

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL  
OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO HELD IN  
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, ON  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1974.

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The meeting was called to order at 8:30 A. M., by the presiding officer, Mayor Charles L. Becker, with the following members present: COCKRELL, SAN MARTIN, BECKER, BLACK, LACY, MORTON, O'CONNELL, MENDOZA; Absent: PADILLA.

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74-39 The invocation was given by The Reverend Claude W. Black.

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74-39 Members of the City Council and the audience joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

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74-39 The minutes of the City Council Meeting of August 1, 1974, were approved.

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74-39 BRIEFING BY CITY WATER BOARD ON CIBOLO PROJECT

The following discussion took place:

MAYOR CHARLES L. BECKER: All right, we'll have ironically enough a briefing by the City Water Board on the Cibolo Project.

MR. JOHN SCHAEFER: Well, I'm John Schaefer, Chairman of the City Water Board. I hope you all turned off your water sprinklers this morning.

MAYOR BECKER: I don't know. Is Mr. Harry Burleigh in the audience? Is he? He swam in. All right, okay, mighty good. Excuse me, John. Welcome back to the City of San Antonio.

MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you, sir. It's great to be back and see a viable City and a working water system. I'll have to say I was in East Africa several weeks ago, and they're having a drought there. I saw the Water Works at Guriza (sic) which is up at the northern frontier of Kenya. It consists of a muddy water hole about the size of this room, which all of the citizens, all the donkeys, all the camels, and all the livestock drink, wash, and bathe in. So, that I think that if you see that, you'll realize what a luxurious life we live in San Antonio.

MAYOR BECKER: So, you think we have a pretty advanced water system after all?

MR. SCHAEFER: I think we have a pretty advanced water system when you compare it to that.

I'll get right into this, and be as brief as I can. I'd like to remind the Council that the Water Board met with you less than four months ago and briefed you on, at that time, on what we were doing so far as the water supply of San Antonio is concerned. We're happy to meet with you any time, and it's my pleasure to bring you up to date on the progress we have made in the last four months.

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I would say that first the most significant thing, in my opinion, that we have instigated is that we have started a monitoring process on the Edwards Underground. For years it's been just assumed that everything was going to be all right with the Edwards Underground Water Supply. As you know, we've had considerable debate as to putting development over the Aquifer and so forth. We have started a monitoring program in fact, Mr. Paul Haney is in town right now from Black & Veatch and is meeting with Southwest Research Institute whom we hope we will be able to work out a contract with to actually do the technical part of this monitoring. The monitoring is intended to find out if there is any pollution in the Edwards before it becomes critical. We have no reason to think that at the present time there is no alarm. It's not polluted. We have a great water supply, but we feel that it's imperative to the citizens of San Antonio that we monitor this so that if we start getting any type of pollution that we can treat it and get the facilities on stream before it becomes critical. Now, as far as surface water is concerned or as far as the water overall you have the statistics from our April 18 meeting. I'm not going to go over them and bore you with them. You also have a report which we prepared for you dated 8 August, which shows the various costs of water. I'm not going to go through it. I think you're all intelligent enough to read it yourself. It shows you the various costs of water from capital improvements standpoint, from a processing standpoint, from, in other words, delivered standpoint. I think that probably I will take one minute and go through the one chart here which is about half-way through. It's page 9 which shows the total annual cost per 1,000 acre feet of treated surface water. Now, this is significant, there's a lot of charts in here, but the treated surface water means after it's been captured, transmitted, treated, and you're able to drink it. And, again, these charts you know don't change in four months. They're pretty much the same. But, the annual cost for instance on the Guadalupe River Water, should we be able to get an allocation there, or should we be able to work with GBRA, and I'll touch on that briefly in a moment, would be \$91,000. If we got water from the Guadalupe and put in the Applewhite Complex, would be \$105,000. If we had the Cibolo-Applewhite-Guadalupe would be \$126,000. This is 12,000 acre feet annually. Applewhite only would be \$121,000. The Cibolo-Applewhite Complex which is really one of the major points in discussion at the present time would be \$149,000 per thousand acre feet, that is, if we got 61,000 acre feet. The Cibolo-Applewhite Complex at 33,000 acre feet which is the mean projection would be \$253,000 per acre feet and the Cibolo alone would be \$238,000 per thousand acre feet. Now, this is the same statistics basically that we gave you before. Things just don't change in four months. It's obvious that the most reasonable cost of water would be from the Guadalupe River. The second most reasonable cost would be a complex of the Applewhite Reservoir which is just as you know - just south of - southwest of San Antonio, very close to the City, would be the second most reasonable. Applewhite alone without any Guadalupe which is certainly no major source of water, but it is a supplemental source would be the next most reasonable, and actually it's a little cheaper than the Cibolo-Applewhite-Guadalupe, and the clearer we get to talk about Guadalupe this is assuming that we'll be given an allocation from there. So, when you boil this down and compare it to the Cibolo-Applewhite Complex by itself which is the next to the bottom line - \$253,000 per annum per thousand acre feet is more than twice the cost of any of the four or five combinations that otherwise can meet our needs. The Applewhite, for instance, is \$121,000 well now that's a one single source. Double that would be \$142,000 in the Cibolo-Applewhite Complex almost doubles the cost of that. The Apple-

white-Guadalupe is about well about 35 percent of it. So, I just want you to briefly consider the fact that there are costs involved you'll recall, I believe, from previous discussions that the Cibolo-Applewhite Complex would cost the City of San Antonio or the City Water Board approximately \$80 million, and it was the opinion of your Board of Trustees that this expenditure at this time was unwarranted. It would take us approximately a 75 percent rate increase to support this. This is not to say that the Water Board is not pursuing surface water. We realize that we must have surface water at some date and time. It's our consultant's opinion that we will need surface water somewhere between the year 1990 and the year 2000. So, it's not a critical thing. It's not a matter obviously today we're not going to run out of water. But, to bring you up to date on what we have been doing. We've passed a Resolution which you're very much aware of. It's been presented to Council stating our support for the authorization rather of the Cibolo Reservoir from Congress stating at the same time that we were going to find the most reasonable cost source of water at the time that we needed it. This has not changed. We've passed no further Resolutions. This particular Resolution supporting the Cibolo Reservoir authorization has been forwarded along with other data to the Senate Committee hearing this. This, I understand has come out favorably in the Senate, and we are certainly in favor of this. We're not, contrary to some reports that I've read since I returned, we're not opposed to the Cibolo project. We've done everything we feel reasonable to support it. We didn't send anyone to the Committee hearing because I think it was totally unnecessary. They got all the facts. They got our Resolution, obviously it was well taken as it was reported favorably out of Committee.

Now, in addition to that we have had preliminary discussions with the Guadalupe Blanco River Authority. They have been very receptive to suggestions that we work jointly towards the water solutions of both their region and San Antonio. We have made no concrete contracts, but we have had meetings and we intend to have in the near future a joint meeting between their Board and our Board to further investigate the possibilities of obtaining water from the Guadalupe Basin. This obviously, if you'll read your charts, is the most economical method.

MAYOR BECKER: John, may I interrupt you for just a moment please. There seems to be theories advanced on the part of some that our efforts towards reaching some type of a successful arrangement with the Guadalupe River Authority, GBRA, it is a hopeless situation. Now, I've read that several times also that we've been talking about this thing for twenty years and nothing has come of it yet, and for all purposes nothing ever will. And these assumptions - now is there any validity, is there any substance to that type of thinking, or is it to the best - let me say in error.....

MR. SCHAEFER: Well, let me say this, Mr. Mayor, I think five years ago, maybe two years ago, that that would have been a valid assumption. As you know, San Antonio and the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority have not really bumped heads pretty hard. They went to the Supreme Court, as you know. They're still, they're still some subsidence and bad feelings from that. Now, I won't say that there's not. But, I think that as time goes by, we have a new Water Board. They have a new Board of Directors, and from the preliminary discussions I've had with the Chairman of the Board and with their General Manager, it's my opinion that they are willing to work constructively and not to say, "Well, you know, you were an SOB yesterday, so you're still one." And, I think that we can take a reasonable approach I can't obviously guarantee you that we'll come up with a contract, but they are willing

to sit at the table and say we know you have a problem, look at our problems, we'll look at yours. We have a difference, frankly we have a difference of opinion as to how much water is available. They preliminarily - they said let's bring in somebody and determine how much water we have. Well, I think that's a reasonable approach. If you and I disagree on the fact, we'll take it to a third party and say what is the fact. And that's where we are really. So, I think that - I think that there is a good possibility and there is a further possibility that we can get an allocation from the Water Rights Commission. We intend to work through GBRA until they prove to be unreasonable. But, I think - I think that at this time I would have to say that there is every reason to believe that we can work with those people.

MAYOR BECKER: Now in the meantime, while we're working with them, how immediate is our need for surface water at this junction?

MR. SCHAEFER: Our need for surface water at this junction is zero.

MAYOR BECKER: Leaving this rain this morning out?

MR. SCHAEFER: Leaving this rain out this morning just assuming normal rainfall even with drought periods. Today we don't need surface water - other than psychologically.

MAYOR BECKER: Now is it true someone said some time ago to me, at least, that at the present rate of usage by the most astute calculations that could be made, there was enough water in the Edwards Underground Water Reservoir, to last this City until the year 2035, at the present rate of usage. Now is that - is that a reasonable assumption to make - is that an assumption.....

MR. SCHAEFER: At the present rate of usage and assuming normal rainfall, that's very conservative.

MAYOR BECKER: And you have the figures, the data, and everything to absolutely substantiate this.....

MR. SCHAEFER: At the present usage and assuming normal rainfall, you would never, never need surface water. Now, that's not to say we're not gonna need surface water because hopefully, San Antonio would grow, and we'll have more consumption than we have now. So, we're aware that when San Antonio grows and as the usage of the underground reservoir increases, we're going to have to supplement that with surface water. But to answer your question specifically, as to today's usage with normal rainfall we would never need surface water.

MAYOR BECKER: Then you might make a conclusion from that then that the attitude of the present Board to tread rather cautiously with respect to spending large sums of money or committing the citizens of San Antonio to large sums of money through expenditures for surface water, our hesitancy is not being borne out by act of irresponsibility as it were.....

MR. SCHAEFER: No, there's no question about that, Mr. Mayor. Your Water Board is pledged to assure that San Antonio has an adequate water supply, and I will try to quote at the most reasonable cost when needed. We don't need surface water now, that's not to say that we're not planning it, now I'll go into that in a moment. But, we do not need it today and our consultants and this is not staff, these are nationally known consultants, say that the earliest we'll need surface water is 1990.

Actually, they say that's when we should start getting surface water, preparing for it in the year 2,000, is when we should need it. So, that you're correct, I mean when you say irresponsible that's really kind of harsh, Mr. Mayor, but we're - it's not only a matter of being not being irresponsible, we're trying not to waste money and not to ask the citizens to increase their water rates today for something that we don't need for another 25 years.

MAYOR BECKER: All right, now let me ask you one further thing. And, I think on that last subject, the word irresponsible could be coupled with emotional. That might be.....

MR. SCHAEFER: I think that is more correct. As I say we don't need a surface water supply other than maybe psychologically.

MAYOR BECKER: All right now. There's been some question about the data that's been prepared by the City Water Board, its own staff, the various people that we've employed in the past to help us with our research in engineering and analysis on all these matters and the compilation to these facts. Now, in your opinion, are we dealing with accurate statistics and facts that are not slanted, that are not purposely contorted, twisted or contrived, so as to bring about some type of a picture that we're desiring to present.

MR. SCHAEFER: Mr. Mayor, I would say that after having spent hours upon hours going through the statistics, that the statistics that you have in this presentation are accurate, I will have to digress a moment and tell you that statistics aren't always accurate.

MAYOR BECKER: Well, I can appreciate that.

MR. SCHAEFER: In one instance for instance, before the April meeting that we had, statistics were asked from the I want to say the Bureau of Reclamations and I'll stand corrected, but the San Antonio River Authority asked them to verify the statistics that were presented by our engineers on the Applewhite Reservoir. And these statistics show that the reservoir starting empty during the seven year drought in the fifties, in some years would have yielded in the water. And well that's very interesting. Let me look and see what we have what statistics they have on the Cibolo Reservoir. Look at the statistics on the Cibolo Reservoir and it's fine. The only difference was that they started with the Applewhite Reservoir empty and the Cibolo Reservoir full. So, that if you start with a full reservoir, you get a different set of statistics as you start with an empty reservoir. So, I use their same statistics for the Cibolo Reservoir as they use for the Applewhite Reservoir started it empty, and found out that it would have never had any water in it either. So, when you say are these statistics accurate, they have been looked at and to my knowledge, they're as accurate as we can ascertain that they are.

MAYOR BECKER: Well, I think you could characterize that last incident as being one of seeking a fair advantage. That's generally how that's regarded.

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MR. SCHAEFER: But we are trying to look at this, Mr. Mayor, objectively, contrary to some of the reports we are not opposed as our resolution which you've been presented shows, we're not opposed to the Cibolo Reservoir, we're concerned with the cost, we're concerned with the timing, we're concerned with alternate proposals of procuring water. Now, so far as let me address myself at this time to specifically the Cibolo-Apple White Complex. And when I say Cibolo-Apple White, again if you turn to page 9, you'll see that the Cibolo-Apple White Complex assuming 61,000 acre feet of water would cost \$138,000 per annum, per 1,000 acre feet. Whereas, the Cibolo Complex only, would cost \$205,000 per acre feet. So I think that it's obvious that if we are to build a Cibolo Reservoir, we've got to build it in conjunction with the Apple White Reservoir, I mean is all of the engineering everything is functioning in that manner. So I will refer to it as the Cibolo Apple White Complex rather than the Cibolo because the Cibolo by itself doesn't do us one iota of good, it gives us some a nice place to go swimming and fishing, but it doesn't give us any water.

We have contracted as we previously told Council, for a study to be made on the Apple White Complex as far as with the drainage and so forth that's been calculated. We know we can get water in it. The next study was to see if it would hold water. This study will be complete this week. I'm sorry that this meeting was requested prior to receiving it, we should receive the report next week and at that time we will know whether the Apple White Reservoir is feasible. In other words, whether it's technically possible to hold water. We're not standing still on this thing, we're going ahead, it takes time as I say it's only been four months since we've been before you before, but this has been done, the work is complete and we will have a report on that phase of it next week. At the same time, as you know, we have supported the appropriation or the authorization rather for the the Cibolo reservoir itself, this has been reported out of the full house favorably, it's been reported out of the Senate Committee favorably, we are not spending any money for further study on that project until we get the authorization now it would be absolutely foolish to spend money until we find out, number one, whether it's authorized. Now once it's authorized, we then have the problem of appropriations. And until we find out whether we're getting again an appropriation once we get the report from the from the Apple White Project, that's as far as we're going to go, as far as the complex is concerned.

We're studying the feasibility of Apple White alone because of the fact that we don't know when or if the Cibolo will be funded. And frankly, I have I have talked to the Honorable Mr. Chick Kazen, our representative in Congress and he says that appropriations are sometimes funny, he said we may get it in the next session, he said it may be ten years before it's able to push through. This is an unknown. So we can't rely on the fact that we will get an appropriation the day we want it. We're looking number one, at an Apple White by itself, number two, at financing if we determine that it's feasible, the Cibolo Project without federal funds. There's nothing magic in fact if you'll recall our presentation before it's gonna cost us more to build this with federal funds than it would be if we did it ourselves for what we want it for. Now that really is the surface water to date. We are, to reiterate, we are negotiating with GBRA for water there. We're continuing our study on Apple White, on Cibolo. We have made studies on the actually getting water from the Colorado River. And it's startling to some of you, but it actually would be cheaper for us to bring water from the Colorado River 75 miles away than it would be to get

water out of the Cibolo Reservoir. So this is a possibility and it's certainly probably a more reliable source. But our options are not closed, we realize that by the year 1990, 25 years from now, 15 years from now, we've got to start construction, that's not to say that we're not considering the possibility of reserving water or reserving land for sites but to do it today would be as you say Mr. Mayor, irresponsible. Now I'll be happy to answer any other questions.

