

Division 1 Annual Report



Upper Platte & Beaver Ditch Diversion
Old versus New
Water District 1
Photo by Brent Schantz

Irrigation Water Year 2020

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WATER SUPPLY AND ADMINISTRATION

Water Supply Conditions - Irrigation Year 2020 (November 1, 2019 - October 31, 2020)

November 2019 through January 2020

Conditions during the first three months of Irrigation Year 2020 in Division 1 started with dry conditions much of the month of November with the basin wide precipitation near 77% of average, with much needed storms arriving near the end of November resulting in the mountainous areas receiving 143% of average snowpack in November. December received above average precipitation throughout the basin, with the mountain snowpack ending the month of December at 123% of the historical average. The month of January continued the above slightly above average monthly precipitation ending January with the snowpack at 119% of average. The plains region in the South Platte and Republican River basins experienced below average precipitation during the month of January and above average temperatures.

Widespread precipitation events at the end of November into December improved drought conditions resulting in only 2 counties, Lincoln and Teller experiencing drought conditions rated by the USDA Drought Monitor of D0 (abnormally dry basinwide). The below average precipitation throughout much of the eastern plains during the month of January resulted in the impacts of drought spreading throughout much of the eastern plains. With late November snow storms, the mountainous areas ended the month of December into January with no drought conditions.

River flows at the two key index gages on the South Platte, Kersey and Julesburg, are used as a measure of conditions of the South Platte River basin. During the November through January period the Kersey gage located downstream of Greeley on the South Platte River was above the normal long term average. The Julesburg stream gage located near the stateline was slightly below the long term mean during the month of November, but above average throughout the months of December through January 2020.

With above average streamflows and reduced demands due to above average precipitation and winter conditions, the reservoir levels throughout the basin improved from 95% of the historical average at the end of November 2019 to 117% of

average at the end of January. Reservoir levels throughout the basin were good at an estimated 81% of full capacity as reflected in 32 index reservoirs throughout the South Platte River basin, compared to 69% of the historical average full capacity at the end of January.

With the typical reservoir fill season generally beginning November 1 and continuing through April 1, reservoir calls controlled the South Platte River during the winter. The calling water right starting November 1 for much of November was the Riverside 1910 call on the lower portion of the South Platte River mainstem. However, with above average flows and above average reservoir storage levels, there were no calls on the South Platte River mainstem below Chatfield Reservoir from November 20th through January 11th, with the Chatfield Reservoir 1979 call controlling the upper end of the South Platte River. From January 11th the call went more senior with a 1910 Prospect Reservoir call at the Burlington Canal located just below Denver on the South Platte River mainstem. No calls below the Burlington Canal were on during the remainder of January.

February through May 2020

Temperatures were below average for the months of February and April, with slightly above average temperatures during the months of March and May. The precipitation pattern varied between the mountainous and foothills areas that experience above average precipitation, compared to the eastern plains that experience dry below average precipitation throughout the February through April period. However the month of May found the entire basin, mountains easterly to the plains experiencing well below average precipitation and above average temperatures.

The seasonal above average snowpack in the mountains and foothills began May at 115% of average, but was quickly depleted by above average temperatures resulting in a rapid melting of snowpack and increase in runoff in the streams. The snowpack ended the month of May at less than 50% of the historical average on June 1. The April NRCS Streamflow Forecast was modified from average to slightly above average projected streamflows, to below average streamflow projections in the June 1 forecast, with some tributaries well below the 50% of average basinwide projection.

As might be expected from the precipitation conditions discussed above, the USDA Drought

Monitor for northeast Colorado worsened with much of the central and easterly most portions of the plains ending the month of June with a rating of D2 (severe drought) conditions. The remainder of the plains increased from no drought conditions to a rating of D0 (abnormally dry), and the mountains and foothills mostly remained with no drought conditions with the exception of the southerly portion of Park County experiencing a rating of D0 by the end of May.

