

Colorado

# Stream Lines

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER  
COLORADO DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

VOLUME II, NUMBER 4

WINTER 1989/1990

## Substitute Water Supply Plans

By

David J. Fox  
James R. Hall

Maximizing beneficial use and providing flexibility in water utilization is a major objective of the State Engineer. The Colorado statutes complement this under the substitute supply provisions of Section 37-80-120, C.R.S. These provisions permit the State Engineer to approve exchanges and substitutions of water for beneficial uses without judicial review. The statute further requires that substitutions of water must not injure or impair availability to other vested water rights.

Substitute water supply plans provide water users a mechanism to exchange, change the type and place of use, or replace out-of-priority depletions on an interim basis. This reduces the time delays caused by protracted litigations involving water change cases and augmentation plans.

The State Engineer's Office does not have authority or resources to provide consulting engineering services. Thus, a substitute water supply plan request must be complete upon submittal to the State Engineer. Often consultation with a professional engineer may be necessary to address the technical and engineering issues involved and to assure that a complete request is prepared.

The Water Management and Litigation Branch within the Engineering Section reviews requests for substitute water supply plans. Final approval

or denial of requests is made by the State Engineer. Generally, plans are only approved where a water-short supply situation is eminent or an economic emergency exists. Approvals are conditioned to insure that operation will not injure other water rights. Conditions and limitations similar to court approved changes are usually imposed to insure that injury will not occur.

Requests which are of a permanent nature may be approved on the condition that application to the water court be made in a specified time frame. Requests may be approved without a water court filing if the intention is to return the water back to its original use. This provides flexibility in instances involving temporary uses. For example, temporary plans have been approved in the past for the out-of-priority depletions associated with the clean-up of hazardous waste contamination at old mine sites.



The following guidelines should be followed when submitting a request for approval of a plan:

1. Provide a statement regarding the justification and need.
2. Attach an affidavit of ownership or a consent agreement to utilize the proposed water rights.
3. Provide an engineering report of the plan. This should include all pertinent information regarding the source of replacement water, historical consumptive use, diversion records, aerial photographs to document use, well permits, location map, etc.
4. Submit a proposed monthly accounting form indicating depletions, replacement water, reservoir releases, meter totals, evaporation, river call, etc. The accounting forms should contain all information necessary for the administration of the plan.
5. All diversion points of the proposed plan shall be metered or gaged. Allowances shall be made for ungaged stream flows, i.e., measuring the flows manually.
6. Approval of temporary plans is subject to application of a permanent plan for augmentation to water court within one year of issuance. Variances may be made where applicable and for plans which will revert back to their original use when expired.
7. The granting of a temporary substitute supply plan may be contingent upon the issuance of a well permit, if applicable. Consent of adjacent well owners or a

hearing may be required prior to the issuance of a well permit if another well is located within 600 feet.

8. Temporary substitute supply plans may be revoked or modified at any time should it be determined that injury to other vested water rights has or will occur as a result of this plan.

Requests should be directed to the State Engineer. Should you have any questions or comments regarding temporary substitute supply plans, please contact David Fox or Jim Hall in the Denver office.

David Fox is a Senior Professional Engineer in the Water Management and Litigation Branch of the State Engineer's Office. Jim Hall is the Supervising Water Resource Engineer for the Water Management and Litigation Branch of the State Engineer's Office.

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#### WATER SCHOLARSHIP TO BE AWARDED

The Division 7 Water Officials Association has initiated a scholarship fund with the goal of awarding their first scholarship in the fall of 1990 to an area (Durango area) student pursuing a water-related course of study at a Colorado college or university. The program will be funded by a combination of member dues, community fund raising and donations. Val Valentine, Water Commissioner on the Upper San Juan River, kicked off the fund raising by donating 50 autographed copies of his book *The Great Durango & Silverton Train Robbery*. These books are available for a \$5.00 donation to the Division 7 Scholarship Fund, P.O. Box 933, Pagosa Springs, CO 81147. Copies can also be obtained at any of the seven Division of Water Resources field offices.

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## COLORADO WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS UPDATE

Drought conditions statewide varied during the months of November and December. Abnormally dry and warm conditions prevailed across most sections of the state, with precipitation statewide averaging 55% of normal in November and 66% of normal in December. Snowpack measured on December 1 averaged only 20% of normal and as of January 1 it averaged only 64% of normal. The conditions are far worse in the Rio Grande and San Juan/Dolores basins.