REVEREND CLAUDE W. BLACK: I'd like to ask you one question. We have said you have indicated a time of need, a projected time of need, have you made any projections on the time needed in any of these projects for the delivery of water - that needed water to the consumer. In other words, if the need occurred say tomorrow, how much time would you need before you could take that water that is in that project and deliver it to the consumer. Has there been any projection?

MR. SCHAEFER: Oh yes.

REVEREND BLACK: Because the reason I think that one of the possibly sensitive areas of this in terms of urgency is trying to get in prospective, the time needed for delivering it actually to the consumer, you know, and whether or not the amount of time that we are projecting is adequate whether or not we should not if we're going to deliver at the time of need, be planning, doing more planning now, then is being done, and if there's any projection related to these various projects, I think would relieve in some measure, some of the anxiety.

MR. SCHAEFER: Right, well let me say this Rev. Black. And Mr. Van Dyke, would you correct me if I'm in error on this, but I think we can look at the seven year drought that we had without rain, if we were to have a five year drought, let's say a seven year drought, no rain starting today, we would have five to ten years reservoir of underground water before we would need surface water. If we had no rain, no rain whatsoever - this reservoir is tremendous. Now we would, we would stop the springs flowing again as they did in the drought that New Braunfels, but we would have adequate water for the City of San Antonio for a period of five to ten years without rain. So let's say that we let's take (inaudible) say seven year, we know in the seven year drought we didn't run out of water. If we have seven years then to project, it would take us two years approximately, this would be on a non-crash program - in a crash program you can probably cut this in half, but on a non-crash program it would take us two years to put a pipe line in from the Guadalupe River to San Antonio. So if you'll take that in time tables say seven years less two, we don't have to do a thing, if it didn't rain tomorrow, never rained again, we wouldn't have to do anything for five years. Now the Cibolo-Apple White Complex without a crash program, would take approximately four to possibly five years before you and here again, you'd have to have rain there because if it - in other words, this is sort of a thing where you look at it as an emergency thing, this really isn't that, it's not a back up for the Edwards. If it doesn't rain on the Edwards, it doesn't rain on the Cibolo water shed. So if the Edwards doesn't get water for seven years, Cibolo Reservoir would be bone dry. So it's not a back up, it's not emergency, it's a supplement, in other words, it's a matter if we use 200,000 acre feet per annum, we need to get more water from somewhere.

MAYOR BECKER: It doesn't have self generative powers then.

MR. SCHAEFER: It doesn't have that and it is not a reserve, I think this is where people are, you say God, what if the Edwards goes dry we'll have the Cibolo, it's not that and it's not in any way, shape, or form a reserve because if you can imagine if it

doesn't rain north of San Antonio, neither the Edwards nor the Cibolo are going to have water in it. So this is not, it's not a back-up at all, it's not a matter of well, I've got a flask in my hip pocket with a little extra water in it. It's not that. It's a matter that if we need more water, if we need more water than we're able to pump out of the Edwards, we've got to get it someplace else. And that's all these other surplus water things other than probably the Colorado River. Now it could be considered a back-up if the Edwards say went dry, then you probably could get water from the Colorado when there would be no water locally available but other than that, to my knowledge, there is nothing what you would consider a backup, it's just more water. Does that answer your question, Rev. Black?

REVEREND BLACK: Yes. I am just particularly concerned as has been indicated in the need time that's necessary.

MR. SCHAEFER: Right, well I would say two years for the Guadalupe and four years to five for any reservoir.

MAYOR BECKER: Now the thought of pumping or bringing the water 75 miles from the Colorado may seem a great distance to some. How far is it that the City of Los Angeles brings water? 300 miles or more I think.

MR. SCHAEFER: Well, Denver, Colorado pipes it completely over the continental divide.

MAYOR BECKER: So when we're talking about 75 miles we're really not talking about a great distance. Of course, by the same token, we're not talking about a great distance when we talk about pumping from the Cibolo either we are pumping it uphill.

MR. SCHAEFER: If I might interject this, Mr. Mayor, the difference and when I say you can get it as cheaply from the Colorado is because you don't have to build the structure, the water's already there. So although the distance may be greater, the cost is less.

MAYOR BECKER: Now I'm told and I'm going to ask this question now so that somebody if they care to answer it can be thinking about it. I'm told that Amistad Dam is having a marked effect on the Carizos, Sands and the Glenrose and some of those stratus down there in South Texas down near Dilley and I don't know all those towns down there, that since the Amistad Dam has been reaching certain levels, that there's been a general, you might say, filling of those sands due to the permeability of the voracity or whatever and this is beginning to spread out into this underground water table, I guess is what you'd call it down there and that it's probably higher than it was 5, 10, 15, 20 years ago. Now that's what I'm told, by hydrologists, I don't know for a fact but I only know what I'm told. Now that brings me to mind to this thing. Is there any relationship at all between those stratus and the Edwards and that's one question, and the second question would be that during the drought which I don't mind confessing it was concerning me greatly because I didn't know where we were going all - when you see oak trees dying that are 200 years old and that sort of thing, it's a rather shocking thing but how much were the wells actually lowered to reach the water table and how much more water table was there still there by our best calculations that we could have even lowered those wells further had we had this (inaudible). In other words, what percentage, what margin you might say of safety did we enjoy and somebody....

MR. SCHAEFER: I'll have to defer that to some of the more technical people here but I'm assured that we had more than adequate water reserves. Van, if I might ask you would you just in years, say how much more water during the drought we had left in the Edwards in this position. This is almost incalculable I know.

MR. ROBERT VAN DYKE: The water table got down the elevation 6-12 in 1956 and prior to that time, the all time high has been 6 feet 5. So roughly three feet was the total draw down up to that point. Since that time, the Edwards reached a new high of 6-96 but even at 6-12 there was no shortage of water and the problems in 1956 was the unknown as to how much further it could be pulled down without having any intrusion from the south of the highly mineralized water and since that time we have considerably more data than we had in 1956 and the ground water hydrologists indicated that we could probably pull the water down another 50 feet anyway without any intrusion of the highly mineralized water. But that's conjecture and we know there was no problem in 1956, but you don't know how much further it could go down.

MAYOR BECKER: But then there was substantial margin there.

MR. VAN DYKE: I would say so in my opinion there would...

MR. SCHAEFER: I think if you look at this like a pyramid... In other words, as you go down further, it spreads out, you probably have you drew down 70 feet as Mr. Van Dyke said he had 50 feet left, but there's probably more water in the 50 feet than in the top 70 feet. So if you had seven years drought double that 14. If that happens, none of us would be here.

MAYOR BECKER: Has there been seismographic work done or however you measure the structure of the Edwards to show what shape, what conformity, what configuration it actually has. Is it in the form of a pyramid, is it a rectangle, is it an inverted pyramid or what is the thing, does anybody really know?

MR. VAN DYKE: Yes, Mr. Mayor, the Edwards is approximately 500 feet thick and it varies in width from roughly from 15 to 25 or 30 miles wide and of course its length is approximately 175 feet 175 miles, stretching from Bracketville to Kyle, that's generally the optical that we had to identify and it's highly porous limestone. The voracity of the stone has been estimated at somewhere between 3 to 6 per cent and it depends on where you are in the Edwards as to where the solution openings are the greatest and it's not uniform and of course, there is more unknown about the Edwards than what we know and the Water Board and the U. S. Geological Survey, the San Antonio River Authority and the Edwards Underground Water District in conjunction with the Texas Water Development Board and the Geological Survey are continually researching this but there are many things that we don't know yet and we won't for many many years, but we do have considerably more knowledge on the aquifer than we did in 1956.

MR. SCHAEFER: I might say, Mr. Mayor in conjunction with the Edwards, that the Texas Water Development Board just recently approved an additional what I would call, they probably have a different term for it, a recharge dam over the recharge zone of the Edwards and that is a dam when it floods, when it rains will hold the water and instead of just running past the entrance to the Edwards, it will hold it and let it go ahead and go down. I think this is very significant. This is probably one area that monies can be spent both for flood control and for recharge that will be well spent because they have proved that this will add significantly to the recharge of our underground water supply.

CITY MANAGER GRANATA: Mr. Mayor, may I clear a point. You mentioned earlier that during the drought, and I believe that was in '52 that you speak of, that they had to lower the pumps. Is that what you....

MAYOR BECKER: It was '51 to '57.

CITY MANAGER GRANATA: Yes, sir but in '52 there was water ration. Now I've asked Bob, I know they lowered the pumps Bob, and you said that in 1956 the elevation got 6-12. Were the pumps lowered sufficient that we could have handled it if it gets back down to 6-12? Aren't they low enough that we could handle about another 20 or 30 feet?

MR. VAN DYKE: Yes, sir. At that time many of the pumps were between the elevation of 575 and 600 and since that time all of the major pumps in the City have been lowered to 550. So no problem.

MAYOR BECKER: There's been some interesting talk about the water that comes out of the Edwards and the age of it.....and you've been able to determine as I understand by some type of test scientific analysis is made of if that the water is, what is it 100,200 years old or something of that on that.....

MR. SCHAEFER: The U. S. Geological Survey has determined that the water is somewhere between 50 and 200 years old. That's in the deep part of the Edwards where most of our water is drawn for the public water supply.

MAYOR BECKER: That's an interesting fact. That you know you think that you're drinking water that's turning over, let's say on at least monthly or bi-monthly basis or something and the water is actually in some area instances 50 to 200 years old - I don't think many people realize that.

MR. SCHAEFER: Mr. Mayor, I might reiterate that I feel the most significant step we have done to protect San Antonio's water supply is to institute the system of monitoring the Edwards. This gave me actually nightmares when I took over when I joined the Water Board. You know, I could just see waking up the next morning and we've got pollution and where do you go for water? So I really can't tell you how I think it should be a load off of this Council's mind also to know that we do have a monitoring set up now and we have been assured that from the information that the quota experts have that if we get any type pollution known today, it can - we could take care of it. Now I can assure the citizens of San Antonio and this Council that with the monitoring process we have, that should we spot pollution, we will be able to control the pollution without interrupting the supply of water to the citizens of San Antonio.

MAYOR BECKER: Anyone have any questions?

MR. LACY: (inaudible)

MR. SCHAEFER: Yes, yes, and we're really just now embarking on it. Actually the type of pollution that is probable today can be treated really by chlorine. Now, should you get say industrial plants or so forth with heavy minerals and that sort of thing, would cause another story. But that is the purpose of this monitoring program and it is on stream now, it's not complete but we're assured that we'll be able to take care of it. And believe me, it's a load.

MR. LEO MENDOZA: Mr. Mayor.

MAYOR BECKER: Yes, Leo.

MR. MENDOZA: John, what is the - so that I can understand this a little better, what is the status of this project at the federal level now? As we read in the paper we hear people announce different things but you know what is the real status at this point.

MR. SCHAEFER: It's my understanding that the authorization has been passed by the House. The authorization as my understanding has been reported favorably out of Committee in the Senate. It has not yet been voted on as part of an omnibus bill in the Senate. But if everything so far has been yes, yes, yes. Okay. Excuse me. Vann says that it has not been voted out of a committee but it's expected momentarily and everything in the Senate is favorable.

MR. MENDOZA: But you say the allocation of monies though and would be.....

MR. SCHAEFER: That will not be done by this Congress. It's an impossibility. We will not get an allocation of money to fund the project by this Congress and that's just a political fact of life.

MAYOR BECKER: Any other questions?

MR. LACY: Mr. Mayor. There wouldn't even if we were very apprehensive about the thing and wanted to do something now, it would be premature if.....

MR. SCHAEFER: We couldn't do anything right now even if we wanted to. That's right because we don't have - number one, we don't have

the authorization, and once we get the authorization, we won't get the allocation of funds this Congress. I've been told that unequivocally it's an exercise in statistics and I'll be happy to come next four months and give you the same statistics.

MAYOR BECKER: Well, now. I don't know where Ms. Debbie Weser is. Jan, do you have any questions you'd like to ask of Mr. Schaefer at this time?

JAN JARBOE: I just have one question about the \$86 million figure. Can you explain why some figures say 50 million and some figures say 86 million? What does this include that the \$50 million figure doesn't include?

MR. SCHAEFER: All right. The \$50 million figure is the approximate amount that the Cibolo Reservoir will cost in total. Now, that does not include any pipelines, does not include any treatment facilities, does not include the Apple White Reservoir which is an integral part of it. The \$86 million is what it will cost, now the \$50 million is not all the cost to San Antonio, about half of that will be borne by the federal government. The \$86 million figure is the part - is what it will cost the City Water Board or the users of water to get this water total facility to San Antonio, in other words, our share of the reservoir, pipeline, treatment facility, Apple White pipeline from Apple White to San Antonio, etc.

JAN JARBOE: (inaudible)

MR. SCHAEFER: I believe that's from the freezing nickle report, is that not (inaudible). That's the firm. Now, that's, in other words, that's what you can count on. Actually, all this technical language leaves something to be desired, but you under normal circumstances would get considerably more than that from it.

JAN JARBOE: (inaudible)

MR. SCHAEFER: No. Whatever the firm yield it is calculated to be able to count on that per annum, that means it's firm. In other words, that's not the maximum. I'd say that when you say firm, that would be a minimum yield.

MR. VAN DYKE: (inaudible)

MR. SCHAEFER: The \$86 million is the total amount that it will cost us, our share of the Cibolo Project, the Apple White Project, the pipelines, the treatment facilities. In other words, that's what it was going to cost San Antonio to get water from the Cibolo Reservoir pumped into the Apple Reservoir, treated and then put into our water system.

MRS. DEBBIE WESER: You mean to say that's going to be the cost - (inaudible).

MR. SCHAEFER: That's exactly right. It'll cost you \$86 million before you get a drop of water.

MRS. WESER: Is that a federal project.....(inaudible)

MR. SCHAEFER: That's correct. That's our share of it if it's a federally subsidized program.

MRS. WESER: (inaudible)

MR. SCHAEFER: All right, just a moment. Let me get the pages.....

MR. JOHN SHIELDS: (inaudible)

MR. SCHAEFER: In other words, that then would be if we started the project next year, that's what we anticipate it would cost to completion.

MRS. WESER: (Inaudible).

MR. SCHAEFER: That's correct. So you can figure that assuming inflation rather than depression, it's going to cost you more.

MR. VAN DYKE: Mr. Chairman, let me clarify that point that if the Cibolo were built on the basis of the contemplated joint federal local sponsor, the local sponsor can forward money for the acquisition of the land and so forth and the local bonds can be sold and the project can be started long before the federal funds were available if it were necessary to do so. And so the way that the figures have been computed is, as Mr. Shields pointed out, during the period 1975 with the completion date in 1980. And it's quite obvious that you couldn't build the Cibolo and the Applewhite and the pipelines all simultaneously and so there's a timetable built in for a logical progression of construction and if this is done, then these inflation factors are built in to projecting those figures so that we would, estimating the actual time and construction what the cost would be in that five year period.

MR. SCHAEFER: I think it's safe to assume that if it's, if we wait for an allocation which if we don't we're gambling, well it's going to cost more than that. But that is, I would say, Van and you correct me, I would say that the \$86 million is the minimum figure that we can count on to get a drop of water out of Cibolo. Capital cost, yes, sir.

MRS. WESER: (Inaudible).

MR. SCHAEFER: All of the figures are using the same timetable and the same inflation factor.

MS. JARBOE: (Inaudible).

MR. SCHAEFER: Mr. Sawtelle is here but I will, since I have conversed with him and I'll ask him to correct me but the Canyon suit did not say specifically that you had to develop quote your own water resources what are your own water resources - The Guadalupe is our reasonable water resource. The suit in fact, said that we couldn't be denied if we can show the need that we can't be denied the water from the Guadalupe. So it really, although we were denied water at the time because we didn't show a need for it and we didn't, in fact, have a need for it at that time. The suit, the ruling by the Supreme Court frankly is favorable to San Antonio in that they say if we can show a need we can get the water. Is that correct, Bob, basically? Thank you.

MAYOR BECKER: Any further questions of Mr. Schaefer?

MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

MAYOR BECKER: Thank you very much, John. Now, Mr. Van Dyke, did you care to follow Mr. Schaefer or did Mr. Burleigh care to follow Mr. Schaefer or how would you like to do that?

MR. VAN DYKE: Mr. Mayor, I think our chairman has adequately presented our case and if there are any technical questions on the development of the figures, we'll be happy to answer them.

