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CURRENT WATER YEAR

Water Administration



View Prewitt Reservoir in August

The 2001 water year started with reservoir levels far below average after the very dry 2000 water year. For the first time in many years, there was a storage call on the South Platte for reservoir storage the whole month of November, 2001. This call was not only indicative of the dry year but of the concern of irrigators that they be able to fill their reservoirs. The last year that storage had been this low was after the very dry 1994 year.

With storage being the main use in November, there was also some concern whether supplies for recharge would be adequate to provide augmentation supplies and maintain flows in the river during the upcoming 2001 irrigation season. Fortunately, due to concerted efforts by users, we were fairly certain all of the mainstem reservoirs would fill by January. The filling of the reservoirs helped assure that some recharge would be allowed in the spring. Division 1 continued to be concerned that there would be adequate recharge to provide augmentation supplies and maintain flows in the river during the 2001 irrigation season. Because of this, the State Engineer, Division Engineer and staff met with users to encourage recharge whenever weather conditions permitted.

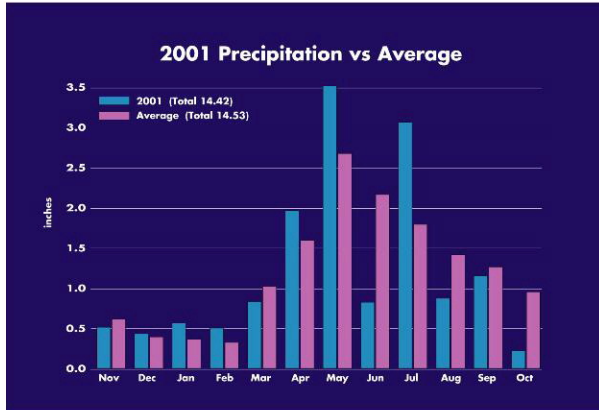
Snowpack during the water year trailed below average for most of the winter. Because of the fairly dry conditions, the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District set an initial quota of 80% for Colorado Big Thompson Project in April. Fortunately, the precipitation at the end of April significantly increased the snowpack in the mountains for Division 1. Even with this precipitation the snowpack was only approximately 80% of normal in the basin by the first of May. The below average snowfall created concern that we would enter a second dry year which would significantly strain supplies especially for agriculture.

The generally dry, warm conditions continued in June. Unlike many years, there was not a significant snow runoff or precipitation on the plains during June and flow was well below historic average. The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District added 10% to their quota for Colorado Big Thompson Water making the overall quota 90% for the year, a quota reserved for dry years. In addition, there were calls on the river during the whole month of June unlike many years when there is a free river on most of the South Platte much of June.

A well timed rain did help keep the call off the South Platte east of Greeley during a portion of June. This allowed for continued recharge along the South Platte and continued storage along the tributaries during much of June. However, by the end of June, there were senior irrigation calls on all the whole length of the South Platte.

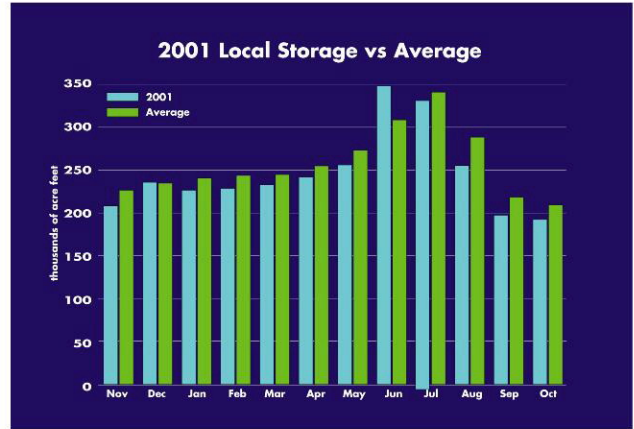
Several intense thunderstorms occurred during the first half of July causing very high flows for short durations in the South Platte. While intense storms are not uncommon in July, the magnitude, number and location of the storms was unusual. The high flows caused by the rain were amplified because the rain fell in the Denver metro and other metro areas where there are significant hardened surfaces and thus immediate runoff. These conditions created a significant administrative challenge for our office to allow as much water as possible to be diverted by upstream junior users

while assuring that adequate flows, but not flows exceeding needs, reached senior users downstream who were short. As a result of staff efforts, Division 1 was able to maximize use within the state. Downstream senior users did receive the water they were entitled to while junior users, including reservoirs and even some recharge users, were able to take off the peak of the high flow waters.



2001 Basin Precipitation Amounts

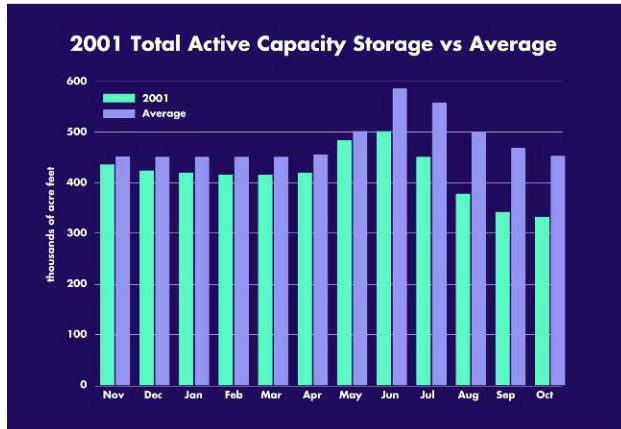
The storms that provided relief during July stopped during August. As a result, flow returned to below average during the month, though much better than August of 2000. Senior calls returned through out the basin the whole month. Much of the irrigation demand on the mainstem and the tributaries was met through the release of reservoir storage. Of note, the Jackson Reservoir Company began in late July to empty water from Jackson Reservoir, a large plains reservoir west of Fort Morgan so that rehabilitation work on the reservoir dam could be started. The additional supply created by this release helped improved conditions on the lower end of the river.



2001 Total Storage in the Lower River

Most irrigation use was concluded by October. As irrigation demand ended irrigation users began to store and recharge. Despite a fairly dry year, reservoir levels were at average or above average throughout the basin at the end of the irrigation season mainly due to some well timed rain. This was in striking contrast to 2000 when many of the plains reservoirs were nearly empty. Thus, filling reservoirs is not as large a concern for 2002 as it was in 2001 because of the improved beginning storage levels. One exception to this is District 3, the Poudre basin where reservoir levels were drawn down significantly and low flows may keep all the reservoirs from filling in 2002. In addition to reservoirs filling, recharge began again along the South Platte River in October which hopefully will again help assure an adequate water supply for 2002 for well replacement plans.

Division 1 is concerned that Colorado Big Thompson (CBT) storage is significantly below average. At the end of October, total CBT storage on the west and east slope was approximately 320,000 acre-feet compared to an average of approximately 470,000 acre-feet. This is the lowest CBT storage amount since 1989. While there are adequate supplies in storage for next summer if the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy Board decides to allocate them, continued dry conditions could significantly limit quotas in following years if conditions remain dry.



2001 CBT Storage

A second major concern for next year is District 3, the Poudre basin. Reservoir levels were drawn down significantly and low flows may keep all the reservoirs from filling again in 2002.

Laramie Poudre River Tunnel

The Laramie Poudre Tunnel collapsed on Memorial Day Weekend of 2000. The Tunnel runs from the Laramie River drainage and provides approximately 15-20% of the flow of the water for the Water Supply and Storage Company, one of the four major ditch systems in the Cache la Poudre basin. Repair of the tunnel will occur in 2001 at an estimated cost of 3.5 million dollars. Money for tunnel reconstruction was obtained from the Colorado Water Conservation Board through an emergency loan. The tunnel was able to begin diverting water on May 23rd 2001 which was a little late even though work on the tunnel wasn't completed at the time. The contractor went back into the tunnel in the fall and sealed and finished lining the tunnel.

Dam Safety

The dam safety branch in Greeley is staffed with four engineers to perform periodic dam

inspections. Under the current "1-2-6" program approximately 270 dams are to be inspected each year. All Class I dams are inspected annually, Class II dams inspected every other year, and Class III dams every six years. At the recommendation of a recent legislative audit, dams inspected by federal agencies have been removed from the periodic program. This has removed approximately 20 dams from the program. In calendar year 2001, 264 dams were inspected by the Division 1 staff. Another 60 site visits were conducted as part of follow-up activities either to assist the dam owner or to check on changing conditions or repairs. Construction oversight activities resulted in 50 construction inspections.

Staff activities included assistance with inspections in Division 5 and Division 6 where dam safety engineers were unable to perform their duties due to medical injuries. Two engineers spent a week each in Division 5, and one engineer completed all of the Division 6 inspections over a three-week period. To provide time to assist with the western slope inspections some dams in Division 1 were not inspected based upon being in satisfactory condition.

Staff participated in a pilot project for implementing a Failure Modes and Consequences Analysis program. This process involves an in-depth review and discussion of potential dam failure modes, and the consequences of a failure. The goal of this program is to identify conditions that could develop into a failure at a dam, and also to identify modes that could not lead to a failure. This effort would better direct attention toward dams which may be more likely to develop conditions leading to a failure, and direct resources away from dams that are less likely to do so. Dennis Miller is one of the project leaders that will develop the procedures and policies for the program.

Another activity of the branch is development of a database for profiling dams based upon risk associated with the design and operation of the dam. This concept was originally developed as an inventory tool for the US Bureau of

Reclamation. Greg Hammer was selected as one of the team members to recommend modifications to the USBR tool, and develop a system for use by the Colorado dam safety branch.



With the completion of the hydrologic review of the spillways for Class 1 and Class 2 dams, staff is now in the process of working toward correcting spillway deficiencies. Due dates have arrived for completion of improvements for the more seriously inadequate dams. Plans to breach Leyden Dam (WD 7) were set aside in deference to a plan to modify the structure for flood control benefits. This project was constructed and completed over the past year, with a roller compacted concrete (RCC) spillway designed to pass the design flood. Other dams receiving new and enlarged spillways are Coal Ridge Waste (WD 2) and Foothills (WD 5) dams. Construction of a new spillway is underway at Louisville #1 (WD 6).



In the year 2000, an embankment modification project began at Idaho Springs Dam to address seepage concerns. Work included placing a geo-membrane lining in the upstream slope, and raising the dam crest. The project was not finished prior to the onset of winter, but was completed during the 2001 construction season. Although the dam remains restricted due to a structural failure of the spillway, early reports indicate that seepage has been significantly reduced. Plans to repair the spillway were approved in 2001, and work is planned for the summer of 2002.



Sinkholes at Bijou #2 (WD 1) and Elder (WD 3) dams led to replacement of deteriorated outlet conduits. Although the outlet at Bijou #2 does not penetrate the dam, the replaced conduit section exceeded 1300' in length. The failed outlet at Elder was an original wood-stave pipe, which had deteriorated, and which had developed large voids behind the conduit walls. The outlet conduit for Davis #1 was also replaced after significant flows were observed when the gate was in a closed position. This work on a spillway structure to alleviate concerns for flooding which has been a problem in recent years.

A set of horizontal and diagonal cracks in the upstream face of the right gravity section of Tarryall Dam led to a five-foot (5') storage restriction. The cracks were discovered by divers performing a dye test to identify the

source location of seepage which has been observed for some time on the downstream face of the gravity section, and which seemed to be getting worse over the last few years. Once the cracks were identified, concern was expressed for the structural stability of the dam, particularly if it were to be subjected to overtopping loadings during a significant hydrologic event. The owner has retained an engineer who is examining the stability issues, with a need for remedial structural actions anticipated.

Other work of note:

- Panama #1 Dam - Flatten the upstream slope, and install seepage control measures.
- Jackson Lake Dam - Most of the upstream was rehabilitated with a soil-cement face.
- Horsetooth Dam – Re-construction is continuing by the US Bureau of Reclamation.

New dams constructed this past year are Pickle Jar (WD 7) and Fortune (WD 2) dams.

Hydrography

Stream flow data gathered at gaging stations is the basic information used by water administrators and water users to determine the available water supply within the division. Water Supply for the South Platte River and its tributaries for the 2001 water year fell for the third year in a row. A comparison of historic average and total flows for the South Platte at Kersey and South Platte at Julesburg gives a good indication of the drought cycle we have been in.

South Platte at Kersey: Historic average flow (1976-1999)	928,100 AF.
1999 Water year flow	677,275 AF.
2000 Water year flow	291,800 AF.
2001 Water year flow	253,656 AF.

South Platte at Julesburg: Historic average flow (1902-1999)	408,900 AF.
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1999 Water year flow	506,148 AF.
2000 Water Year flow	216,900 AF.
2001 Water year flow	87,706 AF.

Winter flows were markedly diminished at these gages between 2000 and 2001, indicating that residual return flows are declining. During the 2001 irrigation season, flows at the Kersey gage dropped as low as 131 cfs, and at Julesburg the flow got down to 10 cfs.

Some improvements were made in the Satellite Monitoring System database this year. Archived real time discharges were made available to hydrographers. This allowed us to respond to internal and public requests for preliminary data. When the system was new last year, we had only gage height data and had to work record periods to provide any flow information. While the new system does not yet supply diagnostic information on satellite transmissions, the archived data is of some help in troubleshooting data reception problems.

Development of flow records is still based on an interim spreadsheet program that requires a special procedure every month to update gage height data for each gage. Maintenance of separate files for 130 gage sites and directories for individual hydrographers is also not a trivial matter. Fortunately, the hydrographic branch has received excellent assistance from David Ellington, our EIT who handles computer support for Division One. We anticipate no problems in meeting publication deadlines for our records.