The flows in the South Platte River at the Julesburg and Kersey index gages were variable throughout this quarter of the 2020 Irrigation Year. Flows were above average at the Kersey gage located near the Town of Kersey during February and March. However flows at the Julesburg Gage near the stateline were well below average starting the month of March into May. This was due to above average temperatures and well below average precipitation on the plains during the February through May period, and below average temperatures in the mountains during February and again in April slowing snowmelt and resulting streamflow runoff. However, May quickly changed the landscape with well below average precipitation and above average temperatures resulted in a rapid snowmelt and runoff. The increased temperatures and below average precipitation presented a rapid increase of direct flow irrigation diversions and dry soil conditions, resulting in well below flows throughout the basin during the end of May.

The lower than average temperatures in the mountains delaying the snowmelt and the warm and dry conditions on the plains presenting below average flows for much of March through May resulted in senior reservoir calls during February and March with a circa 1910 call at the Burlington Canal located just downstream of Denver controlling the upper portion of the South Platte River Basin. The lower portion of the South Platte River Basin was controlled during February through March with junior recharge and reservoir storage calls on the River. However, April and May brought quick change to the river with the rapid snowmelt coupled with dry and warm conditions throughout the basin, driving the demand for water up and the calling water rights more senior. With reservoir storage levels above average and some precipitation events and cooler weather, the first two-thirds of the Month of April were controlled by a 1977 Chatfield Reservoir storage call controlling the upper portion of the South Platte River with no downstream call. However, the last third of April through May saw below average flows and

increased temperatures resulting in a circa 1908 call at the Burlington Canal below Denver controlling the upper portion of the South Platte River. Additionally, the end of April into May resulted in more senior calls controlling the central portion of the river downstream of the Burlington Canal increasing in priority from a 1908 priority to a more senior 1885 calling water rights at the Western Ditch near Fort Lupton. The lower portion of the river was controlled during the month of April into May with a circa 1922 call at several ditches on the lower end of the South Platte above district 64 near the City of Sterling. District 64 was controlled by the South Platte Compact Call beginning May 2 through May 4 and again May 20th and 21st. The Compact Call was on four days during May 2 through May 4 and again May 22 through May 24, controlling the lower portion of the River from the Washington County westerly line and the state line. The below average streamflows and high demand for water resulted in more than 22 call changes on the mainstem of the South Platte River during the month of May, which does not include the numerous internal calls on each tributary above their confluence with the South Platte River.

Overall storage in the South Platte continued ahead of normal throughout the period. The end of month storage contents in the 32 index reservoirs, as a percent of long term average, was; February - 117%, March - 114%, April - 108% and May - 107%. The end of May logged these reservoirs at storage of 88% of full capacity, compared to the long term average of 82% of full capacity.

June through August 2020

The trend of dry conditions and above average temperatures continued through June, July and August. With above average temperatures and dry conditions in May continuing into June, runoff was rapid with snowpack completely melted out by June 1. Dry conditions continued well below average precipitation conditions throughout the entire South Platte River basin with June and July near 60% of average, and August near 35% of average basin wide. Temperatures were 1-3 degrees Fahrenheit above average throughout the South Platte River basin, with temperatures in the mountains 5-7 degrees Fahrenheit above average during the month of August.

With the continued pattern of below average precipitation and above average temperatures throughout the basin, drought conditions worsened during the June through August time period encompassing the entire South Platte and Republic

River basins at the end of August. Areas without drought conditions on June 1 in the northerly portion of the basin and mountains, worsened to a USDA Drought Monitor rating of D1 (moderate drought) and D2 (severe drought) at the end of August. Drought conditions worsened throughout the foothills and eastern plains, with much of the area at a rating of D2. The southern portion of the basin drought conditions worsened from the foothills easterly to the state line ending the month of August with a rating of D3 (extreme drought).

