

Colorado

Stream Lines

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

VOLUME III, NUMBER 1

SPRING 1990

LEGISLATURE APPROVES GENERAL FUNDING FOR SATELLITE MONITORING PROGRAM

By John Kaliszewski

The legislature, behind the efforts of Senator Jim Rizzuto, approved a recommendation by the Joint Budget Committee to increase general fund support for the satellite monitoring program from \$100,000 to \$200,000 beginning in Fiscal Year 1990-91. The spending authority was set at \$238,124. This will require that \$38,124 be collected in the form of user fees. However, this amount is in line with current levels of user fees currently collected annually. This action will

provide the stable funding base necessary to ensure that the system remains operational. After four full years of operation, the system has proven to be an effective tool in the management of the state's water resources and a sound investment of tax dollars.

This program owes a great deal of thanks to those water resource organizations that have provided financial support since the inception of

the program in 1984. The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority provided \$1.8 million for the initial purchase of the monitoring system hardware and first year operation. Other organizations have also provided major contributions to sustain the system since 1985 and include:

Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy Dist.	\$140,000
Colorado River Water Conservation District	\$70,000
Southwestern Water Conservation District	\$57,900
Dolores Water Conservancy District	\$32,500
Rio Grande Water Conservation District	\$15,000
Denver Board of Water Commissioners	\$12,000
Animas-La Plata Water Conservancy District	\$9,000
Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District	\$7,500
Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District	\$7,400

The Division of Water Resources again would like to thank each party that has contributed to the success of this program. The Division also looks forward to the future utilization and benefits that this program will provide to the water users of the state.

COLORADO WATER: LIQUID GOLD
1990 COLORADO STATE FAIR TO FEATURE
WATER RESOURCES EXHIBIT
By John Kaliszewski

The 1990 Colorado State Fair Industry and Technology Exhibit will be devoted to telling the Colorado water story. The exhibit will promote the theme that a basic knowledge of water resources is essential to understanding the importance of water to Colorado.

A committee representing a broad spectrum of the Colorado water community has been working on the exhibit since September of 1989. The Office of the State Engineer has been coordinating these efforts under the direction of John Kaliszewski. Nearly forty organizations are involved in this major effort.

The 13,000 square-foot Industry/Technology Building will be fully devoted to this exhibit. The exhibit will be fully staffed and will run the entire length of the State Fair, from August 24 through September 3, 1990. Over 500,000 people are expected to view the exhibit. The exhibit will be divided into three basic sections:

WATER: Where does it come from?

WATER: How is it managed?

WATER: How is it used?

A variety of water topics will be addressed and integrated into the exhibit. Those topics include:

- « The Hydrologic Cycle
- « Water Supply System
- « Historical Perspective of Colorado Water Development
- « Groundwater
- « Water Rights System
- « Interstate Compacts
- « Floods
- « Water Resources Planning and Project Development
- « Drought Impact
- « Wetlands Habitat
- « Water-based Recreation
- « Fishing
- « Water Quality Impacts
- « Salinity
- « Instream Flow Protection
- « East Slope/West Slope Challenges
- « Colorado Water Use Statistics
- « Municipal Water Use
- « Agricultural Water Use
- « Industrial Water Use
- « Hydropower

The exhibit will entertain as well as educate the public. Some of the highlights of the exhibits

will include a 100-foot flowing stream and waterfall, a theater, a physical model of a pumping groundwater aquifer, a warm water fish pond, a cold water fish tank, a dynamic model of the hydrologic cycle, a satellite-linked monitoring system, an on-site water quality laboratory, operational hydropower generation, as well as a "Water Wheel of Fortune."

A survey will be conducted of 10,000 of the anticipated attendees to ascertain levels of public awareness of basic water issues. These data will be useful in addressing continuing education efforts.

It is estimated that the costs of developing the exhibit, including personnel and material costs, will be in excess of \$500,000 dollars. Financial support is being solicited to underwrite these costs. If interested in contributing to this effort checks may be sent to the 1990 Water Resources Exhibit Fund, c/o John Van Sciver, Treasurer, 1313 Sherman Street, Room 818, Denver, Colorado 80203. For further information with regards to the exhibit, please contact John Kaliszewski at (303) 866-3581. All donations will be gratefully acknowledged in the exhibit.

