

Colorado

Stream Lines

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COLORADO DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

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GOVERNOR GIVES VIEWS ON COLORADO WATER DURING STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS

By Linda Phillips, Intern, State Engineer's Office

Governor Roy Romer, in this year's State of the State address, had several comments about Colorado's water issues. Governor Romer stated that it is time to forget the Two-Forks project and begin to find other solutions for the water needs of the region. He would like to develop a metropolitan water authority to study the problem and suggest solutions.

Governor Romer asked the legislature to address the issue of transbasin diversions and would like specific legislation on transfers of water from one basin to another. He noted that if the legislature is unable to accomplish this, he will convene a group to report to the General Assembly on an acceptable proposal.

Regarding water conservation, Governor Romer suggests that there be established an Office of Water Conservation which would provide technical assistance and coordinate the water conservation plans of state agencies. He also requested that the legislature authorize \$500,000 from the Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund to be used as incentives for local communities to develop new conservation programs.

WILLOWS WATER DISTRICT AND BUREAU BEGIN RECHARGE RESEARCH

By Linda Phillips, Intern, State Engineer's Office

An agreement has been executed between the Willows Water District (south of the Denver metro area), the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and several other state and federal agencies for a unique type of aquifer research. The project will determine whether treated water can be successfully injected and stored in the previously depleted Arapahoe aquifer.

The Colorado Division of Water Resources will assist in the research, as well as the development of regulations relating to later extractions of the water at remote locations. The Denver Water Department will supply up to 163 million gallons of treated water per year for the research, which is expected to continue through the year 1995. The project is expected to form methods and policies regarding the injection of water into underground aquifers during time periods when the excess runoff exists and the water can be stored for later periods of maximum demand.

INFORMATION ON WATER CONSERVATION

There is now a central source of information about water conservation in the metro area. Metro Water Conservation, Inc. (MWCI), 7839

W. Coal Mine Ave., Littleton, CO 80123, (303) 979-2359 is an organization whose purpose is to develop and promote water conservation programs. Their publications include topics such as system-wide leak detection, Xeriscaping, residential retrofit, and educational programs. They have a collection of books, papers and other materials available to the public for research and they invite any inquiries about water conservation in the metro area.

WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS UPDATE

While February went down as one of the driest Februaries on record March snowstorms increased statewide snowpack to 91% of average by April 1, 1991. Lack of new snow and unseasonably warm temperatures had diminished the statewide snowpack to just 72% of average on March 1, 1991. With eighty percent of Colorado's annual streamflow deriving from snowpack runoff, this moisture was of great relief.

Southern California is now in the fifth year of a drought and is growing increasingly dependent on excess flows in the Colorado River that Colorado is entitled to, but not currently using. The Governor of California has announced a suspension of all of its agricultural deliveries and Federal water deliveries will be cut by two-thirds. Also, he stated that mandatory rationing, as strict as 300 gallons per day per household, is probably inevitable. However, much needed rains during the month of March assisted in increasing California's water situation by improving water supplies to approximately 75% of average from a low of 20%. The effects on Colorado water resources due to the California situation still remaining to be seen.