With snowpack depleted by mid to late May, increased demand for water by water users, and above average temperatures and below average precipitation throughout the basin native streamflow was well below average. Streamflows on the South Platte River flows at the Kersey gage near Denver during June through August were well below average ranging between 27% and 43% of average. Stream flows downstream at the Julesburg gage near the state line were well below average ranging between 7% and 26%. Native streamflow throughout most of the tributary streams was similar in nature well below average, with several being at or near all time low flows.

The early snowmelt and runoff of snowmelt depleted by early June, well above average temperatures, and well below average precipitation throughout the basin continued the demand for water far exceeding the native supply. This resulted in senior water rights calling and controlling the South Platte River and tributaries throughout the June through August period. The upper portion of the South Platte River was controlled by a circa 1909 call at the Burlington Canal located downstream of Denver for the first half of June, going more senior from the middle of June through the end of August with a circa 1881 then 1871 call at the Western Ditch near the City of Evans. The lower portion of the South Platte River continued with more senior calls starting in June with a 1936 priority at the Harmony Ditch located near the Town of Crook going more senior by the end of June through August with a 1897 priority. The Compact Call was on most of June and the entire July through August period, impacting water district 64 on the South Platte River from the westerly boundary of the Washington County line downstream administered at the Colorado state line with a priority of June 14, 1897. Calls on the tributaries followed the same pattern with very senior calls on during the entire June through August period with demand far exceeding the available supply.

With runoff from snowmelt completed by June 1, above average temperatures and below average precipitation demand for water throughout the South Platte River basin was high resulting in above average releases from reservoir storage by water users to supplement demand during the June through August time period. This large demand for reservoir storage releases results in the above average reservoir storage levels quickly being depleted from 112% of average at the end of June to 94% of average by the end of August as measured at 32-indexed reservoirs throughout the South Platte River basin. This resulting drawdown of reservoir storage to supplement demand and below average native flows and precipitation, the basinwide percent full capacity fell from 85% full capacity at the end of June to 55% of full capacity by the end of August.

September and October 2020

September continued the trend of above average temperatures, however cooler temperatures resulted in near to below average temperatures during the month of October. The trend of below average precipitation continued throughout the basin during September and October. Much needed precipitation in the form of snow finally fell in the wildfire ravaged northern mountainous areas of the basin, resulting in a snowpack at the end of October near average. However, basin wide precipitation was below average at less than 50% of the monthly average during October.

Drought conditions throughout the basin continued to intensify during September and October, with most of the basin with a USDA Drought Monitor rating of D3 (extreme drought), with the exception of the northerly portion of the basin in Laramie, Weld and Morgan Counties with a rating of D2 (severe drought). The southerly mountains and portions of the southeast plains ended the month of October with a rating of D4 (exceptional drought).

Flows at the Kersey and Julesburg index gages continued the pattern of well below average during the months of September and October with the Kersey stream gage below 75% of average and the Julesburg gage near 30% of average. Reduced irrigation demand and cooler temperatures helped flow conditions, which were still well below average.

Overall below average precipitation and slightly below average temperatures controlled throughout the basin resulting in continued senior calls for

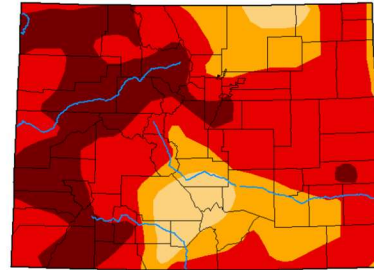
water. The calls on the upper portion of the South Platte river during this period were controlled by an 1871 priority at the Western Ditch or a 1909 call at the Burlington Canal, both below Denver. Most of September had a 1886 Harmony call controlling the lower portion of the South Platte River near the Town of Crook, however with irrigation demand and temperatures dropping during the last portion of September through October, the calls went more junior with a 1922 North Sterling Reservoir call. The South Platte River Compact call remained on during the entire month of September into October, being lifted on October 15th in accordance with the Compact, controlling the lower end of the South Platte River in water district 64 from the westerly County of Line of Washington County to the Colorado and Nebraska state line. With the ongoing well below average native flows, below average precipitation and reservoir levels well below average, it is anticipated that fairly senior reservoir fill rights will control the South Platte River basin throughout the winter into early spring.