ABANDONMENT LIST FORTHCOMING

By Joseph Grantham

Soon water users throughout the state will be receiving notice of water rights that Division Engineers for each division have determined to be abandoned in whole or in part. Notice will be sent by July 31 of this year.

The procedure for abandonment is somewhat different than in years past. Persons who wish to protest the inclusion of any water right on the list shall file a written protest to such inclusion with the Division Engineer of the respective division. See section 37-92-401(3), C.R.S. (1989 Supp.) for further information. Such protests

must be filed with the Division Engineer by July 1, 1991, and must include a filing fee of ten dollars (\$10). After such filing is complete a Revised Abandonment List will be prepared on December 31, 1991. Should a person then disagree with the Revised Abandonment List, they shall have until June 30, 1992 to file such protest with the Water Court. The cost for that filing will be twenty dollars (\$20).

The abandonment list will be available for inspection after July 1, 1990 in the offices of the State Engineer, the Division Engineer for each respective division, each Water Commissioner, and the Clerk of each respective Water Court. Copies will be furnished or mailed by the Division Engineer upon payment of a fee of ten dollars (\$10).

WATERTALK

With summer rapidly approaching, the editors of *Stream Lines* thought it would be a good time to remind all readers of the availability of WATERTALK; a telephonic access to the Division of Water Resources' satellite-linked stream monitoring network. This is a great way to find out the latest flow conditions for your favorite fishing stream or rafting adventure.

For the time being use of the system is free, except for the cost of a phone call if outside the Denver area. To receive the WATERTALK Station List, operating instructions and phone numbers, call the Division of Water Resources in Denver at (303) 866-3581. The information will then be forwarded to you for your use.

AFTER THE WATER IS GONE

By
Frank Milenski

*After the water is gone, what do I see?
I see things that are foreign to me.
The dream of the men that used to be,
The pioneers who by their ingenuity
Built the canals with horses and mules that pulled
the slips tied on with a whippetree.
The men with the old transits putting in the stakes of the grade
of the canal that would be.
The old timers looking at the wooden headgates and the twenty-foot
culverts that from the canal turned
the water free.
To water the land broken from prairie,
The land of the rattlesnake and sage brush,
turned into irrigated land to grow food for you and me.
The land that the settlers homesteaded--that the U.S. Government
gave them free
To start a civilization in the West so all the world could see
The glory of nature and man working in harmony.*


*And now what do I see?
I see the cities growing
Bold and wanting much more of what is a necessity
To be used they say for the finer things of life,
Or so they say to me.
To develop green belts and golf courses
and things they say need be.
To have in the garden, grass and shrubs and the posy
that are grown by the water of the farmers that used to be.
The water is supposed to produce recreation for those
whose time is free.
The cities have to have supplies for as far as you can see.
Not withstanding that mama nature is the one
that says what will be.
It is not a case of pulling up the belts in time of scarcity.
If you live in a city
you are instilled to have the luxury,
Of having a supply of water for the next century.
It is not what is to be used as a necessity,
as the farmers put up with nature in good time and adversity.*

