CLAY COOPER: Where was this taken? Here in town or in the valley?

MR. MORROS: Could you identify yourself for the record?

MR. COOPER: Clay Cooper.

MR. MORROS: My understanding is that this information was taken here in town.

Additionally, Mr. Jim Harrill was able to locate a 1937 Geological Survey Water Supply Paper No. 679-B, entitled "Thermal Springs in the United States." To my knowledge, this is the only copy that either the U. S. Geological Survey or the State Engineer's Office is aware of.

MR. HARRILL: Only one I have.

MR. MORROS: We have taken and made Xerox copies of certain pages of that report, which we will enter into the record as State's Exhibit No. 25.

(Xerox pages of report, as described, were then received and marked State's Exhibit No. 25.)

On page 162 of that report is some data on thermal springs in the United States, concerning the flows of thermal springs In the United States, the data being accumulated some time prior to 1937. Specifically, there is identified a Jacobsen Ranch Springs on the east side of Diamond Valley, which we believe to be Thompson Springs, one and the same, and at that time the flow was identified as approximately 900 gallons per minute.

Mr. Harrill, did you have anything you wanted to

MR. JAMES HARRILL: I think that says that the information came from records that were in the files of the U. S. Geological Survey and could have been values that were reported from either the U. S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or at that time what they called the U. S. Land Office. I did not see any of the original records, so I'm just relaying what was reported in this report.

MR. MORROS: Thank you.

We have also received some information and data from Northwest Demolition, which apparently is a company that is in the process of plugging some of the shot holes out in

the north end of Diamond Valley. This information was submitted under the signature of Mr. Ray Wagner. We will enter this into the record as State's Exhibit next in order,

(Data from Northwest Demolition was then received and marked, respectively, Exhibits Nos. 26 and 27, being two separate sets of data.)

MR. MORROS: What this data portrays is that to date there has been approximately 73 of those holes plugged.

We will also enter into the record as the next exhibit in order the Notice of Continuance of the Public Hearing here today, to receive evidence and testimony concerning possible curtailment of pumpage of ground water in Diamond Valley, Eureka County, Nevada. That will be Exhibit

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(The Notice of Continuance of Public Hearing was then received as State's Exhibit No. 28.)

MR. MORROS: Mr. Freeman from Shell Oil Company, dld you have anything further you wanted to offer?

MR. J. R. FREEMAN: Mr. Chairman, the only thing I would add is the fact that we are quite active in plugging as of this date, with some success, I might add. I was talking to the crew yesterday, they were very proud of the fact they had successfully plugged three in the last five days, I believe it was. We also have an additional crew that is recreating from the original survey notes the lines and

original shot points so that we may determine which of the holes that we are personally responsible for.

MR. MORROS: You are pursuing, though, the blocking of those holes?

MR. FREEMAN: Very much so, yes, sir.

MR. MORROS: Okay. For the purposes of the record, I might indicate that Mr. Freeman was previously sworn, so you are still under oath

Okay. Thank you, Mr. Freeman.

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MR. TED BENSON: May I ask a question?

MR. MORROS: If Mr. Freeman wants to respond to it, yes. Did you intend to ask me or Mr. Freeman?

MR. TED BENSON: Mr. Freeman, yes.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Would you identify yourself for

MR. TED BENSON: The name is Ted Benson. The question was, to your knowledge, on a portion of those holes you are currently plugging, after you are actually plugging them, are they continuing to flow? Are you actually as of this date and time encountering holes that are flowing out there right now or are you just simply plugging all holes you feel you are responsible for?

MR. FREEMAN: Those that are flowing, indication there is some seepage or flowing, we are attempting to plug those at this time, yes.

MR. TED BENSON: That is the extent of it?

MR. MORROS: Okay. Yes, sir?

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: Mr. Morros, could we determine whether or not the holes are plugged solidly clear to the bottom, or just at the top?

> MR. MORROS: Identify yourself for the record? MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: Sure. My name is Bob Burnham.

MR. MORROS: Mr. Burnham, the information we have received I don't believe indicates to what depth the holes have been plugged, other than there is a column here that they indicate cement in pounds. Now, whether that is per foot or total, or not, I don't know.

MR. FREEMAN: Mr. Chairman?

MR. MORROS: Yes, sir.

MR. FREEMAN: I might clarify something for Mr. Burnham

MR. MORROS: Let the record show Mr. Freeman is responding.

MR. FREEMAN: We have found it is necessary to go back to the original depth and plug from that point to the surface to control the flow.

Mr. ROBERT BURNHAM: In other words, your holes have been plugged from the very bottom clear up to the top of the ground?

MR. FREEMAN: Yes.

MR. MORROS: We have not, Mr. Burnham, we have not had the chance to talk to this individual that submitted this particular data personally yet, but we intend to. We do have some questions we want to ask him and we'll just add yours to the list when we do catch up with him. Okay?

Yes, Mr. Thompson?

MR. T. M. THOMPSON: It is my understanding most of these holes are flowing from very shallow depths.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Yes, sir?

MR. DON PALMORE: I'm Don Palmore. I would like to ask a question. Is there any estimate of the total gallons per minute, the total amount that you plugged off?

MR. FREEMAN: I don't know personally, but we have had reports anywhere from just a seep to 1800 gallons per minute on some of the holes. I really don't know which one, but that is a report we have had.

MR. MORROS: We have also had reports of up to 1800 gallons a minute.

MR. T. M. THOMPSON: Okay. A question again.

MR. MORROS: Mr. Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: That is hearsay. I have pictures of that hole and I have also pictures of the hole that supposedly 20 1300 gallon area has stopped, and the one that it stopped is a lot bigger than the one that spring is covering.

MR. MORROS: You are saying that 1800 gallons a minute is conservative?

MR. THCMPSON: I'm saying that all that water in the previous hole you can put in a 4-inch pipe.

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MR. MORROS: Okay. Well, we'll get to your testimony, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Pastorino?

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MR. DAVID PASTORINO: No, nothing.

MR. MORROS: Mr. Clay Cooper?

MR. CLAY COOPER: The only comment I have --

MR. MORROS: Mr. Cooper, I think the previous hearing you were sworn in, as I recall, weren't you?

MR. CLAY COOPER: No, I wasn't.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Why don't you stand and be sworn then, for the record? Then you can go ahead with your comments.

(Clay Cooper was thereupon duly sworn by Mr. DannerMR. GLAY COOPER: The comment I wanted to make is
in regards to the water here in town. They have been having
problems too, lost volume, and this is a higher level and it
comes from -- I just wanted you to know that this was another
place where there is a decrease in the water springs, and I
know Mr. Morrison that owns the water system, and he said it
was a serious problem here in town.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Benson?

MR. KEN BENSON: Yes. Ken Benson. I don't have any testimony at this time, but I would like to observe and probably to submit written testimony within the 15 day time period you made reference to.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Fine.

Don Palmore? You were sworn in before, Mr. Palmore, as I recall?

MR. DON PALMORE: Right.

MR. MORROS: You are still under oath.

MR. DON PALMORE: Well, there's no way I'll make any derogatory statements about Mr. Thompson or the ranch. There are a few things I would like to point out. One is that I think the property tax records will show that I think in his previous testimony he said his whole ranch was ruined. Therefore I would like to point out that the tax records show that the big part of that place was in brush or a low class of grazing.

The other thing is that he made reference to the point that a well would be of no value, and I think that they did run power lines in the early 70's with the intentions of putting in some wells, so somebody must have thought it would be of value. And since I don't think we are affecting his water supply down there, I don't think if wells are drilled down there it would affect our water in this end of the valley. Therefore, I know that he in the beginning refusing the well or permit to dig a well or whatever, but I think the only thing we can do that would benefit that ranch would be to persuade you to give maybe two water permits. I do believe that two wells on that ranch should be permitted to him. I think that is the only thing you can do that wouldn't directly

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damage someone in this end of the valley, and still give something to that ranch.