MAYOR BECKER: Are there any questions of Mr. Van Dyke with respect to the figures, data? All right. Mr. Burleigh, would you like to be next, sir?

MR. HARRY BURLEIGH: Thank you, your Honor and gentlemen. We were addressed by - early this week by Mrs. Cockrell, who asked us state water engineers to place in regional and even state-wide concept the problems

that you face in relationship of those problems to the state water supply's - state water availability as a whole, this we are prepared to do. Pardon me, I'd like to introduce principal engineer Lou Stewart of my staff who will accompany me and help explain some maps. With respect to the state as a whole, we're not in the best shape in the world - statewide. The Rio Grande water, as you all know, is all rock and allocated between Colorado and New Mexico plus (inaudible). There is no water left in the Rio Grande. Coming up to the Nueces, we just cleared Congress - we are about to clear Congress for the construction of Choke Canyon and by and large with the development of having the requirements of Corpus and in Barnes, all of the water in the Nueces, all the surplus water in the Nueces is accounted for. Let's skip the San Antonio for a minute and go east. There is surplus water left in the Guadalupe, as you know, and is a matter of negotiation at the moment between your own people and the GBRA. The Navidad Lovaca there is about 130,000 acre feet that can be developed. A dam now under construction (inaudible) will develop 75,000 acre feet of that potential. And, in perhaps 15 to 20 years a second dam will capture all of that flow. On a state-wide perspective, it is our view that all of that water can be utilized in that area or just down the coast. Going into Colorado, (inaudible) will take the last, in our view, the last water that's available in the Colorado and that water will have to be developed below the LCRA complex up through here with a dam hopefully (inaudible) if it can be but the reservoir has filled up with housing and that sort of thing so it'll probably take a series of dams along in here but when that water is developed, along Marshall Ford, it can be about 180,000 new acre feet developed and that is going to be all allocated for use in Matagorda Bay. The point I'm making is in our view, there is no water left in the Colorado.

Getting in to the Brazos, we do not take to looking ahead in the uses they plan if there's any surplus water left in the Brazos. The Trinity is considered to be pretty well dedicated down into the Houston complex, Galveston, and all that. There is no water per expert. (Inaudible) (Inaudible). Now it has been stated this morning, you might go to the Colorado River for water, as you men know, the Colorado is governed by LCRA from the canyon down through here. They have not all of their water committed, I reiterate that for emphasis. That's a statewide picture bringing concepts down to your local area, San Antonio and Barnes these are our generalized views with respect to the water supply problems. We think Edwards is good year in and year out with an average, of course for about 5,000 acre - 500,000 acre feet per year. 1980 demands as we see them are on the Edwards will be Bexar County around 210,000 acre feet. Irrigators to the west of 150,000 acre feet; other M and I west of you about 25,000 acre feet per year; domestic and stock all around the circuit around 23,000 acre feet. 1980 plans on the Edwards Aquifer are past 410,000 acre feet per year. 2,010 demands on the Edwards of Bexar County, generally San Antonio, 410,000 acre feet with irrigators to the west of us around 280,000 acre feet, other M and I 43,000, domestic and stock--34,000. 2,010 demand on the Edwards around us are 767,000 acre feet. In respect to these irrigators out to the west of us here, I want to point out to the Mayor and the Council, there's in our state - there is no ground water legislation. There is no way under present statutory law to stop or control or even regulate ground water recovery in the Edwards out west of us towards Bracketville. 1980 demands against the - our guess, our estimates of aquifer yield 489,000 in 1980 and 2,010,776. Now, it can contemplate surface water reliance on surface water in this general area of canyon, the yield is around 90,000 acre feet but what you would get out of that yield is a matter of arbitration of association between you people and (inaudible) GBRA river authority. (Inaudible) yield to us means critical period. That's the firm yield that anybody could anticipate over the toughest drought on record.

(Inaudible) one and two - 354,000 acre feet of critical period solely around 25,000 - Applewhite, our guess is 10 to 11,000 acre feet per year (inaudible). Now you aren't the only people in this general area who're in this general area, you're not the only people stranded for water. The lower Rio Grande Valley has stepped ahead and pretty quickly about 150,000 acre feet in year per M and I. It's the only alternative as I pointed them out, there is no water left in the Rio Grande. And the growing industrial demands in the lower Rio Grande Valley are met - they either import water or they feast upon the irrigation down there and if they lose their irrigation, they lost part of their income.

Now, our Governor is pushing with others under law passed by the Legislature, our Governor is pushing a big program to raise the economic state of generally South Texas, San Antonio on to Eagle Pass down through here, down to the Rio Grande. The Governor is disturbed about the low economic level in the general area not including San Antonio from here south and wants everything that can be done to be done to raise the general economic level of that area. There is a high possibility for new irrigation throughout all of this area. Water by and large could be imported from the east but if what could be developed for irrigation in that general area were developed, the water requirements would be beyond 200 million acre feet of water per year. I've covered it for you in the general map there, water sources generally available. The Guadalupe is a matter of arbitration between you boys and the GBRA. In our view, Navidad and Lovaca, it's only got 130,000 acre feet, it will probably be fully utilized in that area. The Colorado, in our view, is fully committed - no more water. The Brazos, in our view, is delivered or shortly will. Trinity is committed, the waters that are left, surface waters that are left statewide are in the nature of being sulphur and cypress, probably in that general, there's a lot of water in those four basins. It's possible that in the next decade with perhaps somewhere around 15 or 18 million acre feet of water presently discharging beyond our state unused. Now in the Gulf, of course, and (inaudible), I would point out to the Council that there is no compact governing the Red River, it's between us and Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Before we (inaudible).

MAYOR BECKER: Mr. Burleigh, when you say compacted, what do you mean by that terminology?

MR. BURLEIGH: That there is an agreement as between the states where there is an interstate stream - an agreement that is between the states that we get so much water out of it and Louisiana (inaudible) and that agreement is approved by the Senate and it becomes law but the agreement is made as between states. Summating what I said, it's not the prettiest picture in the world to be out of water or shortly will be in this general area. If we can (inaudible) to come down here from the valley for development in this area that the Governor and others want (inaudible) I would also again emphasize to the Council and the Mayor the water that's available now in this area, there are other demands and I would think of them were I in your position. 150,000 down in the valley and potential as new irrigation out south and west of here. I would re-emphasize that irrigation under the Black Staff Act of our Legislature is far subordinate to requirements of municipalities. Thank you.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Mr. Burleigh, will you explain the M and I means irrigation and what else? Municipal and.....

MR. BURLEIGH: Municipal and industrial.

DR. SAN MARTIN: And industrial. That does not include the irrigators or - and another.....

DR. SAN MARTIN: No, now, are you saying that up until to 1980, the aquifer seems to be adequate for our needs as those figures indicate since their demand seems to be 408,000 acre feet compared to an average 500,000 acre feet yield per year?

MR. BURLEIGH: Well, it isn't quite that simple Councilman. Our guess on average aquifer per yield centers around 500,000 acre feet but your 1980 demands would be 210,000 and these other demands - the irrigators M and I showed up to 1980 to about 408,000 acre feet which is a pretty decent little spread between yield and this but the thing that disturbs us in our shop is the vulnerability of your reliance upon the Edwards as opposed to what can happen if the irrigators up on the Edwards begin to pump enormous quantities of water, I reiterate Councilmen, there is just no legislation to protect us against that incident.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Now, you also, of course, are assuming an average rainfall and recharge of the Aquifer.....

MR. BURLEIGH: All of those yields either surface or ground water are (inaudible). I beg your pardon, this is average aquifer yield.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Okay, now, let me ask you something. Why don't you have any figures say for the next five - say 1985, 1990.....Why did you jump all the way to 2010. It seems to me that that is a critical period as far as San Antonio is concerned after 1980, and do you.....

MR. BURLEIGH: There's a gap in there.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Sir, yes, that gap in there, you have about what - 30 years there from one set of figures to the other. It seems to me that after 1980, that's really what we're talking about then.

MR. BURLEIGH: These figures could be worked up with not too much trouble. We have them and we'd be happy to supply them to the Council and Mr. Van Dyke.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Do they include all such items as population growth and everything? Or do you just interpellate figures between 1980 and the year 2010?

MR. BURLEIGH: (Inaudible).

DR. SAN MARTIN: Thank you.

MAYOR BECKER: Any other questions? Cliff?

MR. CLIFFORD MORTON: Yes, I wonder if it would be possible to get a copy of that particular chart?

MR. BURLEIGH: Yes, we'll have it reprinted and mailed down to Mr. Van Dyke, would that be all right?

MR. MORTON: It will be fine.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Mr. Mayor, I'd like to know if they have the figures available on five year of your increments.

MR. BURLEIGH: Ten years.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Well, ten because it's a big gap from 1980 to 2010. I think that.....

MR. BURLEIGH: Well, when we mail the stuff then, Councilman, we'll put it on ten year increments.

DR. SAN MARTIN: That will be fine.

MAYOR BECKER: Mr. Burleigh, is there a dam indicated on your map there known as the Mason - Mason Dam?

MR. BURLEIGH: Mason Dam be up then proposed under construction but it would be under the jurisdiction of the lower Colorado River (inaudible).

MAYOR BECKER: In my own inimitable way, I've been asking the various governors of the State of Texas beginning with Governor Allan Shivers to address themselves in the Legislature and everybody concerned with respect to the necessity for water for this State and I appreciate it's a sizable problem. It isn't easily done, I think it's probably easier to finance it than it is to work out the legalities and all that sort of thing that are part and parcel of it. The financial institutions that we have been dealing with have been telling us since the 30's that Texas is a great place, marvelous state, great future but what are you going to do about water? Now, in your opinion of all the proposals - of all the projected dams, and of all the schemes that could possibly be developed and implemented, are they included on that map that you have right there?

MR. BURLEIGH: Yes, sir, they are and further in that regard, Mayor, Mr. Van Dyke and I are members of a gubernatorial committee called the task force composed of men like Van Dyke, Cape of Houston, Henry Geiser, San Antonio, men like myself and the various river authorities, there are 31 of us and our order from the Governor is to lay out what he calls a short range plan - things that will have to be built in our general view within a decade or 12 years. This is a statewide plan set up by Mike Lord about.....

MR. BURLEIGH: 6 or 7 years ago. The dams that are on this short range but will be included in the reservoirs in the short range plan are largely taken from this and our (inaudible) thinks it will have to be built within the next ten years. To mention the financial aspects, Mr. Mayor, the thing that frightens at least me, we totaled up the present day cost of the dams for this short range plan for the governor and it comes up on today's prices around 1 and 8 tenths billion dollars. Generally in our shop, we're figuring escalation against our type of construction costs going up around 12 and maybe better percent a year. So if it's 1.8 billion it looks like Mr. Van Dyke and the others (inaudible) for the next ten or twelve years and those costs could easily go well over 2 and 7 tenths billion dollars and that's just in ten years.

MAYOR BECKER: Of course the factor of ten and twelve and I'm not arguing with you, we're just discussing it. Moving earth, and that sort of construction of buildings and homes?

MR. BURLEIGH: Earth work no. But this is a (inaudible) generality around most any dam that Van Dyke or - or I will go on. The major cost is in the concrete stuff. It will go 60 percent so that is not going down on any matter.

MAYOR BECKER: That's right.

MR. BURLEIGH: But your earth work, has held fairly steady. It is going up but not like concrete.

MAYOR BECKER: Well, now as far as financing, this 1 billion, 800 million or two billion or whatever it is, it looks like the state, the people in the state of Texas are going to be called upon perhaps with the assistance of the federal government if it cares to involve itself in the consummation of these projects, it's just a matter of sheer necessity. Is that not so?

MR. BURLEIGH: That is so. And I'll say do it or we stop.

MAYOR BECKER: So, there's some type - there's some means of financing either through taxation or whatever, I don't know, but... sir.

MR. BURLEIGH: Probably bond issues...

MAYOR BECKER: Bond issues yes, sir. But it's something that must be done, it has to be done. There's no choice in the matter.

MR. BURLEIGH: The alternative is economics (inaudible)....

MAYOR BECKER: Right.

MR. BURLEIGH: That's the alternative.

MAYOR BECKER: Stagnation.

MR. BURLEIGH: Stagnation, absolutely.

MAYOR BECKER: Right.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Mr. Mayor, I'd like to ask Mr. Burleigh, your Task Force as designated by the Governor is for the sole purpose of working out a technical or details not the financing of the...

MR. BURLEIGH: We will make recommendations, sir. Our Task Force will make recommendations to the Governor as to how much money will be required for what he asked for and that was the short range ten year program. Now he proposed to finance it, sir, I don't know.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Okay, is there such a task force that has already been appointed for the purpose of evaluating your recommendations, and how they could be financed?

MR. BURLEIGH: Bob, you can correct me, but our recommendations will be evaluated by the Governor and I will assume also Bob, by the Legislature. Oh, I misunderstood you. Yes, we have within our large task force, we have a financing committee that is studying the mechanics of how to get all of this money that this is going to cost. And if you're not aware of it, my own agency set up I think in '57 it's a financing agency in itself. We help finance projects under law. So the thing that's gonna come out of this task force is it's gonna take right back to what you said, to me, it's gonna take a lot of money, and I quote.

MAYOR BECKER: What are the chances of bringing water from the Mississippi River and over in that part of the United States? There was some great movement toward that, was there not?

MR. BURLEIGH: It was studied Mr. Mayor, from about '66 through '72. And the intent at that time, was rather sharply limited. Taking Mississippi water out to the high plains which was losing it's irrigation by ground water (inaudible). Our state at that time dealt with the Mississippi River Commission, while they were well treated, but I wouldn't say they were enthusiastic about diverting Mississippi water out our way. However, we were just visited about a month ago by Governor Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, he was the guest of our Governor and he stated publicly to the press that he would be willing to divert Mississippi water out into our state. And my crowd, my opposite, we are urging Governor Briscoe to take every action that he can to tie this exuberance of Louisiana's at the moment - let's don't put that in the press quite that way. Tie this willingness of Louisiana to Dickerman's and I hope we do. I don't know that we can ever afford to take water out into the high plains for irrigation. I pointed out I hope we are in satisfaction, but this water around in here, much of it has got to come from over here and in time we have got to go to Louisiana before.... The only waters left it's kind of a rambling statement, but the only waters really left in our whole west unclaimed are up in the, in the states, up in the Columbia and in the Mississippi. And between the two, they discharge about 650 million acre feet a year into either the Pacific or the Gulf. But for our far general west and that includes us in Texas we're gonna have to rely one way or another and in the not too distant future upon those waters. It will take federal leadership, I hope.

MR. W. J. O'CONNELL: Mr. Mayor, may I ask a question.

MAYOR BECKER: Yes.

MR. O'CONNELL: I noticed when you were talking about the irrigators, you were concerned about the control and I noticed that between 1980 and 210 there that they'd almost doubled their usage. Your task force directed itself to proposals from legislator to control that, or do you forget that one.

MAYOR BECKER: I don't know.

MR. O'CONNELL: You don't know. It's out of your.....

MR. BURLEIGH: I don't think the antagonisms within our state, which as you men know, our diversity, our physi-graphic diversity is fantastic. (Inaudible) It is, I personally have tried to help tried to get a ground water law in this state since 1938 and if we're any closer today towards that type of legislation, I don't know. The high plains people are almost bitter about that subject. I think in time, it will have to come. We're coming to conjunctive use now.

Your own water people are talking that this morning in time for San Antonio - conjunctive use of ground and surface water. I think we have to have control, that's the view of myself and my agency.

MAYOR BECKER: There's been some talk of a dam and I believe it's the Frio River - and I'm trying to think of the name of that small town down there, there's a..... I beg your pardon? Concan, yes, sir. I understand that Concan Dam has been discussed now for 25 or 30 years or something, alright. Now is there any likelihood of that actually ever a fact - becoming a reality.

MR. BURLEIGH: Well, it costs money.

MAYOR BECKER: Yes, sir.

MR. BURLEIGH: And for it to become a reality, somebody's gonna have to reach in their hip pocket and pay for it.

MAYOR BECKER: But there's those concrete, I say concrete, there's those walls of stone there in that canyon, you know, you've seen it, I'm sure, it's a little narrow thing, I don't know how much water would back up but chances are it would be considerable to say the least. And I know a lot of the property owners and the people out there would probably not like to see it happen if they could help it, but are there other dams of that kind that are upstream from San Antonio that would be more inviting, more entertaining, and more advantageous, perhaps to San Antonio than any dam that might be downstream from us?