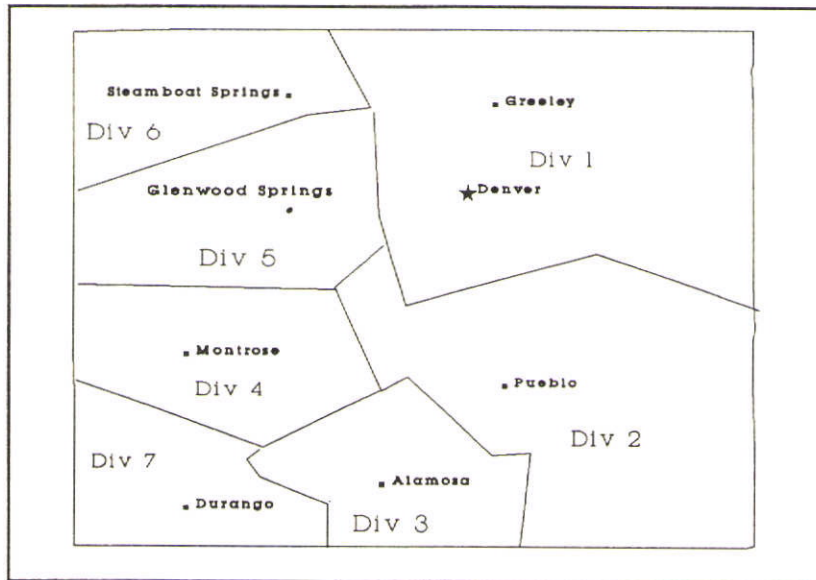
*I know water flow up hill to money.
It used to be it was a battle of the have-nots and the haves
as agriculture in its way of life used the most valuable
thing it's plain to see.
Now that the people who till the soil are down to
two percent or three
And the God all mighty
dollar has all the power to be,
The people in agriculture have fallen on hard times and misery.
And yet, Roosevelt said food would win the war and write
the peace after victory.
God help the people if all the water Brains are in Washington
and the politically are to be the judge in every case.
Common sense has to be a sustaining light.
In a time of the farmers trying to keep the wolf from the door
came the bargains galore
For by developers and the fast buck artists,
the ones who rich in one stroke want to be.
The water they could grab from drilling holes and augmentation
which they say are produced by men of three--
H2O to you and me.
One of the reasons the Canal Company people are broke
is it takes money to protect what you thought was a property
right from the guy who'd like to have it for free
And now to a water court go those
who want a change of use to be.
In all the pomp and ceremony
go the learned lawyers for a fee.
The lawyer being a professional debater has to use all his
cunning, you see.
When as a witness they call a man with a pedigree
He has graduated from college and has a string of letters
of his education for all to see.
Makes no difference if a Mexican dragline (an irrigating shovel)
on his back he has not packed with glee,
Or how long a tenure on the river he has had,
it's what the book says, you see.
I know the learned Judge has great decisions
for the facts presented to him he must sort with great care
And make a decision just and brave that will withstand a Supreme
Court appeal in the face of a lawyer who wants to rave--
a lawyer whose reputation has to be upheld to help his image
as the famous water lawyer that he would like to be.*

*Now I know water was put on this earth to be used as a necessity,
It just may be that the food we produce by water to the*

land is a blessing for you and me.
And the fact that generally speaking no one goes to bed hungry
may be one of the greatest Blessings that there will ever be.
The day in this country when to the grocer you do go,
and find that all the food to which you've grown accustomed
has become a luxury
Just may be the time when some of the smart ones will have to eat the
smog that they helped to be.
Surely there are users of water in the country
That should draw some kind of use at home
where the water should be.
When you push people by droves to the cities
they miss the greatest joy of life, you see.
On a farm all my life I have spent--it develops humility.
To live with wonders of nature has been a privilege to me.
So I hope to God there will always be a place to farm for others
who believe like me.
It was, I think, the wish of the Lord that the earth be used--
otherwise, why would it be?
To use the earth with care
to use it any other way no one should dare.
But if we wish to survive, I surely hope the do-gooders are not
the ones we depend on for the groceries in times to be.
For a city to survive in the style they have projected will be,
Without storage of water, under the Colorado Constitution the
right to appropriate unappropriated water should always be.
So maybe a storage of water is a necessity.
It might just keep the water on the farms to be used at where it
ought to be.
In the Arkansas Valley the land to be dried up you see.
At the present time water sold adds up almost to a hundred square
miles of dried-up land with a future that's not good to see.
T'was better the land had not been broken from sod than to grow
weeds and produce a land of misery.
There are people who say grass without water can grow on the land
after the water is taken to the cities.
Now, between you and me and the gatepost, I have lived in
Colorado all my life. But now I come from Missouri--show me!

Frank Milenski, Swink, Colorado
President, Catlin Canal Company





WATER DIVISION NO. VI

By Ed Blank
Division Engineer

Water Division VI encompasses approximately 11,000 square miles and is located in the Northwest corner of the state. The division is bounded by the Continental Divide, the Wyoming and Utah statelines, and the north boundary of the Colorado River drainage basin. The major drainages in the division include the Yampa, White, Green, and North Platte rivers. Elevations range from 5,000 feet in the western canyon floors to over 13,000 feet at the Continental Divide. The average annual precipitation varies from less than 8 inches in the West to over 60 inches in the mountain ranges.