MR. MORROS: Well, this is one of the alternatives that we drew up as a suggestion at the last hearing, Mr. Palmore, and I still feel that that is the viable alternative I know Mr. Thompson hasn't been too receptive to it.

NR. THOMPSON: Are you going to furnish a pump and electricity?

MR. MORROS: I don't know. I don't know.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ DON PALMORE: Well, I think the power lines are there --

MR. MORROS: Just a moment.

I'll tell you one thing, Mr. Thompson: You can't develop a ground water resource in any ground water basin without having some effect on surface water sources within that basin. The only way you can maintain the flow of any spring in any ground water basin would be to never allow any pumpage at all. The minute you turn on one single pump, you are going to have some effect on those surface waters, however minute it might be.

MR. THOMPSON: I don't agree with that concept -MR. MORROS: That comes with developing a ground
water basin, with developing a ground water resource.

MR. THOMPSON: Right. Thank you. But I don't really wish to be questioned on that point.

MR. MORROS: Well, I want to make it damn clear to

you that is exactly what happens, and another thing that bothers me, as long as we're on the subject, is what you have been doing up there at that spring with that backhoe of yours You know, there's a danger of you getting in there and sealing off that spring with the excavating that you have been doing up there. I don't think that anybody else should be held responsible for that if that occurs.

MR. THOMPSON: I haven't done anything to the spring That isn't going to seal off the spring. Those springs are coming out of the rocks.

MR. MORROS: I have seen it happen before.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ Thompson: Those springs are coming out of the rocks, sir.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR.}}$ MORROS: Might as well have that on the record too.

MR. THOMPSON: And have it on the record those springs are coming out of rocks.

MR. MORROS: Okay.

Mr. Palmore, did you have anything further?

MR. DON PALMORE: Well, one other thing, I think.

The indication that they must have felt, I know that Milt's Dad felt that when they ran the power line that they needed the well because the canyon water was not sufficient for run-off water, and he did indicate that they needed the well in order to put in some hay on the land that is basically the brush now, which is good land. The power lines are there

and were run for that purpose, and I would assume they would be paying standby on the power line.

MR. THOMPSON: I think we might as well clear this up right now, if you don't mind.

MR. MORROS: All right. Let the record show this is Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Let the record show I want to clear this up forever, and I don't want to hear any more about it.

MR. MORROS: I'll decide whether you hear any more about it. Okay? All right.

MR. THOMPSON: Okay. Now, those power lines were put in for that purpose, right? We are not discussing that point, but being it is brought up, the BLM claimed that land down there until 1974. You can not get a well permit down there until 1974. We are not discussing that land down there. That isn't what this started out as. We are discussing the water table here in the valley.

MR. MORROS: True.

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this.

MR. THCMPSON: I have ample proof of what happened to the water table. I am not the only rancher that dried up and I take exception to a lot of things Mr. Palmore said. He said last time his water was not being affected, he was standing there right in that chair swearing he had a well driller out there in his field re-drilling the well. Furthermore, he's digging down to the water table in the yard out there making a big pond. But mine out there is drying up,

but naturally nobody seems to care about that except me. I'm a little upset about it. That water coming up out of the ground out there on my place is free and you guys want to put in a well and satisfy my water requirement, and everybody knows that's going to cost about \$50,000 to put in and plus about 10 or \$20,000 to keep going every year. Nobody has mentioned that fact.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Anything further?

MR. THOMPSON: Not at this time.

MR. MORROS: Mr. Palmore?

MR. PALMORE: No.

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MR. MORROS: I have a "maybe" here for Barbara Martin.

MRS. BARBARA MARTIN: Yes. They'll say it.

MR. MORROS: Mr. Robert Burnham?

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: Yes, sir.

MR. MORROS: Did you want to testify, sir?

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: May I reserve that towards the end of the meeting, please?

MR. MORROS: Okay.

All right, Mr. Thompson,

MR. THCMPSON: First of all, is Mr. Burnham here?

MR. MORROS: You are still under oath.

MR. THOMPSON: I was definitely sworn, yes.

I would like to answer this. I understand it was sent to your office. Is Mrs. Brown here? And Mr. Burnham, Mrs. Burnham,

you are the ones that made copies of this testimony? MRS. BURNHAM: I made copies of it, yes. MR. THOMPSON: All right. I would like to answer

MR. MORROS: Let me see what it is first.

MR. THOMPSON: You have copies of it. I understand it was sent to your office.

MR. MORROS: You say, Mrs. Martin, you forwarded this to our office?

MRS. MARTIN: Pardon me?

MR. MORROS: I'm sorry. Mrs. Brown, Rita Brown?

MR. THOMPSON: Mrs. Burnham made copies of it and was passing it around to people.

MR. MORROS: I see. We don't seem to have any record we received it. Do we have any record of receiving it?

MR. DANNER: No. I have no record of receiving it. MR. MORROS: Unless it is entered into evidence, it is not part of the record.

MR. THOMPSON: Could we get Mrs. Burnham to explain how it came into happening?

MR. MORROS: Okay. Mr. Burnham, was it your intent to enter this into evidence?

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: This letter was, as I understand it, written by Mrs. Brown, given to my wife, and at the request of Mr. Thompson, asked my wife to reproduce the letter, which she did --

MR. THOMPSON: I did not --

MR. MORROS: Now, I don't want to get into a debate.

MR. THOMPSON: I didn't even know about it.

MR. MORROS: Go ahead, Mr. Burnham.

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: That is my understanding of the origin of that letter.

MR. MORROS: Do you have knowledge whether this was submitted to the State Engineer's Office or not?

MRS. BURNHAM: No, it has not been.

MR. MORROS: It is not in evidence, so --

MR. THOMPSON: Well, that clears up a lot.

However, I had some displays over here, people, and in light of that I would appreciate whoever is keeping the records here --

MR. MORROS: Mr. Danner is marking the exhibits.

MR. THOMPSON: Okay. If you would go around and see the dates on the back of these photographs, some of them are put on by the developer and some in my mother's handwriting, which can be verified, she died in 1975, and if you could, to find out, to take them out of the displays and verify they are of that date, then I would like to have those back because they are irreplaceable.

MR. DANNER: They are on there?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. You will see the spring in the background. That is the reason that is there. Through the trees back there.

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MR. MORROS: I assume you have reproduced these photos?

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MR. THOMPSON: Right. They are reproduced on there and I want to verify the dates on them, and then I would like to have them back.

MR. MORROS: All right. Why don't we just go off the record for a few minutes here while Mr. Danner does that. (Short off the record.)

MR. MORROS: We'll be back on the record. Let the record show that Mr. Danner has confirmed that the photographs are in fact part of the collage.

MR. THOMPSON: Would you like me to go through that prior to letting people look at them?

MR. MORROS: I think it probably would be helpful.

MR. THOMPSON: Would you like to have somebody hold
them up?

MR. MORROS: We can arrange for that too.

NR. THOMPSON: All right. Ladies and gentlemen,
this is a mosaic of my ranch in the valley. A lot of these
photographs are taken recently and the display itself is of
every photo taken in 1973, September 27th. It shows where my
water was, how much hay I had, and at that time my water was
clear out through my back fence, on September 27th. It was
running down three different ditches. As of today the water
has been running three days and it is not covering an area -it's covering an area 100 yards long by 100 yards wide,

running three days, and hasn't covered any more ground.

Now, you may have heard that none of this ground has been in. Mr. Falmore alluded to that, that it needs to be put in. All right. The BLM has claimed that for years. My Dad drilled a well there in 1950 and they came by and said it was their ground. He drilled a well here at the Rock Field. They came by and said that was in their ground, said this ground we are farming was their ground. The Mau place, the Rock Field, that that was their ground. We could not get a well permit on that until 1974, until they made a legal survey. As it turned out, our ground was where it was supposed to be.