Numerous cooperative gaging projects were developed with other governmental groups this year.

The USBR responded to our request for a new capacity table for Lake Estes and had a team map the lake bottom with sonar. Hopefully the data will be processed into a new table by the beginning of the 2002 “Skim” operations, when east slope water is borrowed by the CBT project for power generation. Our office, the USBR, and Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District all cooperated in the

installation of a new gage to measure the flow of Wind River below its CBT diversion point near Adams Tunnel. Our hydrographers also installed satellite monitoring below Carter Lake and cooperated with the USGS in developing data for a new rating table for the outlet of Flatiron Reservoir. These improvements in our CBT data collection were motivated by concerns expressed by West slope interests last year about the operation of the Colorado Big-Thompson Project.

In cooperation with Nebraska DWR, we established a new gaging site for South Platte flow across the stateline. At this site, flow has converged into a single channel and a gage could potentially eliminate the current use of 3 gages on separate channels upstream. Nebraska installed a temporary bubble-gage instrument at the new site last fall. Our hydrographers have begun installation of satellite monitoring and are awaiting better weather in the immediate future to finish this work.

Our office also worked with the CWCB to improve gage reporting during flood events. CWCB funding was approved for improvements to our gages at South Boulder Creek near Eldorado Springs, Cache La Poudre at the Mouth of the Canyon near Fort Collins, and the North Fork of the Cache La Poudre below Seaman Reservoir. The Eldorado Springs gage work has been completed; and the Poudre canyon gage work is about half done. Satellite equipment from the National Weather Service and heavy equipment support from the cities of Greeley and Fort Collins are being contributed for the gage work this spring below Seaman Reservoir.

Additional CWCB flood monitoring funding was also approved for new gages on Boulder Creek at Boulder and St. Vrain Creek at Longmont. Costs for the St. Vrain gage are being split three ways between the City of Longmont, the St. Vrain-Lefthand Water Conservancy District and the CWCB fund. The City of Boulder gave permission for a site in a municipal park where park managers can integrate our activity into construction already planned.



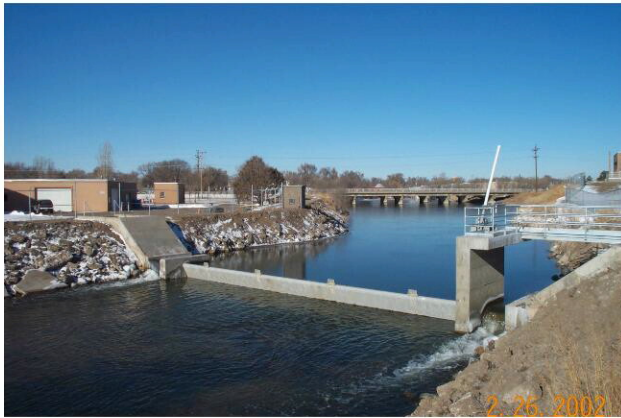
Poudre Canyon Gage Before Raising For Flood Protection



Poudre Canyon Gage After Raising For Flood Protection

Our office also brokered a deal between the USGS and the cities of Fort Morgan and Brush to operate a gage on the South Platte River at Fort Morgan. The gage was built and satellite equipment purchased by Fort Morgan to our specifications, but the gage proved to require too much of our staff time to operate. The cities agreed to pay the USGS to operate the gage, and the gage went online in January. Plans are also being made to get new USGS gages on the South Platte River in the Sterling area and on Pawnee Creek near Highway 14 above Atwood. The Pawnee gage is being funded through the CWCB flood warning program, and the South Platte gage is to be funded through the USGS national organization. These gage proposals were all

outgrowths of regular coordination meetings held between lead hydrographers from the state and the USGS, and managers from CWCB.



Low Flow at Greeley Wastewater Plant Gage

The final coop gage venture last year was with the City of Greeley on a gage on the Cache La Poudre River at Greeley's wastewater plant. Our office worked with the City's engineering consultants to develop a design for a gate structure that also acted as a measurement device. The completed structure, pictured below, provides a weir measurement for the entire flow of the Poudre River above the plant. Minimal flows are contained in sharp-crested rectangular sections on the sides, while normal to high flows spill over the 60 ft crest of the hinged gate. Greeley has contracted to normally keep the gate raised to provide water for an upstream diversion, but during flood emergencies the City can lower the gate. Even lowered, the gate provides a stable measurement cross section for flood measurements and the gage readings relate directly to city flood plains. We expect to install satellite monitoring within the next few weeks. As a final benefit, City engineers have agreed to provide a data line to our DCP which will give us the discharge (downstream) of their effluent so our water commissioner has a total flow to his next headgate.

The hydrographic branch currently includes 2 engineers, 3 full time technicians, and 2 hydrographer/deputy water commissioners who operate the gages they use to administer water

rights during the irrigation season. In addition, water commissioners in districts 5, 8, 23, and 65 are equipped with meters and make administrative flow measurements. We welcome the addition of Lee Cunning to our hydrographic team. Lee joined us in January to fill the PE position of Ted Anderson who left to start his own consulting firm.

Involvement with the Community

Division One personnel continue to attend and make presentations at Conservancy District Meetings and Ditch Company meetings and meetings of realtors, homeowners groups, schools and universities. Specifically, staff this year was again involved in providing a class that Colorado Water Congress Members presented to new legislators, gave presentations at one Board of Realtors seminar concerning water, taught a class for a course at UNC and provided a presentation to an Elder Hostel group. This year Greeley and Denver staff again worked a booth at Greeley's Farm Show. Staff answered questions of the public that stopped at our booth. We had a very good response to the booth.



Greeley Farm Show

Division personnel continue to be actively involved in the South Platte Lower River Group and the Platte River Project group along with

several other groups associated with Endangered Species Recovery Plan efforts for the South Platte. Specifically, in addition to attending these meetings, staff this year again were involved in several public meetings on the lower end of the South Platte, and participated in public meetings for groups providing augmentation for wells. Individual water commissioners and other Division staff also continue to attend and participate in many water user organization annual meetings.

ON-GOING PROJECTS

DWR MOU with DOW and Water Quality

A statewide Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was developed and signed in 1997. This MOU involves both exchanges and reservoir operations. An annual review of the MOU has occurred since the MOU was signed by all three agencies. It has worked well when we are given advance notice by reservoir owners of activities that may present a risk to the fishery or aquatic ecosystem. During the past year the following activities occurred which resulted in our notifying DOW and Water Quality.

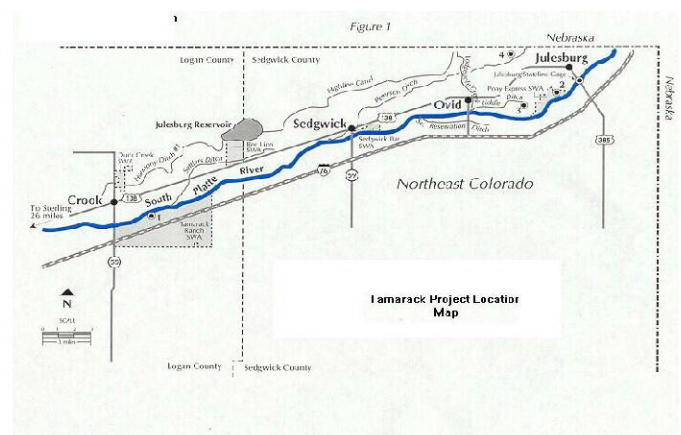
Dale Henry, manager with North Poudre Irrigation Company, notified DWR, DOW and WQCD and held a meeting to discuss the companies plan to draw down Halligan Reservoir to gage height 33 feet. They agreed that they would begin monitoring when they get below 35 feet to see if any sediment occurs. If so they would contact DOW and it would be monitored closely. The intent was not to move sediment. North Poudre also notified the Nature Conservancy District and they were in attendance at the meeting. Strontia Reservoir continued operations to flush sediments that were the result of fires that occurred in past years with advance notice

being given to DOW in such a way that no negative impacts occurred.

Tamarack Development

Colorado's *Tamarack Plan* utilizes numerous managed groundwater recharge projects in the lower South Platte River in Colorado to develop water contributions to a Platte Basin ESA Program. These groundwater recharge projects involve the diversion of excess river flows by wells next to the river or by ditches to groundwater recharge basins. The seepage from these recharge basins returns through the groundwater aquifer to the river at a later time to augment river flows.

The lower South Platte River in Colorado is a gaining river system. The alluvial groundwater aquifer drains into the river channel because water levels in the aquifer are higher in elevation than river water levels. The increase in river flows as a result of the return flows/accretions from the aquifer can be 5 to 10 c.f.s. per mile as one moves downstream. The aquifer is supplied mainly from the seepage and deep percolation from existing canals, reservoirs, irrigation, and groundwater recharge programs. The managed groundwater recharge projects of Colorado's *Tamarack Plan* will increase the accretions that are already occurring to the river.



Colorado's *Tamarack Plan* has three phases.

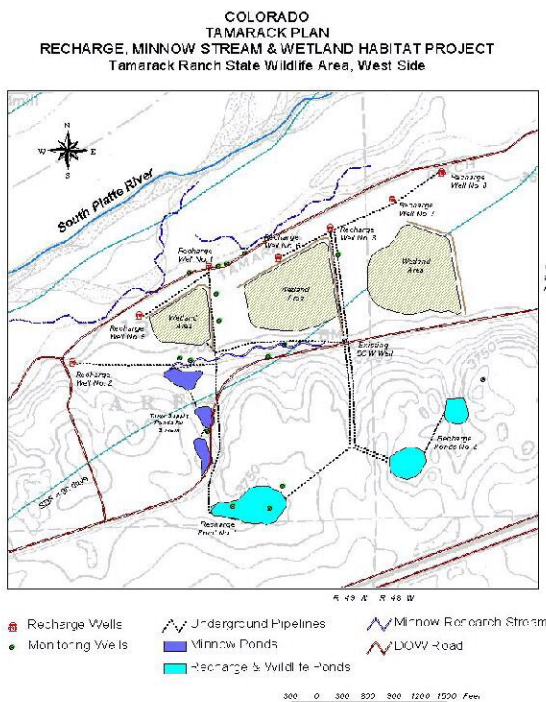
Phase 1 as described in Tab 3A of the Cooperative Agreement states; “the *Tamarack Plan* is estimated to increase flows at the Julesburg Gage during the period of April through September by an average of approximately 10,000 acre-feet over the flows that would otherwise occur during that period”. Phase 2 is the use of *Tamarack Plan* facilities to re-regulate water to replace the future depletions of new water related activities as described in Colorado’s Plan for Future Depletions (Tab 3B of the Cooperative Agreement). This re-regulation will shift net accretions to the stream resulting from future growth to periods of net depletions from future growth. Phase 3 is the expansion of the managed groundwater recharge operations and facilities to yield additional water at the

Julesburg Gage during times of flow shortages in the critical habitat as part of the Water Conservation/Supply Action Plan. This analysis on the potential for expansion of Colorado’s *Tamarack Plan* to provide a significant amount of water towards meeting the Water Conservation/Supply Action Plan goal of 60,000 to 80,000 acre-feet is ongoing.

groundwater recharge projects located on both public and private lands. The public lands include Colorado Division of Wildlife’s State Wildlife Areas (SWA). The Tamarack Ranch SWA, located 30 miles above the Colorado-Nebraska state line, has been the location of a groundwater recharge demonstration project since 1997. The Pony Express SWA just above the state line and the Red Lion SWA between the Tamarack Ranch SWA and the Pony Express SWA will also be future locations of recharge efforts. The projects on these public lands use wells next to the river as the supply for the recharge basins.

The projects on private lands involve agreements with private landowners along the river and with private ditch companies. Numerous private landowners in the 30 miles of river from Tamarack Ranch SWA to the state line have expressed interest in developing wells next to the river to pump to recharge basins similar to the projects on the public lands. Private ditch companies on the South Platte River in Colorado run their ditches before and after the irrigation season in order for the ditch seepage to recharge the aquifer. These ditches also supply water to recharge basins. The ditch recharge programs are used primarily to augment their shareholders’ irrigation well depletions, but also to generate excess accretion credits that are not needed for well augmentation. This is especially true during February and March when additional water is needed in most years by a Platte Basin ESA Program because of water flow shortages in the critical habitat in central Nebraska. As part of Colorado’s *Tamarack Plan*, Colorado will develop long-term agreements for excess credits with private ditch companies. Ditches for potential involvement in the *Tamarack Plan* include the Liddle, South Reservation, Peterson, North Sterling, South Platte, Lower Platte and Beaver, Upper Platte and Beaver, Bijou, Ft. Morgan, Pioneer, and Riverside. The locations of these ditches are from Greeley to Julesburg.