Water storage in the state's 69 major irrigation reservoirs was 106% of average as measured on January 1, 1990. However, this is only 93% of last year's storage. Storage is below average in both the Rio Grande and Colorado basins. Storage in the Rio Grande basin is at only 59% of last year's storage. The Soil Conservation Service has advised that soil moisture depletions are reaching critical levels on the eastern plains and in the southwest section of the state.

The Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) which addresses the relative availability of water resource supplies in each of the seven major water basins of the state, is computed differently during the winter months as compared with the summer calculations. Summer calculations (May 1 - December 1) are based on reservoir storage, stream flow, and precipitation, while the winter calculation drops the stream flow component and adds snowpack conditions to the computation. The index is indicating that water resources supplies were near normal a year ago but are now generally below normal to significantly below normal, with the worst conditions found in the Rio Grande, San/Juan Dolores, and Gunnison basins.

It should also be understood that November-December snowpack normally has little impact on spring runoff as the Snow Water Equivalence (SWE) is typically low during these months. The SWE is highest in snowpack accumulation during the March-April period.

## PRECIPITATION AS PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL

### NOVEMBER

BASIN	PRECIPITATION
South Platte	38%
Arkansas	51%
Rio Grande	12%
Gunnison	36%
Colorado	108%
Yampa/White	131%
San Juan/Dolores	6%

### DECEMBER

BASIN	PRECIPITATION
South Platte	107%
Arkansas	127%
Rio Grande	49%
Gunnison	40%
Colorado	51%
Yampa/White	96%
San Juan/Dolores	9%

## BASIN ASSESSMENTS AS OF JANUARY 19, 1990

(Scale is from -4 to +4 with severe drought indicated by -4 and an abundant supply given the value of +4. Values in the -1 to +1 area are considered at or near normal.)

### South Platte SWSI Value (-0.4)

Change from January 1, 1989 = -0.9

Snowpack was below normal with a probability of non-exceedence (the probability that the basin will not reach normal snowpack) of 36%. Reservoir storage and precipitation were near normal. Reservoir storage is the critical component in this basin.

### Arkansas SWSI Value (-0.1)

Change from January 1, 1989 = +0.1

Reservoir storage remained well above normal. Both Pueblo Reservoir and John Martin Reservoir



are filling as a result of the winter water storage program running from November 15 - March 15. Snowpack has a probability of non-exceedence of 26%

**Rio Grande SWSI Value (-3.4)**

Change from January 1, 1989 = -2.7

Reservoir storage is only 59% of last year's storage. Significantly low snowpack accumulation and below normal precipitation having a combined 0.95 weight factor result in a low SWSI value.

**Gunnison SWSI Value (-2.6)**

Change from January 1, 1989 = -3.1

Reservoir storage is near normal but has a weight factor of only 0.05. However, the probability of non-exceedence for snowpack is 12% and for precipitation it is 14%, resulting in a low SWSI value. The combined weight factor of these two components is 0.90.

**Colorado SWSI Value (-1.4)**

Change from January 1, 1989 = -1.4

All three components (snowpack, reservoir storage and precipitation) were below normal. Snowpack is the critical component.

**Yampa/White SWSI Value (+1.5)**

Change from January 1, 1989 = -1.4

Water supply conditions improved in December as the result of above normal snowpack accumulation.

**San Juan/Dolores SWSI Value (-3.5)**

Change from January 1, 1989 = -4.0

Reservoir storage is near normal but has a weight factor of only 0.10. Snowpack and precipitation are far below normal and carry a combined weight factor of 0.90, resulting in an extremely below normal SWSI value.

For further information with regards to these figures and assessments please contact John Kaliszewski at (303) 866-3581.

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**NEW APPOINTMENTS  
GROUND WATER COMMISSION**

Governor Romer recently made three appointments to the Ground Water Commission. Reappointed for another four-year term were George Bush of Keenesburg and Ted Schubert of Ellicott. John Vasa of Holyoke was also appointed for a four-year term and will succeed Bob Mailander. All of the appointees are agriculturists and will represent their local designated basin while serving of the Commission.