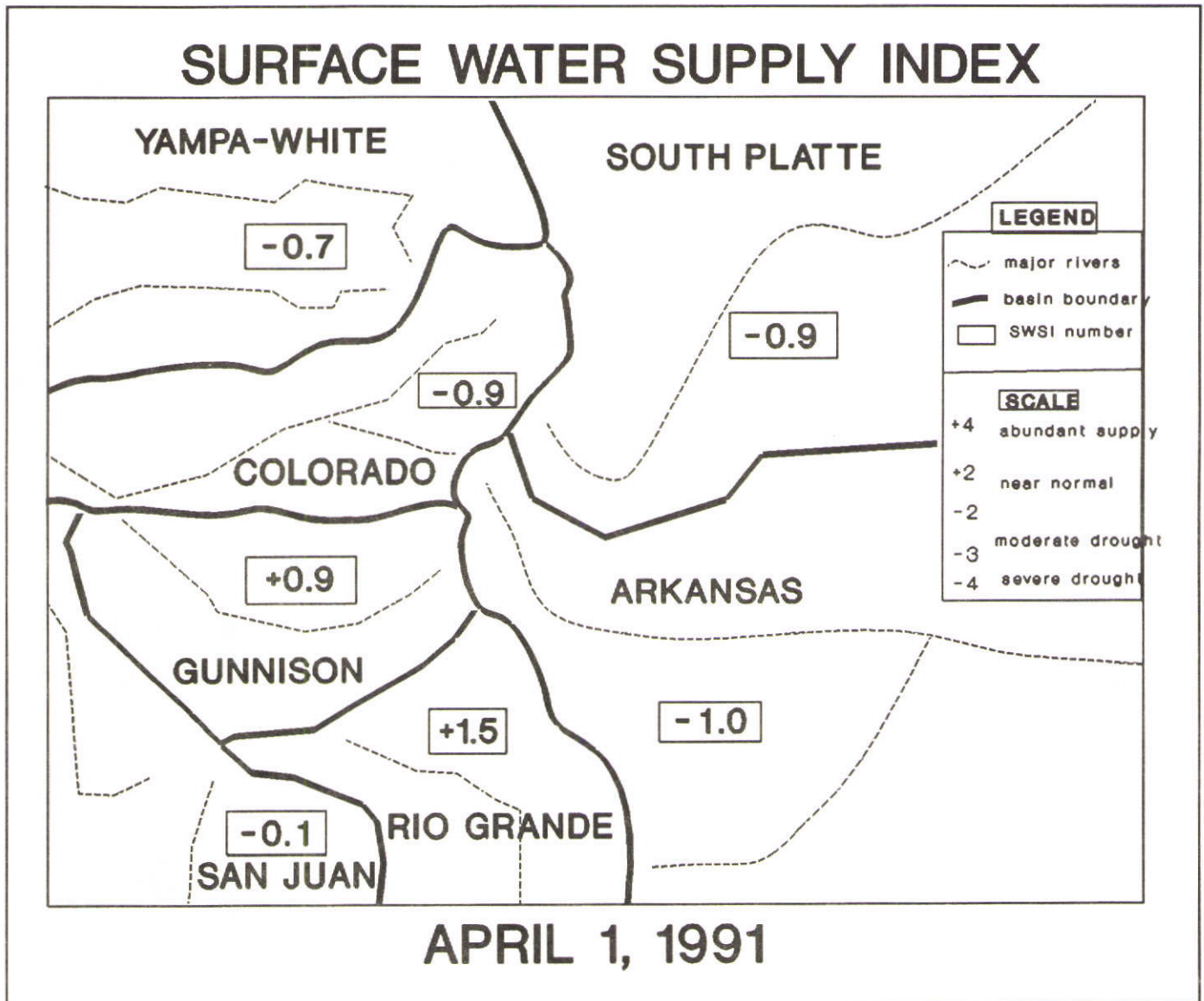
With regards to the status of water resources in Colorado, individual basins as of April 1, 1991 were reporting as follows:

South Platte Basin - Current conditions are slightly below normal with precipitation at 72% of average and reservoir storage (the key component in this basin) at 106% of average. Basinwide snowpack is only 75% of average since heavy March storms that provided snow to the rest of the state, failed to develop here. However, peak accumulation should occur around May 1 and snowpack may still improve. Public water use should be relatively normal.

Arkansas Basin - A SWSI (Surface Water Supply Index number used as an indicator of water supplies based on reservoir storage, snowpack and precipitation) value of -1.0 indicated that conditions are slightly below normal. Snowpack measured 93% of average on April 1, 1991 and precipitation for the previous month was 125% of average. Available storage was at 131% of average with usable storage in the upper reaches of the basin (Turquoise Reservoir and Twin Lakes) at 143,600 acre-feet. Winter water storage amounted to 144,625 acre-feet. Water based recreation at Pueblo and John Marshall reservoirs is expected to improve for the 1991 season. Water transfers to Pueblo Reservoir during the summer months will enhance recreation on the upper reaches of the Arkansas River.

Rio Grande Basin - Conditions in the Rio Grande Basin are currently above normal (SWSI of +1.5), which is a significant improvement over last year's below normal situation. Snowpack measured 111% of average and precipitation is measured at 130% of average for the year. Adequate storage capacity exists for normal to above normal runoff. Reservoirs filled at above normal rates during March, however, overall storage is still only 90% of average.