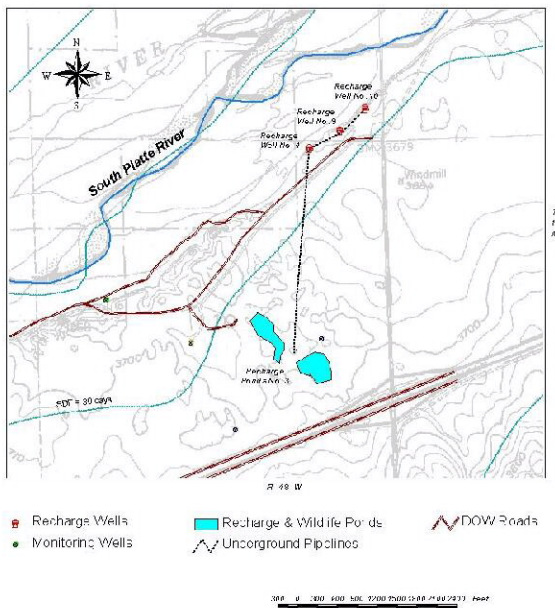
During the last year, the remaining work necessary to make an additional 7 wells operational has been completed bringing the



Colorado’s *Tamarack Plan* consists of multiple

total number of operational wells at the Wildlife area to 10. This work has included installation of underground pipe for the wells and completion of well electrical installation. The first pumping of all 10 wells began in June of 2001. The additional wells along with the existing wells have been delivering water to old and new recharge sites with 60-80 SDF days. 5401 acre-feet was pumped for recharge in water year 2001. This compares with 2263 acre-feet in 2000. This increase is directly a result of the operation of the additional wells. Prior to implementation of the ESA, recharge accretions are being leased by GASP for well augmentation purposes.

COLORADO
TAMARACK PLAN RECHARGE PROJECT
Tamarack Ranch State Wildlife Area, East Side



Extensive monitoring has also been installed to document the returns of water recharge at the site. In addition, the Colorado Division of Wildlife in cooperation with the Colorado Division of Water Resources and the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District has begun development of a Mod Flow model to confirm the timing of accretions to the South Platte River from recharge. This modeling will help assure adequate accounting for these

recharge credits and assist in future planning of the Tamarack plan.

In addition to the wells being constructed at Tamarack for recharge purposes, a live stream section has been constructed at the Tamarack Wildlife area for raising and studying native South Platte minnow species of concern. This live stream became operational this fall with the introduction of Brassy Minnows and Suckermouth minnows into the stream. The stream is being fed by one of the wells at Tamarack pumped into three small supply ponds. The supply ponds were constructed to assure a supply of water even if electricity is cut off temporarily at the site.

The original term for the Cooperative Agreement was 3 years, or until June 30, 2000. In view of a very complex set of issues, a number of the original milestones set out for program recommendations have not been completed, and several new tasks that require future milestones have been developed. Additional work is necessary to develop a "Preferred Alternative," which will satisfy ESA requirements. Therefore, the Governance Committee has accepted a 2 1/2-year extension of the Cooperative Agreement, which extends the Agreement to June 30, 2003.

Currently, the Department of the Interior is in the process of preparing an environmental impact study to evaluate the Proposed Program and alternatives, and to recommend a Preferred Alternative as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A Draft EIS is expected to be completed in early 2002 and available for public comment at that time.

New Augmentation Projects

Over the last several years, the State Engineer has stressed the development of existing and new replacement sources to augment pre 1969 wells. As a result of these efforts, significant additional recharge has occurred within the basin both in existing and new facilities. Of note, there were an additional 36 sites in

District 64 developed for recharge in 2001. Twenty one of the new recharge sites were developed under the Julesburg Irrigation District system. In addition to these sites, there are now six in ditch recharge sections being operated under the Julesburg system. Total maximum diversions for recharge in the Julesburg District has been approximately 40 cfs. The recharge sites are at varying distances from the river, and thus the timing of returns from the sites will vary from near term this summer to returns several years from now. Due to better stream flow conditions during the spring of 2001 than occurred last year, users were able to divert into these sites most of the spring starting in March. North Sterling also began in ditch recharging below the North Sterling Reservoir for the first time this year in addition to the in ditch recharge that they have been doing above the reservoir for several years. There are also new recharge sites under the Bravo, Pawnee, and South Platte ditch this year and all users on the South Platte have been very diligent in diverting water to recharge whenever water is available.

These sites included both recharge ponds and use of ditches that had never been used for recharge in the past. The total recharge in District 64 increased by 82% over the previous high year of 20812 in 2000 to 37890 in 2001. Basin wide, recharge increased by 29% from the previous high year from 116584 in 1999 to 150688 in 2001. This recharge will help the Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District and GASP assure an adequate supply of replacement water is available to augment wells within District 64.

In addition to recharge, the Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District (LSPWCD) and Ground Water Appropriators of the South Platte (GASP) Completed agreements and refurbished one and drilled a second well far from the river that can be used as an augmentation source at the lower end of the river. These wells produced approximately 14 cfs which were for replacement purposes on the lower end of the South Platte when conditions warranted their use to assure compliance with the South Platte River Compact. Additional

contracts were also complete on 3 other existing wells that located in the vicinity of the other two wells. All water from these 5 wells were pumped into the Stateline Ditch which delivers the water back to the South Platte River at the Nebraska State line above the Western Canal. Two other wells were also contracted that were located on Lodgepole Creek and augmentation releases were only made when needed. The depletions from pumping all these wells will be felt for several years and extend over the whole year. Thus, the amount of replacement necessary to offset depletions associated with augmentation efforts for these wells will be significantly less than their pumping capacity.

The continued heavy dependence on wells because of the dry conditions during the summer of 2001 resulted in the Central and GASP organizations having to pursue additional replacement sources of water to offset their depletions. Central started using several lined gravel pits that they have been developing as a source of augmentation water for their member wells. GASP contracted an agreement for a large block of reusable water from the City of Aurora. Our office continually met with each organization to keep apprised of their activities and progress in finding replacement sources. We also met with the Bijou and Ft. Morgan Irrigation Companies to inform them of the operations of GASP and Central during the irrigation season.

Colorado State University (South Platte Map)

Division One continued as a participant in the tools being developed by the Integrated Decision Support group (IDS) at Colorado State University. The Groundwater Appropriators of the South Platte (GASP), the Central Colorado Water Conservancy District (Central), the Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District (LSPWCD), the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District (NCWCD), the South Platte Lower River group, the City of Greeley and Fort Collins and the Division of Water

Resources (DWR) among others have contributed to and expect to be able to utilize these tools, and have access to data needed to better define depletions and replacements. The work has been financially supported by the participating organizations, the Colorado Water Resources Research Institute (CWRRI), the CSU Cooperative Extension and the US Bureau of Reclamation.

Each participating organization, in addition to providing financial support for the project, has provided regular feedback through meetings held approximately every two months. The result of this close partnership is the development of a set of computer tools that are collectively called the South Platte Mapping and Analysis Program (SPMAP).

SPMAP includes a Geographic Information System Component – an ArcView based tool that allows the user to identify parcels of land, select wells that serve the parcels, identify the closest weather stations, and assign crop types to parcels. GIS themes include well locations, streamflow depletion factors, satellite images, USGS quad images and basic data such as county boundaries, roads and hydrography to assist in the mapping and the analysis. The satellite imagery as a part of this component has already been an invaluable tool in the well identification program being carried out by Division One.

A consumptive use (CU) model has also been developed as a part of the system. Input for the CU model can either be imported from the GIS component or independently. The CU model will allow the estimate of consumptive use for individual farms or whole ditch systems. Based on surface supplies, and assuming that a full water supply is provided, the amount of groundwater needed to meet potential CU can then be calculated. Alternatively, well pumping CU can be determined through pumping records or power records in combination with well energy/discharge coefficients. The tool will allow this data to be downloaded into either an SDF or Visual Modflow Model to determine stream depletions from well pumping. Additional work would be necessary to calibrate

the results of the tools to a larger area.

A user-friendly modular SDF tool has also been developed to estimate stream depletions using well pumping CU or stream accretions due to recharge. This tool can be used in conjunction with the consumptive use model or as an independent program taking information from other sources. In 2001, the code for this tool was changed to allow input of daily information in addition to monthly information. In addition, a user friendly interface was developed which allow runs of the Glover model to determine impacts of well pumping using this simplified mechanism.

In addition, a set of tools was developed in 2001 to locate wells based on different types of location information (legal description, footing calls or GPS) and compare the results of these various methods of determining location. This is an extension to ArcView version 3.x.

Well Location Program

For the fifth year in a row, the Division was active in hiring college students on staff as interns to help with our well location program, both in collecting field information and in collecting background information on decrees, permits, etc... prior to and after going to the field. In 2001, we hired two college students using money available from the Ground Water Management Fund and reallocation of part time staffing authorities to work on the South Platte well location. In addition, the Water Commissioner in District 65 was employed starting in October to locate all wells in the Republican River Basin. using Groundwater Management Funds. In addition, deputy commissioners were brought into the Greeley office during the winter, to help with collecting background information and to input data collected during the previous summer and also were used to locate additional wells.



This project began in former Water District No. 2 near the City of Brighton during the 1997 irrigation season. In addition to continued efforts in Districts 2 and 49 and 65, the program expanded to include former Water District 1 and District 5 in 2001. Currently 40 wells in District 1, 2327 wells in District 2, 82 wells in District 5, 699 wells in District 64 have been tagged and located. In addition 117 alluvial wells have been located in Districts 49 and 65. And we have also located 1970 Ogallala wells have been located by GPS in Districts 49 and 65. We expect to continue in an organized manner on a section by section basis until we have located all wells within the Division.

Additional funding has been provided as part of the SPDSS program to contract for additional manpower to locate wells. Next year there will be 3 fulltime people who will be locating wells in Division 1. These individuals will be in addition to the continued use of existing Division 1 staff and interns. It is currently projected that the completion of the entire project will be

accomplished in 3 years. There are approximately 9,500 non-exempt wells in the Division in the South Platte Basin alone. The well location effort has also resulted our locating wells that are not operating in accordance with the South Platte Rules and Regulations and also we have discovered wells that were not properly plugged and abandoned.



Abandoned Well District 2

Abandonment Procedures Underway

Water users had until July 1, 2001 to protest the 680 water rights that had been placed on the Division Engineer's abandonment list published on July 1, 2000. Division 1 received 213 protests to our office associated with 231 rights during the statutory protest period of July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2001. The Division reviewed the information submitted with each protest. After reviewing the information, the Division responded to each person who filed the protest. This response notified the user if the Division agreed to remove part or all of the subject right from the abandonment list based on the information submitted or notified the user that insufficient information was submitted to remove the subject right from the abandonment list.

Based on the review of the protests, the Division removed 107 rights completely and a

portion of 13 other rights from the abandonment list. The Division filed its amended abandonment list with the Court prior to December 31, 2002 as required by Statute. Water users now have until June 30, 2002 to file a protest with the court to the inclusion of any water right on the amended list. By statute, the Water Court will make final decisions concerning the abandonment of water rights. (please see the Abandonment Timetable included with this report for more detail on the abandonment time lines)

SDSS Underway

The Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and the Colorado Division of Water Resources (DWR) have identified a need for, and funded, the South Platte Decision Support System (SPDSS) Feasibility Study. Funding for the SPDSS Feasibility Study was provided by the CWCB from its Construction Fund under SB99-173. The purpose of this study was to determine the feasibility of developing and implementing a DSS with appropriate data and analytical tools for making informed decisions regarding management of the water resources of the South Platte and North Platte basins in Colorado. The feasibility study was completed in October of 2001. The study provided information concerning the users, components, costs and schedule for developing a decision support system for the South Platte River Basin. Following are key results of that feasibility study.

- A DSS system is necessary to allow state agencies, water providers and water users to evaluate management decisions in response to increases in population, demand, droughts, endangered species issues and reductions in federal water program funding.
- Development of a DSS for the South Platte is feasible. It will cost approximately 15 million dollars and take approximately 6 years to complete.
- The feasibility study reflects the needs identified by water users, the CWCB, and DWR that resulted from 3 public meetings and 71 interviews with the water community. A core advisory group was formed and met twice to guide the project formulation.
- The anticipated funding source is the Colorado Water Conservation Board's construction fund. The Board voted to include SPDSS in next years Bill at their November 2001 board meeting.
- The SPDSS will include new data collection, enhanced administrative tools, planning models, user involvement and training. These products will provide State of Colorado agencies and water users a comprehensive system for organizing, accessing, sharing and evaluating water resource data.

The SPDSS project will accomplish the following:

- Provide data required to fulfill the direct data needs of water users, water suppliers, water managers and State officials, as well as provide the appropriate data needed for the required analytical tools. Required data for use in analytical tools will be collected through an initial data collection effort, expected to last 2 to 3 years, before any analytical tool development begins.
- Provide comprehensive, accurate and user-friendly databases of required data compatible with the HydroBase database.
- Provide data and analytic tools to evaluate proposed alternative water resources projects and management plans. These data and analytic tools should: (1) facilitate development of projects, plans and strategies that optimize the use of available resources for a range of hydrologic conditions and (2) provide for development of efficient and effective water projects and management strategies.

- Provide real time data and analytic tools to State officials for efficient and equitable administration of water rights.
- Provide real time data to water managers, suppliers and users for accounting purposes.
- Provide a functional, integrated system that can be efficiently maintained and upgraded by the State in the future.
- Have the capability to accurately represent current and future Federal and State administrative and operational policies and laws.
- Promote information sharing among government agencies and water users.
- Respond to the recommendations detailed in the April 1998 Senate Bill 96-74 study, *Denver Basin and South Platte River Basin Technical Study* (SB 96-74).
- Have the capacity to be an extension of, and compatible with, the existing CRDSS, and the nearly complete RGDSS.
- Respond to those situations and concerns in the study area which differ in some respects from the Rio Grande and Colorado River basins; e.g., multiple groundwater systems, increased urbanization of agricultural lands and the consequent transfer of irrigation water rights to municipalities, increased runoff from impervious areas in rapidly urbanizing portions and lawn irrigation return flows.