The well below average streamflows coupled with the continued dry and warm conditions continued a high demand of water released from reservoir storage throughout the basin, especially on lower elevation reservoirs. Reservoir levels continued to drop ending the month of October and the 2020 Irrigation Year at 88% of average and representing 47% of full capacity as measured by 32 indexed reservoirs throughout the South Platte River Basin. This is a stark difference from the end of 2019 Irrigation Year, a year earlier that ended with reservoirs at 130% of average and 70% of full capacity in the same reservoirs.

The following charts provide a quick reference and summary of the stark differences experienced from the start to the end of the 2020 Irrigation Year.

**U.S. Drought Monitor
Colorado**

November 3, 2020
(Released Thursday, Nov. 5, 2020)
Valid 7 a.m. EST



	None	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)				
		D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	93.71	74.08	24.39
Last Week 10-27-2020	0.00	100.00	100.00	97.28	75.91	21.82
3 Months Ago 08-04-2020	0.00	100.00	85.88	58.79	26.64	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12-31-2019	31.72	88.28	51.19	20.11	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-23-2020	0.00	100.00	99.29	89.35	52.88	2.54
One Year Ago 11-03-2019	18.73	81.27	58.24	27.41	0.00	0.00

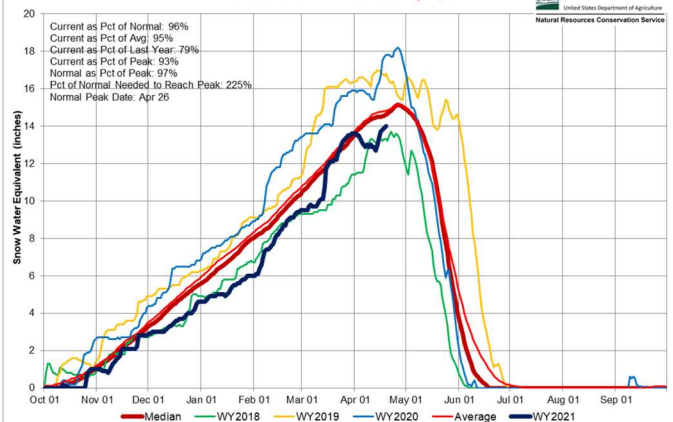
Intensity
 None
 D0 Abnormally Dry
 D1 Moderate Drought
 D2 Severe Drought
 D3 Extreme Drought
 D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/about.aspx>

Author:
David Miskus
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/PCPC



South Platte River Basin Time Series Snowpack Summary
Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Apr 19, 2021



WELL ADMINISTRATION

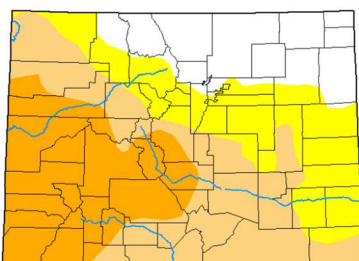
South Platte River Basin

The South Platte Well Team continued its work with approximately 6,400 wells that fall within the scope of the South Platte Well Measurement Rules. With the assistance of the Attorney General's Office, the Team and other key Division One staff wrapped up the second phase of compliance with the Well Measurement Rules which included wells that could not legally divert water but were believed to have the capability to be operational. The Team has begun the third phase of compliance with the Well Measurement Rules, in conjunction with the 2020 Abandonment process, which involve wells that could not legally divert water and are believed not to have the capability to be operational. The Team worked to ensure wells with expiring totalizing flow meter tests remained in compliance with the Rules and wells with expired tests came back into compliance with the Rules.