MR. BURLEIGH: I would answer in these terms. Any of these three Concan, Sabinal, (inaudible) could be operated to recharge in the Edwards. And if those waters were released in an orderly manner to recharge the Edwards as you men know, of course, the Edwards water flows this way towards your town. It could be advantageous to question them in my view and come down to economics. They would recharge the Edwards so much and what would the cost be and would it be worth it. Over a decade ago we ran some costs on that and concluded at that time under those economics, they probably were not worth the construction. But times are changing now the irrigators are getting more aggressive west of us here and taking more and more Edwards water. A decade brings a lot of change.

MAYOR BECKER: Well, let's assume-say that the State of Texas has 12 million population, I think it's been said that 80 per cent or something of that 12 million population is located in how many metropolitan centers Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston.....

MR. BURLEIGH: El Paso, San Antonio....

MAYOR BECKER: And the rest of the state for the most part is populated to a great sparseness as far as its density is concerned. But aside from those three dams are there any that are contemplated or any that could be devised upstream from the City of San Antonio?

MR. BURLEIGH: Yes, sir. There could be (inaudible) which would then have to be evaluated in the framework of how much would it recharge into the Edwards and how much would it cost.

MAYOR BECKER: Well now, the reason I'm asking this question and I'm not trying to debate in the subject, is because I'm asking for information. Why was the one chosen south of San Antonio - for what reason was that - why was that site selection south of the City downstream from the City?

MR. BURLEIGH: You mean these down here?

MAYOR BECKER: No, sir, the Cibolo.....

MR. BURLEIGH: That was developed by the Bureau of Reclamation for the San Antonio River Authority. It happened to be the most favorable site with aspect to costs and benefits along that area.

MAYOR BECKER: All right, now are there any, in your opinion that are upstream from the City that would have the same value and, let's say, attached to the same costs generally that would be just as beneficial to the City or if not more so?

MR. BURLEIGH: Well, were you to go upstream from memory as I recall, Cibolo yields only about 26-28 thousand acre feet, the farther upstream we were to go. And locate other dams so much does the yield decrease. We understand the little towns over here Karnes and Kennedy would like about Oh, I don't know, about 3 or 4 thousand acre feet out of Cibolo that cuts it down about 22,000 and as you start going then, upstream Mr. Mayor, our yields are going to decrease.

MAYOR BECKER: Well, you know, our rainfall seems to assume a certain pattern in Texas particularly from San Antonio westward, let's say. It's either like today where we have so much we don't know what to do with it, or we have none at all, so speak. And is there any rational behind trying to build dams that would accomodate rainfall such as this because I don't know what it must have rained out there, it's got to be six or seven inches by now at least and once you've filled one of these reservoirs, it has a certain retention value. There is - it isn't all given up to evaporative effects. Wouldn't it - even in West Texas, I've discussed this with ranchers out there you know, all those arroyos and creeks and canyons and all that stuff out there wouldn't it behoove them in Brewster or Hudspeth or Jeff Davis or any of those countries to try to build intermittent some type of traps in those canyons to trap the water when it does come close, because usually when it does come, it's a gully washer and it takes out the roads and everything else, you know. Does that sort of thing make any sense or is that just.....

MR. BURLEIGH: Well, you've asked about a dozen questions.

MAYOR BECKER: Well, if you'll forgive me.

MR. BURLEIGH: Let me try to answer you. Now first of all Mayor, it depends on what the engineers design a dam for. If it's municipal and flood control and that sort of thing, the calculations that go into that structure, the capacity that you put and the space you put in the reservoir and the capability of this building are taken into account on one set of standards. First of all there can be no failure. Second, that dam must take into account rains of the very nature that we are experiencing today and the calculations for spillway must take into account rainfall of the day on the assumption it could occur with a full reservoir. Now we're into spillway calculations which can drive anybody to gray hair but you take no chances, there can be no failure of a major reservoir. From now on we get out and talk to economics of the stock ponds and maybe smaller dams for ranchers and that sort of thing. They don't cost much, usually you have a country spillway and when you get down to cases you can afford an occasional loss as long as the capacity is low enough that nobody gets hurt if it goes. But the major reservoirs, the ones that are on that map there supply the Houstons and San Antonios, and the Corpus's, there will be no failure and that means that you take into account a full reservoir of rain like today and spillway capacity. There can be no failure and there'll be no failure, I hope there'll be no failure. Our last real failure I believe in the states was the St. Francis dam out in California more than 40 years ago, I mean of a major reservoir.

MAYOR BECKER: Anyone else have any questions of Mr. Burleigh?

MR. BURLEIGH: Thank you sir.

MAYOR BECKER: Yes, Debbie.

MRS. DEBORAH WESER: (Inaudible)

MR. BURLEIGH: Excuse me, it's a part of a short range plan.

MRS. WESER: (Inaudible)

MR. BURLEIGH: There are other markets for (inaudible). As I mentioned to the Council, there are other demands in this whole South Texas (inaudible).

MR. WESER: (Inaudible)

MR. BURLEIGH: That would be a matter of decision on the San Antonio River Authority. In my own (inaudible) from statewide perspective looking at the lower Rio Grande Valley and that sort of thing, we would favor its construction.

MS. JAN JARBOE: (Inaudible)

MR. BURLEIGH: Well, I think....(inaudible) none among us here really knows what demands will be placed on the Edwards Aquifer west of here. Twice I have said to the Council there is no ground water legislation, there is no control over the rate at which Edwards water can be recovered to the west. So that would be my answer to it, we don't know how fast irrigators might flock into that opportunity and it's a good opportunity for them.

MRS. COCKRELL: One question that I'm interested in is, first of all I might say that I do concur with the objective of the City Water Board in trying to obtain water for San Antonio at the lowest possible cost. No one can quarrel with this at all and I understand that this is a valid objective. I am concerned with what water rights there might be involved in going and viewing the Cibolo from the point of view of the possibility of its being developed as a local reservoir with a water capacity of primarily for the San Antonio municipal water needs as opposed to the federal reservoir and if San Antonio, say the City Water Board, were to determine that they would prefer it and felt that they might come out better financially to go as a strictly local project. Would you comment from that state point of view of any problems that they would be involved in development as you foresee it from the water rights point of view.

MR. BURLEIGH: Well, were San Antonio - Mrs. Cockrell, were San Antonio to decide to rely upon Cibolo, they would have to go through the formality under law of addressing the Texas Water Rights Commission and protecting in perpetuity their interests and their right to so little water. There is an inter-basin diversion involved, that's not new in our state, but the direct reply to your question is you would address the Texas Water Rights Commission and in the interest of your City file upon a water right and were it to be granted, we it granted, then that would be your water right in perpetuity. I know you know that the highest preference for water use in our state is municipal. So, were you granted that right by the Rights Commission, that would be your right in perpetuity.

MRS. COCKRELL: Then one other factor that I'm interested in is to really evaluate the difference in the cost projections between the Cibolo as a possible local project. And I wonder if you have had any opportunity to examine the Water Board's figures on their projection of costs of that as a local project versus the federal project.

MR. BURLEIGH: No, madam, we have not evaluated these figures, no madam.

MRS. COCKRELL: There seems to be such a large gap I find it difficult to understand really the difference in the figures from the cost as a federal project. I realize the federal project includes flood control and recreational multiple uses. But yet it seems that it's difficult for me to grasp that a local dam could be built supposedly that much less than the local share of the federal project would be. And I would like to get at some way of having an outside opinion on the validity of those figures.

MR. BURLEIGH: We haven't seen them, Mrs. Cockrell, so I could have no comment. But I would say this. Eight or nine years ago we started to contemplate (inaudible) Canyon Dam for Corpus Christi - costs 29 million, costs today 80. What's another one. In heaven's name, (inaudible) has gone from somewhere in the high 20 millions to, I think, up around 74 today. But by comparison of those costs, no madam, we have not examined them.

MR. MENDOZA: All right, sir. There's a gentleman that would like to ask a question I believe.

(SOMEONE IN THE AUDIENCE): I'd like to ask Mr. Burleigh (inaudible).

MR. MENDOZA: Could I ask the gentleman to please come up to the mike so that we can hear the question and also the respond to the question please.

MR. TOM CULBERTSON: My name is Tom Culbertson and I'm a geologist and reservoir engineer. I asked a question of Mr. Burleigh who was formerly with the Bureau of Reclamation, what he thought about the site that was designed and set up by the Bureau of Reclamation called the Applewhite. Since then the City has selected a different site.

MR. BURLEIGH: Well, my reply sir was this, that the Bureau did not design - has not designed the site Applewhite and on the basis of design since my leaving the Bureau, we concur it'll yield about 11,000 acre feet critical period per year.

MR. MENDOZA: Does any one else from the Council have any questions? Not of Mr. Burleigh, okay. Any members of the press that might have any questions at this time for Mr. Burleigh?

MR. BURLEIGH: We'll furnish - we'll get this down a day or so and with your ten year income it's all right?

MR. CULBERTSON: Yes, sir.

MR. BURLEIGH: Good deal. Thank you, sir.

MR. MENDOZA: Thank you sir, thank you very much.

MRS. COCKRELL: May I ask one question of Mr. Van Dyke? Is Mr. Schaefer here or did he leave? May I ask a question to Mr. Van Dyke.

MR. MENDOZA: Yes, madam. Mr. Van Dyke.

MRS. COCKRELL: I'm interested in the projected use of the Applewhite and the fact that the firm average yield is in the neighborhood, your estimates are 13,000 something, is that correct?

MR. VAN DYKE: 13,800.

MRS. COCKRELL: Well, assuming we take that estimate, I think lower figures have also been mentioned. But in the time of drought which is obviously the time of our greatest need in terms of withdrawal if the yield is going to be that low, will the Applewhite be feasible at all as a single project.

MR. VAN DYKE: Yes. The Applewhite reservoir is designed not only to be used during the drought period but to be used in conjunction with the normal withdrawals from Edwards Aquifer and if it's used in this way, then it will have a yield in excess of 41,300 acre feet per annum and if we add the Leon Creek water shed, it adds about another 4,600 acre feet. That doesn't mean that it's going to have that every year. But the firm yield from the 13,800 which our hydrologists have worked out would be available every year.

MRS. COCKRELL: The 13.8. Now you said in connection with the withdrawals from the Edwards, is there any thought whatever of withdrawing water from the Edwards and trying to fill up the Applewhite reservoir with it?

MR. VAN DYKE: That would be a possibility in a period of extreme rainfall but probably you wouldn't have to do that most years. For example, when we had our big rains last year, we had an all-time high in the Edwards and so the Applewhite would have been full just normal rainfall.

MRS. COCKRELL: So in effect you are sort of thinking of the Applewhite as sort of a holding basin to move water around and at a time when perhaps when withdrawals are not as heavy from the ground water, then you might take water from the Edwards and then shift it over to the Applewhite and sort of use it that way?

MR. VAN DYKE: Well, first of all, I think that we need to put Applewhite in its perspective physically. There is no ground water available south of the fault line.

MRS. COCKRELL: You'd have to pipe it in?

MR. VAN DYKE: That's correct. So any water that comes from ground water resources must be piped south of the fault line and into that portion of San Antonio. So the Applewhite and the Cibolo complex were thought to be used in the southern third of the City where there is no available ground water. And that then would lower the requirements on the Aquifer because those needs would be met by the surface water. It was contemplated that both the Applewhite and the Cibolo reservoirs would be used in a complex and that the water would be pumped at a steady rate from the Cibolo reservoir into the Applewhite and it would be a fluctuating reservoir, then finally into a treatment plant and then in the City.

MRS. COCKRELL: So primarily the feasibility of the Applewhite though, this feasibility, would be in a complex with the Cibolo?

MR. VAN DYKE: I think it would be the best but it certainly is a very valuable asset to San Antonio by itself because there's proximity, the pumping costs from it are minimal and the water is available there in substantial quantities to be used in conjunction with the ground water.

MRS. COCKRELL: And a minimum of say, 13000 to 14,000 acre feet in the dry years?

MR. VAN DYKE: Yes. Now again, we are looking here in San Antonio at the long range picture, as Mr. Burleigh pointed out - available water across the state are fast becoming committed. And so, therefore, I think that any water that we can obtain at a reasonable cost is a good thing and will accrue to our benefit.

MRS. COCKRELL: I don't know if you're familiar with the memorandum that we received from the City Public Service Board about their water needs. But in effect, they are not asking due to service as the agent to assist them and lining up additional surface water, for their uses, is that correct?

MR. VAN DYKE: That is correct and the requirements that the City Water Board has shown through the years do not include the cooling water requirements of the City Public Service Board. However, we have been communicating with the City Public Service Board and in our efforts to obtain water from the Guadalupe Basin, we have been consulting with the Public Service Board in regard to their needs over there. Certainly, we are all the same customer when we go to the GBRA to obtain water. We would not want to cut the Public Service Board's throat nor do we want them to cut our throat so to speak in the acquisition of water. Whatever is worked out must be for the overall benefit of the citizens of San Antonio.

MRS. COCKRELL: Are you anticipating that the CPS might have to go to Guadalupe for water?

MR. VAN DYKE: Certainly, that is one of their considerations as they have pointed out in the past and these new plants that are being built by the City Public Service Board will have to have considerable cooling water and it's got to come from the place where the water is.

MRS. COCKRELL: Well, I find that very interesting in view of what their statement has been. In considering the water that is now at Braunig and Calaveras Lakes, a lot of that water, of course, is coming from the fact that we keep pumping water into the San Antonio River, is that not correct?

MR. VAN DYKE: Of the flow of water into those two lakes is almost all treated sewage. And so they pump it in there and it's used for cooling purposes. And later, any excess water goes back into the San Antonio River.

MRS. COCKRELL: I don't want to detain anybody any longer, I'm very apologetic about having been late.

MAYOR BECKER: That's all right, you couldn't help it. Any other questions for Mr. Van Dyke?

MR. VAN DYKE: Mr. Mayor, I might make one comment that our Chairman didn't mention. As time goes on, the technology of water treatment is improving and as it does, this will work to benefit San Antonio. So I think that although the figures that you have heard this morning are accurate, in my estimate, they're based upon the best thinking that

knowledgeable people in the water field have today. I believe that we're going to have better technology in the future that will enable a municipality to better utilize its waters and that perhaps the prophets of doom are going to be mistaken. I can think back from reading the newspaper reports in the middle fifties about how San Antonio was going to blow up and dry away by 1980. And yet in 1973, the Edwards was at an all-time high, historically. So I'm not a believer in gloom and doom and I think that San Antonio has the finest water supply of any City in the State of Texas, getting our water from the Edwards. This reservoir is not subject to evaporation and it isn't readily subject to contamination, and it's only a few feet away from us. There isn't another City of any consequence in the State of Texas that has such an asset as we do. And if this reservoir is used, was and if we pursue the efforts to acquire a surface water source that will be available to San Antonio and they can be developed at a reasonable cost, that couple with the changes in the technology that I feel are coming, will assure our water supply for many many years to come.

MAYOR BECKER: There's a great deal that you read about recycling water, either in a central plant, you even read about it in a home or home basis. The capability of a machine to recycle water that's used in that home. Now I don't know. Again, all I say is what I read. And I'm not reading Popular Mechanics necessarily but magazines, at least give them credit for dealing with the factual realistic data. If I'm not mistaken, the long range forecast for rainfall in this area was none in July and none in August. If I remember the prognostications that were issued by various weather reports. And all of a sudden, here we have rainfall. So you know, it's hard to predict or try to perceive the future. Yes, madam.

MRS. COCKRELL: One other point that I am interested in pursuing a little bit further. Are the figures on the difference in the local share of the cost of the Cibolo as it is built as a federal project or what you feel it can be built as a completely local project. Are these primarily based on the Freeze and Nichols estimates? Or where did the estimates come from?

MR. VAN DYKE: Well, these figures came from the San Antonio River Authority and the Bureau of Reclamation in working out the cost to the Water Board.

MRS. COCKRELL: I meant for the local, for the Cibolo as a local project if you build it yourself.

MR. VAN DYKE: Yes, I understand this Water Board would never build the project itself. SARA would build it and hoping we could still share the water with Kennedy and Karnes City. And so those basic figures came from San Antonio River Authority on the difference in the cost. We take them to be accurate.