ON-GOING ISSUES OR OPERATIONS

Platte River Endangered Species Partnership

The whooping crane, piping plover, and interior least tern, which are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal ESA, use the Central Platte River Valley in Nebraska. The pallid sturgeon, which occurs in the Lower Platte River between its confluence with the Elkhorn and its confluence with the Missouri River, is also listed as endangered. Together, these four species are the "target species" for the conservation partnership.

A Governance Committee with members from the three states, water users, environmental groups, and two federal agencies continues to meet to implement the Cooperative Agreement.

An evaluation is being conducted of the impacts of the proposed Program and a range of water conservation and water supply alternatives, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The parties intend that a final Program will be selected and they will enter into an agreement for its implementation.

The signatories to the Cooperative Agreement believe that the best approach to addressing the Endangered Species Act issues in the Central Platte region is a basinwide, cooperative effort to improve and maintain habitat for the target species. The alternative to a basinwide approach would be for each water project to undergo individual review and lengthy proceedings to develop separate measures to help listed species. The signatories believe that a basinwide, cooperative approach will be more effective, efficient, equitable, and provide greater certainty for water users regarding compliance with the ESA.

Proposed Plan

The first phase of the proposed Program (10-13 years) would:

1. Reduce shortages to the current target flows by an average of 130,000 to 150,000 acre- feet per year. The proposed Program would:

- Restore the original storage capacity of

Pathfinder Reservoir in Wyoming.

- Establish an environmental water account in Lake McConaughy in Nebraska.
- Develop a groundwater recharge and river reregulation project near Tamarack State Wildlife Area in Colorado.

These three actions are expected to reduce shortages by approximately 70,000 acre-feet of water. A basinwide study will look for ways to provide an additional 60,000-acre-foot reduction in flow shortages through water conservation and water supply options.

2. Protect or restore (through acquisition, lease, or easement,) 10,000 acres of habitat in the Central Platte River area between Lexington and Chapman, Nebraska. The Nebraska Public Power District's Cottonwood Ranch between Overton and Elm Creek (2,650 acres) will contribute to that goal.

In later phases of the proposed Program, the holdings of the Platte River Whooping Crane Maintenance Trust, the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, the Nature Conservancy, and the Audubon Society, totaling approximately 9,000 acres of habitat, will be included toward the long-term goal of 29,000 acres.

All water conservation, habitat management, leases, easements, or acquisition of lands to meet these goals will be undertaken only with willing sellers and participants.

Progress made under this initial phase of the proposed Program will be closely monitored. The cooperating entities will evaluate the results of the first phase and define any subsequent approaches and actions needed to meet the overall goals.

Current Activities

Dick Stenzel continues to serve on the Water Management Committee which meets regularly.

The Water Management Committee has the responsibility to establish a tracking and accounting system that will determine the depletion/ accretion impacts for the three water projects proposed by each cooperating state, new water related activities, and the water conservation/ supply projects.

Last year Wyoming described their process for handling new depletions. New water related activities in Wyoming will be reviewed individually pursuant to the process and a determination will be made whether depletions from the new activity would be covered under Wyoming's Depletions Plan. Otherwise, the project proponent may have to "go it alone" and follow the normal consultation process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The process provides for review of new depletions under the federal nexus and outside the federal nexus. It is anticipated that the majority of the future development will rely on transfers of existing water rights to new uses. Since only the existing consumptive use would be transferred, there would be no increase in depletions. Wyoming assumes that small new depletions will be covered by a de minimis depletion payment program. Wyoming will address any depletion above the baseline on a case by case basis. Wyoming's process for handling new depletions satisfies the milestone of identifying the types of new water related activities and the projects covered by its plan for new depletions. The process will be revised as needed and included as part of the Wyoming completed depletions plan, due July 1, 2002. The milestone requiring an analysis of Wyoming's Depletions Plan potential effects on pulse flows has also been satisfied. No effects to pulse flow from Wyoming's Depletions Plan are anticipated, since the plan will not rely on new storage projects as a means to offset future depletions.

Nebraska's Depletions Plan has been revised to include what types of projects are covered, identification of responsibility to offset new depletions, and identification of the species flows for the purposes of new depletions offset. Nebraska anticipates the vast majority of future depletions to be associated with new ground water wells. Offset water needed to replace

new depletions will be provided from uncontrollable ground water sources, controllable ground water sources, and surface water. The results of the Cooperative Hydrology Study (COHYST) are anticipated to form the basis for the ground water uses depletion analysis. A qualitative assessment of Nebraska's Depletions Plan identified potential effects on the pulse flows (average peak flows). The milestone requiring an analysis of the potential effects on pulse flows of Nebraska's Depletions Plan has been completed via the qualitative assessment. Mr. Butler Of the FWS asked Nebraska if an estimate of future well development in Nebraska could be provided. In the absence of an estimate of future well development, Nebraska will include in their process document additional discussion of the anticipated projects used as offset sources.

Colorado's Depletions Plan (North and South Platte) is envisioned to cover all new water related activities benefiting water users in Colorado, exclusive of federal activities providing no benefit to Colorado water users. Colorado will offset new depletions in the North Platte River basin above the Colorado-Wyoming state line via Tamarack Phase II. While Colorado's Depletions Plan is anticipated to be sufficient to cover future depletions, Colorado does recognize the potential of a new water related activity with depletive effects beyond the capacity of their plan to offset, coming forward in the future. Given this situation, Colorado reserved the option of reconsidering different measures to mitigate those effects under the Program or excluding the activity from their plan. The FWS identified the need to be involved in the process to avoid a situation where Colorado expected an activity to be covered, while the FWS believed that activity was outside the scope of Colorado's Depletions Plan.

The Federal Depletion Policy document suggests the federal depletions be offset by retiring an equivalent existing federal use, providing funding to the appropriate State Depletion Plans (with that state's concurrence) to cover the depletions, or replacing the depletions "outside" of the Program. The EIS

team anticipates using existing state tools to quantify depletions (ie, Colorado's depletions plan spreadsheet, Nebraska's COHYST models, etc.).

The "minor depletion" Biological Opinion (BO) for depletions of 25 acre-feet or less was discussed. It was noted that the minor depletion BO contains a sunset clause of December 2001 and the need to extend it through the remaining period of the Cooperative Agreement period was identified. There was also discussion regarding if the minor depletions component should be part of the Program. Concern was expressed that including a minor depletion component would accumulate small depletions over time and potentially increase the burden to offset future depletions among the states. If the minor depletions BO is extended, the states want input into determining the length of the extension and the formula for calculating habitat restoration and maintenance costs.

Work on a spreadsheet that accounts for the operation of Tamarack Phase I on a daily basis was developed. Gain/Loss values for the South Platte River in Nebraska were needed. Nebraska worked with Colorado to obtain available gain/loss information. Daily operating criteria for Tamarack Phase 1 were also discussed. In an effort to avoid potential conflicts during the irrigation season and the South Platte River Compact, it is anticipated Phase 1 will provide water to the maximum extent possible during the target flow shortage months of February/March. Tamarack operations will also focus on providing water during the shoulder months in the spring and fall outside the irrigation season when the river is "live" (flowing) all the way to Grand Island. To address these and other issues, a Tamarack Subgroup was formed. Tamarack Subgroup Membership: Jon Altenhofen, Chair; Mike Drain, Mark Butler, Frank Kwapnioski, Kent Miller, Dick Stenzel, and Ann Bleed.

Colorado worked with Nebraska to better understand their accounting of Environmental Account (EA) water and reviewed a sample of Nebraska's accounting (Section Between Sutherland and Maxwell) with the WMC. The

information contained in Nebraska's recently completed Conveyance Losses Report was integrated into the Tamarack accounting spreadsheet. During the discussion, Colorado identified a need for a gauge below the Western Diversion for accounting purposes. Jon Altenhofen populated the tracking and accounting spreadsheet to provide examples of Tamarack operation and the forecasting of excess flow at Grand Island to show when Tamarack can be operated. The tracking and accounting spreadsheet is close to being presented and approved by the Governance Committee.

In addition to the activities in the Water Management Committee, we have also been attending meetings of the three states which are held without any Federal representatives being present. The purpose of these meetings is to attempt to get consensus on many issues that affect all the parties.

Republican River Compact

The State of Colorado is once again an active party to an interstate river compact lawsuit before the United States Supreme Court. This case is referred to as *Kansas v. Nebraska and Colorado*, No. 126 Original. For foundation, the Republican River Basin is a 24,900 square-mile watershed that encompasses parts of northeastern Colorado, southwestern Nebraska, and northern Kansas. The Republican River Compact was ratified in 1942 by the states of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska to provide an equitable mechanism to divide the water tributary to the Republican River Basin. The historical allocation of available waters among the three states is based upon the application of water to beneficial use, including streamflow diversions and alluvial groundwater pumping.

The initial controversy that provided the impetus to file the lawsuit was limited to a disagreement between the States of Kansas and Nebraska. In

a petition filed to the United States Supreme Court in the summer of 1998, Kansas claimed the unregulated and extensive groundwater development in Nebraska had greatly diminished the natural streamflow of the Republican River as it crossed into Kansas. Kansas asserted that Nebraska water users who developed thousands of deep wells into the Ogallala aquifer were using more water than they were entitled to under the Compact. Their primary assertion stated *all* sources of groundwater, from both the shallow river alluvium and the deeper Ogallala aquifer, should be included in the quantification of each state's water allocation. The U.S. Supreme Court accepted the lawsuit and appointed former Maine Supreme Court Justice Vincent L. McKusick to serve as Special Master to preside over this matter.

Although Colorado is party to the Republican River Compact and closely monitored the lawsuit, Colorado initially undertook no formal actions since the original claim brought by Kansas targeted Nebraska use and potential compact violations only. In July 2000, Nebraska filed a counter-claim against Colorado in which they alleged that if they violated the Compact by their groundwater pumping, then Colorado did as well. It is important to note that Colorado imposed a moratorium on issuing new high-capacity alluvial irrigation wells in this area in the mid-1960's in contrast to Nebraska that continues to allow unrestricted groundwater development in some areas tributary to the Republican River.

Special Master McKusick accepted Nebraska's claim against Colorado in October, 2000, which effectively shifted our litigation status from a monitoring position to an active party. All three states' officials estimated five to seven years would be necessary to collect surface and groundwater diversion data, analyze the location and quantity of irrigated acreage, construct empirical groundwater models, and prepare a strong legal strategy to protect Colorado's interests. Special Master McKusick heard pleas from all three states for a time extension. He was sympathetic, although unmoved, by the 2-year disadvantage placed

upon Colorado. He set a very aggressive case management schedule that will culminate in trial beginning in March, 2003.

The Division of Water Resources is working collaboratively with the Attorney General's Office to prepare a successful defense to this litigation. At stake for Colorado is protection of our water allocation entitlement under the Republican River Compact and the ability for individual citizens to continue groundwater pumping from approximately 4100 wells within Colorado in the Republican River basin. These wells provide water necessary to irrigate 500,000 acres of crops, predominantly corn, wheat, sorghum, barley, beans, sugar beets, sunflowers, and alfalfa hay. Based upon 1999 published Colorado Agricultural Statistics for the subject 500,000 acres and crop unit price(s), these irrigated lands annually produce \$150 million in total revenue for seven rural counties in northeastern Colorado. An adverse decision to Colorado in the lawsuit could require partial curtailment of groundwater pumping and a proportional loss in crop production and revenue.

Recognizing the gravity of the situation, the Colorado legislature provided immediate assistance by funding a supplemental budget request to retain technical experts in surface water engineering, groundwater modeling, land use/conservation practices, and Geographic Information Systems/database construction.

During the past year Division 1 supervised 3 temporary staff that were hired to do a random sample study to verify the irrigated acreage and type crops grown within Colorado's portion of the Republican River Basin. This data was provided to Water Stone who was retained to collect the data needed to develop the information systems/ database.

COURT DECISIONS

AURORA/SOUTH PARK (96CW014)

We think have seen the light at the end of the tunnel and hope it is not an on-coming train! During February 2001 the applicants' direct case was completed after a week of trial in Greeley. In April arguments for Motions to Dismiss the case were held in Fairplay. Judge Hays then dismissed the City of Aurora/Park County Sportsmen's Ranch (PCSR) conjunctive use project application in the South Park area on June 1, 2001. Judge Hays found that the results of the applicant's groundwater and surface water models were "...insufficiently reliable..." and that "...the proposed terms and conditions that are wholly prospective in their application...", thus the applicant's had not met their burden of proof to show the proposed plan would prevent injury to senior vested rights. The dismissal has been appealed to the Supreme Court by the applicants. Current action before the Water Court consists of the applicant's trying to fend-off the objectors' attempts to recover their costs, which total about two million dollars.

The 900 to 1,000 exempt type well water right applications filed by the local residents in response to the Aurora/PSCR filing have picked up speed in their movement through Water Court because an intern was assigned specifically to produce rulings for the Referee to sign. The decrees for exempt wells have included a specific paragraph indicating that the well is exempt from administration as long as the uses are within those specified in the decree and on the well permit. The decrees for exempt type wells included in plans for augmentation have specified the filing date of the augmentation plan as the appropriation date with a provision that the well rights are junior to all rights filed in years prior to the year of filing of the water right for each specific well.