George Bush has owned and operated a farm in the Prospect Valley area for over 30 years. He recently retired from the Citizens State Bank in Keenesburg where he served as Vice-President of the Agricultural Loan Department. George now serves as a director on the Lost Creek Ground Water Management District, the Central Colorado Water Conservancy District, and the Aims Community College Foundation Committee. He has previously served on the local school board, the Mountain States Beet Growers, and the Weld County Seed Growers. He is also a member of the Brighton Elks Lodge. George is married with three children, one of which helps in operating his farm.

Ted Schubert is president of Schubert Sod Farm, located south of Ellicott, where he has farmed and ranched for over 25 years. Ted served in the Colorado House of Representatives when the Ground Water Administration Act was passed in 1965 -- the legislation which now controls the Ground Water Commission and local management district activities. In addition to his experience as a legislator, farmer and ground water pumper, Ted serves on the Upper Blac Squirrel Creek Water Resource Planning Committee, and he is the parliamentarian for the management district.



Office of the State Engineer  
and  
Colorado Division of Water Resources

## Mission Statement

The Colorado State Engineer and Division of Water Resources are agencies of the State of Colorado, and operate under specific state statutes, court decrees, and interstate compacts.

Our Mission is to serve the needs of the public and to preserve, protect, develop, and maximize the beneficial use of the state's present and future water supplies. The achievement of our mission will be guided by the following broadly-held principles:

### Water Distribution

We distribute surface and ground water according to the state's water rights system, and in compliance with interstate compacts and decrees.

### Public Safety

We seek to prevent both loss of life and property damage from the failure of dams, open well holes, and high water levels in streams and ditches.

### Beneficial Use

We continuously seek to maximize the beneficial use of the available water of the state by eliminating waste, encouraging cooperation among water users, and planning activities.

### People

People are our greatest asset. We will encourage ideas from everyone, and involve our people in the decisions which affect the areas in which they work. We will encourage and provide training toward improvement of work and personal skills, so that ultimately we are better capable of serving the citizens of Colorado.

### Efficiency

The taxpayers of the state have demonstrated their intent that the State government operate within current revenue resources. We will utilize all available technology and management techniques to improve our efficiency such that our increasing operating requirements are met in a quality fashion within available resources.

### Engineering and Geology

We conduct engineering and geologic investigations so that we can improve predictions of present and future water supplies, and determine if existing water rights will be injured by proposed development.

### Planning

We believe that appropriate planning can enhance the effectiveness by which we can meet our objectives in the future.



**LOCAL DAM OWNERS AND WATER USERS  
HONORED AS  
"1989 WATER MANAGERS OF THE YEAR"**

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This past fall several local dam owners and water users were honored as "Water Managers of the Year" for their accomplishments and contributions in promoting dam safety and maximizing the beneficial use of water rights. Selections were made by the area Division Engineer and the awards presented by State Engineer Jeris Danielson at the annual Fall Water Commissioner Meeting held in each division. The Division is proud to be able to recognize these individuals for their outstanding service to the water user community.

Albert Bloom, superintendent of the Boulder and Weld Ditch Company, was honored for his expertise and many years of experience in water use and distribution, especially during the past drought year.

Frank Milenski of La Junta was recognized for his life-long efforts to achieve maximum utilization of water in the Arkansas Valley. Mr. Milenski was instrumental in the construction and operation of the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project and the establishment of the Winter Storage Program, and remains actively involved with several water user entities in the valley.

The Surface Creek Ditch and Reservoir Company was honored as Division IV's Water User of the Year for its continuing commitment to the maintenance and safe operation of their several dams and other facilities on the Grand Mesa. President Charlie Lutje accepted the award.

Division IV also honored The Farmers Water Development Company of Norwood for their support of Colorado's dam safety program. The irrigation company recently completed a three-year rehabilitation project on Gurley Reservoir Dam. President Roy Davis and Vice President Kirk Alexander were presented with the award.

Mrs. Rhoda Springer and the Bull Creek Reservoir Company were chosen to receive the Division V Water Manager of the Year Award for their continued efforts to improve the safety of their several Bull Creek reservoirs through the implementation of effective maintenance programs.