MRS. COCKRELL: Then I guess I would have to ask Mr. Pfeiffer the question. I see Mr. Pfeiffer in the audience. I just wanted to ask, the figures that the City Water Board is using for the cost of the local dam versus the cost of the federally built dam, do you concur that those are the figures that the River Authority.....

MR. FRED PFEIFFER: To answer that I'll have to ask John and Van a question because CY Freeze did cut down that cost and then sent you some more information showing where we thought that he had made a mistake and readjusted them. I don't know what went into these figures

that you have here today. Whether it was his adjustment or our read-  
 adjustment, so I don't know, I can't answer that question.  
**MR. VAN DYKE:** Let me state that the figures that are here are the  
 figures that we adjusted. The only - it's a minor difference really,  
 an overall cost was the relocation of certain facilities that would be  
 involved because the federal project as I recall, had possibly 20,000  
 acre feet of surface area. Whereas, the local project would have 10,000  
 acres of surface area and Fred has advised us that the capacity, just by  
 coincidence, of either of the projects as far as the conservation pool  
 that would be available for water for M and I would be approximately  
 178,000 acre feet and just by coincidence that they're the same. But  
 if the dam is moved upstream, there would be certain relocation costs  
 in the smaller reservoir that wouldn't be necessary if it had the 20,000  
 surface acres. So really the dollars that we're talking about there are  
 very close and there isn't a major amount of difference between the  
 figures that the San Antonio River Authority had and what Mr. Freeze  
 calculated based on the recent dam construction but there is some dif-  
 ference.

**MRS. COCKRELL:** I'd just like to make one closing statement here and  
 that is that I feel that even though the situation right now is excellent  
 in other words, our aquifer has recently been at an all-time high. I  
 think to look at the future of the City of San Antonio, we have to move  
 right away. In water planning, I think we all realize that everything  
 has a long lead time and I just am very, very much concerned that the  
 Water Board does move quickly in the interest of obtaining definite com-  
 mitments for surface water for this City.

MAYOR BECKER: Lila, I think that I'm sorry that you missed Mr. Schaefer's presentation this morning but I think that you could sense from his statements that there isn't any reticence or hesitancy on part of the Water Board, the staff of the City Water Board, or any of its advisors or whatever, to deal with and recognize the necessity for surface water. Now the matter that's, I think, in question here is timing. Now all of us have a, I think, a full appreciation as to the desirability of having adequate water supplies and a guarantee of water for the future of the City in perpetuity as far as we understand what perpetuity means. I can guarantee you that as far as I'm concerned with all the mortgages that I have my names on, my name, I should say, I don't use any assumed or nome de plumes or anything but my name on. I am really interested in the future of this City with respect of water because you could almost build the dam they're talking about if you toted it all up. So I don't want to, I don't want to be paying off on some notes that have no value. I can assure you that.

Mr. Schaefer, I think, is in the predicament to a certain extent. Mr. Hayden Grona is loaning money locally on projects that are to be payed down the road, 15, 20 years perhaps so to a great extent. Our good Reverend James probably has a church that he's working on the financing of and so forth. So we're not looking at this thing just capriciously, I can assure you that.

MRS. COCKRELL: Did Mr. Schaefer give his estimate of when he felt that the Water Board would have secured some firm decisions or firm commitments of water?

MAYOR BECKER: I don't know. Vann could you answer that question, you're probably more familiar with the answer to that than I am.

MR. VAN DYKE: Mrs. Cockrell, I don't believe that Mr. Schaefer gave any firm time because at the present time we are discussing this problem with the GBRA and.....

MRS. COCKRELL: That was going on ten years ago, too, Mr. Van Dyke.

MR. VAN DYKE: Yes, madam. And Mr. Schaefer has told the council this morning the board chairman and general manager of the GBRA have given us a very sincere indication that they are interested in working with us. We're pointing out to the council that you are part of an agreement between the City Water Board and the San Antonio River Authority, the Edwards Underground Water District, and the GBRA on a joint study that is being conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation. We hope to have some answers next year. All of the people in our general area understand that we do have a joint problem. We do understand that we must have conjunctive use of ground and surface waters and we are working together in harmony to try to solve these problems.

As you point out, the water problems are not solved over night. They do take time and they do take patience and they do take an awful lot of money. So this is the thing that we are interested in, is to try to solve this problem. To do it in a manner that will be most advantageous, not only to the citizens of San Antonio, but to the citizens of our general area, for if their economy is good, then ours will be here in San Antonio, too. So I think that the efforts that are being pursued at the present time are very positive and that we are very hopeful that we can solve our problems in a amicable way to the greatest advantage of all of our citizens.

MRS. COCKRELL: I remember ten years ago we were waiting, I think, we had the U. S. Study Commissions report; and then we were waiting, we had the State Water Plan and those are not still valid?

MR. VAN DYKE: Yes, madam. I think that your inference is correct, but the men have been talking for a long time. But by the same token, the report John Schaefer brought to the Council this morning, I think, was one that was positive, that the Water Board is not sitting and waiting for next year to come, but that it is taking positive action

at this very moment to try to work out a problem. As you know the Water Board was instrumental in working on the Cibolo Project with the San Antonio River Authority and the only reason that it is where it is today is because of the joint efforts of SARA and the City Water Board.

As Mr. Schaefer pointed out to the Council this morning, the Water Board is not opposed to Cibolo at all, in spite of what you might read in the newspapers. We have supported the authorization of this project and we still support it. It's just a matter of time now until it will be passed by the Senate and I presume signed by the President, then, until it is given some money to finance the project. So in the mean time, however, the Water Board is pursuing its efforts with the Guadalupe - Blanco River Authority in an effort to obtain water which we know will be considerably less expensive if it can be worked out. Now, if it can't then we still have other alternatives. But this Board, as the Mayor has pointed out, and Mr. Schaefer feels that it has a very great responsibility to the citizens of San Antonio to obtain an adequate water supply at the least cost of the citizens. I think that our City has spoken very vociferously this summer over the high sewer rates and over the high power costs and the high inflation. Our Board is very conscience of those things. It is trying to work out a supplemental surface water supply that will not impose any greater burden on the citizen rate fares than it absolutely has to and yet we must get the job done and get the water here.

MRS. COCKRELL: That's entirely commendable. The greatest outcry will come though when they turn the faucet and nothing comes out, so we've got to work on both ends.....

MAYOR BECKER: A frog might come out. Yes, sir, Mr. Culbertson.

MR. CULBERTSON: I'd like to ask the same question they asked Mr. Burleigh. Why a site was selected by the City that is different from that selected by the Bureau of Reclamation? I have the maps and I know that it's a physical fact even though Mr. Burleigh preferred not to answer anything about it except for some figure in acre feet. Now it's a physical fact that they selected one site and the City has selected another.

MR. VAN DYKE: I would have to concur with Mr. Burleigh that I'm not aware that the Bureau of Reclamation ever had anything to do with the Applewhite Reservoir. Now I don't know any more than that.

MAYOR BECKER: I don't either sir. All right, any other questions for Mr. Van Dyke? Thank you sir. Now there's a Mr. George Spencer that signed that he would like to speak.

MR. GEORGE SPENCER: I waive my request.

MAYOR BECKER: All right sir. If there are no further questions or - yes, sir, Mr. Pfeiffer.

MR. FRED PFEIFFER: If I may, I'd like to make a comment.

MAYOR BECKER: Absolutely.

MR. PFEIFFER: I think both as a citizen of San Antonio and as one privy to quite a bit of information by reason of my position, I think that I would be remissed if I didn't bring up a couple of points. Not to wave red flags or anything like this, but when Mr. Schaefer said that we could go for seven years without one drop of rainfall and we wouldn't have any problem, I think that's going a little bit too far because I'd like to point this out - the City and SARA, GBRA and City Water Board, as you know, is participating with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Texas Water Development Board. We are all in possession of the charts which show the decline in the Edwards on a projected factor and this is with rainfall. Without rainfall, in a seven year period the elevation probably would get into the 400's, probably this would cause havoc all over the area.

There may be water available in some wells in San Antonio, we don't know what the quality would be, and the northern wells would be dry. So, there may be water available but don't fool yourself in the tone that Mr. Schaefer gave you that, you know, that everything's in good shape because it would not be in good shape. Now it's not going to stop raining for seven years, that is not going to happen. But also the impression that he left with you, I think is a false impression that he left with you, I think is a false impression because there would be havoc, there would be irrigators not irrigating. Food prices will go up because of the local markets. Our northern communities would not be able to get water and then San Antonio would have to service them by necessity. The spring flow in the Guadalupe Area would be completely nil.

MAYOR BECKER: Well I think, I think really as much as anything, Fred, that was meant as a figure of speech, if you will .....

MR. PFEIFFER: But still, it gave the impression that there is no problem if we went through seven years without any rainfall and that is absolutely not correct.

MAYOR BECKER: As I said, Mr. Schaefer's interest, perhaps is the same as all of our interests. My interest in this subject commenced when earlier really than when Allen Shivers was Governor. But it was the first Governor that I knew, and I forget when that was, but that's how long I have been concerned about the water situation. We're living in a sense of the word, a tenious type of existence here. We're in an arid area, we know that you know.

MR. PFEIFFER: I'd like to make another point that Mr. Burleigh did make on the Colorado yield. I was in attendance at the City Water Board meeting in which the consultant mentioned of the development of the Mason site and availability of 200,000 acre feet of water. I'm also now in possession of the report made for STP No. 1 in which the consultants for the City, City Public Service, Houston Power and Light, wrote off anything above Austin because it is all committed. Now, this is the San Antonio zone report also by its own consultant for Houston Power and Light for the South Texas Project No. 1. There are more water rights outstanding from Austin and above than there is water.

Also, in the U. S. Study Commission Report, the Llano site which is below the Mason site, which would catch more water, yielded only 19,000 acre feet of water and this water is already committed. As I again point out, that cost in 1960 was \$29 million. If you inflate that with what we have seen, that cost could make Cibolo Water or any other water we're looking at extremely cheap if it was available. But, I'm trying to tell you and what Mr. Burleigh was trying to tell you, the City of San Antonio has very little chance of getting any water above Austin, period. The third one I think was made by Mrs. Cockrell which I know you're familiar with, Mayor, and that is the City Public Service in South Texas Project number two is looking between the San Antonio Basin and the Colorado Basin for the siting of STP number two. They will need approximately 60,000 acre feet of water if it is located in the Guadalupe Basin, and one of the sites is in the Guadalupe Basin. This 60,000 acre feet will have to come from upper yields. The upper yields in the Guadalupe Basin, total dependable yield, is approximately 90,000 out of Canyon and 30,000 from Clopton Crossing. Now this is total. This means maintaining the low stream flow and everything. The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority has already committed some of that water. In fact, CP & L has already contracted for some of that water.

So there are not vast quantities of water available and not necessarily free. It's going to be basin price water and it's going to be expensive. I think the City Council needs to know these facts. There is water available, it can be negotiated. But there is not a lot of water available and before the year 2000, as I understand it in talking with the hydrologist consultant of the City Public Service Board, South Texas Project number three, or City Public Service

Board project number three, which would be a nuclear plant somewhere in this area would need another 60,000 acre feet of water. So that's over 120,000 acre feet of water that is to be evaporated and gone. Out of the same area that we're looking to provide surface water for potable drinking supply. So, we have got, and Van knows, we all know this. We have got to come to grips and pull in this site location for San Antonio. Not the City Water Board, not Public Service, but San Antonio's needs for both power generation and water supply. In my estimation we need to develop every surface water supply as rapidly as possible because they do take long, a long time to get - negotiations do take time and as Mr. Burleigh pointed out, costs have escalated. In 1966, Cibolo, total cost, was 24 million dollars. Now, I can't go about interest rates but at that time if we would have gone under construction, we could have gotten a 3.5 per cent interest rate.

MAYOR BECKER: Fred, if this Cibolo thing though, is it going to be fairly presented to the people? Now, wasn't there a valid representation made this morning by John Schaefer with respect to that fact that if we do enter a drought period and there isn't any rainfall that in all probability the Cibolo won't have any water. I mean isn't that an assumption that.....

MR. PFEIFFER: Any surface reservoir, if you build it and it doesn't rain, you're not going to fill it up. In fact, around San Angelo they've got reservoirs that have been complete for several years, many many years, that have never even caught about 30 per cent of their capacity.

MAYOR BECKER: I just think that point should be made because a lot of people I think are looking upon this thing as a panacea, some sort of a.....

MR. PFEIFFER: It doesn't make more water, it has to rain first.

MAYOR BECKER: Right, right.

MR. PFEIFFER: It is only going to catch what comes off from the drainage area.

MAYOR BECKER: Right, I think that in all fairness that point should be established. I'm not making that, you know, to talk the project down, but you know, it's not magic, it's just not magic.

MR. PFEIFFER: That's a fact. I think there's one other point that needs clarification. I think it may have been misunderstood, somewhat. As far as congressional action on any federal project, well, now we're talking about Cibolo. Authorization just allows you to get in line and be able to sign a contract with the federal government. But you don't wait for appropriation, you have to sign a contract with the federal government before the Bureau of Reclamation or the Board of Engineers, if you're dealing with the corp, goes in for appropriation. So it's not a situation where you wait for the appropriation and then decide. You've got to decide to go in for the appropriation. So I want to clarify that issue. If the City Council decides to wait for the appropriation to take the next step, it will never occur because Congress doesn't appropriate without a contract. So I just wanted to clarify that issue.

MAYOR BECKER: I want to ask Mr. Van Dyke to request of Mr. Sawtelle a ruling of clarification on the point that Mr. Pfeiffer just made with respect to the appropriation and the contract. Chicken and the egg, so to speak.

MR. VAN DYKE: I'm no lawyer, but Fred is correct. I'll have our attorney prepare such an opinion, but that's correct.

MR. PFEIFFER: Actually you need a determination by Norman Flagg, really. That's the way they do it. The bureau of Reclamation.

MAYOR BECKER: All right.

REVEREND BLACK: Mr. Mayor, one of the things that have been brought out, it seems to me that as we are presented the various options, one of the things that we need in all of these reports is how much claim has been made on that particular option already. I think I got an impression that as I listened, that I was not quite as aware of the number claims that had already been made on the availability of that particular option. This, of course, when you start looking at prices, and you're looking at the river yourself running down there without having any idea of how many people have already claimed tap water out of there. It makes it extremely difficult for you to make the kind of decision that you ought to make. So I think that when these reports are made there ought to be some indication of how much do you have available. How much of this water do you really have available based upon claims that have already been made on that particular resource.

MAYOR BECKER: Already got the hooks.....

REVEREND BLACK: That's right, already got the hooks in it and because then that makes you your Cibolo and this kind of project much more significant if you're talking about availability of water that already has a lot of it drained off of it already, you know. So it restricts your option. At least it reduces your options to that which is real and which is not real, in terms of your needs.

MRS. COCKRELL: The Council all received this packet issue of the questions I have asked. I won't go over those since you all have them. I would like to add this as an appendix to the meeting, though, if I may, an appendix to the minutes.

MAYOR BECKER: Alright, if there isn't anything further to discuss on the Cibolo, for the benefit of those who might be interested, we started the hearing at approximately 9:20, the briefing rather. It's now almost twenty minutes to twelve, so we devoted two hours and twenty minutes, of this morning's session of the Council Meeting to the briefing on the Cibolo Reservoir. One of the newspapers dealt with our activities last Thursday and, last Sunday's paper, and went on to say that at 4:30 we still hadn't gotten around to attending to city business. So, I'm gonna start monitoring how much time is actually spent in doing the various things the citizens committees and all these things that come before us and keep the time charts on it for that newspaper so that they can publish sort of a box score as to what we're doing up here, you see. We don't exactly like to waste a whole day, from 8:30 in the morning til 7:00 at night. There's generally a reason why we're here.

MRS. COCKRELL: I'd like to express appreciation for the time that you did spend and I think that the Council can just have a little briefing on the progress, maybe every three months, even in the form of a memorandum, so that we can keep apprised of it because I know that we're we all share this concern.

MAYOR BECKER: Unquestionably, and we all share the same concern. We don't want to develop into one of these energy situations and have that carved on our tomb stone, so to speak, at some later date in life. I don't want it on mine, I know that. There's some things I do want on there, but that's not one of them.....