DENVER V. THORNTON (96CW145)

The case started life as Denver's attempt to maintain diligence and make absolute several exchanges of water. Thornton's primary issue has been that the water quality of the substitute supply for the exchange from Bi-City wastewater treatment plant upstream to several Denver structures is not adequate. Thornton diverts water through the Burlington ditch, a ditch diversion structure located downstream of the Bi-City outfall. Thus, any exchange from Bi-City impacts the quality of water available to Thornton.

Thornton has also raised several issues in addition to the water quality issues concerning the administration of exchanges by Denver. These include whether the Division is appropriately accounting for and administering exchanges from Chatfield Reservoir and whether Denver Water is inappropriately reusing water from the William's Fork basin diverted to the South Platte River through the Roberts Tunnel via an exchange.

Trial began in October 1999 and continued through the fall of 2001 whenever the Judge has had more than one week available. It appears that after both sides have expended literally millions of dollars in this litigation, they may reach a stipulated settlement during the spring of 2002. Closing arguments were scheduled for the end of February 2002, but have been postponed until July 2002 pending settlement.

GOLDEN KAYAK COURSE (98CW448)

This case is an attempt by the City of Golden to essentially claim the entire hydrograph of Clear Creek for recreational uses. Golden constructed a white water course on Clear Creek through part of the City that included work that spanned the entire width of the stream. Golden claimed this work met the test

outlined by the Supreme Court in City of Thornton v. City of Fort Collins, 830 P.2d 915, 930 (Colo. 1992) to "control, concentrate and direct the flow of water in a manner that constitutes a diversion under C.R.S. § 37-92-103(7)". Initially there were many objectors, but in the end only the State Engineer's Office and Colorado Water Conservation Board took the case to trial in the spring of 2001. The SEO and CWCB argued that the structures did meet the Ft. Collins test at low flows, but not over the entire hydrograph. The Water Court granted Golden essentially everything it asked for, either absolute or conditionally, in a June 2001 decree. This decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

EMPIRE LODGE V. MOYER (00SA211)

Although this was a Supreme Court decision on a Division 2 case, the impact of it on substitute water supply plans has caused major consternation in Division 1. The prime area of concern has been the approximately 4,000 large capacity wells in Division 1 that have operated for many years under substitute water supply plans in conformance with the Division 1 Ground Water Rules. Dealing with the public and deciding how to deal with the impacts of this decision has consumed many hours of time for both the Denver and Division 1 staffs. As a direct result of this decision, a completely new set of South Platte Ground Water Rules is in the process of being adopted. There is no doubt that these rules will be vigorously challenged in Court. Stay tuned for next year's annual report to see the results of one of the biggest paradigm shifts to hit Division 1 in a long time.

PERSONNEL/WORKLOAD ISSUES

Well Administration Activities

The Water Commissioners have continued to spot check water well construction. We continue to see the number of field inspections required for both registrations of pre-1972 exempt type wells and replacements for non-exempt wells increasing. This is the result of both growth along the front range and many of these wells reaching the end of the 20 to 30 year working life generally expected of water wells.

Well Location Program

In 2001, we hired two college students and also employed the District 65 Water Commissioner during the winter using money available from the Ground Water Management Fund. In addition, deputy commissioners were brought into the Greeley office during the winter, to locate wells and help with collecting background information and to input data collected during the previous summer.

Personnel Changes

There were several changes in personnel in 2001. Bill Gambrell, Commissioner for Saint Vrain Left Hand Drainage, retired last fall. Bill had been commissioner for 13 years. After filling in on a temporary basis for several months, Scott Edgar was hired in this position permanently the end of December 2001. Scott had previously been working as the Deputy in this District. In addition to this position, Division 1 hired Heidi Peterson as the lead commissioner on the Laramie River and Sand Creek, District 48 and 76. Heidi has worked as a deputy in this position previously. She took

the place of Carolyn Vannorsdel who retired last year after serving with the division for over 24 years. We also hired Boyd Sheets as the Deputy Commissioner in District 6. Boyd replaced Eddie Perkins, the deputy for the last several years. Boyd has many years experience as ditch rider for several ditches in District 6.

In addition to these water commissioner changes, the Division hired a new professional engineer for a hydrographer position, Lee Cunning to fill a vacancy left by the departure of Ted Anderson. Lee has many years experience working in the consulting field. Finally, the Division hired Scott Cuthbertson to fill a new professional engineering position. Scott came to Division 1 office from our Denver office where he worked in the Denver basins group. Scott also has experience as an owner of a well drilling business and as a consultant. Scott will be working on engineering and accounting issues associated with Clear Creek.

Dam Safety

The dam safety engineers in Division One continue to inspect dams on a 1-2-6 year frequency. Outlet inspections are conducted every ten years.

Administration

The major impact stemming from growth in the South Platte Basin has had significant impacts on water resource administration. One area where administration continues to be most affected has been in the complexity of new decrees and plans for augmentation. These items have resulted in increased mileage and overtime hours for water commissioners and staff. An engineer was added to our staff to aid in the administration in former Water District 7 (Clear Creek). Another area where increased workload has occurred is in District 64 as a

result of new recharge projects and compact administration. Division One is seeking to obtain another position in that District that will act as an assistant water commissioner and also will do hydrographic measurements. Division One has continued its intern program during the summer to assist the water commissioner in former Water Districts 3.

Innovative Administration Processes

Many steps Division 1 has undertaken during the last few years have been in an effort to take advantage of technological advances and other opportunities for innovative administration. These ideas also respond to DWR's vision as enunciated among other places in Long Range Goal 4.3.1. Division One has emphasized innovative administration throughout the text of this report. Specifically, we would refer you to the text concerning the South Platte Map, the well location program, Platte River Endangered Species Partnership, the restructuring of personnel assignments. All of these projects revolve around using either improved technology, better communication or cooperation with the water users.

During 2001, we continued developing a Water Commissioner notebook for District 2 and 4. The notebook will provide detailed information of the District's key structures. The type of information provided includes a map that shows the location of the diversion structure and measuring device and how to get to each of them. In addition, the map shows the GPS location of the structures and also a photograph of each. We also plan to attach from hydrobase the water rights that are associated with the diversion structure and contact person. It is believed that this information would be invaluable to future Water Commissioners. This notebook will be the prototype for notebooks for other Water Commissioners.

A similar notebook is envisioned for each of our gaging stations. It would include a USGS type description for each gaging station and the

description of the station measuring devices, a map showing the GPS location and how to get to the gage. During the past year a concerted effort was made to collect photographs at gaging sites which will be a part of the notebooks.

We would ultimately envision making this information available to our office staff, so that those unfamiliar with any of the structures would be able to locate them and have the information available to them when they are working on issues related to the structures.

During 2001 we worked in cooperation with CWCB to GPS, photograph and identify the existing condition of diversion structures along the mainstem of the South Platte River. We were intending to visit the diversion structures to GPS their location and photograph each structure as part of the long range plan and our water commissioner handbook development. By adding the additional step of reporting the condition of the diversion structures this allowed us to acquire additional digital cameras that have telephoto lenses using CWCB funds. They were willing to buy the cameras because they saved the cost of mileage and their staff time.

We also helped facilitate a way for augmentation supplies to be delivered downstream to where they were needed without the entities having to spend money to modify existing structures. We were able to arrange that another ditch deliver water through their ditch and release the augmentation water below the previous roadblock.

Employee Recognition

Water Commissioner of the Year

Jim Hanrahan was picked as the water commissioner of the year for Water Year 2001. Jim has worked diligently in administering water rights in former Water District 64 while experiencing additional responsibilities and

workloads due to additional recharge sites and augmentation sources being developed throughout his district. It is also his responsibility to assure that we are in compliance with the South Platte River Compact. He also regularly attends meetings of the South Platte Lower River Group and the Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District and represents our Division well.

Abandonment List Timetable

- 3-15-00** Water Commissioners submit lists of water rights to be considered for list along with documentation (except for photographs and ownership information). The list should be in priority order.
- 4-1-00** Division completes review of proposed abandoned water rights making final decision as to those to put on the abandonment list.
- 6-1-00** Finish check on ownership by Water Commissioners.
- 6-1-00** Photographs due from Water Commissioners for structures to be put on abandonment list.
- 7-1-00** *Official Publication of Abandonment List by Denver office.*
- 7-1-00** Begin mailing of list to water right owners.
- 7-1-00** Publication of abandonment list and official notices in county newspapers for four weeks.
- 7-31-00** Mailing must be complete (Section 37-92-401 (2)(b) CRS).
- 7-1-01** Last day to protest abandonment list to DWR (Section 37-92-401 (3) CRS)
- 12-31-01** Division Engineer finalizes list and files with the water court (Section 37-92-401 (4)(c) CRS).
- 1-31-02** Water Court publishes the final list in the resume (Section 37-92-401 (4)(d) CRS).
- 6-30-02** Deadline for filing protests to the abandonment list with the court (Section 37-92-401 (5) CRS).

Runoff Forecast

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of January

RESERVOIR	USABLE CAPACITY	USABLE STORAGE		AVERAGE
		THIS YEAR	LAST YEAR	
ANTERO	20.0	20.0	20.0	16.4
BARR LAKE	32.0	24.8	26.6	24.0
BLACK HOLLOW	8.0	2.8	2.6	3.9
BOYD LAKE	49.0	20.4	22.3	32.1
CACHE LA POUVRE	10.0	2.4	4.9	7.2
CARTER	108.9	77.2	87.3	84.6
CHAMBERS LAKE	9.0	3.1	2.9	3.0
CHEESMAN	79.0	57.8	46.6	59.7
COBB LAKE	34.0	6.9	8.9	13.9
ELEVEN MILE	97.8	99.6	98.6	95.9
EMPIRE	38.0	30.3	23.8	22.8
FOSSIL CREEK	12.0	7.1	8.4	6.8
GROSS	41.8	22.5	20.5	26.0
HALLIGAN	6.4	4.3	6.0	4.3
HORSECREEK	16.0	11.9	13.0	11.6
HORSETOOTH	149.7	13.4	16.6	99.0
JACKSON	35.0	20.0	19.7	26.1
JULESBURG	28.0	14.7	14.6	18.8
LAKE LOVELAND	14.0	10.3	9.2	8.7
LONE TREE	9.0	8.5	7.7	6.4
MARIANO	6.0	1.5	3.7	4.2
MARSHALL	10.0	4.8	5.9	5.1
MARSTON	13.0	16.2	2.8	12.8
MILTON	24.0	16.5	17.7	15.5
POINT OF ROCKS	70.0	45.9	44.4	57.0
PREWITT	33.0	17.9	22.3	19.3
RIVERSIDE	63.1	42.6	44.2	41.7
SPINNEY MOUNTAIN	48.7	22.1	18.2	33.3
STANDLEY	42.0	32.6	32.6	33.1
TERRY LAKE	8.0	5.1	5.3	5.3
UNION	13.0	9.2	9.6	10.6
WINDSOR	19.0	5.5	9.5	10.8

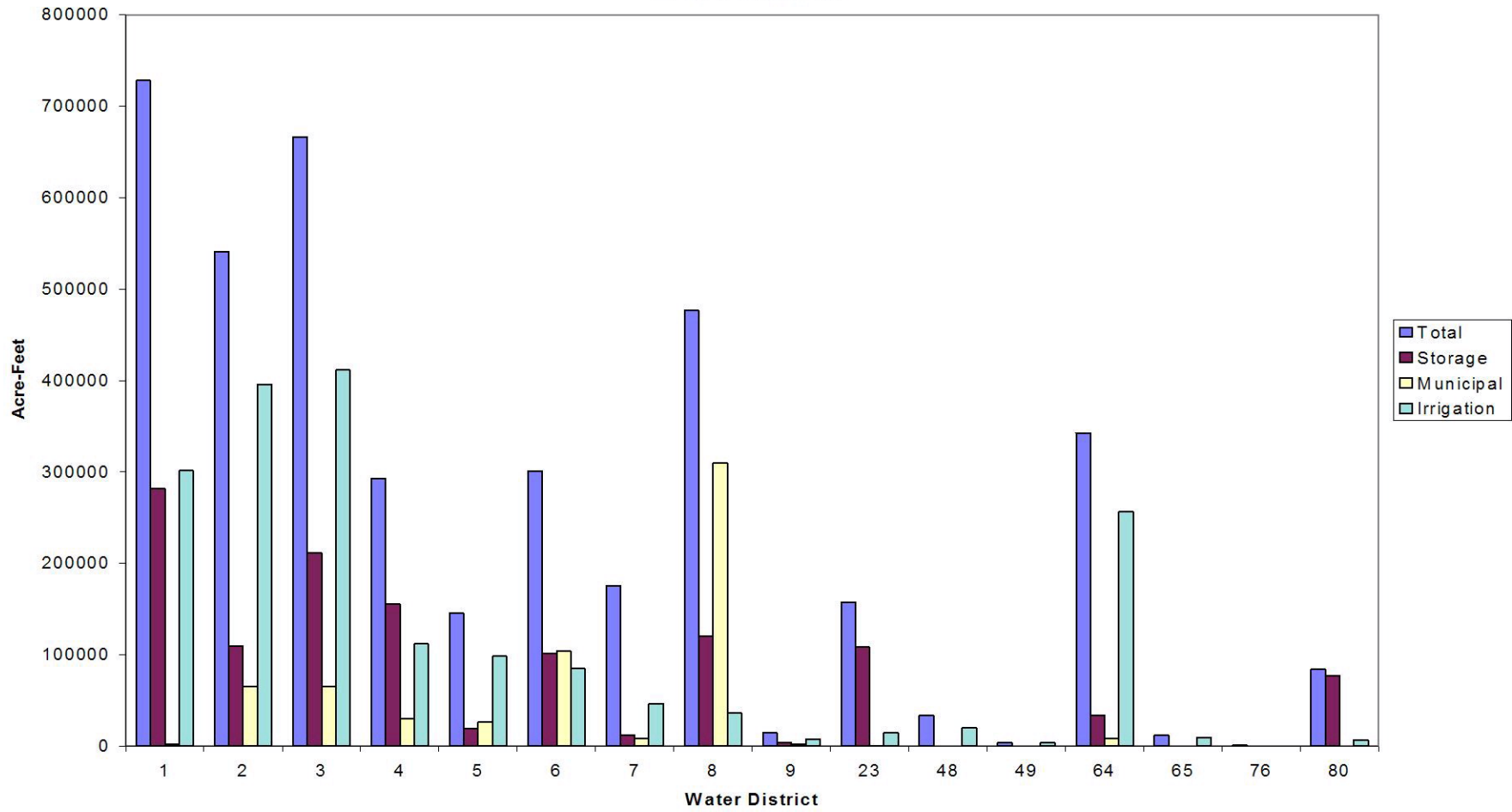
Information taken from Colorado Basin Outlook Report, February 1, 2002

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN
WATER SNOWPACK

WATERSHED	NUMBER OF DATA SITES	THIS YEAR AS % OF	
		LAST YEAR	AVERAGE
BIG THOMPSON BASIN	6	82	54
BOULDER CREEK BASIN	5	92	50
CACHE LA POUVRE BASIN	7	68	50
CLEAR CREEK BASIN	4	73	59
SAINT VRAIN BASIN	3	125	57
UPPER SOUTH PLATTE BASIN	16	66	41

*Information taken from Colorado Basin Outlook Report, February 1, 2002.