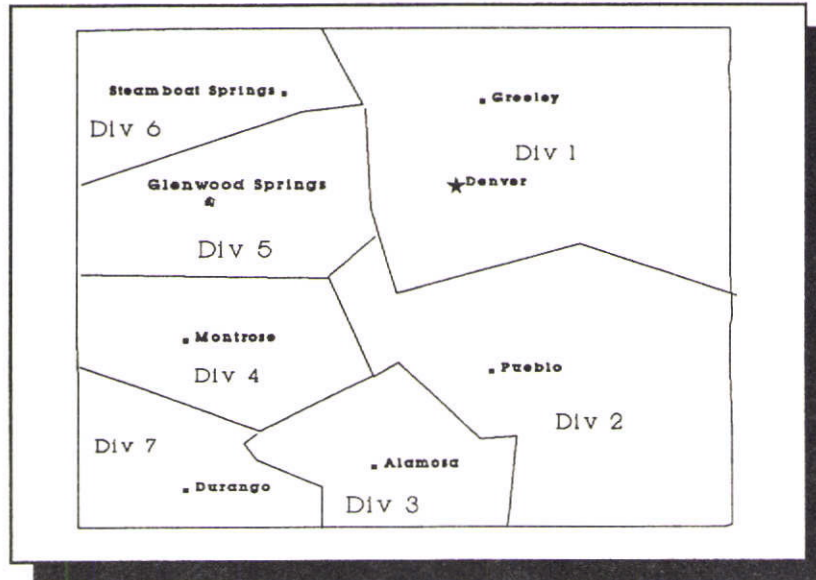
John Fetcher, secretary of the Upper Yampa Water Conservancy District in Steamboat Springs, was honored for his relentless work in the development and construction of Stagecoach Reservoir near Oak Creek. Because Stagecoach was able to store water during last year's runoff season, water was available for release to the Yampa River during the fall low flow period.

Local rancher Bob Clark was the recipient of the Water Manager of the Year Award for Division VII. Mr. Clark is a ditch rider for the H and H Ditch near Breen, Colorado and was recognized for his exceptional efforts to provide his neighbors with water during a drought year in the La Plata River drainage.

DWR extends its personal congratulations to each of you for your efforts!

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## WATER DIVISION V COLORADO RIVER BASIN

by  
Orlyn J. Bell  
Division Engineer

As division engineer for the State Engineer's Office in Glenwood Springs, I'd like to take a little time to describe to you where our Division is located and give you information about our operation and personnel. Also, I will discuss some of my concerns and perception about our operation and where we may be heading.

Our office is located in Glenwood Springs, which is centrally located in the Colorado River Basin. The Division extends from the top of Loveland and Berthoud Passes on the east to the Utah stateline. This is an east-west distance of approximately 200 miles. The north-south boundaries are narrower, covering from 50 to 100 miles.

Some of the major tributaries to the Colorado include the Fraser, Blue, Eagle and Roaring Fork rivers and Plateau Creek. A number of the more recognizable towns in the Division are Granby, Kremmling, Vail, Aspen, Grand Junction, Rifle, and the Summit County group which includes Dillon, Frisco, Breckenridge, Keystone and Silverthorne.

Besides myself and an assistant, the Division V staff includes 5 full-time and 13 part-time water commissioners, 1 secretary, and 3 engineers (one a dam safety inspector and another a hydrographer). The staff is intricately involved in the administration of water concerns for approximately 18,000 water rights. This administration includes the processing of new as well as longstanding water rights. In the recent past, we have incorporated into the system between 300 to 500 new water right applications per year. In 1989 there were 327 new applications.

Water diversions in the Colorado River Basin have, over the years, been engulfed in controversy. Some of the key occurrences in this controversy include:

- « The 1922 Colorado River Compact: This compact is an agreement among the 7 river basin states that divides water between the Upper and Lower Basin states.
- « The Mexican Treaty of 1944 allocated to Mexico 1.5 million acre-feet from the Colorado River.
- « The Upper Colorado River Compact followed in 1948. It further divided water among the Upper Basin states with Colorado receiving 51.78% of the upper basin portion or somewhere between 2.5 and 4 acre-feet.
- « Within the state the need for transmountain diversion of water generated a great deal of East Slope-West Slope tension.
- « With the goal of protecting Western Slope water interests, the Colorado River Water Conservation District was formed in 1937.
- « East Slope water users, represented by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, entered into an agreement with the Colorado River Water Conservation District and the federal government in 1937. This agreement (Senate Document 80) outlined the Colorado-Big Thompson Project and laid the ground work for the construction of Green Mountain Reservoir.
- « Green Mountain Reservoir was built in 1940 with the objective of water storage for both East and West Slope water users. It consists of a 52,000 acre-foot out-of-priority replacement pool for the East Slope and a 100,000 acre-foot pool for the West Slope.
- « Transmountain or "transbasin" diversions continue to be a source of controversy. There is proposed legislation before the state legislature currently that attempts to solidify basin of origin protection throughout the state.
- « There are a total of 18 transmountain diversions from the Colorado River that average about 0.5 acre-feet annually.