The Clerk read the following Ordinance for the second and final time:

AN ORDINANCE 43,988

PROVIDING FOR THE EXTENSION OF CERTAIN BOUNDARY LINES OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, AND THE ANNEXATION OF CERTAIN TERRITORY CONSISTING OF 225.00+ ACRES OF LAND, WHICH SAID TERRITORY LIES ADJACENT TO AND ADJOINS THE PRESENT BOUNDARY LIMITS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Cipriano Guerra, Director of Community Development and Planning, explained that this was the second reading and final action on the annexation of a strip of land extending from the City limits along Nacogdoches Road to the Comal County Line at Cibolo Creek. The annexation would be effective on August 19, 1974.

No one asked to speak in opposition.

On motion of Dr. San Martin, seconded by Rev. Black, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, Morton, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Padilla.

74-39 The following Ordinance was read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. Tom Raffety, Director of Aviation, and after consideration, on motion of Dr. San Martin, seconded by Mr. O'Connell, was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, Morton, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Padilla.

AN ORDINANCE 44,176

MANIFESTING AN AGREEMENT WITH CONTINENTAL AIRLINES, INC., TO EXTEND THE PRESENT LEASE AGREEMENT AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, LEASE NO. 88; AND PROVIDING THAT EITHER PARTY MAY CANCEL THIS AGREEMENT DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF SAID TERM, UPON GIVING OF SIXTY (60) DAYS' NOTICE.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The following Ordinance was read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. Tom Raffety, Director of Aviation, and after consideration, on motion of Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Rev. Black, was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

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## AN ORDINANCE 44,177

MANIFESTING AN AGREEMENT WITH TEXACO, INC., TO EXTEND THE PRESENT LEASE AGREEMENT AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, LEASE NO. 86, AND PROVIDING THAT EITHER PARTY SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS TO CANCEL SAID AGREEMENT, UPON GIVING OF SIXTY (60) DAYS' NOTICE.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The following Ordinance was read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. Tom Raffety, Director of Aviation, and after consideration, on motion of Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. Lacy, was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

## AN ORDINANCE 44,178

MANIFESTING AN AGREEMENT WITH PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO., TO EXTEND FOR AN ADDITIONAL ONE YEAR TERM, LEASE NO. 84 AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ACCORDING TO THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The following Ordinances were read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. Tom Raffety, Director of Aviation, and after consideration, on motion made and duly seconded, were each passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

## AN ORDINANCE 44,179

MANIFESTING AN AGREEMENT WITH MOBIL OIL CORPORATION, SUCCESSOR TO SOCONY MOBIL OIL COMPANY, INC., TO EXTEND THE PRESENT LEASE AGREEMENT AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, LEASE NO. 85, AND PROVIDING THAT EITHER PARTY MAY CANCEL SAID AGREEMENT DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS UPON GIVING SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

\* \* \* \*

## AN ORDINANCE 44,180

AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A LEASE OF SPACE AT STINSON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT TO EXCALIBUR AVIATION COMPANY.

\* \* \* \*

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AN ORDINANCE 44,181

AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A LEASE OF SPACE AT STINSON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT TO LOSTON C. AMOS D/B/A ECOMONY AVIATION.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The following Ordinance was read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. Tom Raffety, Director of Aviation, and after consideration, on motion of Dr. San Martin, seconded by Mr. O'Connell, was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

AN ORDINANCE 44,182

ACCEPTING THE LOW QUALIFIED BID OF H. B. ZACHRY CO., ON SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL BAGGAGE MAKE-UP AREA; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A STANDARD CITY PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT; AND AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OUT OF FUND 801, INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS OF THE AMOUNTS OF \$46,000.00 PAYABLE TO H. B. ZACHRY CO., AND \$2,300.00 AS A MISCELLANEOUS CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT.

\* \* \* \*

74-39

UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO AT SAN ANTONIO

The following discussion took place:

DR. JOSE SAN MARTIN: Mr. Raffety, about a week or ten days ago we received a letter from Dr. De La Rosa, who is the Dean of the University of Mexico here. Have you had time to evaluate the request? I don't believe that it takes specific Council action, but it is some kind of....

MR. TOM RAFFETY: Yes, sir, I have submitted a report to the City Manager to your attention, it probably will be in your information today. The principal request by Dr. De La Rosa was an agreement - a letter of written agreement between the City and the University relative to the operation of the New Language Laboratory.

We certainly have no wish to interfere with that as a City. There is a correlary problem, however, I do believe that we should have a written agreement stating that the operation and most particularly the maintenance of the facility would be the responsibility of the University or the government of Mexico. The correlary problem is that we cannot very readily enter into a separate agreement between the University and the City of San Antonio since the lease itself is with the Republic of Mexico and that's a determination that they have to make.

DR. SAN MARTIN: This is a point I'd like to bring up, and this is the reason I asked you because I want to be absolutely sure that in no way the City of San Antonio ever violates the agreement that was made directly with the foreign office of the Republic of Mexico - that was our number one agreement. And I want to make sure whichever report

is brought to the entire Council it specify that one point. Now, their agreement between the foreign office and the University, I believe, is their own.

MR. RAFFETY: It's specifically stated they have their own agreement.

DR. SAN MARTIN: They have their own specific agreement as to how they are going to work with each other. But, I don't think that the City should get involved in anything that interferes with the - either with the original agreement we made with the Relaciones over there, or with the agreement that they themselves have. So, I would like to say that I didn't see it in our packet.....

CITY MANAGER SAM GRANATA: No, sir. Tom, it wasn't put in his packet. Joe is still working on it, and Joe is out. But, we'll keep you informed.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Well, the reason I asked is that Dr. De La Rosa, the Dean, called me a few days ago to see what response the Mayor had had to that particular request, and I assured him that it was still under study and for that reason, Mayor, I think that you should be able to study that very carefully because as the Mayor of the City you would be dealing directly with the Government of Mexico, and I think it's time that we do bring it up to the Council either for information or for any action. I don't really see any action other than what you just said right now. But, I think it should be brought to this Council and at least a response formulated by the Mayor on behalf of the Council to Dr. De La Rosa, and I think that next week would be just about as long as we can wait. If you have any further comments, I'd like to work with you the way we've been working all this time.

MR. RAFFETY: There is one specific provision that the purpose of the Institute of Mexican Cultures is to provide the facilities of the University of Mexico at this location. I think there very well could be within that reason for us to enter into some sort of an agreement of perhaps even with the University through that expression in the lease that the operation the cost of maintenance and so forth would be truly the responsibility of the University. Otherwise, we can certainly enter into no agreements outside of the one we have.....

DR. SAN MARTIN: Well, I'm specifically worried, Tom, because the three year - the so-called three year pact and all the money that was appropriated both by the Mexican Government and the City of San Antonio is now completed and anything that we do from now on we have to be very careful how we handle it. I also would like to know what steps you have taken to insure that what they requested as far as security and the signs that they requested.....

MR. RAFFETY: I have sent a memo on that to Mr. Fischer and Mr. Fischer - Mr. Gaines will be speaking with Mr. Fischer as to the design as to the location of the directional signs themselves. We've not yet gotten any firm information on the sign to go against the building - the cost is pretty huge if we do go to aluminum. However, directional signs are in hand. Mr. Sueltenfuss and his representative have met with Dr. De La Rosa with respect to the materials, the specifications that Dr. De La Rosa furnished to us and it is well underway. There are some details to be ironed out, but I think it's well in hand.

DR. SAN MARTIN: How about the bids for the equipment - for the language lab - have they been put out for bids?

MR. RAFFETY: No, sir, they have not as yet, and there has been a suggestion made and this remains to be worked out. That, perhaps, the purchase could be done directed by the University of Mexico. Their money, of course, is on deposit with the City. It has been submitted to the City, and simply an allocation out of that to the University of Mexico. This could save a great deal of time. It could save a great deal of writing specifications. Mr. Sueltenfuss informs me that they have an expert from the University of Texas who is working with Dr. De La Rosa on this subject. He is an expert in Language Laboratory facilities and use, and we're hoping that we can expedite it perhaps through that means.

DR. SAN MARTIN: I have one more request. I understand, Sam, that no official letter was sent to Dr. De La Rosa acknowledging the receipt of the \$50,000. I mean they need it for their records. I think a receipt was sent or acknowledgement from Mr. Carl White was made, but for their records - I think it'd be better if the Mayor wrote a letter saying we received the money completing the third year segment from the Government of Mexico to the City of San Antonio. Has that been done, Tom?

CITY MANAGER GRANATA: No, sir, I don't think that has - has Carl White - no, sir, I don't think that's been done, but we will.....

DR. SAN MARTIN: Okay, in the meantime, Tom, will you call Dr. De La Rosa and tell him that that particular type of receipt or letter acknowledging the last payment of \$50,000 will be sent after today because he needs it for his University records, and the Government of Mexico expects it, and the Consul General in San Antonio needs an official acknowledgement signed by the Mayor and the City Manager that that money is now in the hands of the City of San Antonio.

CITY MANAGER GRANATA: Dr. San Martin, we will give them anything they want, and I don't want to appear that I'm a bit angry, but we have worked very hard. We will continue to work hard. It's been .....

DR. SAN MARTIN: No, I'm not complaining.....

CITY MANAGER GRANATA: And we will do everything within our power to keep this project going. It looks one sided, but it's not.

DR. SAN MARTIN: They're not complaining about anything. It's just that for their official record, they keep records differently from we do.

CITY MANAGER GRANATA: I understand. I just didn't want for the Council to think that we are dragging our feet because we are not. We've waited a long time and we'll get it all done in accordance with them.

DR. SAN MARTIN: Sam, I don't believe anything I said - I don't believe anything I said implies that that's the way they feel. I'm just telling you that they work - some of their legal requirements are different than ours and when they deal with a City they see the Mayor as the Titular Head and they request a letter with his signature saying that the money has been received, and that's because the proper authorities in Mexico City request that kind of document. It's not that they are complaining of dragging our feet or - it's just that they do things differently.

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MR. RAFFETY: Dr. San Martin, I assure you this is one letter we'll be delighted to write.

DR. SAN MARTIN: I'm sure you will. You've been waiting for that money for a long time.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE 44,183

MANIFESTING AN AGREEMENT WITH ALAMO CONCESSIONS, INC., TO AMEND THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE CONTRACT COVERING MUNICIPAL BALL DIAMONDS, SPORTS CENTERS, BRACKENRIDGE PARK, KOEHLER PARK, AND THE SUNKEN GARDEN, SO AS TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN MENU ADDITIONS AND PRICE INCREASES.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Ron Darner, Director of Parks & Recreation, explained that this Ordinance authorizes certain increases and menu additions. This agreement amends the original contract of February, 1972, which provided the specifications for food items served, particularly the hamburger meat and wieners. These price increases which are recommended are in line with prices authorized to be charged by other concessionaires which were increased four to five months ago.

Mayor Becker said that the City should realize these fellows have problems. In all probability, meat is going to be much higher this fall than it is right now. There should be some proviso in these contracts to provide for fluctuation in prices rather than have them nailed to a price such as this. If meat were to go up 25 to 30 percent, they are not going to be able to turn out a good hamburger at those prices. They should have the right to come back and ask for an increase.

City Manager Granata stated it is not in the contract, but they do have a right to come back to the Department Head or Purchasing Agent. That is how this comes back to the Council for an increase in prices.

After consideration, on motion of Mr. Lacy, seconded by Dr. San Martin, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Cockrell, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 The Clerk read the following Resolution:

A RESOLUTION  
NO. 74-39-49

REQUESTING THE TEXAS HIGHWAY COMMISSION TO PROVIDE U-TURN LANES UNDER THE BRIDGES OF I. H. 410 AT THE INTERCHANGES WITH BROADWAY AND NACOGDOCHES ROAD.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Stewart Fischer, Director of Traffic and Transportation, stated that he had been informed that the Texas Highway Commission would look with favor on some of these projects. In order to do so, the procedure calls for the City Council to pass a formal Resolution requesting this work be done. It will improve traffic considerably if this work is done. Mr. Fischer hopes to get it added to present contract for widening Loop 410.

On motion of Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Dr. San Martin, the Resolution was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Cockrell, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE 44,184

APPROVING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STATE OF TEXAS AND THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO FOR THE MAINTENANCE, CONTROL, SUPERVISION, AND REGULATION OF CERTAIN STATE HIGHWAYS AND/OR PORTIONS OF STATE HIGHWAYS IN THE CITY; AND PROVIDING FOR THE EXECUTION OF SAID AGREEMENT.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Stewart Fischer, Director of Traffic and Transportation, stated that the present agreement for maintenance of State Highways and/or portions of them within the City of San Antonio was made in February of 1953. This new agreement will reflect the latest Texas Highway Commission Municipal Policy and recommended approval of the Ordinance. One important feature of this new agreement is that the State Highway Department must give the City notice of proposed discontinuance of maintenance before going to the Texas Highway Commission to pass a minute order authorizing discontinuance of maintenance. This was not in the old agreement.

After consideration, on motion of Dr. San Martin, seconded by Mr. O'Connell, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Cockrell, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 The following Ordinances were read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. Stewart Fischer, Director of Traffic and Transportation, and after consideration, on motion made and duly seconded, were each passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Cockrell, Morton, Padilla.

AN ORDINANCE 44,185

ACCEPTING A PROPOSAL FROM TOBIN RESEARCH, INC. TO SUPPLY PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DOWNTOWN AREA AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE PROJECT. (\$6,650.00 AND \$332.50 FOR CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT)

\* \* \* \*

## AN ORDINANCE 44,186

APPROPRIATING ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE QUINTANA ROAD GRADE SEPARATION PROJECT BRINGING THE TOTAL PROJECT COST TO \$3,214,000.00; AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF THE ADDITIONAL SUM OF \$256,259.50 TO THE TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH SAID PROJECT; AND AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER OF REVENUE SHARING FUNDS FOR SAID PROJECT.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

## AN ORDINANCE 44,187

AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF \$11,300.00 TO THE TEXAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE FOR SERVICES TO BE RENDERED DURING THE 1974-75 FISCAL YEAR.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Carl White, Director of Finance, stated this authorizes annual payment of membership dues. The Texas Municipal League provides the City with a myriad of services, including bulletins, special publications, special notices, particularly when legislature is in session, and advises whether pending legislation would adversely effect the City, et cetera. To a question, Mr. White stated he felt the City does get its money's worth. The League provides a service which the City would be hard pressed to provide itself. The League made it possible for not only San Antonio, but all cities in Texas to get workmen's compensation much cheaper than the City could have purchased it by itself.

Dr. San Martin stated he was familiar with the services furnished by the Texas Municipal League. The City may now not rely on them as much as in the past and asked if the City has a "Man in Austin" whether this would be duplicating the same type of services.

City Manager Granata stated at some times he may be duplicating, but he will also be supplementing the work and getting some more lobbying done. Both are proper and he felt the City should have both. The Texas Municipal League was instrumental in getting the one cent sales tax passed from which the City derives \$12,000,000 per year.

After consideration, on motion of Dr. San Martin, seconded by Mr. O'Connell, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Cockrell, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

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74-39 The following Ordinances were read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. George Vann, Director of Building and Planning Administration, and after consideration, on motion made and duly seconded, were each passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Cockrell, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

AN ORDINANCE 44,188

GRANTING PERMISSION TO MR. HARRY JEWETT TO CONSTRUCT AN 8' CONCRETE BLOCK WALL ON THE PROPERTY AT 8907 CARRIAGE DRIVE.

\* \* \* \*

AN ORDINANCE 44,189

GRANTING PERMISSION TO PARLIAMENT SQUARE COMPANIES TO CONSTRUCT A SERIES OF 8' DECORATIVE BRICK WALLS ON THE PROPERTY AT 11721 PARLIAMENT DRIVE.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE 44,190

AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A LEASE OF CITY PROPERTY AT DURANGO AND ALAMO STREETS TO SAN ANTONIO YOUTH FOR CHRIST FOR THAT ORGANIZATION'S HALLOWEEN "HAUNTED HOUSE" PROJECT AND CARNIVAL RIDES.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. W. S. Clark, Director of R.O.W. and Land Acquisition Department, stated that this was the old yellow brick building at the corner of Durango and Alamo, with windows boarded up. This organization has used the old Wulfe House on St. Mary's Street in the past. Before that they had it on HemisFair grounds.