Now, I have moving pictures of all these fields if we want to go through them, back in the 50's. Shows what hay we put up, and you can see what hay I put up that year.

All these pictures here at the top, these colored pictures, are in the present condition. You can come up here and look at them and it's going to look like a pretty poor field. There isn't any good cow feed there.

MR. MORROS: I think we better identify that for the record as an exhibit, okay? Because you're referring specifically to one collage of pictures there now, so I think for the purposes of the record we will identify that for identification purposes only as Thompson Exhibit No. 2, okay?

(A collage of photographs was then marked for identification, Thompson Exhibit No. 2.)

MR. THOMPSON: As I told you previously, some of

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these old pictures, there is two here specifically I'll remove, because I do not have copies of them and they are irreplaceable.

MR. MORROS: That's understandable.

MR. THOMPSON: I'll get some copies in the meantime, but it takes at least two weeks to get copies of them.

MR. MORROS: That's understood.

MR. THOMPSON: Now, down here on the bottom there is a little old John Deere tractor and an old horse-drawn ditcher. That John Deere tractor was the only tractor on this ranch when my Dad bought it in March of 1946. That ditcher was the only ditcher.

It has been suggested in some of these hearings you have had in the past among yourselves that the water was not able to reach this back meadow on the south side. When we bought that ranch in the late 50's and early 60's, our first problem was our swampy ditches. They were infested with tules. We could not get them cleaned out and we were in there stuck most of the time. At the present time, until this water started dropping out, I could fill this big dry lake out here with that spring flow, and in reference to their exhibit a while ago, the 1937 report of 900 gallons a minute, I would like to answer that partially right now, that that is on down the road.

Way back in the 1800's and 1900's, they plugged off the natural channel with about a 5-foot levee. There was no opening in that. They were irrigating all high ground. The measurement I made, where I got 2057 gallons a minute was in the natural channel.

Now, this here that he claims that I was in there with a drag line decreasing the flow possibly of the spring, that hole there was drag lined out. The water was tremendously increased. This picture here shows the present condition of the Rock Pasture.

MR. MORROS: I think you are going to have to be more specific on that identification.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, they are all there. When we have a recess, the people are more than welcome to come back here and look at them.

MR. MORROS: Okay. With reference to the pictures, when you refer to them, could you refer to the picture labelled "Rock Field, September 27, 1973;" okay?

MR. THOMPSON: Okay. As labelled here, "Rock Field September 23, 1973", note broken bales in field. Land claimed by BLM until 1974.

Back to the Mau Ranch, September 27, 1973, which is the date of this photograph. Note broken bales in field. Claimed by BLM until 1974.

Now, Rock Pasture, September 27, 1973. No hay stack.

Land claimed by BLM until 1974. They are still claiming half
of it.

Willow Field Spring. Note entire area is full of

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water running out west end in 1973. Photo last represents flow 1964, same view -- Boy, I can't even read my own writing -- Oh, yes, "Note water." You can come up here and look at this aerial photo. This big spring here full of water running out the back side.

This photograph alongside of it was taken in 1964 with the horses in it. You can see the water. I tried to take the same view the end of July, and you can see the area where the water is, it's foxtails. On the spring you can see here on the south end of this Willow Field, July of '82, you can see at that time in the '73 photo they were wet. And in July of '82 they were dry. Mr. Brownfield can testify last year they were dry also.

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Now, these measurements in 1973 -- or pardon me, I'll backtrack. The measurements on the spring, getting back to this main ranch, as I said in previous testimony, I do believe they were measuring the south spring only, because the north spring was plugged up, and luckily I took a picture of it when I built up the levee in 1973. It would drain about halfway down, and then it would quit. Then I dynamited the rest and it washed out. You can see that interconnecting channel between the two springs is full of trees. As you can see by the pictures, in June of 1961 it was quite boggy along the side, and the rest of these pictures I do believe is self-explanatory on this particular exhibit. I think it would be well if the people would look at it.

MR. MORROS: I take it you want that to be accomplished now, or do you want to go through the others?

MR. THOMPSON: Well, it's up to you as far as the exhibits.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Why don't you go through everything?

MR. THOMPSON: Okay. This aerial photo here was 1946.

MR. MORROS: Now, let's mark this for identification purposes as Thompson Exhibit No. 3.

MR. DANNER: Three.

(Collage of photographs were then marked Thompson Exhibit No. 3.)

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ MORROS: I can hold this up there for you Lf you want.

MR. THOMPSON: Why don't you move on over there?

As he stated, when you develop any farming area in an area like this, you are bound to affect the water table, but as far as I'm concerned, ladies and gentlemen, this went too far. There was hundreds of springs between me and the Romano Ranch, and the Romano Ranch itself was quite wet.

These pictures of the springs that dried up, and most of them have dried up since the 70's on my side of the valley only.

I did not go into the Sadler side or the Romano area, but I could have done the same thing on their side of the fence.

These pictures are pretty self-explanatory too, and these

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springs put out a lot of water in their time.

I also have an aerial photo of 1946 I have borrowed from the SCS that goes all the way to the Romano place, and you can compare it if you would care to, but I do have to return those.

MR. MORROS: We'll mark this 3 and 4. We have two exhibits to represent the collages of photographs and they will be marked for identification purposes as Thompson Exhibits 3 and 4.

(The collage of photographs was then marked as Thompson Exhibit No. 4.)

MR. MORROS: Okay, Mr. Thompson. Go ahead.

MR. THOMPSON: This aerial photo here is the one copy of the one the State Water made in 1977. They know the exact date. I do not. I do believe it was made in the spring.

As you can see, I have water running down all these channels. These photographs on the other side over here were taken and they are numbered here as I took them up the old channel, and I think anybody that calls himself a farmer will know that the amount of water I put out all that way out there, two miles out there, is going to amount to considerably more than they claim my spring put out.

MR. MORROS: When you say "two miles out there," is that still on your land or is it on other land?

MR. THOMPSON: No. My land is drawn in red here.

MR. MORROS: Okay.

MR. THOMPSON: Here is the old natural channel for Taft Creek. This used to be a swampy area in here. It split off and run this way, but the old channel was mainly this way, but then it mostly runs this way at this time. These areas here that used to be springs in the fields, you couldn't ride a horse through there let alone get through with a mower. They have gone to foxtails and weeds.

This photograph up here was taken of the spring -- MR. MORROS: Let's identify it.

MR. THOMPSON: Note water mark on post fence put in in -- This fence running through this picture here was put in by the BLM in 1976, and the water mark on that post is quite prominent. It's about 18 inches above ground level. It's bone dry.

You can see in 1973 it was full of water. This old spring here was an old Indian camp. It dried up in 1968.

These are all lines drawn to where they are pointed to their origin on the photograph. This one here dried up in 1974.

MR. MORROS: Again, identify the photograph? "Spring went dry in 1974, 8 foot to water in 1981."

MR. THOMPSON: This spring on the north side of the south spring of Taft Creek used to flow over the top and alongside of the pond into the swamp. Now it's just setting there.

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MR. MORROS: Okay. Did you want to take a recess for a few minutes so people that would like to can come up and take a look at these pictures?

is self-explanatory.

Excuse me. We'll introduce this for identification purposes as Thompson's next exhibit in order, number 5.

(Collage of photographs was then marked for identification as Thompson's Exhibit No. 5.)

The rest of it, I do believe, ladies and gentlemen,

MR. MORROS: We'll take a ten minute recess.

(The hearing was thereupon recessed from 1:50 o'clock, p. m. until 2:00 o'clock, p. m.)

MR. MORROS: We'll be back on the record.

Mr. Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: To further point out some of the springs that have dried up, old historical springs, here's a picture of 1980, of Mud Springs. That's between me and the old McGinny ranch. There's a certified copy of 1973 --Pardon me, 1980 -- wrong photograph, folks. Here's a certified copy, September 23, 1980, of the spring called Skilman. All it shows, shows up here in the corner, is an old artesian well. It's dried up.