Approximately 22,000 people reside in the division. The larger communities include Steamboat Springs, Craig, Meeker, Hayden, Rangely, Oak Creek, and Walden. Ranching, coal production, recreation, and tourism are the major contributors to the economy. Various government entities either own or control most of the land area in the division. This includes lands designated as National Forests as well as many thousands of square miles of land owned by the Bureau of Land Management, the Colorado State Land Board, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and the National Park Service.

The Yampa and the Little Snake rivers are both subject to the provisions of the Upper Colorado River Compact, which was signed October 11, 1948. This compact makes no mention of the interstate administration of the White River.

The North Platte River is subject to the Supreme Court Decision in *Nebraska v. Wyoming*. Administration of this basin is complicated by the requirement that the acres irrigated, the amount of water stored for irrigation uses, and the amount of water exported must be determined each year to show compliance with the decree.

Pot Creek, a tributary to the Green River, is unique in that it is one of the few streams that flow into Colorado from another state. Administration is pursuant to an agreement based on the relative priorities of water rights decreed by the states of Utah and Colorado. As such, the Colorado users find themselves in a position of having to rely on the Utah water officials for water deliveries, and they are not always successful.

The major issues in the division at this time are centered around the federal government and the various alternative wilderness area expansion proposals. At least one version of the proposed bills would have a major impact on existing water rights in the North Platte Drainage. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is moving to make the Yampa River a refuge for several endangered species of fish. The main issue appears to be a question of whether the Endangered Species Act and its associated Squawfish Recovery Program can prohibit water resource development in the Yampa River Basin. Both water quantity and quality are at issue here.

The National Park Service would like to increase the size of Dinosaur National Monument by about 400,000 acres. Most of this land has been managed by the BLM for many years under the multiple-use concept. Should the National Park Service be successful, additional water issues will have to be addressed.

Division VI personnel take pride in our relationship with the water users. While our basic function is to administer the water according to state statutes and court decrees, we also provide technical services and act as a storehouse for water-related data.

Several projects have been initiated in an effort to provide the best service possible to the water users in the division. The irrigated acres under each structure in the division have been measured by the water commissioners. In addition, a program has been implemented to gather temperature, precipitation, evaporation, and plant evapotranspiration data. These data sets allow for more accurate predictions of irrigation consumptive use, reservoir evaporation, and other related hydrologic parameters.

All structures with water rights have been plotted on USGS quadrangle maps, and a three-year project to determine the relative stream mile of each structure is just being completed with the entry of this data into the water-rights database. Our computer capabilities have increased greatly over the last few years. The quality of our data is excellent, and we can retrieve information quickly and easily.

The Division VI Water Court, located in Steamboat Springs, is the jurisdiction for water rights applications and petitions for the North Platte, Yampa, and Green River drainage basins. Rebecca Love Kourlis is the Water Judge, Scott Krob is the Referee, and Patricia Hagberg is the Clerk of the Water Court. Water rights applications and petitions for the White River drainage basin are the jurisdiction of the Division V Water Court located in Glenwood Springs. There were 148 applications filed in the Division VI Water Court and 38 Division VI applications filed in the Division V Water Court during 1989. Decrees were issued in 203 cases by the Division VI Water Court and 42 Division Six cases by the Division V Water Court.

Field administration duties within the eight water districts are accomplished by five full-time water commissioners and three part-time water commissioners. Besides the Division Engineer, the office staff includes two engineers, a 1042 water commissioner (well inspector), and a secretary. The office is

located at 320 Lincoln Avenue (in the basement of the United Bank Building), Steamboat Springs, Colorado. The telephone number is (303) 879-0272.

DIVISION VI STATISTICS

Number of active ditches (1989)	1,800
Irrigated land (1989)	222,000 acres
Diversions for irrigation (1989)	902,000 AF
Reservoir storage capacity (1989)	190,000 AF
Diversions to other basins (1989)	5,385 AF
Total water lost to man-related activities (1985-1989 avg.)	243,000 AF
Basin yield estimate (1985-1989 avg.)	2,860,000 AF
AVERAGE ANNUAL STREAMFLOWS TO DOWNSTREAM STATES:	
Yampa River to Utah	1,600,000 AF
North Platte River to Wyoming	320,000 AF
White River to Utah	530,000 AF

Editor's note: The above article is the seventh in a series of eight articles describing the various water basins/divisions in Colorado. The editors would also like you to note that in the article regarding Division No. V in the last issue of *Stream Lines*, a correction should be made. The article incorrectly stated that the Upper Basin States of the Colorado River Compact receive between 2.5 and 4 acre-feet of water, instead of 2.5 million and 4 million acre-feet of water. Also, the article incorrectly stated that the 18 transmountain diversions from the Colorado River average a total of 0.5 acre-feet annually. Again, it should have read 0.5 million acre-feet annually.