**DIVISION 1
2001 Diversions**



2001 TRANSMOUNTAIN DIVERSION SUMMARY - INFLOWS
(November 2000 - October 2001)

RECIPIENT								SOURCE		
WD	ID	NAME	STREAM	10 YEAR AVG		CURRENT YEAR		WD	ID	STREAM
				AF	DAYS	AF	DAYS			
3	4604	WILSON SUPPLY DITCH	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	1,473.6	43.5	732	56	48	4604	SAND & DEADMAN CR.
3	4608	DEADMAN DITCH	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	197.5	17.3	249	44	48	4608	DEADMAN CREEK
3	4606	BOB CREEK DITCH	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	13.3	15.1	9	31	48	4606	NUNN CREEK
3	4607	COLUMBINE DITCH	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	0	0	0	0	48	4607	DEADMAN CREEK
3	4600	LARAMIE-POUDRE TUNNEL	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	12,531.4	85.3	6,595	100	48	4600	LARAMIE RIVER
3	4605	SKYLINE DITCH	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	234.8	11.2	19	5	48	4605	LARAMIE RIVER
3	4602	CAMERON PASS DITCH	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	24.1	10.2	56	32	47	4602	MICHIGAN RIVER
3	4603	MICHIGAN DITCH	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	4,334.1	313.7	1,733	288	47	4603	MICHIGAN RIVER
3	4601	GRAND RIVER DITCH	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	18,355.9	132.3	8,285	157	51	4601	COLORADO RIVER
4	4634	ADAMS TUNNEL	BIG THOMPSON RIVER	19,3341.5	354.1	135,875	346	51	4634	COLORADO RIVER
6	4655	MOFFAT TUNNEL	SOUTH PLATTE RIVER	39,212.2	343.5	34,013	365	51	4655	FRASER RIVER
7	4625	BERTHOUD PASS DITCH	CLEAR CREEK	991.7	80.8	268	67	51	4625	FRASER RIVER
7	4626	VIDLER TUNNEL	CLEAR CREEK	518.2	67	186	75	36	4626	MONTEZUMA CREEK
7	4682	STRAIGHT CREEK TUNNEL	CLEAR CREEK	74	109.6	162	365	36	4682	STRAIGHT CREEK
8	653	ROBERTS TUNNEL	SOUTH PLATTE RIVER	60,235	251.2	58,694	348	36	4684	BLUE RIVER
23	4611	BOREAS PASS DITCH	SOUTH PLATTE RIVER	161.4	58.7	95	61	36	4685	INDIANA CREEK
23	4612	HOOSIER PASS DITCH	ARKANSAS RIVER	8,662.6	154.2	3,054	178	36	4683	BLUE RIVER
23	4490	AURORA HOMESTAKE	SOUTH PLATTE RIVER	16,199.3	183.5	24,512	355	37	4644	HOMESTAKE CREEK

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 1

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
1	3570	BIJOU #2	SOUTH PLATTE	0	11/30/00	4,380	10/31/01	4,380
1	3816	EMPIRE	SOUTH PLATTE	5,888	10/31/01	35,375	04/30/01	5,888
1	3817	JACKSON	SOUTH PLATTE	0	08/31/01	28,300	05/31/01	0
1	3651	RIVERSIDE	SOUTH PLATTE	18,851	09/30/01	63,492	04/30/01	23,324
1	3400	VANCIL	SOUTH PLATTE	1,714	08/31/01	4,429	04/30/01	3,518
1	3592	HORSE CREEK	HORSE CREEK	3,116	10/31/01	15,405	05/31/01	3,116
1	3609	PROSPECT	PROSPECT CREEK	1,739	11/30/00	5,461	04/30/01	2,109
1		OTHERS		40		1,392		60
1		TOTALS		31,348		158,234		42,395

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 2

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
2	3837	OASIS RES/BARR	SOUTH PLATTE	8,526	10/31/01	29,794	05/31/01	8,526
2	3351	BULL CANAL #8	CLEAR CREEK	912	08/31/01	3,767	05/31/01	1,365
2	3890	COAL RIDGE	LITTLE DRY CREEK	0	11/30/00	776	05/31/01	322
2	3861	GREAT WESTERN	WALNUT CREEK	995	03/31/01	1,572	07/31/01	1,151
2	3592	HORSE CREEK	SOUTH PLATTE	3,116	10/31/01	15,405	05/31/01	3,116
2	3902	LORD	SOUTH PLATTE	0	11/30/00	533	03/31/01	0
2	3858	LOWER LATHAM	SOUTH PLATTE	477	11/30/00	6,212	05/31/01	6,212
2	3876	MILTON	SOUTH PLATTE	9,136	11/30/00	22,516	05/31/01	17,558
2	3609	PROSPECT	SOUTH PLATTE	1,739	11/30/00	5,461	04/30/01	2,109
2	3375	QUINCY	SOUTH PLATTE	1,371	08/31/01	2,812	03/31/01	1,992
2	3903	STANDLEY	WOMAN CREEK	31,050	03/31/01	42,552	06/30/01	32,300
2	3700	TANI LAKES COMBINED	SOUTH PLATTE	3,520	12/31/00	6,974	07/31/01	3,992
2	3699	WEST GRAVEL LAKES COMBINED	SOUTH PLATTE	1,158	12/31/00	2,302	06/30/01	2,293
2		OTHERS		1,589		3,165		2,374
2		TOTALS		63,589		143,841		83,310

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 3

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
3	3774	FOSSIL CREEK	FOSSIL CREEK	931	09/30/01	10,135	06/30/01	1,036
3	3712	HALLAGAN/NORTH POUUDRE #16	N FK POUUDRE RIVER	550	09/30/01	6,428	05/31/01	1,481
3	3707	INDIAN CREEK/MTN SUPPLY #16	INDIAN CREEK	0	09/30/01	1,906	05/31/01	0
3	3697	NORTH POUUDRE #2/DEMMELE LAKE	N FK POUUDRE RIVER	2,024	10/31/01	3,257	04/30/01	2,024
3	3702	NORTH POUUDRE #3/HACKEL LAKE	N FK POUUDRE RIVER	1,672	07/31/01	2,634	01/31/01	1,763
3	3704	NORTH POUUDRE #4	N FK POUUDRE RIVER	746	07/31/01	965	11/01/00	773
3	3698	NORTH POUUDRE #5/BEE LAKE	N FK POUUDRE RIVER	4,034	08/31/01	5,812	10/31/01	5,812
3	3716	NORTH POUUDRE #15	N FK POUUDRE RIVER	1,265	11/01/00	5,207	06/30/01	1,740
3	3715	PARK CREEK	PARK CREEK	280	11/01/00	6,852	05/31/01	2,840
3	3730	COBB LAKE	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	6,838	08/31/01	13,380	06/30/01	6,932
3	3713	SEAMAN/MILTON SEAMAN	N FK POUUDRE RIVER	3,679	10/31/01	4,519	11/01/00	3,679
3	3780	CLAYMORE	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	160	09/30/01	890	05/31/01	318
3	3772	SEELEY	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	0	02/28/01	1,069	07/31/01	431
3	3804	WARREN	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	850	08/31/01	2,025	05/31/01	1,382
3	3786	WOOD	ROLLARD DRAW	1,405	10/31/01	2,627	06/30/01	1,405
3	3678	MOUNTAIN SUPPLY RESERVOIR #20	JOE WRIGHT RESERVOIR	2,976	03/31/01	6,397	07/31/01	3,338
3	3952	RAWHIDE	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	13,435	10/31/01	14,492	05/31/01	13,435
3	3732	HORSETOOTH	DIXON CANYON CREEK	8,188	09/30/01	45,968	03/31/01	10,390
3	3725	DOUGLASS	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	2,229	09/30/01	5,796	05/31/01	2,560
3	3727	WINDSOR RESERVOIR #8	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	2,564	10/31/01	9,484	06/30/01	2,564
3	3728	NO. 8 ANNEX	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	657	10/31/01	3,482	06/30/01	657
3	3738	WINDSOR RESERVOIR	CACHE LA POUUDRE RIVER	4,396	08/31/01	17,057	05/31/01	6,551
3	3679	CHAMBERS	JOE WRIGHT CREEK	0	11/01/00	7,844	06/30/01	2,050
3	3676	LONG DRAW/GRAND RIVER	LONG DRAW CREEK	184	09/30/01	10,554	06/30/01	1,843
3		SUBTOTALS		59,063		188,780		75,004

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 3 (CONTINUED)

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
		BALANCE FROM PREVIOUS PAGE		59,063		188,780		75,004
3	3744	BLACK HOLLOW	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	3,409	03/31/01	4,936	06/30/01	3,894
3	3735	CURTIS	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	407	02/28/01	629	06/30/01	554
3	3740	KLUVER	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	189	09/30/01	663	05/31/01	189
3	3742	LONG POND/WATER SUPPLY #5	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	2,036	11/01/00	2,647	06/30/01	2,311
3	3736	ROCKY RIDGE/WATER SUPPLY #1	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	2,485	10/31/01	3,503	06/30/01	2,485
3	3737	WATER SUPPLY #2 & #3	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	1,458	10/31/01	4,301	05/31/01	1,458
3	3739	WATER SUPPLY #4	WATER SUPPLY RES #2 & #3	236	10/31/01	546	06/30/01	236
3	3805	TERRY/LARIMER WELD	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	2,134	09/30/01	8,023	05/31/01	3,770
3	3726	WORSTER	SHEEP CREEK	103	09/30/01	2,992	06/30/01	149
3	3775	TIMNATH	DUCK SLOUGH	0	09/30/01	10,180	05/31/01	0
3	3770	WINDSOR LAKE	CACHE LA POUFRE RIVER	0	12/31/00	1,059	07/31/01	917
3	3683	BARNES MEADOW RESERVOIR	BARNES MEADOWS CREEK	0	04/30/01	2,334	10/31/01	2,334
3	3699	NORTH POUFRE RESERVOIR #6	N FK POUFRE RIVER	4,201	09/30/01	6,525	05/31/01	6,055
3	3708	MOUNTAIN SUPPLY RESERVOIR #18	BOX ELDER CREEK	631	06/30/01	773	05/31/01	637
3	3745	DOWDY LAKE RESERVOIR	SOUTH PINE CREEK	595	02/28/02	916	05/31/01	792
3	3751	SOUTH GRAY RESERVOIR	BOX ELDER CREEK	0	07/31/01	734	03/31/01	191
3	3686	COMANCHE RESERVOIR	BIG BEAVER CREEK	0	11/01/00	2,629	06/30/01	0
3	3814	PANHANDLE RESERVOIR	PANHANDLE CREEK	1,017	11/01/00	1,017	11/01/00	1,017
3		OTHERS		3,776		9,231		5,278
3		TOTALS		81,740		252,418		107,271

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 4

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
4	4156	BOULDER & LARIMER/ISH	LITTLE THOMPSON	651	09/30/01	2,470	05/31/01	744
4	4110	BOYD LAKE	BIG THOMPSON	19,799	09/30/01	36,351	05/31/01	20,078
4	4513	CARTER	BIG THOMPSON	41,000	09/30/01	108,172	02/28/01	41,000
4	4116	DONATH	BIG THOMPSON	373	09/30/01	942	05/31/01	384
4	4166	HERTHA RESERVOIR	DRY CREEK HERTHA	702	11/30/00	1,611	10/31/01	1,611
4	4123	HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR	BIG THOMPSON	2,052	01/31/01	7,540	05/31/01	5,991
4	4487	LAKE LOVELAND	BIG THOMPSON	9,224	02/28/01	12,058	05/31/01	10,544
4	4136	LON HAGLER	BIG THOMPSON	2,245	08/31/01	5,088	03/31/01	4,971
4	4137	LONE TREE	BIG THOMPSON	3,212	09/30/01	8,769	02/28/01	5,220
4	4133	LOVELAND LAKE	BIG THOMPSON	923	11/30/00	1,559	05/31/01	978
4	4134	BOEDECKER LAKE/MARINO	BIG THOMPSON	608	10/31/01	5,299	05/31/01	608
4	4146	WELCH LAKE	BIG THOMPSON	3,254	08/31/01	4,795	06/30/01	4,795
4		OTHERS		1,578		2,658		2,187
4		TOTALS		85,621		197,312		99,111