Here's a copy of 1973, of the Skilman, that you can see it covers considerably more area and the spring in the corner is flowing. Would you like these?

MR. MORROS: Do you want them introduced into the

record?

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MR. THOMPSON: If the testimony is not good enough, I'll introduce them.

MR. MORROS: Sure.

MR. THOMPSON: Okay. This cover letter has to go with this.

MR. MORROS: Let's take them one at a time then. MR. THOMPSON: I have to get a correction on this one. This one I can't enter, but yes, I do have a copy of that. I can enter this one. I'll see if I can get the '73 copy. Is that acceptable or not?

MR. MORROS: This letter here? Yes, we'll enter it as Thompson Exhibit No. 6, identified for the purposes of the record.

(A letter was then received and marked for identification, Thompson Exhibit No. 6.)

MR. THOMPSON: If not, they'll re-make these. Here's the '73 certified copy of the aerial photograph, showing Mud Springs, and there's a considerable amount of water in

MR. MORROS: These four photographs is what you want entered into the record then?

MR. THOMPSON: Right.

MR. MORROS: For the purposes of identification. Thompson Exhibit No. 7 will be an enlargement of an aerial photograph identified as Serial No. 32011-372-26R. The date

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on the certification is corrected by Thompson Exhibit No. 6, and should read "September 27, 1973."

(An enlargement of an aerial photograph, identified as Serial No. 32011-372-26R, was then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 7.)

MR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit No. 8 is an enlarged aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-180-97R. The date of the certification is corrected by Thompson Exhibit No. 6, and should be September 27, 1973.

(An enlarged aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-180-97R, was then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 8.)

MR. MORROS: Next is No. 9 for identification purposes. Thompson Exhibit No. 9 is an enlargement of an aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-372-14L. Certification date is corrected to September 27, 1973, by Thompson Exhibit No. 6.

(The aerial photograph enlargement as described was then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 9.)

MR. THOMPSON: This is an aerial photo of the same date, dated the same date, shows an artesian well which we cased in the late 50's, shows there is water there, and the one north of it. You can see it flowing on the south end and starting to dry up.

MR. MORROS: Thompson's Exhibit No. 10 for

identification purposes is an enlargement of an aerial photograph, Serial No. 3211-180-76L. The date of certification is corrected to September 27, 1973, by Thompson Exhibit No. 6.

(The aerial photo enlargement, as described, was then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 10.)

MR. THOMPSON: This is approximately the same area dated 1980, and you can see both of those have dried up.

MR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit No. 11 for identification purposes is an enlargement of an aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-372-15R. Certification date is corrected by Thompson Exhibit No. 6 to September 27, 1973.

(The aerial photo enlargement, as described, was then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 11.)

MR. THOMPSON: I'm going to enter all these photographs of the 1980 aerial photo series for comparison purposes.

MR. MORROS: The certification, Mr. Thompson, under your Exhibit No. 6, does not apply to these?

MR. THCMPSON: No, no. Doesn't it state there which ones it applies to?

MR. MORROS: Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: Are you questioning the validity of the dates on those photographs, anybody?

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MR. MORROS: Well, if anybody objects to the introduction of the exhibits, they can so state when we get through introducing all of the exhibits or identifying all of the exhibits.

MR. THOMPSON: They missed three on the 1980 series, which will take me at least two weeks to get.

MR. MORROS: All right. You can submit those. We'll leave the record open for the purposes of receiving those. Okay?

MR. THCMPSON: I can go on and show you people home movies, which I don't really care to, but it certainly proves a point of what water level I had at that time.

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MR. MORROS: No, I don't know how much good the home movies would do unless you intend to introduce them into evidence.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, if there is any doubt in these people's minds, it is evidence.

MR. MORROS: The decision is yours.

Let me get the rest of these exhibits taken care of here.

MR. THOMPSON: There is plenty of still photographs varifying the depth of those springs. If there is any question about it, I wish anybody would state so now.

I would like to also add there is some photographs taken last March of my springs. You people noted on the photographs, as they pointed out, there was a stick sticking

out in the north spring, and that used to be the bottom of the old spring level. That's the 900 gallon a minute they are talking about. In other words, for all practical purposes, my springs have dried up.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Thompson Exhibit No. 12 will be received into evidence for identification purposes and represents an enlargement of an aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-180-97L.

(The aerial photo enlargement was then received into evidence for identification purposes, as Thompson Exhibit No. 12.)

MR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit No. 13 will be received into evidence for identification purposes, and represents an enlargement of an aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-180-95L.

(The aerial photo enlargement as described was then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 13.)

NR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit No. 14 will be received into evidence for the purposes of identification.

It is an enlarged aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-130-96L

(The aerial photo enlargement as described was then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 14.)

MR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit No. 15 will be received into evidence for identification purposes, which is

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an enlargement of an aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-180-77R.

(The aerial photo enlargement as described was then received and marked Thompson Exhibit No. 15 for identification.)

MR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit No. 16 is received into evidence for the purposes of identification, which is an enlargement of an aerial photograph, Serial No. 32011-180-93L.

(The aerial photo enlargement as described was then received and marked Thompson Exhibit No. 16 for identification.)

MR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit No. 17 introduced into evidence for identification purposes is an enlargement of an serial photograph, Serial No. 32011-180-94L.

(The aerial photo enlargement as described was then received and marked for identification Thompson Exhibit No.17.)

MR. MORROS: Is there any objection to the introduction into evidence of Thompson Exhibits 2 through 17?

(No objection was voiced.)

MR. MORROS: All right. Thompson Exhibits 2 through 17 will be received into evidence.

(Thompson Exhibits Nos. 2 through 17 were then received into evidence.)

MR MORROS: Mr. Thompson, you may proceed.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. There has been much said about these flowing wells. Ladies and gentlemen, don't kid yourselves. That is not the problem. These supposedly 1800 gallons a minute, I have tried to get the State to go out there and make an actual measurement and they have refused to do it. I have tried to get them out there to measure all the other supposedly flowing ones. They have refused to do it.

Here is a picture of the holes that were plugged up, or that were plugged up or stopped flowing, from the ones Shell drilled, one to two miles south. That area, as I stated previously, was flowing, and you could have put it all through a 4-inch pipe. You aren't going to put 1800 gallons a minute through a 4-inch pipe. The area that spring covered was, that well covered, was half again as big as these holes that are covered by the Shell wells, and these pictures show -- Pardon me. These are of the Shell area.

MR. MORROS: You want these received into evidence? MR. THOMPSON: Right.

MR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit 18 will consists of two photographs, received into evidence for the purposes of identification.

(Two photographs were then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 18.)

MR. MORROS: All right. As soon as he could get these marked, maybe you can describe exactly what they represent for the record. Just take them one step at a time.

MR. THOMPSON: Now, if you look at these photographs closely you can see my motorcycle setting right up in the meadow, and it's dry where that motorcycle is setting. Then I went out to the edge where the evidence of water had been

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and I took the photographs back. You put these two photographs together and you cover the entire area encompassed by those flowing wells. In other words, it was taken from the west side facing east.

MR. EVERETT GROTH: What year was that, now?

MR. THCMPSON: That was taken the first part of August.

MR. GROTH: 19 --

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MR. THOMPSON: 1982.

MR. MORROS: That's Exhibit No. 18 now you were referring to?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. There is evidence they are drying up and drying up fast.

MR. MORROS: Now, are you going to introduce those into evidence also?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes.

MR. MORROS: Let me identify them.

Thompson Exhibit No. 19 will be received into evidence for the purposes of identification and represents two photographs.

(The two photographs were then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 19.)

MR. THOMPSON: This is a photograph of about the same general spot in relation to the other hole, and you can see the area encompassed by these two photographs is considerably more than the area covered by the Shell wells. As I

stated, this all was coming out of one hole and running downhill and you could have put it all through a 4-inch pipe.