They are going to spend from three to five thousand dollars to bring up this building to minimum requirements for use in this project. They will provide insurance and protect the City in every way. They will use the entire lot which is presently under lease to All Right Parking. Mr. Ernest McAshan is willing to cooperate and he will charge them \$75 a day. They have to provide the City with a letter from All Right Parking stating satisfactory arrangements have been made.

He added that everyone thought this building was a historical building and for this reason it was sitting there all this time. He found, upon contacting the Conservation Society as to whether they had objections to the alterations to the building, that it has no historical significance whatsoever. He has a letter to this effect. After this is over, he assumed the building will be demolished to make the parking area what it should be.

After consideration, on motion of Dr. San Martin, seconded by Mr. O'Connell, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 The following Ordinance was read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. Mel Sueltenfuss, Director of Public Works, and after consideration, on motion of Mrs. Cockrell, seconded by Dr. San Martin, was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

AN ORDINANCE 44,191

ACCEPTING THE LOW QUALIFIED BID OF H. B. ZACHRY CO. IN THE AMOUNT OF \$45,480.50 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE CASTROVILLE ROAD PEDESTRIAN OVER-CROSSING; AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A STANDARD CITY PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COVERING SAID WORK; REVISING THE BUDGET FOR SAID PROJECT AND AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF \$45,480.50 TO H. B. ZACHRY CO., \$1,350.00 TO GEORGE G. RANGEL AND ASSOCIATES, INC. TO ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING FEES, AND \$2,275.00 FOR MISCELLANEOUS CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE 44,192

ACCEPTING THE BID OF MEADER CONSTRUCTION CO. TO FURNISH THE CITY WITH THE SALADO CREEK SANITARY OUTFALL EXTENSION FOR A TOTAL OF \$819,454.14, AND AUTHORIZING A CONTRACT AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR SAID PROJECT, AND RESCINDING ORDINANCE NO. 43730.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Mel Sueltenfuss, Director of Public Works, stated that this Ordinance accepts the bid subject to the Environmental Protection Agency's approval of Meader Construction Company. The low bid was actually submitted by Stephens Contracting Company and on May 2nd, a contract was awarded to them. Since then, Stephens says they want out, that they cannot do it for this price. The engineers original estimate was a million dollars on the project and the Stephens bid was \$647,000. The City will proceed to try to recover on the bid bond which is in the amount of five percent of their bid. They feel the Meader bid of \$819,454.14 is a good bid and the EPA has agreed to up their grant to cover the additional increase. In view of inflation and time-saving, he recommended that the Council award the job to the second low bidder.

After consideration, on motion of Dr. San Martin, seconded by Mr. Lacy, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 The following Ordinance was read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. Mel Sueltenfuss, Director of Public Works, and after consideration, on motion of Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Dr. San Martin, was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

AN ORDINANCE 44,193

ACCEPTING THE LOW BID OF UTILITY DEVELOPERS, INC. TO FURNISH THE CITY WITH THE RITTIMAN EAST BUSINESS PARK LIFT STATION AND FORCE MAIN FOR \$13,869.00, AND AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF A CONTRACT AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE PROJECT.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE 44,194

APPROVING THE COMMUNITY ANALYSIS PROGRAM PROJECT (THIRD YEAR); APPROVING THE BUDGET THEREFORE; APPROPRIATING FUNDS; AND ACCEPTING A GRANT FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SAID PROJECT.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Cipriano Guerra, Director of Planning and Community Development, stated that in March, Council authorized an application for \$345,000 to HUD to continue the work done in the analytical area with regard to Community Development. The grant was reduced to \$140,000 which has to be matched by \$50,000 cash by the City, and is effective November 1. The work that this analysis division will be doing primarily supports the application for the first Community Development Act application which should go in by January.

Mrs. Cockrell commented this is something which is going to be very important to the City - the Community Development funds.

After consideration, on motion of Mrs. Cockrell, seconded by Dr. San Martin, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 REGION #7 - TEXAS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Mrs. Cockrell advised the Council that Mr. Cipriano Guerra at the last meeting of Region #7 of the Texas Municipal League was elected Second Vice President.

The Mayor on behalf of the Council extended congratulations to Mr. Guerra.

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE 44,195

AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE A "CONTRACTOR'S RELEASE" AND A "CONTRACTOR'S ASSIGNMENT OF REFUNDS, REBATES AND CREDITS" TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ON GRANT #48-6-08-M WHICH TERMINATED DECEMBER 27, 1973.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Cipriano Guerra, Director of Community Development and Planning, explained this Ordinance. He explained this was last year's Manpower Training Act funds. This authorizes the City Manager to proceed with routine clean-up paper work to close out the grant.

After consideration, on motion of Mrs. Cockrell, seconded by Rev. Black, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE 44,196

AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A CONTRACT WITH THE ALAMO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (AACOG), PROVIDING FOR RESEARCH ASSISTANCE TO THE CITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SERVICES PROJECT; THE CONSIDERATION FOR SAID SERVICES BEING THE SUM OF \$6,000; AND AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF SAID CONSIDERATION.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Cipriano Guerra, Director of Community Development and Planning, explained that part of the requirement EDA is requesting that the City do some industrial needs studies. This \$6,000 continues work with AACOG. The results will be used by the Industrial Foundation and the Chamber of Commerce in trying to seek new industry.

After consideration, on motion of Mrs. Cockrell, seconded by Rev. Black, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 The following Ordinance was read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. John Brooks, Director of Purchasing, and after consideration, on motion of Rev. Black, seconded by Mr. O'Connell, was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, San Martin, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

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AN ORDINANCE 44,197

ACCEPTING THE LOW BID OF CONSOLIDATED ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTORS TO FURNISH THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO WITH ELECTRICAL WIRE AND CABLE FOR A TOTAL OF \$15,549.98, LESS 2 1/2% - 10 DAYS.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 Mr. John Brooks, Director of Purchasing, advised Item 24 of the Agenda had been withdrawn from consideration. This was for some electrical supplies. The City has implemented consolidated purchasing with other agencies and found that certain items on that bid could be purchased out of City Public Service storeroom at a savings in excess of \$1,000 to the City, so, therefore, the item was pulled.

74-39 The following Ordinances were read by the Clerk and explained by Mr. John Brooks, Director of Purchasing, and after consideration, on motion made and duly seconded, were each passed and approved by the following vote; AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

AN ORDINANCE 44,198

ACCEPTING THE LOW BID OF GOLDTHWAITE'S OF TEXAS, INC., TO FURNISH THE CITY WITH CERTAIN IRRIGATION MATERIALS FOR A TOTAL OF \$2,082.02.

\* \* \* \*

AN ORDINANCE 44,199

ACCEPTING THE BID OF TEX-WOOD OVERHEAD DOOR CO., TO FURNISH THE CITY WITH OVERHEAD DOORS FOR A TOTAL OF \$2,320.00 AND CANCELLING THAT PORTION OF ORDINANCE NO. 43789 ACCEPTING THE BID OF ALAMO OVERHEAD DOOR CO.

\* \* \* \*

74-39 The Clerk read the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE 44,200

APPROPRIATING \$154,219.44 FROM THE GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE FUND #502 FOR PURCHASE OF \$200,000.00 OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS, SERIES 1958.

\* \* \* \*

August 8, 1974  
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Mr. Carl White, Director of Finance, advised the Council that proper notice had been posted of this add-on item. Yesterday, the City learned of an opportunity to purchase certain bonds at a 23 percent discount, which means the City would pay \$770 for each \$1,000 of bonds. The Bonds mature March 1, 1978 and if they were to mature when due, the total outlay would be \$217,500. They can be purchased now for \$154,219.44 including accrued interest. It will maximize the City's earnings and lessen the indebtedness. He recommended passage of the Ordinance.

After consideration, on motion of Mrs. Cockrell, seconded by Mr. Lacy, the Ordinance was passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, Lacy, O'Connell; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Morton, Padilla, Mendoza.

74-39 The meeting recessed for lunch at 12:37 P.M., and reconvened at 2:15 P.M.

74-39 ZONING HEARINGS

A. CASE 5651 - to rezone Tract 1, NCB 9486, 1000 Block of S. E. Military Drive, from "C" Apartment District and "J" Commercial District to "B-3" Business District, located southeast of the intersection of S. E. Military Drive and Curtis Street; having 1268.2' on S. E. Military Drive and 1152' on Curtis Street.

Mr. Gene Camargo, Planning Administrator, explained the proposed change, which the Planning Commission recommended be approved by the City Council, provided that the property be property platted, a 6' solid screen fence be erected on the south line and on the west property line up to Durr Street; that there be a non-access easement imposed on Curtis Street subject to cuts which would be approved by the Traffic and Transportation Department, and that there be a 100' building setback line north of NCB 9490.

Mr. Gene Hooker, the applicant, stated that they plan to build a shopping center on the site which is known as the Trail Drive-In Theater property.

Mr. Hooker stated that they had made some changes since the hearing of the Planning Commission to conform with requests of the Department of Traffic. With slides he presented a site plan and a plot plan showing the proposed development which will be known as Mission Trail Shopping Center.

Mrs. Corrine Pope, 219 Lorita, stated that her street was a residential area and asked that the residents be assured that they will build this luxury shopping center as presented to the Council. She was concerned that "B-3" Business District would allow uses which will be objectionable to the residents if the property is not used as proposed.

Mr. Hooker advised the Council that this had been discussed with Mrs. Pope. He said the dollar mark and value of the land will dictate what they can do with the land and assured the Council that they would construct the shopping center as presented.

After consideration, Mr. Mendoza made a motion that the recommendation of the Planning Commission be approved, provided that proper platting is accomplished, a 6' solid screen fence is erected on the south line and on the west property line up to Durr Street; that there be a non-access easement imposed on Curtis Street subject to cuts which would be approved by the Traffic and Transportation Department; and that there be a 100' building setback line north of NCB 9490. Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion. On roll call, the motion, carrying with it the passage of the following Ordinance, prevailed by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Lacy, Morton, Padilla.

AN ORDINANCE 44,201

AMENDING CHAPTER 42 OF THE CITY CODE THAT CONSTITUTES THE COMPREHENSIVE ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO BY CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION AND REZONING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN AS TRACT 1, NCB 9486, 1000 BLOCK OF S. E. MILITARY DRIVE, FROM "C" APARTMENT DISTRICT AND "J" COMMERCIAL DISTRICT TO "B-3" BUSINESS DISTRICT, PROVIDED THAT PROPER PLATTING IS ACCOMPLISHED, A 6' SOLID SCREEN FENCE IS ERECTED ON THE SOUTH LINE AND ON THE WEST PROPERTY LINE UP TO DURR STREET; THAT THERE BE A NON-ACCESS EASEMENT IMPOSED ON CURTIS STREET SUBJECT TO CUTS WHICH WOULD BE APPROVED BY THE TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, AND THAT THERE BE A 100' BUILDING SET-BACK LINE NORTH OF NCB 9490.

\* \* \* \*

B. CASE 5650 - to rezone Lot 10, NCB 8410, Lots 11 and 12, NCB 8409, 3534 Fredericksburg Road, from "F" Local Retail District to "B-3" Business District, located 190' southeast and 209.59' northeast of the intersection of Gardina Street and Fredericksburg Road; having 701.72' on Gardina Street and 250' on Fredericksburg Road.

Mr. Gene Camargo, Planning Administrator, explained the proposed change, which the Planning Commission recommended be approved by the City Council.

No one spoke in opposition.

After consideration, Mrs. Cockrell made a motion that the recommendation of the Planning Commission be approved, provided that proper platting is accomplished. Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion. On roll call, the motion, carrying with it the passage of the following Ordinance, prevailed by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Lacy, Morton, Padilla.

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## AN ORDINANCE 44,202

AMENDING CHAPTER 42 OF THE CITY CODE  
 THAT CONSTITUTES THE COMPREHENSIVE  
 ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN  
 ANTONIO BY CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION  
 AND REZONING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY  
 DESCRIBED HEREIN AS LOT 10, NCB 8410,  
 LOTS 11 AND 12, NCB 8409, 3534 FREDERICKS-  
 BURG ROAD, FROM "F" LOCAL RETAIL DISTRICT  
 TO "B-3" BUSINESS DISTRICT, PROVIDED THAT  
 PROPER PLATTING IS ACCOMPLISHED.

\* \* \* \*

C. CASE 5636 - to rezone a 16.314 acre tract of land out of NCB 15894, being further described by field notes filed in the Office of the City Clerk, 5500 Block of Walzem Road, from Temporary "R-1" Single Family Residential District to "B-3" Business District; and a 21.551 acre tract of land out of NCB 15984, being further described by field notes filed in the office of the City Clerk, 7900 Block of Midcrown Drive, from Temporary "R-1" Single Family Residential District to "R-3" Multiple Family Residential District.

"B-3" zoning:

Subject property is located southeast of Walzem Road and Midcrown Drive; having 1018.41' on Walzem Road and 639.18' on Midcrown Drive.

"R-3" zoning:

Subject property is located on the southeast of Midcrown Drive, 639.98' southwest of the intersection of Walzem Road and Midcrown Drive; having 776.69' on Midcrown Drive and a maximum depth of 1465'.

Mr. Gene Camargo, Planning Administrator, explained the proposed change, which the Planning Commission recommended be approved by the City Council.

No one spoke in opposition.

After consideration, Mr. O'Connell made a motion that the recommendation of the Planning Commission be approved, provided that proper platting is accomplished. Mr. Mendoza seconded the motion. On roll call, the motion, carrying with it the passage of the following Ordinance, prevailed by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Lacy, Morton, Padilla.

## AN ORDINANCE 44,203

AMENDING CHAPTER 42 OF THE CITY CODE  
 THAT CONSTITUTES THE COMPREHENSIVE  
 ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN  
 ANTONIO BY CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION  
 AND REZONING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY  
 DESCRIBED HEREIN AS A 16.314 ACRE TRACT

OF LAND OUT OF NCB 15894, BEING FURTHER DESCRIBED BY FIELD NOTES FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, 5500 BLOCK OF WALZEM ROAD, FROM TEMPORARY "R-1" SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT TO "B-3" BUSINESS DISTRICT; AND A 21.551 ACRE TRACT OF LAND OUT OF NCB 15894, BEING FURTHER DESCRIBED BY FIELD NOTES FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, 7900 BLOCK OF MIDCROWN DRIVE, FROM TEMPORARY "R-1" SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT TO "R-3" MULTIPLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, PROVIDED THAT PROPER PLATTING IS ACCOMPLISHED.

\* \* \* \*

D. CASE 5641 - to rezone a 13.88 acre tract of land out of NCB 12117, being further described by field notes filed in the office of the City Clerk, from "R-3" Multiple Family Residential District to "I-1" Light Industry District, located 985' east of the east R.O.W. line of Perrin Beitel Road and 330' south of the south R.O.W. line of Summer Wind Lane; having a width of 410.53' and a length of 1655.39'.

Mr. Gene Camargo, Planning Administrator, explained the proposed change, which the Planning Commission recommended be approved by the City Council.

No one spoke in opposition.

After consideration, Mr. Mendoza made a motion that the recommendation of the Planning Commission be approved, provided that proper platting is accomplished. Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion. On roll call, the motion, carrying with it the passage of the following Ordinance, prevailed by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Lacy, Morton, Padilla.

AN ORDINANCE 44,204

AMENDING CHAPTER 42 OF THE CITY CODE THAT CONSTITUTES THE COMPREHENSIVE ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO BY CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION AND REZONING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN AS A 13.88 ACRE TRACT OF LAND OUT OF NCB 12117, BEING FURTHER DESCRIBED BY FIELD NOTES FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, FROM "R-3" MULTIPLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT TO "I-1" LIGHT INDUSTRY DISTRICT, PROVIDED THAT PROPER PLATTING IS ACCOMPLISHED.

\* \* \* \*

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E. CASE 5647 - to rezone a .694 acre tract of land out of NCB 12105, being further described by field notes filed in the office of the City Clerk, from "R-3" Multiple Family Residential District to "O-1" Office District, located 310' north of N. E. Loop 410 and 170' west of Norwich Drive; having a width of 161.15' and a maximum length of 230.68'.