Gunnison Basin - The Gunnison basin has slightly above normal conditions for this time of year. Snowpack is currently measured at 87% of average, and precipitation is currently at 12% of average for the year. Much of the snowmelt



in the basin can be expected to percolate into the ground to restore soil moisture and ground water. The past three years of drought have seriously depleted ground water in storage. Water-based recreation has been sustained at Blue Mesa Reservoir and in the Gunnison River below the reservoir. Although basinwide storage is considerably above normal, a series of reservoirs located on the south side of Grand Mesa near Cedaredge are only at 35 to 50% of capacity. SWSI value is currently at +0.9.

Colorado Basin - Current conditions (SWSI of -0.9) in the Colorado Basin are slightly below normal. Snowpack measured 89% of average and precipitation measured 94% of average, which was helped considerably by a large snowfall month in March. Snowpack is likely to be low going into the 1991 runoff season unless significantly above average snowfall occurs. Streamflow forecast is lowest in the Colorado River above Cameo at 61% of average and highest in the East Fork Troublesome Creek drainage at 98% of average. Recreational uses on the Colorado River system should improve over last year.

Yampa/White Basin - Again, this basin shows conditions slightly below normal. Snowpack measured 92% of average on April 1 and precipitation basinwide was 116% of average for the year. Flow at the key gaging station, Yampa River at Steamboat, was near average at 147 c.f.s. There appear to be strong indications that the runoff will be insufficient to fill the irrigation reservoirs this year, resulting in some shortages of irrigation water. Decreasing streamflows will impact water recreational uses such as rafting, however recreational uses of Stagecoach and Steamboat reservoirs should not be impacted.

San Juan-Dolores Basin - The SWSI value of -0.1 indicates that the overall conditions are normal, with snowpack measured at 100% of average as of April 1 (200% of last year's conditions). Precipitation was 106% of average for the year and reservoir storage is excellent. Streamflow is likely to be near normal and there are no projected adverse impacts on recreational uses of water in 1991.

A look at the Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) for each basin as of April 1, 1991, shows the relative change in status from March.

BASIN	APRIL 1, 1991 SWSI VALUE	CHANGE FROM MARCH
SOUTH PLATTE	-0.9	+0.4
ARKANSAS	-1.0	+1.1
RIO GRANDE	+1.5	+1.9
GUNNISON	+0.9	+2.1
COLORADO	-0.9	+1.2
YAMPA/WHITE	-0.7	+1.6
SAN JUAN/DOLORES	-0.1	+1.0

**STATE-WIDE GROUND WATER LEVEL
MONITORING NETWORK**
by
George D. VanSlyke
Geologist

For many years the U.S. Geological Survey maintained a ground water level monitoring network throughout the state in cooperation with the Colorado Division of Water Resources. Due to cuts in federal funding, much of the network was abandoned beginning in the early

1980s. With the passage of Senate Bill 200 during the 1987 session of the Colorado legislature, the Division was authorized to establish and maintain a state-wide monitoring network to obtain information on ground water levels and trends.

Within a few months of the passage of the bill, the Division had reestablished the network for the Ogallala Aquifer of the Northern High Plains. This network contains almost 700 wells which are measured in January of each year. Since the aquifer is the only source of irrigation water for almost 700,000 acres, it is important to know the ground water trends for determining depletion to the aquifer and planning for well replacement for maintaining efficiency. Actual measurements are made in cooperation with local ground water management districts. Prior to 1987, data were not available to local well users, management districts and the Division for at least 18 months after the measurements were made. Because of the cooperation of local districts and users, data is now published within 30 days after completion of the measuring program for the year and is distributed to the local well owners and districts for their use prior to the beginning of the irrigation season.

In 1988 several areas were added to the Division's program. In the Lost Creek, Kiowa-Bijou and Upper Black Squirrel Designated Basins, networks were reestablished. Over 125 wells in the bedrock aquifers of the Denver Basin were added to the network. In the Southern High Plains 75 wells are measured in the Ogallala and various bedrock aquifers. Reports are published annually for each of these areas. Again, these reports are published within a short time of the measurement of the wells.

During 1989, a network of almost 100 alluvial wells was established along the South Platte in cooperation with the Central Colorado Water Conservancy District. These wells are measured in the Spring and fall of each year and an annual report is prepared in June.

Thirty wells in the Upper Big Sandy Designated Basin were measured in January of 1991 and will be used to establish a monitoring network. Some of these wells will also be used to obtain ground water quality samples. Later this year, a

network of about 200 wells will be established in the various aquifers of the Western Slope.