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 5

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
5	4020	BEAVER POND	BEAVER CREEK	225	11/01/00	1,881	05/31/01	308
5	4071	FOOTHILLS	ST. VRAIN	763	01/31/01	3,233	06/30/01	1,722
5	4037	HIGHLAND #1	ST. VRAIN	531	07/31/01	916	05/31/01	716
5	4032	HIGHLAND #2	ST. VRAIN	1,674	08/31/01	3,660	05/31/01	2,001
5	4038	HIGHLAND #3	ST. VRAIN	566	07/31/01	1,616	05/31/01	637
5	4073	MCINTOSH	ST. VRAIN	1,432	11/01/00	2,408	05/31/01	1,722
5	4063	PLEASANT VALLEY	ST. VRAIN	1,847	09/30/01	3,076	05/31/01	2,080
5	4067	OLIGARCHY RESERVOIR #1	ST. VRAIN	993	09/30/01	1,554	05/31/01	1,088
5	3905	UNION	ST. VRAIN	6,851	11/01/00	12,543	05/31/01	8,698
5	4076	LEFT HAND PARK	LEFT HAND CREEK	968	09/30/01	1,549	11/01/00	968
5	4488	LEFT HAND VALLEY	LEFT HAND CREEK	183	09/30/01	1,408	05/31/01	0
5	4010	BUTTON ROCK	ST. VRAIN	11,330	03/31/01	15,933	11/01/00	15,998
5	4379	NEW THOMAS	ST. VRAIN	1,906	10/31/01	2,335	07/31/01	1,906
5	4072	CLOVER BASIN RESERVOIR	ST. VRAIN	514	09/30/01	635	01/31/01	514
5	4081	LAGERMANN	LEFT HAND CREEK	767	10/31/01	949	03/31/01	767
5	4065	MCCALL RESERVOIR	ST. VRAIN	302	10/31/01	494	05/31/01	302
5		TOTALS		30,852		54,190		39,427

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 6

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
6	4269	ALBION	ALBION CREEK	1,111	11/30/00	1,111	11/30/00	1,111
6	4172	BARKER	BOULDER CREEK	3,163	04/30/01	11,134	06/30/01	7,641
6	4173	BASELINE	BOULDER CREEK	3,324	03/31/01	5,266	05/31/01	3,755
6	4515	BOULDER	BOULDER CREEK	2,595	08/31/01	10,961	06/30/01	8,181
6	4489	GOOSE	NORTH BOULDER CREEK	1,036	11/30/00	1,036	11/30/00	1,036
6	4199	GROSS	SOUTH BOULDER CREEK	14,864	04/30/01	41,374	06/30/01	37,387
6	4178	HILLCREST	BOULDER CREEK	1,835	11/30/00	2,194	05/31/01	1,935
6	4180	LEGGETT	BOULDER CREEK	1,323	11/30/00	1,591	05/31/01	1,397
6	4212	MARSHALL	SOUTH BOULDER CREEK	3,987	10/31/01	7,710	04/30/01	3,987
6	4185	PANAMA	BOULDER CREEK	800	11/30/00	4,000	04/30/01	3,000
6	4238	SILVER	NORTH BOULDER CREEK	1,734	04/30/01	3,996	06/30/01	3,289
6	4187	SIX MILE	BOULDER CREEK	0	09/30/01	1,200	05/31/01	700
6	4214	MCKAY LAKE	SOUTH BOULDER CREEK	408	11/30/00	720	06/30/01	408
6	4230	VALMONT	SOUTH BOULDER CREEK	6,569	11/30/00	7,397	05/31/01	6,802
6		OTHERS		433		572		572
6		TOTALS		43,182		100,262		81,201

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 7

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
7	3324	RALSTON	RALSTON CREEK	5,922	03/31/01	10,285	01/31/01	5,977
7	4415	LONG LAKE RESERVOIR UPPER	RALSTON CREEK	733	01/31/01	1,392	05/31/01	1,201
7	3406	COORS B #3	CLEAR CREEK	2,148	12/31/00	2,509	06/30/01	2,315
7	3407	COORS B #4	CLEAR CREEK	4,000	11/30/00	4,000	11/30/00	4,000
7	3308	BLUNN	CLEAR CREEK	4,021	12/31/00	5,350	06/30/01	4,050
7	3702	FAIRMOUNT	CLEAR CREEK	776	08/31/01	995	02/28/01	947
7	4411	MAPLE GROVE	SOUTH CLEAR CREEK	826	02/28/01	1,133	07/31/01	1,126
7		OTHERS		1,278		2,363		1,545
7		TOTALS		19,704		28,027		21,161

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 8

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
8	3514	CHATFIELD	SOUTH PLATTE	18,664	09/30/01	27,428	12/31/00	18,952
8	3532	CHERRY CREEK	CHERRY CREEK	12,065	11/30/00	13,234	02/28/01	13,200
8	3832	MCLELLAN	DAD CLARK DITCH	3,390	10/31/01	5,848	01/31/01	3,390
8	3983	STRONTIA SPRINGS DVR DAM	SOUTH PLATTE	6,836	05/31/01	7,966	06/30/01	6,918
8		TOTALS		40,955		54,476		42,460

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 9

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
9	3815	SODA #1, #2	BEAR CREEK	1,173	10/31/01	1,464	02/28/01	1,173
9	4281	BOWLES	BEAR CREEK	754	11/30/00	2,062	04/30/01	1,426
9	4314	PATRICK	BEAR CREEK	1,035	07/31/01	1,165	04/30/01	1,161
9	3999	BEAR CREEK RESERVOIR	BEAR CREEK	1,872	11/30/00	1,971	05/01/01	1,925
9	3501	MARSTON	SOUTH PLATTE	7,613	11/30/00	17,678	04/30/01	13,849
9		OTHERS		2,289		3,302		2,524
9		TOTALS		14,736		27,642		22,058

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 23

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
23	3904	ANTERO	S FK SOUTH PLATTE	19,625	11/30/00	20,125	06/30/01	19,690
23	3981	JEFFERSON LAKE RESERVOIR	JEFFERSON LAKE	520	03/31/01	1,715	06/30/01	753
23	3965	ELEVEN MILE	MID FK SOUTH PLATTE	98,289	01/31/01	101,802	06/30/01	100,278
23	3962	MONTGOMERY	MID FK SOUTH PLATTE	387	04/30/01	4,918	10/31/01	4,918
23	4013	SPINNEY MOUNTAIN	MID FK SOUTH PLATTE	23,215	01/31/01	45,431	06/30/01	30,089
23		TOTALS		142,036		173,991		155,728

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 64

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
64	3552	PREWITT	SOUTH PLATTE	14,850	08/31/01	28,600	03/31/01	12,120
64	3551	NORTH STERLING	SOUTH PLATTE	9,510	09/30/01	74,880	03/31/01	14,470
64	3906	JULESBURG	SOUTH PLATTE	7,380	08/31/01	21,360	04/30/01	16,390
64		TOTALS		31,740		124,840		42,980

2000-2001 RESERVOIR STORAGE SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT 80

WD	ID	RESERVOIR NAME	SOURCE STREAM	AMOUNT IN STORAGE (AF)				
				MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		END OF YEAR
				AF	DATE	AF	DATE	
80	3550	CHEESMAN	S FK SOUTH PLATTE	45,468	12/31/00	77,484	06/30/01	58152
80	3829	WELLINGTON	N FK SOUTH PLATTE	2,878	11/30/00	3,194	05/10/01	2,957
80	3828	ALTURA RESERVOIR	GENEVA CREEK	0	11/30/00	439	05/31/01	0
80		TOTAL		48,346		81,117		61,109

WATER DIVERSION SUMMARIES 2000-2001

WD	DITCHES REPORTING			OTHERS		ESTIMATED NUMBER OF STRUCTURE VISITS	TOTAL DIVERSIONS (AF)	TOTAL DIVERSIONS TO STORAGE	TO IRRIGATION		
	WITH RECORD	NO WATER AVAIL.	NO WATER TAKEN	NO INFO AVAIL.	NO RECORDS				TOTAL DIVERSIONS (AF)	NO. OF ACRES IRRIGATED	AVG AF PER ACRE
1	310	9	125	129	5,105	3,155	728,132	281,473	301,349	210,000	1.43
2	285	2	174	6	4,400	1,473	541,286	109,255	395,875	180,000	2.20
3	207	0	51	22	2,796	1,377	666,365	211,593	411,536	18,0000	2.29
4	125	13	42	15	1,238	1,591	292,771	155,402	111,733	100,000	1.12
5	143	0	23	19	1,199	1,639	145,471	19,075	98,300	40,000	2.46
6	173	1	67	35	1,677	3,372	301,145	101,697	85,183	35,000	2.43
7	127	0	116	7	1,723	1,947	175,777	11,896	46,624	14,000	3.33
8	718	8	247	198	6,273	801	476,676	120,417	36,216	18,000	2.01
9	118	0	6	1	1,529	1,108	14,687	3,755	7,873	1,700	4.63
23	226	15	137	15	1,620	697	157,779	108,107	14,577	9,565	1.52
48	57	0	16	0	69	2,032	33,644	0	20,023	5,000	4.00
49	9	0	19	2	29	395	3,580	0	3,580	1,500	2.39
64	208	0	25	15	1,773	2,928	342,748	33,693	256,618	190,000	1.35
65	14	0	22	3	83		11,962	0	9,611	4,700	2.04
76	2	1	1	0	10		1,444	0	0	350	0.00
80	165	18	39	2	882		84,038	76,984	6,717	4,000	1.68
TOT	2,887	67	1,110	469	30,406	22,515	3,977,505	1,233,347	1,805,815	993,815	1.82

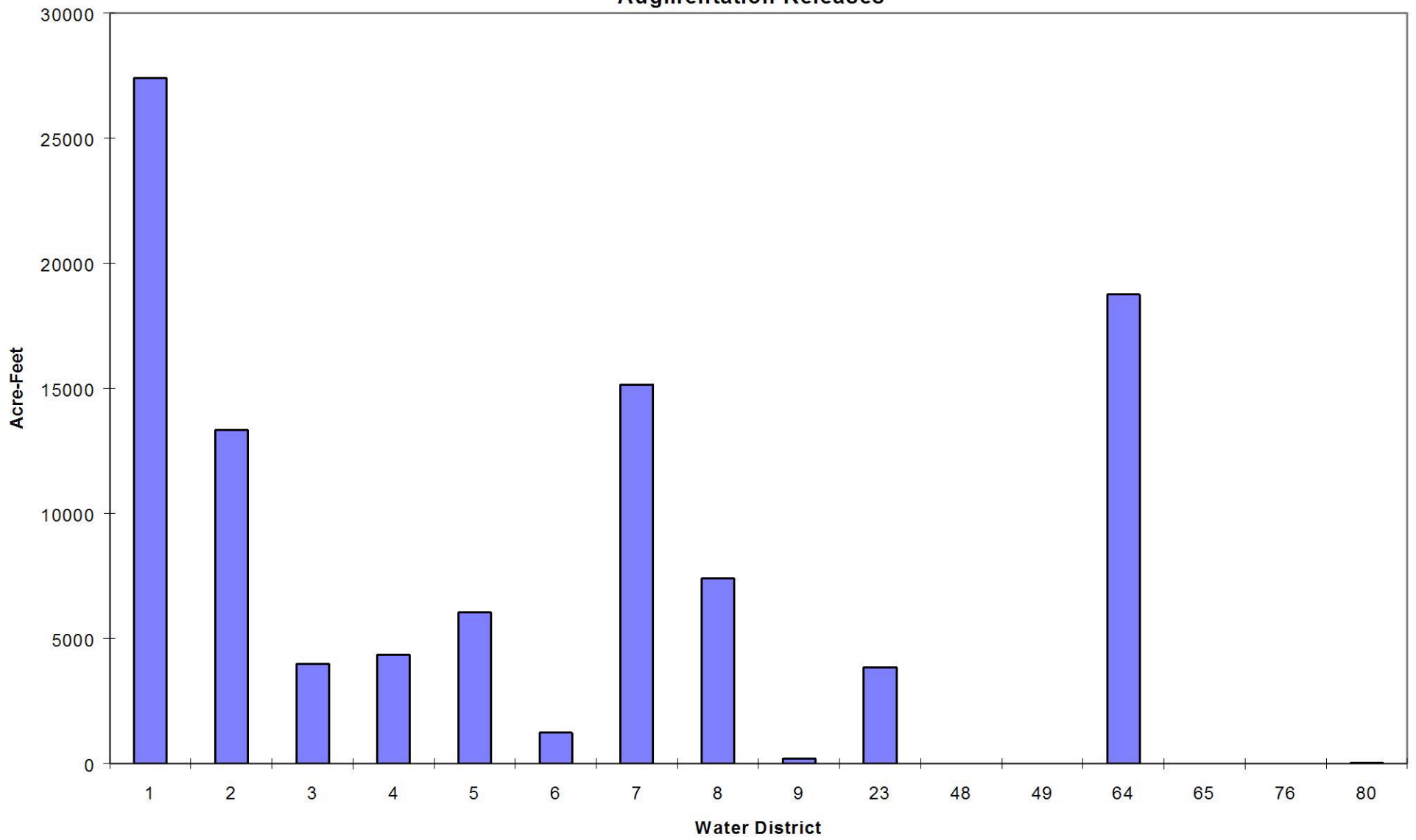
DISTRICT 9 DITCH VISITS COMBINED WITH DISTRICT 80
 DISTRICT 48 DITCH VISITS COMBINED WITH DISTRICT 76
 DISTRICTS 49 AND 65 DITCH VISITS COMBINED WITH DISTRICT 64