MR. MORROS: Okay, gentlemen. Excuse me just one minute, Mr. Thompson.

The young lady that just came into the room -well, let's go off the record.

(Short off the record.)

MR. MORROS: Did you mention these?

MR. THOMPSON: I have finished with those.

MR. MORROS: Okay. We'll be back on the record.

MR. THOMPSON: These other photographs I'm going to enter are photographs taken of the old flowing well that Shell plugged up when they drilled the one two miles north. I would say that also indicates that the water is flowing from south to north.

MR. MORROS: Thompson Exhibit No. 20 will be received into evidence for identification purposes and is a group of four photographs.

(The four photographs were then received and marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 20.)

MR. THOMPSON: Unless you want to see the moving pictures, that's about all I have, I think. I think I have supplied you with sufficient photographs.

MR. MORROS: Let's go off the record again for a moment.

(Short off the record.)

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MR. MORROS: We'll be back on the record.

Any objection to receiving into evidence Thompson Exhibits 18 through 20?

(No objection was voiced.)

MR. MORROS: All right. Thompson Exhibits 18 through 20 are received into evidence.

(Thompson Exhibits No. 18 through 20 were then received into evidence.)

MR. MORROS: Mr. Thompson, do you have anything further?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. I would like to state on the record by Mr. Burnham that I asked for copies of these to be made, and I didn't even know about it. I was not the one that asked for copies of this to be made.

MR. BURNHAM: Copies of what?

MR. THOMPSON: Of this letter allegedly by Mrs. Rita I. Brown, dated July 11, 1982.

MR. MORROS: Well, that letter has not been received by the State Engineer and it has not been requested to be introduced into evidence, so [don't think there is any need to respond.

Is that all you had, Mr. Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: Now, I have a lot more photographs, people, if you want to look at them, but they are just repetition. I have photographs, like I say, all the way to the Romano ranch, but I can't enter them because they belong

to the SCS.

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MR. MORROS: Thank you, Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: I would wish that you would tell the people what my spring is flowing as of this date.

MR. MORROS: One other thing I want to clear up before we proceed so I don't forget about it. I don't know how many of you remember State's Exhibit No. 22, which was a compilation of Diamond Valley water level data that we introduced into this hearing on May 24th. We also indicated there was a confirmation procedure that the U. S. Geological Survey had to go through concerning this computer data before it could be certified.

We have since that time received the confirmed data so we will be substituting those changes represented in the confirmed data for the data that was entered into evidence originally, and as you recall, I did indicate for the record at that time this would occur, so if anybody wants to compare it, either one of these computer read-outs, there have been some corrections made on well locations and this type of thing.

MR. THCMPSON: I would like to state something else concerning --

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ MORROS: All right. Mr. Thompson is back on the record.

MR. THOMPSON: For the record, I would like to state this, and I stated this to Mr. Brownfield the first

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time he came out there, if you people want to go with the gallons per minute, get your documents out, fine, let's go back to the old pipes that are still in and put the old levies back in and then we'll get the flow out of those pipes. The flow right now is five foot below those pipes.

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MR. MORROS: What are we referring to now? Thompson Springs?

MR. THOMPSON: You are referring to my spring flow. 900 gallons a minute.

MR. MORROS: No, I indicated -- I don't even know how authentic that data is, Mr. Thompson. All I indicated to you was that that data did occur in that report. And it did indicate --

NR. THOMPSON: I have no objection to that. I have no objection to the flow, but let's take it by the old measurement.

MR. MORROS: It is qualified in there that it is an approximation, that any data I think that is available, it is important that it be put in the record.

MR. THOMPSON: You take a contour of my springs, you can follow that contour to practically every spring on my ranch, on my fields, so if I get the old pressure back in my main springs, I'm going to get it back on the others also, and Romanos will get their water back.

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$ MORROS: Yes, sir. Would you identify yourself for the record?

MR. ROBERT MC NULTY: Yes. Bob McNulty.

MR. MORROS: Did you wish to testify, Mr. McNulty?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ MC NULTY: I would like to ask some questions of you, if possible.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. NC NULTY: On the dried up springs, I was curious on the springs, if the geological survey shows the point of origination, and if it does, whether any development was what was drying up the water, and whether maybe it was drying up his water very slow?

MR. JAMES HARRILL: I'm sorry. With the traffic behind you, I couldn't hear your entire question.

MR. MORROS: I couldn't either. Why don't you hold up for a minute until that clatter stops outside.

Mr. McNulty, why don't you come up here and we'll be able to hear you better because you're competing with that street sweeper out there and you're losing.

MR. MC NULTY: What I was saying, do you know the point of origination of his springs, on the geographic survey and if so, is the community in that place developing enough to use a point of water that is affecting his spring?

MR. MORROS: The point of origination of his spring You mean where it discharges?

MR. MC NULTY: Yes. The water is coming in from some place and you're surveying the water in different valleys and you have maps. Do you have the maps of

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approximately where it is going to or coming from and just where it is coming from in the light of development, where they could be using the water to dry up the springs?

MR. MORROS: Mr. Harrill?

MR. JAMES HARRILL: As to the point of origination of the springs, I would refer to Water Resources' Bulletin 35 that has been entered as an exhibit in this hearing, and in that, the water in the springs was thought to be derived from precipitation that falls within the drainage area of Diamond Valley above the Thompson springs, and probably precipitation that falls upon the Diamond Mountains. On the west side of the valley, some of the water that is derived for those supplies is spring discharge in that area, coming from perhaps the Roberts Mountains and Carden Valley immediately to the west of Diamond Valley.

MR. MC NULTY: Anything that is being used that is maybe tapping into that water?

MR. JAMES HARRILL: Well, I think there is a very strong probability that some of the changes that are being observed now represents the tapping into some of that water.

MR. MC NULTY: Does that have a significant effect on maybe his spring?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ J\operatorname{AMES}\ Harrill:$$ That is the contention. That's why we are here today.

MR. MORROS: Thank you, Mr. McNulty. Just a moment. We still have one more name here that had signed up

to testify.

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Everett Groth?

MR. EVERETT GROTH: I want to ask Milton some questions. There are some things that are not quite up --

MR. MORROS: Well, that's up to him, if he wants to respond, I have no objection.

MR. THOMPSON: I have no objection. Go ahead.

MR. MORROS: I don't want to turn this into a debate --

MR. THOMPSON: I'll just state the facts.

MR. MORROS: I don't want to turn this into a debate

If you want some clarification on whatever has been introduced --

MR. THOMPSON: That is what I have been asking for, is questions. Do you have any questions about the photographs? I'll be more than happy. I have even offered to take people out there and show them, and nobody has ever taken me up on it.

MR. MORROS: Well, Mr. Thompson, maybe you can allow him to ask the question and then you can respond.

NR. EVERETT GROTH: Okay. I'm not debating or questioning your spring is drying up.

Say 15 years ago, was there any runoff of those mountains on your ranch?

MR. THOMPSON: Sure.

MR. GROTH: And that is what those crops are on the

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MR. THCMPSON: No. On the last two, on all of these old ranches, Everett, when they came in here back in the 1800's, they put them down where there was meadow, natural sub-irrigated meadow.

MR. GROTH: But that's not sub-irrigated meadow off off you're talking about, that runoff/that mountain. On some of those places where they irrigate, he has about that much topsoil and water doesn't go down because he has a hardpan. That can be the same thing with your meadows, if that mountain runs off and fills your meadow up, sure it's going to stay sub-irrigated.

MR. THOMPSON: There is hardpan, but not in the meadow, Everett, that spring can go forever.

MR. GROTH: Another thing I want to ask, did you measure your springs last year, 1981?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes.

MR. MORROS: We measured it.

MR. GROTH: How many gallons a minute?

MR. THOMPSON: That was the old drainage, the old bottom, and that was four foot below the old bottom. It was about 615 gallons a minute.