Each year additional areas will be added to the network as time and funding permit. It is hoped that in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, local management districts and conservancy districts an annual report concerning ground water levels and trends throughout the state can be published. Target date for this report is late 1993.

PUBLICATIONS

Two new publications are available through the Division's Records Section:

WATER LEVELS IN THE NORTHERN HIGH PLAINS DESIGNATED BASIN, 1991, by George VanSlyke, February, 1991. COST: \$5.00

This report contains data obtained during the annual measurement of wells producing from the Ogallala Aquifer of the Northern High Plains. Included in the report are data for the 653 wells measured, hydrographs of selected wells and maps showing the relative water level changes.

AQUIFER DATA FROM GEOPHYSICAL LOGS, DENVER BASIN, COLORADO, BASIC DATA REPORT II, by George VanSlyke and John Romero, April, 1991. COST: \$50.00

This report is an update of Basic Data Report I published in 1986. The report now contains information on almost 3600 geophysical logs which have been evaluated by this office. The data are now presented on 5 1/4" High Density Diskettes for use with personal computers rather than the previous printout format. We believe that this format is preferable since changes and updates can be produced easily. Data are given in both dBASE and ASCII format. Updates of the data will be available approximately July 1st of each year for a cost of \$25.00.

**NEW WELL PERMIT APPLICATION
PROCEDURES FOR DIVISIONS 3, 6 AND 7**

The Ground Water Section and Division Engineers for Water Divisions 3, 6 and 7 of the State Engineer's Office will be initiating a new procedure effective July 1, 1991, for the submittal and review of well permit applications in the subject divisions. Division 3 is located in the San Luis Valley, Division 6 in northwestern Colorado, and Division 7 encompasses the southwestern corner of the state. It is now recommended that all applications for wells located within these divisions be sent directly to the division field office for initial review for accuracy and completeness. The division offices will obtain any needed corrections or additional information and make any necessary field inspections prior to sending the applications to the Denver office for final action.

The objective of this new procedure is to improve our customer service by expediting the processing time and providing more localized service through the division field offices. Addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Division 3 | 422 4th Street
P.O. Box 269
Alamosa, CO 81101
(719) 589-6683 |
| Division 6 | 320 Lincoln Avenue, Suite G-1
P.O. Box 773450
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477
(303) 879-0272 |
| Division 7 | 1474 Main Avenue
P.O. Box 1880
Durango, CO 81302-1880
(303) 247-1845 |
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**NEW DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR APPOINTED**

Kenneth L. Salazar, 35, a water lawyer and previous assistant to Governor Romer as legal counsel for the past four years, was named by the Governor to serve as executive director of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources last November.

Salazar, a native of the San Luis Valley, is the first Hispanic in the state's history to head the department. The Department of Natural Resources directs the development of the state's water policies and water projects (including the Division of Water Resources), and also oversees mining, oil and gas regulation and mined land reclamation. It also oversees state lands and the operation of the state divisions of parks and outdoor recreation and wildlife.

Salazar fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Hamlet J. "Chips" Barry III, 41, who headed the department since December of 1987. Barry left state government to become director of the Denver Water Board.

Governor Romer said, "Ken has been one of my closest advisers and has made an important contribution to this administration. After working closely with him for the past four years, I believe he has the intelligence and ability and is tough enough to carry forward the important work of the Department of Natural Resources. Chips has done excellent work and I believe it is vital that continue without interruption."

Prior to becoming the Governor's chief legal adviser and special assistant in January of 1987, Salazar was associated from 1981-1987 with the Denver law firm of Sherman and Howard. At the law firm, he specialized in water law cases and trial work. He also is a partner in El Rancho Salazar, his family's farm and ranch operation located just east of Manassa in the San Luis Valley.

Blazar's community activities include, founder and board member for the Hispanic League, a member of the Natural Resources Law Center Advisory Board and a member of the Hispanic Agenda Steering Committee. He also served in 1989-90 as the second vice president for the Denver Bar Association.

The Division of Water Resources welcomes Ken to his new position and looks forward to working with him on the complex water issues that Colorado will be facing in the future.

LOWER SOUTH PLATTE DEMONSTRATION RECHARGE PROJECT BEGINS

Construction of the Lower South Platte Demonstration Recharge Project located near Julesburg, Colorado began March 6, 1991. The project is a cooperative effort involving the Colorado Division of Water Resources and the Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District. The undertaking is designed to provide augmentation water, through aquifer recharge, for depletions associated with the wells located within the District. Participation by the well users within the District is very encouraging, with 90% of the local users currently enrolled in the recharge program.