There are several important trends that are impacting our Division which affect the direction of water administration in addition to the East Slope water demands and concerns over transbasin diversions:

- « Rapid growth in the high country combined with ski industry demands, including water for snowmaking, has necessitated not only more augmentation plans but more increasingly complex plans.
- « Minimum stream flow filings by the Colorado Water Conservation Board.
- « Environmental issues including quantity and quality considerations stress water demands in the area.



- « Beyond the Colorado border the Central Arizona Project is coming on line demanding water, as are the thirsty cities of Southern California.
- « Agricultural water demands are changing as the old ranching interests give way to smaller agricultural plots.
- « Active oil shale development has waned; however, the massive conditional water rights associated with it are still actively being protected.

Finally, a major agreement was worked out last year with the Colorado River Water Conservation District which basically gives Western Colorado a number of storage reservoirs for their usage, gives Northern Colorado several storage reservoirs for their replacement usage, and gives the Denver Metro area the Blue River and Williams Fork River, including Green Mountain Reservoir. All of these agreements will necessarily be administered by exchanges with very little of the administrative details as of yet even conceived. The fairly new principal operating policy for Green Mountain Reservoir, along with the federal Blue River decrees and Senate Document 80, now look like interim steps in the continual movement of water to the highest usage. A multiplicity of court applications, including motions to clarify, have been filed in both the State and Federal District Courts concerning the operation of Green Mountain.

Though quite broad, yet simply stated, our programs are as follows:

- A. Water Rights Management
  - 1. Establish the capability to administer a total river call prompted by either in-state priorities or an interstate water compact requirement.
  - 2. Uphold all other statutory duties of the State Engineer's Office.
- B. Water Records and Information
  - 1. Provide the public with service regarding our administration.
  - 2. Address the public's needs in water resources.

In order to fulfill these programs, the following goals must be attained. It is imperative that we have a complete and reliable tabulation. All water usage and consumption must be inventoried and we need to possess the ability to monitor the same on a real-time basis. We need to know where augmentation and exchanges are taking place and in what amounts. We must know the locations and amounts of the water supply at any given time. We have to fully develop our personnel and must have an educated public willing to cooperate with us. We must also work with the legislature and other governmental agencies in order to have our needs provided for.

I believe Division 5 has been steadily moving forward and will continue to do so in the 1990s as we plan for and meet the challenges ahead.



John Vasa has owned and operated several farms south of Holyoke since 1962 and nearby in Nebraska. He retired from farming in 1986 but still helps his sons with the day-to-day farm operations. John previously served on the Commission from 1975 to 1984, which included six years as chairman. He has also served as a director and chairman of the Frenchman Ground Water Management District and director for the Holyoke School District. Recently, John served on a ground water pollution advising committee to the Department of Health, and he is now Chairman of the Chemigation Task Force Committee, which advises the Department of Agriculture.

## WHY WELL PERMITS VARY FOR WELLS CONSTRUCTED IN THE SAME AQUIFER

by  
Reiner Haubold

Well drilling contractors have been asking why evidence of land ownership must supplement permit applications and why annual withdrawals are restricted for some wells and not for others when both are in the same aquifer. The answer to this question is complex and shows why contractors should stay knowledgeable of current statutes and any rules and regulations which are promulgated pursuant to those statutes.

The legislature has established very specific conditions for the production of ground water from the Dawson, Denver, Arapahoe, Laramie-Fox Hills, Dakota, and any nontributary aquifers. The Dawson, Denver, and Arapahoe aquifers are limited to the Denver Basin. The Fox Hills, while found primarily in the Denver Basin, is also found in other parts of the state including the Cheyenne Basin to the north, South Park, and other isolated areas. The Dakota aquifer is found in all parts of the state.