WATER DIVERSION SUMMARIES TO VARIOUS USE 2000-2001

WD	TRANS-MOUNTAIN OUTFLOW	TRANS-BASIN OUTFLOW	MUNICIPAL	COMMERCIAL	INDUSTRIAL	RECREATION	FISHERY	DOMESTIC & HOUSEHOLD	STOCK
1	0	0	2,143	0	9,057	0	0	16	32
2	0	0	65,045	461	9,237	19	0	1	7
3	0	0	64,830	0	2,713	0	0	37	0
4	0	0	29,866	34	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	26,331	11	0	0	0	21	0
6	0	5,799	104,297	23	622	0	0	0	0
7	0	53,492	8,357	0	41,700	0	0	0	109
8	0	430	309,717	947	8,226	0	3,927	1	0
9	0	0	2,447	28	91	0	0	0	0
23	6,726	0	503	0	1,309	3,620	0	1	885
48	13,124	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	8,641	48	0	0	667	8	44
65	4,929	0	0	0	0	0	2,351	0	0
76	1,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	88	20	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	26,223	60,218	622,265	1,572	72,955	3,639	6,945	85	1,077

WD	AUGMENTATION	EVAPORATION	GEO THERMAL	SNOWMAKING	MINIMUM STREAMFLOW	POWER GENERATION	WILDLIFE	RECHARGE	OTHER
1	27,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,504	0
2	13,329	31	0	0	0	0	0	12,300	0
3	3,991	6,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4,357	0	0	0	0	1,226,690	0	0	0
5	6,060	0	0	0	714	0	0	0	0
6	1,236	0	0	0	11,250	8,422	0	0	0
7	15,149	476	0	91	0	0	0	1,126	0
8	7,401	2,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	198	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
23	3,847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	18,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,891	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	101,769	9,645	0	106	11,964	1,235,112	0	151,821	0

**DIVISION 1
2001
Augmentation Releases**



WATER COURT ACTIVITIES
Calendar Year 2001

New Applications made to water court this year.....306
 Consultations with Referee this year.....332
 Decrees Issued by Court this year.....524
 Dismissals.....7
 Withdrawn.....4

TYPES OF RULINGS

TYPE OF RULING	NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES
Findings of Diligence on Conditional Rights	21	66
Cancellations of Conditional Rights	3	3
Conditional Rights Made Absolute	4	7
Surface Water Rights Adjudicated	19	24
Underground Water Rights Adjudicated	406	882
Water Storage Rights Adjudicated	18	32
Plans for Augmentation Adjudicated	20	185
Changes of Water Rights Adjudicated	33	134
Instream Flow Rights Adjudicated	0	0

CALLING PRIORITY 2000-2001

Date Call	Date Call						
Initiated	Released	Structure Name	Appropriat	Administration	District	Person	Districts
2000-2001	2000-2001		Date	Number		Placing Call	Affected
11/01/00	11/02/00	Julesburg Reservoir	02/12/190	19765.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	64,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
11/01/00	11/06/00	Empire Reservoir Bypass to Julesburg	05/18/190	20226.00000	1	Mae Cunning	64,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,23,8
11/06/00	11/28/00	Riverside Bypass to Jackson Reservoir	08/01/190	21031.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,23,80
11/06/00	11/16/00	North Sterling Bypass to Julesburg Reservoir	06/15/190	21350.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	64,1
11/16/00	12/13/00	Ft Morgan Recharge Bypass to North Sterling	05/19/197	44699.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1
11/28/00	12/13/00	Evans #2 (Milton Storage) Bypass to Riverside	05/29/190	21698.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,23,80
12/13/00		Free River					
12/14/00	05/03/01	Denver Intake	05/01/189	18018.00000	8	Denver	8,23,80
05/01/01	05/26/01	Cheesman	06/27/188	14423.00000	80	Denver	80,23
05/03/01	05/15/01	Denver Intake	12/06/191	22254.00000	8	Denver	8,23,80
05/15/01	05/21/01	Denver Intake	03/21/196	47481.40987	8	Denver	8,80
05/21/01	05/25/01	Bijou Recharge Bypass to Harmony #1	05/26/197	44706.00000	64	Dick Stenzel	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
05/25/01	05/30/01	North Sterling Bypass to Peterson	05/17/191	26302.00000	64	Dick Stenzel	64,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,80
05/25/01	05/26/01	Denver Intake	12/06/191	22254.00000	8	Denver	8,80
05/26/01	05/29/01	Cheesman Bypass to Burlington	06/27/188	14423.00000	2	Bob Stahl	8,9,80
05/26/01	06/07/01	Cheesman	06/27/188	14423.00000	80	Denver	80,23
05/30/01	05/31/01	District 1 Reservoir Refill	12/31/192	31423.29219	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
05/30/01	06/04/01	Denver Intake	12/06/191	22254.00000	8	Denver	8,80
05/31/01	06/04/01	Bijou Recharge	05/26/197	44706.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
06/04/01	06/05/01	Marston Reservoir	04/01/191	22370.00000	8	Denver	8,80
06/05/01	06/07/01	Denver Intake	12/06/191	22254.00000	8	Denver	8,80
06/07/01	06/18/01	Cheesman Bypass to Burlington	06/27/188	14423.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,8,9,80,23
06/18/01	06/22/01	Burlington Bypass to Jay Thomas	11/20/188	13108.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,8,9,80,23
06/18/01	06/20/01	Riverside Bypass to Bijou	05/31/190	20969.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6
06/18/01	06/20/01	Prewitt Bypass to District 64	12/31/192	31423.29219	1	Mae Cunning	1,64
06/20/01	07/11/01	Harmony #1	04/28/189	16554.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	64,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
06/22/01	07/01/01	Springdale Bypass to Iloff Platte Valley	07/19/188	13349.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	64,1,2,3,4,5,6
06/22/01	06/25/01	Fulton	07/08/187	9686.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
06/25/01	07/03/01	Ft Morgan Bypass to Upper Platte & Beaver	10/18/188	11979.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,80,23

CALL RECORD 2000-2001 (CONTINUED)

Date Call	Date Call						
Initiated	Released	Structure Name	Appropriation	Administration	District	Person	Districts
2000-2001	2000-2001		Date	Number		Placing Call	Affected
06/28/01	06/29/01	Fulton Bypass to Jay Thomas	07/08/1876	9686.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
06/29/01	06/30/01	Lupton Bottom Bypass to Jay Thomas	09/15/1873	8659.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
06/29/01	07/09/01	Lower Latham	11/14/1877	10180.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,4,5,6
06/30/01	07/02/01	Evans #2 Bypass to Jay Thomas	10/05/1871	7948.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
07/01/01	07/03/01	Union Bypass to Section 3	11/05/1874	9075.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,5,6,7,8,9,80,23
07/01/01	07/10/01	Iliff Platte Valley	10/01/1883	12327.00000	2	Jim Hanrahan	64,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,80,2
07/03/01	07/09/01	Lower Platte and Beaver	09/04/1882	11935.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3
07/03/01	07/04/01	Fulton	07/08/1876	9686.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
07/04/01	07/09/01	Lupton Bottom Bypass to Jay Thomas	09/15/1873	8659.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
07/10/01	07/11/01	Cheesman Bypass to Burlington Ditch	06/27/1889	14423.00000	2	Denver	8,9,80,23
07/11/01	07/13/01	Prewitt Reservoir Bypass to Harmony #1	12/31/1929	31423.29219	1	Mae Cunning	64,1,2,3,4,5,6,7
07/11/01	07/13/01	Barr Lake Refill	01/13/1909	21562.00000	2	Bob Stahl	8,9,80
07/11/01	07/13/01	Cheesman	06/27/1889	14423.00000	80	Denver	23
07/13/01	07/14/01	Riverside Direct Bypass to Harmony #1	05/31/1907	20969.00000	1	Mae Cunning	64,1,2,3,4,5,6,7
07/13/01	07/14/01	Cheesman Bypass to Burlington Direct	06/27/1889	14423.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,8,9,80,23
07/14/01	07/16/01	District 1 Reservoir Refill	12/31/1929	31423.29219	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,80,23
07/15/01	07/17/01	Barr Lake Refill	01/13/1909	21562.00000	2	Bob Stahl	8,9,80,23
07/17/01	07/18/01	Cheesman Bypass to Burlington	06/27/1889	14473.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,8,9,80,23
07/18/01	07/19/01	Riverside Direct	05/31/1907	20969.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6
07/18/01	07/19/01	Burlington Bypass to Jay Thomas	11/20/1885	13108.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
07/19/01	07/20/01	Bijou	10/01/1888	14154.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,3,4,5,6
07/19/01	07/20/01	Fulton Bypass to Jay Thomas	07/08/1876	9686.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
07/20/01	07/23/01	Platteville Bypass to Jay Thomas	10/15/1873	8689.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
07/20/01	07/22/01	Springdale	07/19/1886	13349.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	64,1
07/20/01	07/24/01	Ft Morgan	10/18/1882	11979.00000	1	Mae Cunning	1,2,3,4,5,6
07/22/01	07/27/01	Harmony #1	04/28/1895	16554.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	64,1
07/23/01	07/24/01	Lupton Bottom Bypass to Jay Thomas	09/15/1873	8659.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23

CALL RECORD 2000-2001 (CONTINUED)

Date Call	Date Call						
Initiated	Released	Structure Name	Appropriation	Administration	District	Person	Districts
2000-2001	2000-2001		Date	Number		Placing Call	Affected
07/24/01	07/26/01	Burlington Direct	11/20/1885	13108.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,8,9,23,80
07/26/01	07/28/01	Fulton Bypass to Jay Thomas	07/08/1876	9686.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
07/27/01	07/28/01	Lower Platte and Beaver	04/15/1888	13985.00000	1	Mae Cuning	2,3,4,5,6
07/28/01	08/26/01	Bijou	10/01/1888	14154.00000	1	Mae Cuning	2,3,4,5,6
07/28/01	07/29/01	Lupton Bypass to Jay Thomas	09/15/1873	8689.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
07/29/01	08/02/01	Evans #2 Bypass to Jay Thomas	10/05/1871	7948.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/01/01	08/03/01	Lower Latham	11/14/1877	10180.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2
08/02/01	08/03/01	Platteville Bypass to Jay Thomas	10/15/1873	8689.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/03/01	08/04/01	Meadow Island Bypass to Jay Thomas	04/29/1882	11807.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/04/01	08/07/01	Platteville Bypass to Jay Thomas	10/15/1873	8689.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/07/01	08/09/01	Fulton Bypass to Jay Thomas	07/08/1876	9686.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/09/01	08/21/01	Burlington Bypass to Jay Thomas	11/20/1885	13108.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/13/01	08/26/01	Harmony	04/28/1895	16554.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	1,64
08/21/01	08/22/01	Fulton Bypass to Jay Thomas	07/08/1876	9686.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/22/01	08/30/01	Platteville Bypass to Jay Thomas	10/15/1873	8689.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/26/01	08/31/01	Springdale	07/19/1886	13349.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	64,1
08/26/01	09/05/01	Ft. Morgan	10/18/1882	11979.00000	1	Mae Cuning	1,2,3,4,5,6
08/30/01	09/02/01	Brantner Bypass to Jay Thomas	07/01/1872	8218.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
08/31/01	09/09/01	Harmony #1	04/28/1895	16554.00000	64	Jim Hanrahan	1,64
09/02/01	09/08/01	Evans #2 Bypass to Jay Thomas	10/05/1871	7948.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,7,8,9,80,23
09/08/01	09/10/01	Barr Lake Refill	01/13/1909	21562.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,8,9,80,23
09/10/01	09/27/01	Burlington Direct	11/20/1885	13108.00000	2	Bob Stahl	2,8,9,80,23
09/27/01		Denver Intake (continued to next water	05/01/1899	18018.00000	8	Denver	8,80,23
09/27/01		Chatfield (continued to next water year)	12/28/1977	46748.00000	8	Denver	8

Staffing

Dam Safety Engineers	4
Water Resource Engineers	8
Engineering/Physical Science Techs (Includes 4 Hydrographers)	5
Program/Administrative Assistants	2
Full-Time Water Commissioners	14
Permanent Part-Time Water Commissioners	8
Temporary Water Commissioners	<u>3</u>
TOTAL STAFF	44

Statistics

Decreed Surface Rights	19,716
Number of Well Permits	135,162
Number of Plans for Augmentation	651
Number of Dams	745
Number of Active Substitute Supply Plans	96
Number of Contacts to give Public Assistance	46,900+

Division 1