Ensminger Construction Inc. of Haxtun, Colorado was awarded the contract to construct a series of earth dams, several diversion structures, and an associated gauging station. Completion date is scheduled for March 29, 1991. Division of Water Resources staff working on the project include engineers David Fox and John Eckhardt.

Water Equivalents Table

1 cubic foot	7.48 gallons	62.4 pounds
1 acre-foot	43,560 cubic feet	325,829 gallons
1 cubic foot/second (cfs)	449 gallons/minute	
1 cfs	646,272 gallons/day	
	For 24 hours	1.983 acre-feet
	For 30 days	59.5 acre-feet
	For 1 year	724 acre-feet
1 million gallons	3.07 acre-feet	
1 million gallons/day (mgd)	1.121 acre-feet/year	
1,000 gallons/minute (gpm)	2.23 cfs	
1,000 (gpm)	4.42 acre-feet/day	

AN UPDATE OF ACTIVITIES RELATIVE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SENATE BILL 181

By
Julie A. Kraus
Water Resource Engineer

By law, the Office of the State Engineer (SEO) is the sole agency responsible for water rights administration. Senate Bill 181, signed May 1989, recognizes not only the water quantity responsibilities of the SEO, but additionally, the water quality responsibilities. While the bill reaffirms the Doctrine of Prior Appropriation by clearly recognizing the rights of appropriators to put water to beneficial use, it also requires that the SEO implement water quality standards and classifications, promulgated by the Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC), in those instances where the SEO has statutory water quality authority. Additionally, the bill provides a mechanism for consultation between the SEO and the WQCC. Consultation assures that any policy adopted by the WQCC does not cause material injury to water rights.

Moreover, an additional provision of the bill clarifies that the WQCC is still the water quality authority in our state. As you may be aware, the WQCC adopts standards and classifications for ground water and surface water. They classify water according to specified beneficial uses, such as public water supplies, agricultural uses, industrial uses, etc. The WQCC then places standards, or numeric levels, on various organic, inorganic and bacteriological parameters, suitable for protecting the classified uses. The WQCC has set standards and classifications for surface waters, however, it is still in the process of classifying and setting standards for ground water statewide. As a matter of fact, the WQCC recently held a public rulemaking hearing on May 6, 1991, to adopt ground water quality standards and classifications for unconfined ground water in the South Platte River Basin, Arkansas River Basin, San Luis Valley Aquifer,

High Plains Aquifer, and unconfined portions of the Denver Basin Aquifer system.

To better clarify the responsibilities of the SEO, WQCC, and WQCD, as they relate to SB 181, Memoranda of Agreement describing procedures for consultation and implementation have been entered. The consultation MOA, signed May 21, 1990, states that the WQCC shall provide the SEO all public notices of adjudicatory and rulemaking proceedings scheduled before the Commission and any proposed decisions or policies which may have the potential to cause material injury to water rights. Additionally, the WQCD shall submit public notices of all proposed discharge permits. In turn, the SEO shall provide comments regarding the potential for material injury to water rights.

The implementation MOA was signed August 30, 1990, after considerable revision, testimony and deliberation. As stated in the MOA, the responsibilities of the SEO are:

1. Implementing standards and classifications in those situations where the SEO has statutory water quality authority.
2. Through rulemaking, adopting applicable points of compliance for ground water. A point of compliance is defined as a location where the ground water standards and classifications must be achieved.
3. Providing an annual report describing to the Commission and Division how its programs assure compliance with water quality standards and classifications for activities subject to SEO jurisdiction.

Most of the water quality activities under the jurisdiction of the SEO pertain to ground water, as the SEO regulates the drilling and construction of wells to assure ground water is not contaminated. According to Section 37-9-101, C.R.S., (1990 Repl. Vol.) a well must be

constructed properly and in accordance with the State Board of Examiners' Water Well Construction and Pump Installation Rules and Regulations. Sections 37-91-110, 37-90-138(1), 37-90-137(2), and 37-90-107(5), C.R.S., (1990 Repl. Vol.), reiterate that water wells must be constructed in a manner to protect against pollution of aquifers and prevent destruction of other water resources.