The following conditions apply to these aquifers if the water will be used for non-exempt purposes:

1. Permits shall allow ground water withdrawals on the basis of a one-hundred year aquifer life.

2. The amount of ground water available for withdrawal shall be that quantity underlying the land owned by the applicant for which the applicant has the owner's written consent to withdraw the ground water.

In order to implement these statutory requirements, Rule 10.1.5 of the Well Construction and Pump Installation Rules states that "...persons constructing wells shall investigate and become familiar with the geology of potential aquifers...". Also, Rule 10.4.5 provides that wells be completed in one aquifer unless permitted otherwise by the State Engineer.

Since well construction contractors generally assist their clients with filling out the permit application and perform the actual construction, it is important that they know the aquifers in their area. Besides knowing the aquifer name and proposed depth, the contractor should also be aware of whether the aquifer is tributary or not, what the uses of the water will be and what restrictions may apply. These are all factors considered by the staff in evaluating permit applications.

Before starting their work, contractors should carefully review the permit, especially the conditions of approval. It is better to resolve any confusion or misunderstanding over aquifer names, production interval approved by the permit, and where a drilling contractor has or intends to complete a well before construction begins. Amendments to well permits and conditions of approval take time and can be expensive if a contractor is held up at the well site. Well construction violating the conditions of approval may void the permit and result in the well owner and the Board of Examiners taking action against the contractor.

Reiner Haubold is the Ombudsman for the Division of Water Resources and as such, attempts to assist the public and the Division in resolving disputed issues.



## LOAN FUND ESTABLISHED

The Southwestern Water Conservation District recently announced the establishment of a revolving loan fund with a beginning balance of \$100,000 for the purpose of development and conservation of waters in the San Juan and Dolores River systems. The District plans to budget additional funds annually.

The initial idea for the loan fund began over a year ago and required that legislation be passed by the Colorado General Assembly in 1989. This legislation granted the District the power to make loans or grants to public entities within the boundaries of the District to carry out the purposes of the District. Since the Act specified public entities and there are numerous non-profit corporations such as ditch companies, reservoir companies, and rural water companies that are involved in the development and conservation of water, the District plans to request the legislature to broaden their authority to include non-public entities.

At the present time the \$100,000 will be loaned at a 5% interest rate repayable over a period not to exceed twenty years. For the time being the maximum loan is \$50,000 to any one entity, and the District will aid in financing feasibility studies. The District intends to keep the loan process simple and not become involved in "red tape."

This is the first loan program to be developed by a conservation district in the state of Colorado, and it will certainly be of assistance to many water users in southwest Colorado, who often find themselves in need of funds, particularly for improvements to existing systems or the maintenance of older structures.

Should you have any questions, please contact Ed Searle, District Manager, Southwestern Water Conservation District. The address is Room 203, West Building, 835 Second Avenue, P.O. Box 475, Durango, Colorado 81302. Telephone (303) 247-1302.

## 1989 WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE YEAR

DWR would like to congratulate the following recipients of the Water Commissioner of the Year Awards for 1989 for each of the seven divisions. These employees were honored at their respective annual Fall Water Commissioner Meetings and were presented their award by State Engineer Jeris A. Danielson.

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|------------|--|
| Division 1 | Donald L. Brazelton, District 4, Big Thompson River                          |
| Division 2 | George A. Ridenour, Districts 14 & 15, St. Charles and Lower Huerfano rivers |
| Division 3 | Charlie Quintana, District 24, Culebra River                                 |
| Division 4 | John (Jack) L. McHugh, District 40, Cedaredge area                           |
| Division 5 | William H. Thompson, District 50, Troublesome Creek area                     |
| Division 6 | Walt Bohrer, well permits, entire division                                   |
| Division 7 | Glen E. Humiston, Districts 32, 34, 69 & 71, Mancos and Dolores rivers       |

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### NEW DIVISION ENGINEER

It is our pleasure to announce that Keith C. Kepler has been appointed Division Engineer for Water Division No. 4 in Montrose effective January 11, 1990, filling the position recently left vacant by the transfer of Thomas Kelly to the Denver office. Keith began working for the Division in the Water Management Branch in Denver and also worked in the Designated Basins arena. In August of 1987, Keith was promoted to Assistant Division Engineer in Division No. 4. I hope you will join us in congratulating Keith.