END OF AN ERA

Steve Reynolds, New Mexico State Engineer, passed away on April 24 at the age of 73. Offered the position of State Engineer in 1955 by Governor John Simms, Mr. Reynolds turned a two-year appointment into a 35-year career, serving under ten different administrations. Mr. Reynolds was regarded as one of the most respected and powerful water officials in the West. He was a charter member of the Western States Water Council, having served since its creation in 1965.

Mr. Reynolds was raised in Illinois and moved to New Mexico to study mechanical engineering, completing research at the New Mexico Institute of Technology.

Memorial services for Mr. Reynolds were held on May 19 at the Harold Runnels Auditorium in Santa Fe. Preceded in death by his wife, Jane, Mr. Reynolds is survived by a daughter, Nancy Treat. Cards and letters can be sent to his daughter at 1213 North Laguna, Farmington, New Mexico 87401.

New Mexico and the West have reached the end of an era, with the passing of Mr. Reynolds, and he will be sorely missed by his friends and colleagues. The Division extends its heartfelt condolences to his staff and his family.

Glenn G. Saunders, known by many as the dean of Colorado water law, died May 1 at the age of 85. The Denver native was a founding partner of the Denver law firm of Saunders, Snyder, Ross & Dickson.

Leaving a legacy of water-rights activism that dates back to 1929 when he first went to work for the Denver Water Department, Mr. Saunders, probably more than any single individual, helped shape Colorado water law. He also played key roles in the approval of the 1964 Wilderness Act and the landmark 1952 McCarran Act. Additionally, he served as a principal lawyer in 49 Colorado Supreme Court water decisions.

A graduate of North High School, he obtained degrees from the University of Denver and the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1929. From 1935 to 1966 Mr. Saunders represented Denver's water department and was instrumental in securing Denver's West Slope water rights. In 1966 he quit the Denver Water Department to form his own law firm.

Outside his law firm, Mr. Saunders did considerable charity work. He was director of Colorado Blue Cross from 1950 to 1977, including 8 years as chairman of the board.

Despite being retired, Mr. Saunders remained active in the water community, devoting his recent years to compiling a history of the Denver Water Department.

Mr. Saunders is survived by his wife, Thelma, two daughters and three grandchildren. Our sincere condolences are extended Mr. Saunders' family and colleagues.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS
By Joseph Grantham
and Paula Lacey

Several bills of interest to the water community were passed during the 1990 legislative session. Those included **Senate Bill 13**, concerning diligence findings; **Senate Bill 75**, with regard to domestic animals and exempt status for wells; **House Bill 1106**, also known as the Water Metering Act; and **House Bill 1130**, regarding fees charged by the Dam Safety Branch of the Division of Water Resources.

Senate Bill 13 changes the present diligence requirement in the development of a conditional water right from 4 years to 6 years, and allows work undertaken on one part of a system to be considered as diligence on the system as a whole. This law also states that economic conditions or failure to obtain a governmental permit cannot be used solely to deny diligence on the perfection of a conditional water right.

Senate Bill 75 extends the exemption period for amending a residential in-house use only well permit to include the watering of domestic animals until July 1, 1991. The law, as it previously read, was to expire on July 1 of this year. By this act, persons are now allowed, for the amending fee of \$25, to water their domestic animals. The act still requires the State Engineer to conduct a study of the effects of this law on the resources of this state by December 1, 1990.

House Bill 1106, the Water Metering Act, defines suppliers as "any person who, for compensation, provides water for human consumption or for household use through a system of pipes, structures, or other facilities if such system has at least six hundred unmetered taps." The law also sets up exemptions for communities that receive their water supply from free flowing springs and exempts communities that have separate raw water supply irrigation systems. The law requires that every water service

supplier shall provide metered water delivery and billing to new construction at the time of the construction and if it is existing construction without taps, meters shall be installed on fifty percent of the taps by January 1, 2000. By January 1, 2005, 50 percent of the remaining taps must be metered and all taps must be metered by the year 2009.