Other statutes relate to review and approval of substitute supply plans, augmentation plans, and exchanges. According to Section 37-80-120(3), C.R.S. (1990 Repl. Vol.), the SEO will approve substitute supply plans based on adequate quantity and quality. Additionally, Section 37-92-305(5), C.R.S. (1990 Repl. Vol.), mentions that waters used in exchanges, substitute supplies, or augmentation plans, must be of an adequate quality to meet the needs of senior appropriators. Other applicable statutes on water quality issues as they pertain to the authority of the State Engineer are with respect to geothermal production, compliance of the Rio Grande Compact, and leases or licenses for radiation sites.

How will the State Engineer implement the provisions of SB 181? Much of the concern with the implementation MOA has been a result of the uncertainty of how, when, and under what circumstances the State Engineer will proceed to implement the classifications and standards of the WQCC in accordance with SB 181. What rules, policies or guidelines should be developed to properly and fairly apply the standards and classifications?

Another concern is what is an appropriate point or points of compliance for ground water. Translating to well permits, is an applicable location to meet the standards at the well casing or bore hole?

In order to gather insight on how the State Engineer's Office should implement the

provisions of the bill and carefully integrate water quality/water quantity issues, public meetings have been conducted. The initial meetings not only briefed water users on the State Engineer's role in SB 181, but asked water users to provide suggestions, and proposals on the rules, guidelines, and/or policies which must be developed to implement the bill.

To date, the initial "information gathering" meetings have been held in Durango, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Pueblo, Ft. Morgan, Wray, and Denver. Based on the suggestions received from water users, the SEO will draft policies, guidelines, or rules to implement SB 181. It is anticipated that in April 1991, draft policies, guidelines, or rules will be submitted to water users for further comment. Rules for points of compliance for ground water will be developed some time during the Summer of 1991. Additionally, rules, policies or guidelines will be presented describing how the State Engineer will apply standards and classifications of the WQCC to other statutes giving water quality authority.

In conclusion, the implementation of SB 181 is an ongoing process. To date, this agency is experiencing the benefits of SB 181, with the improved communication, cooperation and coordination between our agency and the WQCC and WQCD. Public meetings will provide insight as to what rules, policies or guidelines need to be developed for the SEO to properly implement SB 181. As tentatively planned, draft rules or policies could be in place as early as Summer 1991. The continuing challenge for this agency will be enforcing water quality protection without imposing unacceptable restraints on the exercise of water rights.



**RULES AND REGULATIONS HEARINGS
DESIGNATED BASINS**

Small Capacity Wells

The State Engineer's Office is in the process of adopting rules and regulations to simplify the requirements of existing rules for small capacity well permits within the several designated ground water basins located in Eastern Colorado. Small capacity wells generally are those wells pumping less than 50 gpm and which will be used for limited domestic, livestock, and commercial purposes. The proposed rules and regulations will also apply to monitoring and observation well permits issued by the State Engineer within these basins. The rulemaking notice and draft rules and regulations are scheduled to be published in the May 1991 issue of the Colorado Register. The rulemaking hearing is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. on Friday, June 7, 1991, in Room 318, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver.

Large Capacity Wells

The Colorado Ground Water Commission is also in the process of adopting rules and regulations. These new rules will allow more efficient management of ground water located within the several designated ground water basins and may impact all existing and new large capacity water wells located in the basins. Large capacity wells are all wells not meeting the definition stated above for small capacity wells. The rulemaking notice and draft rules were published in the April 1991 issue of the Colorado Register, and the formal rulemaking hearing is scheduled for 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, August 22, 1991, in Room 318, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver.

Interested parties desiring a copy of the draft rules should contact the State Engineer's Office, Designated Basins Branch, 1313 Sherman Street, Room 818, Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3581.

**RIO GRANDE BASIN
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
SIGNED**

In order to resolve disputes that have arisen throughout the years concerning the Rio Grande Compact administration pursuant to the Rio Grande Compact and waters stored in Platoro Reservoir on the Conejos River, the State Engineer, the Conejos Water Conservancy District and the Rio Grande Water Users Association recently entered into a Memorandum of Understanding which provides for methods of administration under the Rio Grande Compact, release and use of certain waters stored in Platoro Reservoir, and division of waters equitably from the "Norton Drain."

Generally, the agreement equally divides the 10,000 acre-feet credit granted in Article III of the Compact, and divides the 100,000 acre-feet of allowable debit between the two basins (Rio Grande and Conejos) on a 60/40 percent basis subject to certain provisions. The MOU also recognizes the right for storage of direct flow water rights in Platoro Reservoir, allocates to the Conejos Water Conservancy District the water stored in 1973, establishes separate accounts for credits and debits pursuant to the Compact, and divides the flows of the "Norton Drain" for Compact delivery purposes.