MR. GROTH: Okay. What was it the year before? Did you measure it?

MR. THOMPSON: This brings up a very sore point.
I tried to get the former extension agent to come out there

on a twice yearly basis. He came out there when I got the 2057 gallons a minute flow and refused to come out any more after that when I made complaints to A.D. Joy over here.

MR. GROTH: That was two years ago?

MR. THOMPSON: That was 1976.

MR. GROTH: How about 1979?

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$$ THOMPSON: Everett, this is all stated in the previous one.

MR. GROTH: I wasn't here --

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, it was all stated. You were here.

MR. GROTH: Okay. I was just interested, how much did it measure this spring?

MR. MORROS: This spring?

MR. THOMPSON: You're not going to like this.

MR. MORROS: On May 25th it measured 676 gallons per minute.

MR. THOMPSON: Hold on here. He's talking about your March measurement.

MR. GROTH: I want the highest.

MR. THOMPSON: The March measurement, where they're talking about the 900 gallon a minute, previously that was 110 gallons --

MR. MORROS: All I did, you asked what the measurement showed this spring, and as far as I'm concerned, May is spring.

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MR. THOMPSON: Okay. I will enter another exhibit. That trench is what the measurement was made out of.

NR. MORROS: You are objecting to the method of measurement?

MR. THOMPSON: No, I'm not making objection. I'm pointing out -- I point this out to you folks: Here's a photograph I took this morning. I took this picture this morning. There's a pipe there. You can see it. I measured it. I think you measured it, and I think it's at least two foot from the bottom of the pipe to the bottom of the trench. Last spring when they came out on March, what, tenth, somewhere around there. It was 110 gallons a minute.

Okay. I kept dropping down. They kept coming out and measuring and measuring, and finally it was 600 something

MR. MORROS: On May 25th it was 676.

MR. GROTH: And it was lower then that what it was in March?

MR. MORROS: Oh, yes. Right.

MR. GROTH: You dug it out?

MR. THOMPSON: Then it dropped off to 500.

MR. MORROS: In State's Exhibit 13, we have measure ments for 1965, 1966; in October, on October 3rd of 1981, the spring was down to 30 gallons per minute.

MR. GROTH: But this is what I'm getting at -MR. MORROS: On March 10th of 1982 it was 130
gallons per minute.

MR. GROTH: Nobody knows where that water is coming from, everybody is conjecturing. Maybe that water is coming out of the upper valley and maybe it's coming off that mountain. There hasn't been any runoff off that mountain to speak of in ten years. That's my thought on the springs, but other springs are going too.

MR. THOMPSON: Getting back to the question at hand, last Friday I dug out the old ditch where they took their previous measurements. It's a lot deeper than it was previously. I did it with a backhoe. I went through the hardpan in most places. There's a picture of that ditch.

MR. MORROS: You want to enter this in as an exhibit?

MR. THOMPSON: Right. Also, this is that other measurement.

MR. MORROS: Let's just talk one at a time here. What is the next exhibit number?

MR. DANNER: Twenty-one.

MR. MORROS: All right. Thompson Exhibit 21, which will be received into evidence for identification purposes, represents a Polaroid snapshot. Mr. Thompson, maybe you could describe -- Just put the other pictures down for now and do it one at a time.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, I will. They are all connected As I stated -- Oh, yes. Threw me a curve there. Okay. The first picture, as I have stated, is a picture back, from

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looking north towards the pipe into the ditch. The other one was from the pipe down the trench. In other words, I was standing along the side of the pipe taking the picture down the valley towards Devil's Gate, and not where they were taking the final measurements on. The final measurement on that ditch, I believe, was 500 gallons, or 500 something.

MR. MORROS: That was the measurement that was made on July 29th of 506 gallons.

MR. THOMPSON: Okay. That's the same one as the previous 600. It hadn't been moved.

MR. MORROS: Now, you want these two photographs marked as the same exhibit?

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MR. THOMPSON: Yes. To save time, these are all four various views of that ditch.

MR. MORROS: Okay. They all represent the same ditch, just various views, so 21 -- we'll just call it 21-1, dash 2, dash 3, dash 4.

(The photographs were then marked for identification as Thompson Exhibit No. 21-1, 21-2, 21-3, 21-4.)

MR. THCMPSON: I'll clarify one of those. Now, as I stated, ladies and gentlemen, I did a lot of backhoe work getting this levelled down as far as I could. Years ago the SCS told us if we drop the level of our springs and moved the levies out into the valleys we would get a lot more water. We did. Okay. That is what I had planned and you can see where I did a lot of planning on these aerial photos. I had

the new levees drawn in there. Now, this photograph here is, this series shows the old ditch level, and this water is below the old ditch level, and that was taken this morning.

MR. GROTH: Well, you maintain that --

MR. MORROS: Wait a minute, Mr. Groth.

MR. THOMPSON: Let me finish, Everett. It's selfexplanatory.

Okay. Here is a picture I took this morning of where this water had been running out this other ditch for three days -- Oh, wait a minute. I took a picture this morning of the area covered by water that has been running there for three days Draw a little circle there. It's a hundred yards long and maybe at a maximum a hundred yards

Mr. Gamboa, or Mr. -- the engineer here can tell you what the flow was this morning. I think that's selfexplanatory. I have some more if I can find them. These pictures here that I will enter.

MR. MORROS: Just a moment. Let's go back to these. Did you want this entered also?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, please. Maybe to save time I'll give them all to you.

MR. MORROS: That's fine.

The next exhibit will consist of a series of six photographs, No. 22 --

MR. THOMPSON: Five.

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MR. MORROS: Five Polaroid photographs. Maybe we could indicate for the purposes of reference your next exhibit number will be 22, so why don't you just say 22-a, b, c or d, whatever the case may happen to be?

(Four photos as described were then received and marked Thompson Exhibits Nos. 22-a, 22-b, 22-c and 22-d.)

MR. THOMPSON: Okay. Twenty-two-a is taken of the trench of the old ditch I dug out Friday, looking south.

MR. MORROS: Give me that and I'll have it marked.

MR. THOMPSON: Southeast. This 22-b would be the same ditch back a little further to the outlet pipes.

MR. MORROS: Go ahead, Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Twenty-two-c is from that same area looking back through the head gate as Mr. Gamboa was measuring the flow.

Twenty-two-c and d -- Pardon me --

MR. MORROS: A, b, c, d, e --

MR. THOMPSON: F. That other one I will explain.

And this final one is a picture of an area just north of my north spring that used to be quite boggy.

MR. MORROS: We'll identify that as 22-f.

MR. THOMPSON: No. That would be 23.

MR. MORROS: Okay. 23.

(A single photo was then received and marked for identification Thompson Exhibit No. 23.)

MR. THOMPSON: They can find out and tell you the

flow. What was the flow this morning?

MR. MORROS: The flow this morning was measured at 225 gallons per minute.

I might add that Mr. Ralph Gamboa, our Supervising Water Commissioner out of Elko, has made all of these measurements. I haven't sworn him in to testify to these measurements, but these measurements are of record in the State Engineer's Office.

MR. THCMPSON: Yes. I didn't ask -- You have been reading these other records?

MR. MORROS: That's right. August 9, 1982, the measurement was made at 225 gallons per minute.

MR. THOMPSON: And that was around between 11:30 and 12:00, if I'm not mistaken, this morning.

MR. GROTH: Okay. Back to this question: Your spring flow this year is lower than last year?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes.

MR. GROTH: Right. It has gone down.

MR. THOMPSON: For all practical purposes, as I stated previously, my spring dried up.

MR. GROTH: I know that. I'm not arguing about that. You also contend that in the years before that your

meadows were solely irrigated by the springs and no runoff? 23 And no runoff helped make these big crops you got these pictures of?

MR. THOMPSON: If you're going to bring that in --

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MR. GROTH: That's what I'm asking you.