Mr. Gene Camargo, Planning Administrator, stated that Mr. Gordon Davis, Attorney representing the opponents in this Case, asked that Case 5647 be referred back to the Planning Commission because of faulty description.

After discussion with the applicant, it was agreeable that Case 5647 be referred back to the Planning Commission, and it was so ordered.

F. CASE 5604 - to rezone Lot 11 and the east 25' of Lot 10, Block 19, NCB 8150, 4100 Block of San Fernando Street, from "C" Apartment District to "B-2" Business District, located southwest of the intersection of San Fernando Street and S. W. 29th Street; having 75' on San Fernando Street and 135' on S. W. 29th Street.

Mr. Gene Camargo, Planning Administrator, explained the proposed change, which the Planning Commission recommended be approved by the City Council.

No one spoke in opposition.

After consideration, Mr. O'Connell made a motion that the recommendation of the Planning Commission be approved, provided that proper platting is accomplished. Mrs. Cockrell seconded the motion. On roll call, the motion, carrying with it the passage of the following Ordinance, prevailed by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Lacy, Morton, Padilla.

AN ORDINANCE 44,205

AMENDING CHAPTER 42 OF THE CITY CODE  
 THAT CONSTITUTES THE COMPREHENSIVE  
 ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN  
 ANTONIO BY CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION  
 AND REZONING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY  
 DESCRIBED HEREIN AS LOT 11 AND THE  
 EAST 25' OF LOT 10, BLOCK 19, NCB 8150  
 4100 BLOCK OF SAN FERNANDO STREET,  
 FROM "C" APARTMENT DISTRICT TO "B-2"  
 BUSINESS DISTRICT, PROVIDED THAT PROPER  
 PLATTING IS ACCOMPLISHED.

\* \* \* \*

August 8, 1974  
 nsr

G. CASE 5631 - to rezone Lots 4 and 5, Block 1, NCB 11042, 5500 Block of Roosevelt Avenue (US Highway 281 South), from "B" Two Family Residential District to "B-3" Business District, located north-west of the intersection of Roosevelt Avenue and Santa Rita Street; having 135.23' on Roosevelt Avenue and 255.06' on Santa Rita Street.

Mr. Gene Camargo, Planning Administrator, explained the proposed change, which the Planning Commission recommended be approved by the City Council.

No one spoke in opposition.

After consideration, Mrs. Cockrell made a motion that the recommendation of the Planning Commission be approved, provided that proper platting is accomplished. Mr. Mendoza seconded the motion. On roll call, the motion, carrying with it the passage of the following Ordinance, prevailed by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Lacy, Morton, Padilla.

AN ORDINANCE 44,206

AMENDING CHAPTER 42 OF THE CITY CODE THAT CONSTITUTES THE COMPREHENSIVE ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO BY CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION AND REZONING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN AS LOTS 4 AND 5, BLOCK 1, NCB 11042, 5500 BLOCK OF ROOSEVELT AVENUE (US HIGHWAY 281 SOUTH) FROM "B" TWO FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT TO "B-3" BUSINESS DISTRICT, PROVIDED THAT PROPER PLATTING IS ACCOMPLISHED.

\* \* \* \*

H. CASE 5642 - to rezone the south 60' of Lot 9, Block 12, NCB 15503, 2520 S. W. Loop 410, from Temporary "R-1" Single Family Residential District to "B-3" Business District, located 120' north of the intersection of S. W. Loop 410 and Glider Avenue; having 60' on S. W. Loop 410 and a depth of 162.5'.

Mr. Gene Camargo, Planning Administrator, explained the proposed change, which the Planning Commission recommended be approved by the City Council.

No one spoke in opposition.

After consideration, Mr. O'Connell made a motion that the recommendation of the Planning Commission be approved, provided that proper platting is accomplished. Mr. Mendoza seconded the motion. On roll call, the motion, carrying with it the passage of the following Ordinance, prevailed by the following vote: AYES: Cockrell, Becker, Black, O'Connell, Mendoza; NAYS: None; ABSENT: San Martin, Lacy, Morton, Padilla.

August 8, 1974  
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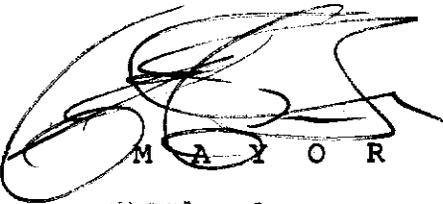
## AN ORDINANCE 44,207

AMENDING CHAPTER 42 OF THE CITY CODE  
 THAT CONSTITUTES THE COMPREHENSIVE  
 ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN  
 ANTONIO BY CHANGING THE CLASSIFICATION  
 AND REZONING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY  
 DESCRIBED HEREIN AS THE SOUTH 60' OF  
 LOT 9, BLOCK 12, NCB 15503, 2520 S. W.  
 LOOP 410, FROM TEMPORARY "R-1" SINGLE  
 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT TO "B-3"  
 BUSINESS DISTRICT, PROVIDED THAT PROPER  
 PLATTING IS ACCOMPLISHED.

\* \* \* \*

There being no further business to come before the Council,  
 the meeting adjourned at 2:35 P. M.

A P P R O V E D



M A Y O R  
 Charles L. Becker

ATTEST: *JH Duvelman*  
 City Clerk

August 8, 1974  
 nsr

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

74 AUG -6 PM 3

Interdepartment Correspondence Sheet

CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

*add to minutes*

TO: Sam Granata, City Manager

FROM: Mrs. Lila Cockrell

COPIES TO: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: CITY COUNCIL BRIEFING

Date August 6, 1974

In preparation for Thursday morning's briefing by City Water Board officials and Mr. Harry Burleigh from the Texas Water Development Board, I have prepared some questions to be submitted to Mr. Robert Van Dyke, General Manager of the City Water Board and Mr. Tom Deely, General Manager of the City Public Service Board. If it is possible, I would appreciate receiving answers to the questions prior to Thursday morning's meeting.

MRS. LILA COCKRELL

LC/bh  
Attachments

THIS DOCUMENT IS A PART OF THE  
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CITY COUNCIL HELD AUG 8 1974

AUG 8 1974

## ATTACHMENT I: QUESTIONS FOR MR. VAN DYKE

- 1) Will you give a brief summary of San Antonio's estimated surface water needs to the year 2020?
- 2) In the cost estimates for surface water from the Guadalupe, it is my understanding that estimates were based on obtaining an allocation for the water and taking it from the river upstream. In other words, it is not contemplated that the water be purchased from GBRA. Is this correct?

In the alternative, if water should be purchased from GBRA, and taken from one of the reservoirs, it is my understanding that GBRA expects customers to pay a basin price which includes a proportionate share of overall development costs of the basin. In addition, water taken from an upstream reservoir such as a canyon would be more costly because of the adverse effect on GBRA's hydro-electric capability. Is this substantially correct?

- 3) Do the cost estimates of surface water from the Guadalupe include the capital costs attributable to transmission needs such as the lift stations, pumping stations, etc.? While I realize that we will be relying on the gravity flow there would presumably be some costs incurred.
- 4) Also, in connection with water from the Guadalupe what is included in the cost estimates for the treatment plant? What is its capacity?
- 5) In considering figures on the costs for the Applewhite Reservoir, are these figures based on estimated average annual yield of 40,000 acre feet or the estimated firm yield. What is CWB's estimate of the firm yield per annum? What is the total capacity of this reservoir?
- 6) In considering figures on costs if the Cibolo Reservoir is built as a local project, what capacity reservoir are these figures based on?
- 7) Are applications now pending for the necessary appropriations of water for each of the alternatives now being considered by CWB, namely the Guadalupe, Applewhite Reservoir, and the Cibolo Reservoir. When do you expect an answer on these allocations?

ATTACHMENT II: QUESTIONS FOR MR. DEELY

It is my understanding that the surface water needs projected by CWB do not take into account the needs of CPSB for surface water. Would you please outline:

- 1) CPSB's estimated need for surface water to the year 2020;
- 2) CPSB's plans for acquiring this surface water. Are these plans based on having CWB serve as a joint negotiator for surface water needs or will CPSB be in the position of a competitor with CWB in seeking surface water?

## CITY WATER BOARD MEMORANDUM

7 August 1974

TO: Mr. Sam Granata, City Manager

SUBJECT: City Council Briefing

Reference is made to Mrs. Lila Cockrell's memorandum of 6 August 1974 to City Manager Sam Granata. See Attachment No. 1 - Questions for Mr. Van Dyke.

1. Question: Will you give a brief summary of San Antonio's estimated surface water needs to the year 2020?

Answer:	<u>Surface Water</u>	<u>Ground Water</u>	<u>Total</u>
1990	60,800 acre feet	201,900 a f	262,700 a f
1995	87,300	201,900	289,200
2000	111,300	201,900	313,200
2020	220,800	201,900	422,700

2. Question: In the cost estimates for surface water from the Guadalupe, it is my understanding that estimates were based on obtaining an allocation for the water and taking it from the river upstream. In other words, it is not contemplated that the water be purchased from GBRA. Is this correct?

Answer: It is contemplated that the water obtained from the GBRA will be obtained by negotiation. Run of the river water is the property of the State of Texas, and there would be no charge to the City of San Antonio for this water. However, if San Antonio obtains water from a reservoir, it is our understanding that it would have to pay an average basin price for the water.

3. Question: Do the cost estimates of surface water from the Guadalupe include the capital costs attributable to transmission needs such as the lift stations, pumping stations, etc.? While I realize that we will be relying on the gravity flow there would presumably be some costs incurred.

3. Answer: Yes.

4. Question: Also, in connection with water from the Guadalupe what is included in the cost estimates for the treatment plant? What is the capacity?

Answer: The surface water capital costs information previously given to the City Council in May and in August included the construction of a 50 MGD capacity plant being constructed at approximately 1980 prices. This cost was \$11,537,000. In addition to that we included the estimated capital cost of a raw water transmission main and pumping facilities to bring water from the Guadalupe River north of New Braunfels to the Northeast Filter Plant at a cost of \$8,162,600. The total capital cost for the raw water transmission main, pumping facilities, and 50 MGD capacity filter plant (less land) was shown to be \$19,699,600.

5. Question: In considering figures on the costs for the Applewhite Reservoir, are these figures based on estimated average annual yield of 40,000 acre feet or the estimated firm yield. What is the CWB's estimate of the firm yield per annum? What is the total capacity of this reservoir?

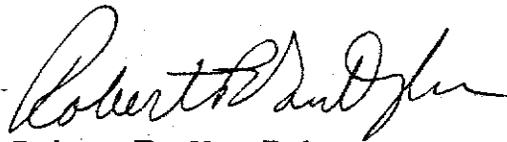
Answer: The surface water capital costs for the Applewhite Reservoir previously provided to the Council were computed on an average annual yield of 41,300 acre feet in one instance and were also computed on a firm yield of 13,800 acre feet in another instance. The City Water Board's estimate of the firm yield of the Applewhite Reservoir is 13,800 acre feet per annum. The total capacity of the Applewhite Reservoir is 40,000 acre feet.

6. Question: In considering figures on costs if the Cibolo Reservoir is built as a local project, what capacity reservoir are these figures based on?

Answer: 178,600 acre feet.

7. Question: Are applications now pending for the necessary appropriations of water for each of the alternatives now being considered by CWB, namely the Guadalupe, Applewhite Reservoir, and the Cibolo Reservoir. When do you expect an answer on these allocations?

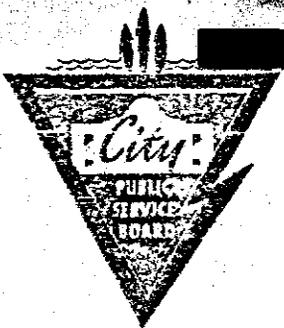
Answer: No. The City Water Board has worked with the San Antonio River Authority on the Cibolo Project since 1970, and authorization of the project has passed the House of Representatives and is presently being considered by the Senate. The City Water Board is currently engaged in discussions with the GBRA to acquire 50,000 acre feet of water per annum from the Guadalupe River. The engineering feasibility study on the proposed Applewhite Reservoir is nearly completed, and the City Water Board expects a report from its consulting engineers on this reservoir very shortly.



Robert P. Van Dyke  
General Manager

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CITY COUNCIL HELD AUG 8 1974

AUG 8 1974



# CITY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

of  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

August 7, 1974

Navarro at Villita  
P.O. Box 1771  
San Antonio, Texas 78296  
227-3211

Mrs. Lila Cockrell  
City Council Member  
City Hall  
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Dear Mrs. Cockrell:

Mr. Deely has requested that I gather information on questions you forwarded to him regarding surface water requirements in the future.

This material has been reviewed with Mr. Deely and is enclosed. If you have any further questions, please let us know.

Yours truly,

Donald R. Schnitz, Superintendent  
Long-Range Planning Division

DRS:mhb  
Enclosures

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Attached is an estimate of surface water requirements for future CPS electrical generating plants. The official generation expansion plan as submitted with our last request for a rate increase, which includes a twenty year planning horizon, was used to estimate surface water requirements. The column shown as VHB and OWS includes water requirements for existing and future units on Braunig and Calaveras Lakes. The column shown as Joint Nuclear includes the water required for the CPS share of the South Texas Nuclear Project and is not included in the total water requirements for the San Antonio area. The column shown as Local Nuclear includes water required for future nuclear power plants even though these may be joint nuclear plants. The source of water for these plants cannot be determined until the plant sites are selected. Once the site is selected negotiations will be initiated to obtain the necessary cooling water requirements. CPS is currently working closely with the City Public Works Department and the City Water Board as a member of the Mayor's Joint Committee Task Force on Water Re-Use. This task force is charged with studying a plan which would connect the CPS cooling lakes with the City sewage treatment plant. This plan, if proven feasible, would provide a major portion of cooling water requirements for CPS.

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CITY COUNCIL HELD AUG 8 1974

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TOTAL EVAPORATION LOSSES FORCED & NATURAL  
ACRE-FEET/YEAR

	VHB & OWS	Local Nuclear	Total	Joint Nuclear
1975	26,496		26,496	
1976	27,829		27,829	
1977	29,131		29,131	
1978	29,084		29,084	
1979	31,857		31,857	
1980	33,509		33,509	
1981	32,343		32,343	7,169
1982	31,186		31,186	11,208
1983	32,974		32,974	11,634
1984	34,683		34,683	12,108
1985	28,025	25,827	53,852	11,319
1986	29,935	25,915	55,850	11,267
1987	31,904	27,409	59,313	11,057
1988	33,534	27,473	61,007	11,217
1989	29,271	40,033	69,304	10,406
1990	30,715	40,267	70,982	10,841
1991	27,727	65,841	93,568	9,186
1992	28,554	66,188	94,742	9,451
1993	28,458	67,480	95,138	9,456
1994	25,007	101,502	126,509	7,620

NOTE: Joint Nuclear Reflects Water Usage Due to CPS Share of STP-1. These Water Requirements Will Not Come From San Antonio Area.

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CITY COUNCIL HELD AUG 8 1974

AUG 8 1974

TOTAL EVAPORATION LOSSES FORCED & NATURAL  
ACRE-FEET/YEAR

	VHB & OWS	Local Nuclear	Total	Joint Nuclear
1975	36,590		36,590	
1976	37,923		37,923	
1977	39,225		39,225	
1978	39,178		39,178	
1979	41,951		41,951	
1980	43,603		43,603	
1981	42,437		42,437	9,229
1982	41,280		41,280	13,268
1983	43,068		43,068	13,694
1984	44,777		44,777	14,168
1985	38,119	34,067	72,186	13,379
1986	40,029	34,155	74,184	13,327
1987	41,998	35,649	77,647	13,117
1988	43,628	35,713	79,341	13,277
1989	39,365	48,273	87,638	12,466
1990	40,809	48,507	89,316	13,201
1991	37,821	82,321	120,142	11,246
1992	38,648	82,668	121,316	11,511
1993	38,552	83,960	122,521	11,516
1994	35,101	126,222	161,323	9,680

NOTE: Joint Nuclear Reflects Water Usage Due to CPS Share of STP-1. These Water Requirements Will Not Come From San Antonio Area.

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AUG 8 1974  
CITY COUNCIL HELD ~~AUG 8 1974~~

AUG 8 1974