Of further note, the agreement allocates water decreed to the Norton Drain by allowing the Conservancy District credit for a portion of the waters of the Drain in exchange for waiver of all of the District's claims to any inflows accreting to the Rio Grande below its confluence with Trinchera Creek and Lobatos, other than the measured deliveries of the Conejos River.

The Office of the State Engineer wishes to thank all of the parties involved in these negotiations for their cooperation in working the problem involved to solution.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- May 28 Board of Examiners of Water Well Construction & Pump Installation Contractors, 8:30 a.m., 8th floor conference room, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO. Contact Rolynda Bain, DWR (303) 866-3581.
- May 30-31 Colorado Water Conservation Board, meeting to be held in Greeley. Contact Maria Martel, CWCB (303) 866-3441.
- June 5-7 Innovation in Western Water Law & Management, Natural Resources Law Center, University of Colorado School of Law, CLE credits, sessions at University Memorial Center, Boulder, CO. Contact Kathy Taylor, CU (303) 492-1288.
- June 7 Rules and Regulations Hearing for Small Capacity Well Permits in Designated Basins, 10:00 a.m., 1313 Sherman Street, #318, Denver, CO. Contact P. Dass, DWR (303) 866-3581.
- Jun 10-14 Association of State Floodplain Managers, Inc. 15th Annual Concerence, Hyatt Regency Downtown, Denver, CO. Contact William P. Stanton, Conference Director, Colorado Water Conservation Board (303) 866-3441.
- Jun 20 Colorado Rural Water Association Training Seminar (topic to be chosen at a later date), Canon City, CO. Contact CRWA (719) 545-6748.
- Jul 10-11 103rd Quarterly Meeting of the Western States Water Council, Fairmont Hot Springs near Anaconda, MT. Contact Craig Bell, WSWC (801) 561-5300.
- July 12 31st Annual Meeting of the Republican River Compact Administration, Steamboat Springs, CO. Contact Paula Lacey, DWR (303) 866-3581.
- July 13-14 Colorado Water Well Contractors Association Mid-Year Conference, Beaver Run Resort, Breckenridge, CO. Contact Carol Engleberg, CWWCA (303) 759-1756.
- July 15 Pre-Hearing Conference for Ground Water Commission Rules and Regulations for the Management of Designated Ground Water, 9:00 a.m., Room 318, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO. Contact P. Dass, DWR (303) 866-3581.
- July 18 Colorado Rural Water Association Training Seminar (topic to be chosen at a later date), Alamosa, CO. Contact CRWA (719) 545-6748.
- July 21-23 16th Annual Colorado Water Workshop, "From the Dome to the Ditches: Translating Environmental Legislation into Practice," Western State College, Gunnison, CO. Contact Lucy High, WSC (303) 641-2238.
- July 23-24 Colorado Water Conservation Board, to be held in Gunnison in conjunction with Western State College Colorado Water Workshop. Contact Maria Martel, CWCB (303) 866-3441.

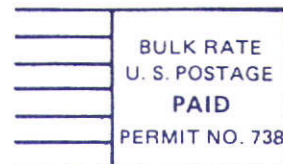
- Aug 6** Board of Examiners of Water Well Construction & Pump Installation Contractors, 8:30 a.m. 8th floor conference room, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO. Contact Rolynda Bain, DWR (303) 866-3581.
- Aug 7-9** 64th Annual Meeting of the Association of Western State Engineers, Hawaii. Contact Manabu Tagomori, Hawaii Dept. of Land & Natural Resources (808) 548-7533.
- Aug 16** Colorado Rural Water Association Certification Review, Pueblo, CO. Contact CRWA (719) 545-6748.
- Aug 16** Colorado Ground Water Commission, location outside of Denver to be determined. Contact Rolynda Bain, DWR (303) 866-3581.
- Aug 22** Colorado Rural Water Association Training Seminar (topic to be chosen at a later date). Contact CRWA (719) 545-6748.
- Aug 22** Formal Hearing for Ground Water Commission Rules and Regulations for the Management of Designated Ground Water, 9:00 a.m., Room 318, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO. Contact P. Dass, DWR (303) 866-3581.

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