MR. THOMPSON: Would you let me answer? I'm not contending that at all. However, we are not going to get any more runoff, I do not believe. You are draining the water clear out of the Diamonds. I should have got runoff this year. I didn't get a drop.

MR. GROTH: Hey, that runoff comes out of the snow. MR. THOMPSON: Right. And it's sinking right up there in the mountains. There should have been a regular river coming out of McGinty Canyon this year.

MR. GROTH: There should have what?

MR. THCMPSON: There should have been a regular river coming out of McGinty Canyon this year.

MR. GROTH: So the valley out here is draining the water off the top of that mountain?

MR. THOMPSON: That's true.

MR. GROTH: That can't be. I just don't know how

MR. THOMPSON: You argue with geologists.

MR. GROTH: Hey, I'm not arguing with you. There hasn't been any rumoff to speak of on the east side of that mountain, since I think probably 1972 is the last time it run off. I have seen hay bales on this ranch going out of Devil' Gate towards Austin that were almost end to end. I haven't seen a hay bale for ten years, and that ranch doesn't run off springs. That runs strictly off runoff.

MR. THOMPSON: They have a lot of wells out there. MR. GROTH: Well, on the piece of ground straight out, you know, right on the right as you go up there by where Mark -- What's the name of it? And I think your springs, myself, is drying up as much from lack of snow in the mountains myself.

MR. MORROS: Hold it, Mr. Groth. Hold it up a minute.

Okay. Go ahead.

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MR. GROTH: Every ranch that I know of that has had meadow, Purdy's ranch, if he doesn't get runoff he doesn't get a very good hay crop.

MR. THOMPSON: He doesn't keep any springs either. MR. GROTH: That's right. But I still maintain that your ranch didn't produce all those big crops from all those springs. Some of it, yes.

MR. THOMPSON: Everett, we covered this before. I'm not talking about those areas up north. I was talking about the water table. We can get into this in the adjudication hearings.

MR. GROTH: Well, what I'm maintaining is, your spring is drying up, a big share of it, probably from no snow, because your springs are coming out of the mountains as much or more than us pumping in the valley.

MR. THOMPSON: Everett, there has been no record of the past runoff.

MR. GROTH: Is there any record of the ten years that are dry?

MR. THOMPSON: No. There has never been any --That's beyond my expertise.

MR. GROTH: Well, one compliments the other.

MR. MORROS: Everett, as far as the measurements go, everything we have available to us is in the record.

MR. THOMPSON: There was no observable change in our spring in the serious dry years in the 50's and there was no observable change in our spring flow. It's warm water. As I testified previously, warm water is supposed to come from deep.

MR. GROTH: How can water from here force your water up?

MR. THOMPSON: I'm not the geologist.

MR. MORROS: Okay. Are you through?

MR. THOMPSON: I don't know. I'm just being objective. We have gone through this before.

MR. MORROS: No, no. You don't have to answer if you don't want to.

MR. THOMPSON: If it answers any purpose, I will, but we have gone through this before.

MR. MORROS: Is there anything further you have to offer at this time?

MR. THOMPSON: As I say, Everett, we went through this at the last hearing.

MR. GROTH: You don't want to answer the question anyway, so --

MR. THOMPSON: How can I? I'm not a geologist. There has been no change in the flow in my springs in past dry years. We had serious dry years in the 50's, worse than we have now.

MR. GROTH: For a long period of time? Ten years? Fifteen years?

MR. THOMPSON: If you guys are going to bring that up, Everett, every year we have a dry year, and you guys are pumping more and more water every year.

MR. MORROS: I think you have both made your points. MR. GROTH: Is that pumping making a dry year? MR. MORROS: Anybody else want to testify? Yes,

MR. HAROLD MILES: I would like to have the record show --

MR. MORROS: Could you state your name for the

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MR. MILES: I'm Harold Miles. In 1973 there was an exceptional amount of water. This is when Mr. Thompson's photos were taken of the excessive amount of water. It covered a portion of my ground. I live right directly below Water Canyon and there was a lake out on BLM ground that covered in the neighborhood of 150 acres. It went onto Mr. Glenn's ground too, some of these creeks did. I drove down

the road, which was covered with water, and the water run right through the floorboards of my pickup. I had a small pickup, but that's how much water was running in 1973.

MR. MORROS: Thank you, sir. Mr. Plaskett? MR. WALTER PLASKETT: Just a couple of statements. In 1963 I cut a field of hay on the Thompson ranch. The southeast corner of that field lay right next to their cattle scales and pen, and it was a terrific lush crop, alfalfa, fairly new perhaps, seeded that year, I believe unless they were pumping spring water up to that level, which I think is probably 50 to 150 feet above the spring level, it's totally made on runoff water.

MR. THOMPSON: I'll answer that --

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MR. MORROS: Well, I don't know what the relevancy of that is.

MR. WALTER PLASKETT: Only if someone decides to jerk all these pumps, because other people than in Diamond Valley pump in some other areas.

MR. MORROS: Well, number one, the limited extent of Mr. Thompson's water rights on that spring are going to have to be determined through an adjudication proceeding, which is beyond the scope of what the purpose of this hearing is. If it is determined that the pumpage in fact is affecting the flow of those springs, then it will have to be determined to what extent that effect is having on Mr. Thompson's existing rights, and the only way the limited extent of those

rights can be determined is if they are adjudicated, so really --

MR. KEN BENSON: You can't make any determination of what his rights are until they are adjudicated?

MR. MORROS: They have to be adjudicated as set forth in the law. We have to determine the validity of his claim and there is a procedure, a statutory procedure set out for doing that.

MR. THCMPSON: May I come back? I would like to say something.

MR. MORROS: Go ahead, Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: As I stated previously, this is not an adjudication hearing. This is a question, a complaint over damage done to the water table, not how much my springs are flowing in the past. It's damage done to the water table, ladies and gentlemen. If it hadn't been for my backhoe, I wouldn't even have any stock water.

Now, as far as Mr. Plaskett just stated, in 1963 he mowed a field, I don't understand how you did that, Walt. I was doing all the mowing then.

MR. WALTER PLASKETT: Your father asked me to come and cut it and I came and cut it.

MR. MORROS: All right, gentlemen. I don't think that's relevant to our --

MR. THOMPSON: To answer this question at that point, that was sprinkler-irrigated. There is ample pictures

up there showing that fact.

MR. MORROS: Thank you. Any more statements, any more testimony?

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to say also there is pictures there of the pump we used. Now, I will submit testimony or evidence of what that pump produced, but the people that sold it to us stated that pump produced 2,000 gallons a minute at open discharge. It was 900 some gallons through the sprinklers. We only irrigated out of the south spring. The other one flowed out onto the field. The last few years I used that pump open discharge and still had water flowing out of the springs.

MR. MORROS: Okay, Mr. Thompson. I'm sure that that is information that will be very relevant at the adjudication proceedings.

Yes, Ma'm? Will you state your name for the record,

MRS. DELLA MULFORD: My name is --

MR. MORROS: Wait a minute. You're competing with that whatever it is outside. Could you come up here, please?

MRS. DELLA MULFORD: Yes. My name is Della Mulford. I live at the extreme north end of Diamond Valley.

Four years ago my husband and I bought a ranch out there, ten miles north of Mr. Plaskett's place. We applied for an irrigation well at that time, and were turned down by the state. They said that Diamond Valley was closed.

At this last meeting here in May it was said that end of the Valley is not in the Diamond Valley Water Basin. I need to know why we were turned down if we are not in the Basin?

MR. MORROS: Well, that is not the purpose of this hearing and that is not the issue here. Even if I could answer it, I wouldn't answer it, because that is not the purpose of this hearing.

MRS. MULFORD: Well, the reason I --

MR. MORROS: We would be glad to talk to you about that when we get through here. That is not relevant to the issue before this hearing, Ma'm.

MRS. MULFORD: It is to me.