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## Water Seminar Announced

The Colorado Endowment for the Humanities and Front Range Community College have announced a free program that is open to the public. The program is entitled, *Colorado Water: the Next 100 Years*, and is intended to be public discussion of thoughts and ideas on how water can be properly managed during the future. The program is designed for people who desire to learn more about water as well as those who are well versed in the subject. Presentations will be made by scholars and water professionals that will focus on conservation, water quality, and the legal and engineering aspects of water management.

The meetings will be held in Pueblo on March 3, Greeley on March 17, Montrose on September 22, Durango on October 6 and Steamboat Springs on November 10. A new publication, *Colorado Citizen's Handbook* by George Vranesh, will be available for free to participants. The author of the book will be on hand prior to the programs to answer questions.

For information, including actual locations of the sessions, please contact: Barbara Preskorn, Project Director, Front Range Community College, (303) 466-8811, ext 434.

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## DWR 1989 EMPLOYEES OF THE YEAR

At the end of each year, the State Engineer selects three employees from among his staff to be honored as the Division's Employees of the Year in the following categories: Professional of the Year, Water Commissioner of the Year, and Support Staff of the Year. The entire Division would like to extend a special congratulations to the following employees:

**Dennis Miller, Professional of the Year** - Dennis has worked for the Division five years and is a Senior Professional Engineer in the Dam Safety Branch. Dennis is assigned to the Design Review Unit and is responsible for reviewing plans and specifications submitted for the construction and repair of dams.

**Glen Humiston, Statewide Water Commissioner of the Year** - Glen was chosen from among the top water commissioners in the seven division offices to be honored as the 1989 Water Commissioner of the Year statewide. Glen has worked for DWR since 1970 and as Senior Water Commissioner for Districts 32, 34, 69 and 71 is responsible for the administration of the Mancos and Dolores rivers.

**Tony Martinez, Support Staff of the Year** - Tony has worked for the Division for only a little over a year, but without him the Denver office staff would be lost. Tony is the receptionist for the Denver office and is responsible for routing telephone calls and greeting customers.

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- March 2** Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District 1990 Spring Water Users Meeting, Days Inn, Fort Morgan, CO 8:30 a.m. Contact: Marian Law, LSPWCD. (303) 522-1378.
- March 3** "Colorado Water: The Next 100 Years" - Division 2 Session, Pueblo Community College. Contact Barbara Preskorn. (303) 466-8811, ext. 434.
- March 5-8** U.S. Committee on Large Dams (USCOLD) Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA. Contact: USCOLD, P.O. Box 15103, Denver, CO 80215. (303) 236-6960.



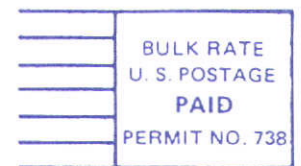
- March 17** "Colorado Water: The Next 100 Years" - Division 1 Session, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO. Contact Barbara Preskorn. (303) 466-8811, ext. 434.
- March 22** 51st Annual Meeting of the Rio Grande Compact Commission, Santa Fe, NM. Contact Paula Lacey or Chris Fredrich, DWR. (303) 866-3581.
- March 22-23** Non-Point Water Quality Symposium, Colorado Springs, CO. Contact: Hunter Follett, Agronomy Department, CSU, at (303) 491-6201 or Rich Rhoades at (719) 543-8384.
- March 22-23** Colorado Water Conservation Board Meeting, Denver, CO. Contact: Maria Martel, CWCB. (303) 866-3441.
- April 3** Board of Examiners of Water Well Construction and Pump Installation Contractors, Room 821, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 8:30 a.m. Contact: Rolynda Bain, DWR. (303) 866-3581.
- May 14-15** ASDSO Western Regional Meeting, Jackson Hole, WY. Contact: Wyoming State Engineer's Office. (307) 777-7354.
- May 17-18** Colorado Water Conservation Board Meeting, Denver, CO Contact: Maria Martel, CWCB. (303) 866-3441.
- May 25** Colorado Ground Water Commission, Room 220, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 9:00 a.m. Contact: Rolynda Bain, DWR. (303) 866-3581.

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STREAMLINES is published by the Colorado Division of Water Resources on a quarterly basis in March, June, September and December. Subscriptions are available for \$10.00 per year to cover the cost of printing and mailing.