House Bill 1130 should make the dam owners of the state much happier. This bill, while requiring the increase of fees charged for receiving a livestock tank or erosion control dam permit from \$1 to \$15, eliminates inspection fees for examination of dams, unless the inspection is requested and found to be frivolous. Fees for review of plans will now cost \$3 for each one thousand dollars estimated cost of construction, with a limit of three thousand dollars and a minimum of one hundred dollars. This bill becomes effective on July 1, 1990.

One bill which was of particular interest to the water community, but which did not pass, was **Senate Bill 158**. Initially the bill proposed to place the State Engineer under the Colorado Water Conservation Board as an administrative officer, the director of the CWCB to be the administrative head of the Division of Water Resources, and transfer the financing and construction of water resources projects from the CWCB to the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority. After several amendments, the final version of Senate Bill 158 created a water resources commission; transferred the State Engineer and Division Engineers to the Commission as type 2 agencies, as well as their rule-making and adjudicatory powers; and made the CWCB the sole state agency empowered to participate in interstate compact matters. This final version of the bill was unanimously defeated in the House Agricultural Committee on April 25th.

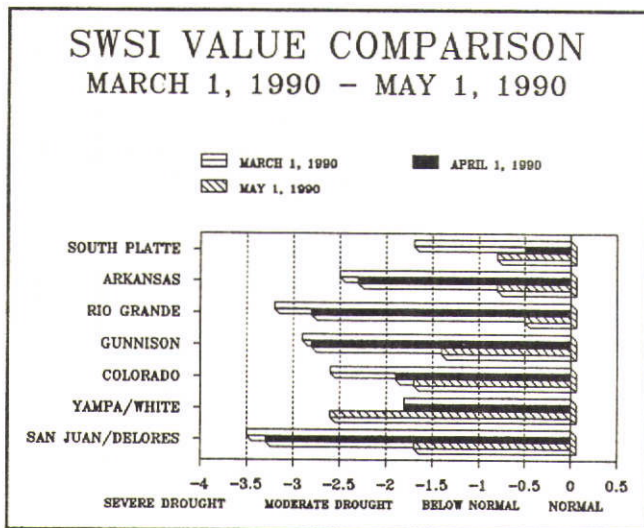


WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

By John Kaliszewski and Joseph Grantham

SWSI NUMBERS

The Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI), as depicted graphically below, addresses the relative availability of water resource supplies in each of the seven major drainage basins in the state. The winter SWSI values (utilized from Dec. 1 - May 1) are computed utilizing basin weighted factors of snowpack, precipitation, and reservoir storage. The index as of May 1 indicates that the worst conditions exist in the Yampa/White, San Juan/Dolores and Colorado River basins. Comparative SWSI numbers for the months of March, April and May are provided herein.



BASIN ASSESSMENTS

SOUTH PLATTE

The South Platte basin continues to be in the best condition of all of the basins throughout the state. Runoff forecast is 95% of average, varying from 70% for the Upper South Platte River basin to 120% for the Upper Poudre basin. Major

winter storms on the eastern plains during March greatly improved soil moisture content.

ARKANSAS

Runoff for the Arkansas basin is predicted at approximately 74% of average overall. As of March 15, winter water storage for Pueblo and John Martin reservoirs was 18,488 acre-feet below last year at this same time period. Soil moisture content is classified as low.

RIO GRANDE

The Rio Grande basin is still in the grips of a drought. Moderate drought conditions exist with runoff predicted to be only 56% of normal. Soil moisture content is classified as being very low.

GUNNISON

Runoff is forecast to be approximately 61% of normal. Worst/Best runoff forecasts within the basin vary from a low at the Gunnison River at Grand Junction of 39% to a predictive runoff of 76% for the Taylor River. Soil moisture content is very low.

COLORADO

The Colorado River basin is predicted to be an average of 75% of normal. The upper part of the basin fairs the best with a predictive runoff of 90%, while the lower basin runoff conditions worsen to a predictive 62% runoff at Cameo above Grand Junction.