MR. MORROS: Well, I'm sure it is, but I'm telling you I'll talk to you --

MRS. MULFORD: Because we have a petition here, and I don't know whether to sign it or not.

MR. MORROS: I'll talk to you about it as soon as we conclude this hearing. I'll be more than happy to, but it would not be proper to discuss that matter because it is not the issue that is before this hearing. Okay? But I will be quite happy to talk to you about it later.

Anybody else?

Yes, Mr. Burnham?

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: Is the hearing about to be concluded, sir?

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MR. MORROS: That's up to you people.

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: As somewhat of a rebuttal, Bob Burnham. I would like to say that the general principle of water, truthfully, as we stated earlier, it does not flow uphill ordinarily unless it came from some kind of a pressure, and that pressure was determined from a higher point, and especially is this the case with either springs or artesian water.

I believe the record should show, and I don't know that it has to date, what the levels are insofar as these springs are concerned, and what water, subterranean, that has accumulated in the upper south end of the Valley, and according to Mr. Jim Perkins, even from an area to the west and the southwest, whether or not this water literally at its static level really is about the same level, or whether or not it is below Mr. Thompson's springs.

Earlier I had made the point that from the experience of two similar situations in Utah and knowing a hydraulic engineer who still lives and sat in on these hearings, that it is my contention that Milt's water basically comes from the alluvial source, a-1-1-u-v-i-a-1, I believe it is, rather than a subterranean source basically, and where there is no water above to support his either artesian or springs, he is not going to have any appreciable amount of flow.

I think Mr. Bailey during the interim. Wilfred

Bailey, pointed out that it was his feeling that the picture that we see here, that Mr. Thompson shows, very possibly originated during the year of 1973 or 74, according to his recollection, and that was the year of unusually high runoff, and according to Mr. Bailey's recollection, not any appreciable time before that or occasion subsequent to that has water literally flown in the amounts, and as shown here on this particular map.

Mr. Groth pointed out there hasn't been much runoff and some of us who have been here quite some time can affirm that during the years of rapid melting of snows you do get the runoff. Years of very slow melting you get virtually none. This last year we had one of the best mountain covers of snow that we have had in quite a number of years. Creeks on the east side of the hill normally when there is a rapid melting of snow usually flow. This year, even with a higher amount of snow in the mountains, did not run off. Mr. Groth will remember a couple of years when we had a lesser amount of snow, I'm guessing only two-thirds of that amount, we had a part of our Section 8 flooded. This year there was no flooding whatsoever, and to my knowledge, no water ran out of the canyon that comes from the base of Diamond Mountain.

If Mr. Thompson's observations that this year there was a lesser amount of water coming out of his spring than there was the previous years and we had a much greater mountain capacity of snow, it would indicate certainly that it

will take some time from a real shortage of mountain precipitation before the subterranean water, the alluvial water, is going to do much good for Mr. Milt. It is my firm conviction and feeling then that because of earlier testimony, number one, Milt's water temperatures, Mr. Thompson's water taste: in other words, the identification of the unit water is not similar to water farther up towards the south end of the valley, that absolutely his basic water source is alluvial and is not a part of the subterranean water that comes from the north end -- or excuse me, the upper south end of Diamond Valley, and to the southwest, and what he might have insofar as a real problem insofar as the basic amount of water that we have had in precipitation over several years should not be reflected in whatever the irrigators are doing.

> Thank you. MR. MORROS: Thank you, Mr. Burnham. Anybody else?

MR. THOMPSON: Can I say something? You more or less confirmed just what I got through saying, Mr. Burnham, that you people are taking the runoff water.

Now, this also -- I'll enter this -- the rest of my ranch, taken in 1946. There was also other series of photos in between 46 and 55. That's more or less the same

MR. MORROS: Now, this is an undated photograph, from what I can see. So you are willing to testify under oath this was taken in 1946?

MR. THOMPSON: I believe it's written on the back. If it isn't, it's written on the back of the other one. I got one here identical that I got from the SCS.

MR. MORROS: Better see it then.

6-28-46. Do you want to keep this one, and we'll enter this one?

MR. THOMPSON: That's theirs.

MR. MORROS: I see.

MR. THOMPSON: You just verify it.

MR. MORROS: I think what you better do, Mr.

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MR. THOMPSON: We can not find copies of this one. MR. MORROS: You don't want to enter this in evidence?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes. I want to enter that in evidence.

MR. MORROS: Okay. I think in your own handwriting you better mark the date on the back there and initial it.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, as long as you can verify it. Is there going to be a contention about my entering it?

MR. MORROS: No. I'm witnessing it right now. I think that's all that is important. 6-28-46.

All right. And a large aerial photograph identified on the back by photo date, "6-28-46, T. M. Thompson," will be received into evidence as Thompson's Exhibit No. 24.

(The aerial photograph as described was then

received and marked for identification Thompson's Exhibit No. 24.)

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MR. MORROS: I think for the record, Mr. Thompson. why don't you just describe basically what the photograph depicts?

MR. THOMPSON: This point here is the Mau ranch. Rock field. Rock pasture. Willow field. And way up here in the corner faintly is the Diamond Springs area. I would like to note also, gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen, that area got its name from having springs there. There are no longer springs there. Now, in closing, I think I presented ample evidence, ladies and gentlemen, my problem isn't with you. Your problem isn't with me. Your problem is with the State Engineer, namely, Roland Westergard. However, when you start trying to tear down my valid claims, your problem will be with

> MR. EVERETT GROTH: Milton, is that a threat? MR. MORROS: Anything further?

Okay. Yes, Mr. Burnham?

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: Mr. Morros, I earlier had measured a well that I think was a part of your evidence, and I was remiss in not measuring it either this morning or yesterday to find out whether or not that static water has gone down even a mentionable amount.

> MR. RALPH GAMBOA: I measured it for you, sir. MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: Pardon?

MR. RALPH GAMBOA: I measured it for you. It's 41.2 feet.

MR. MORROS: That was Mr. Gamboa responding to Mr. Burnham. He said that he measured the well -- When, Mr. Camboa?

MR. GAMBOA: Friday.

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MR. MORROS: And that it was 41.2 feet.

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM: Okay. Thank you.

MR. MORROS: The State Engineer will require the original and one copy of the transcript.

Anybody else that wants a copy of this transcript will make arrangements with the Court Reporter.

I would be glad to talk to the lady that came forward about her application in the north end of Diamond Valley.

I am going to declare this hearing closed -- Oh, let's stay on the record for one more minute. The record will remain open for fifteen days for the purpose of receiving any additional written testimony, fifteen days from today's date.

MRS. BURNHAM: Postmarked in 15 days or be there in 15 days?

MR. MORROS: Postmarked 15 days.

MR. THOMPSON: As I stated previously in testimony, I may not be able to get these additional photographs reprinted in time to meet that deadline.

MR. MORROS: If you don't, just forward a letter to that effect and give me the time frame in which you can submit them.

MR. THOMPSON: That reminds me. I have to remove some of those.

MR. MORROS: When you remove them now, would you mark underneath where you remove the picture, "Removed," and then your initials, please? So the question doesn't come up at some later date as to what happened to the photographs.

Okay. That's it?

The hearing is declared closed.

(The hearing was thereupon concluded and closed at 3:02 o'clock, p. m.)

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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This is to certify that I, Harold Krabbenhoft, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, was present at the time and place the foregoing proceedings were had and taken, at Eureka, Nevada, on Monday, August 9, 1982; that I did report the same fully and truly in Stenograph writing to the best of my ability; that thereafter I caused my said Stenograph writing to be transcribed into longhand typewriting, and the foregoing pages, beginning at the top of page 1, through line 13 of page 65 hereof, plus three index pages, contains a full, true, correct and complete transcription of my said Stenograph writing.

Dated at Carson City, Nevada this 27th day of August, 1982.

> Decembercant > Harold Krabbenhoft, Certified Shorthand Reporter, CSR #25.

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