YAMPA/WHITE

This basin presently has the worst SWSI number at -2.6 (See graph above for explanation). Runoff is forecast to be 62% of normal. The Yampa basin is predicted to be 80% of normal with the White River basin at 67%. Soil moisture content is classified as being fair to low.

SAN JUAN/DOLORES

While basin-wide conditions improved somewhat, moderate drought conditions still exist in these basins, and with runoff predicted to be only 47% of normal (22% for the Dolores River above McPhee Reservoir to 53% predictive runoff for inflow into Lemon Reservoir on the Florida River, northeast of Durango), conditions will not likely improve. Soil moisture is classified as being very poor to critically low.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June 21, 1990 Colorado Rural Water Association Training Seminar (topic to be chosen at a later date), Canon City, CO. Contact: CRWA (719) 545-6748.

June 27, 1990 Colorado Water Congress Wetlands Protection and Water Development Workshop, 1390 Logan Street, Suite 312, Denver, CO. Contact: Karen Reutiman, CWC (303) 837-0812.

June 28, 1990 30th Annual Meeting of the Republican River Compact Administration, Red Cloud, Nebraska. Contact: Bob Bishop, Nebraska Dept. of Water Resources (402) 471-2363.

July 9-13, 1990 National Conference on Irrigation & Drainage Engineering and Watershed Management Symposium, Durango, CO. Contact: Robert Riggins, USACERL, 4005, Champaign, IL 61824-4005.

July 11-13, 1990 99th Quarterly Meeting of the Western States Water Council, Celebrating its 25th Anniversary, Bismarck, North Dakota. Contact: Craig Bell, WSWC (801) 561-5300.

July 14-15, 1990 Colorado Water Well Contractors Association Mid-Year Conference, Breckenridge, CO. Contact: CWWCA offices (303) 759-1756.

July 19, 1990 Colorado Rural Water Association Training Seminar (topic to be chosen at a later date), Alamosa, CO Contact: CRWA (719) 545-6748.

July 19-20, 1990 Colorado Water Conservation Board, location still to be determined. Contact: Maria Martel, CWCB (303) 866-3441.

July 26-27, 1990 GASP and Central Colorado Water Conservancy District Annual Arkansas River Basin Tour. Contact: Tom Cech, CCWCD (303) 825-0474.

August 7, 1990 Board of Examiners of Water Well Construction and Pump Installation Contractors, Room 821, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO. Contact: Rolynda Bain, DWR (303) 866-3581.

August 17, 1990 Colorado Ground Water Commission, location outside of Denver to be determined. Contact: Rolynda Bain, DWR (303) 866-3581.

August 17, 1990 Colorado Rural Water Association Water Operations Certification Review, Pueblo, CO. Contact: CRWA (719) 545-6748.

August 23, 1990 Colorado Rural Water Association Training Seminar (topic to be chosen at a later date), Gunnison, CO. Contact: CRWA (719) 545-6748.

August 23-24, 1990 15th Annual Colorado Water Congress Membership Forum and Water Workshop, Pueblo, CO. Contact: Karen Reutiman, CWC. (303) 837-0812.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS Cont'd.

Sept. 17-18, 1990 Colorado Water Conservation Board, Denver, CO. Contact: Maria Martel, CWCB. (303) 866-3581.

Sept. 17-20, 1990 2nd Annual Conference of the Canadian Dam Safety Association, Toronto, Ontario. Contact: Barry Hurndall, CDSA. (403) 422-1359.

Sept. 22, 1990 "Colorado Water: The Next 100 Years" - Division 4 Session, Montrose, CO. Contact: Barbara Preskorn. (303) 466-8811, ext. 434.

Sept. 25-27, 1990 63rd Annual Meeting of the Association of Western State Engineers, Steamboat Springs, CO. Contact: Paula Lacey, DWR. (303) 866-3581.

Sept. 27-28, 1990 Colorado Water Congress Annual Water Law Seminar, 1390 Logan Street, Suite 312, Denver, CO. Contact: Karen Reutiman, CWC. (303) 837-0812.

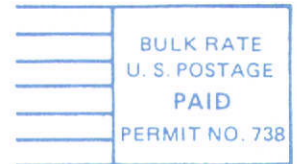
Oct. 14-18, 1990 Association of State Dam Safety Officials 7th Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA. Contact: Lori Spragens, ASDSO, Lexington, KY. (606) 257-5140.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

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