Efforts continued throughout 2020 in the administration of the South Platte Measurement Rules, including the Well Team conducting

**U.S. Drought Monitor
Colorado**

November 5, 2019
(Released Thursday, Nov. 7, 2019)
Valid 7 a.m. EST



	None	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)				
		D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	16.73	81.27	58.24	27.41	0.00	0.00
Last Week 10-29-2019	18.73	81.27	58.24	27.41	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 08-05-2019	84.53	5.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2019	17.94	82.06	66.26	54.91	27.11	11.22
Start of Water Year 10-23-2018	30.14	69.86	27.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 11-05-2018	15.64	83.36	66.80	54.82	35.19	13.37

Intensity
 None
 D0 Abnormally Dry
 D1 Moderate Drought
 D2 Severe Drought
 D3 Extreme Drought
 D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:
David Simeral

approximately 22 installed flow meter verification field tests, processing over 900 submitted measurement tests into DWR's database, the field inventory of approximately 370 wells, inspection for compliance of 305 wells filed as inactive in accordance with the Measurement Rules, and responding to many questions from water users. Approximately 65 wells were also identified as non-existent as efforts of staff field inspections. The well team certified 4 new well meter testers and recertified 17 certified well meter testers. These efforts support the requirements of the South Platte Well Measurement Rules, and other Basins Ground Water Measurement Rules, that measurement devices be verified by a person qualified ("certified") by the State Engineer.

The well enforcement program continued administration by sending out approximately 240 Notice of Violation and Cease and Desist Orders. Additionally, the team mailed out 402 Notices for Expiring Flow Meter Tests and 206 flow meter correction factor notifications.

The Well Team also provided a great deal of support for the 2020 Abandonment List. The Team reviewed DWR records to ensure the most up-to-date contact data for the well water right holders was entered into DWR's Rolodex database. Ultimately, a list was prepared of 1,190 water rights that were included on the initial 2020 Abandonment List in accordance with State Statute. The Well Team has assisted in providing guidance to the public regarding the 2020 Abandonment process and timeline.

Republican River Basin

The Republican River Well Team continued their efforts of administering the Republican River Basin Groundwater Measurement Rules (Rules) in 2020, including conducting approximately 251 well measurement device verification field tests, field inventory of approximately 963 wells, and field inspection for compliance of approximately 240 wells filed as inactive in accordance with the Rules. The well team assisted with Well Tester certification classes, and conducted in-field follow-up recertification of approximately 25 certified well testers. These efforts support the requirements of the Republican River Compact Area Well Measurement Rules, and other Basins Ground Water Measurement Rules, that measurement devices be verified by a person qualified ("certified") by the State Engineer.

Well Team enforcement efforts continued with the Greeley office and Republican field crew distributing approximately 23 Notice of Violation and Orders to Cease & Desist, 1 Order to Remove Unnecessary Obstruction to Streamflow and 475 Notices for Expiring Meters.

This fall Division 1 began transitioning all water users, within the Republican River Basin, to use the DWR online Well Meter Reading Entry Tool to submit annual meter readings. This tool is to replace the paper Annual Usage Reporting Form as the preferred method to submit meter readings. Division 1 staff mailed 470 letters notifying reporters within the Republican Basin with directions to set up an account and verify the meters to report on. Approximately, 3,260 meters out of 3,430 total meters in the Republican River basin, or 95%, were reported online using this tool. As a result only 86 Annual Usage Reporting Forms were mailed, compared to 481 in 2019.

The Republican River well team continues work related to the Republican River Compact, including monitoring and verifying the accuracy of the currently operating Republican River Compact Pipeline; verification and coordination of measurements of the official delivery measurement flume for the Compact Pipeline; and publishing official diversion records of all high capacity wells within the Republican River Ground Water Measurement Rules boundaries. The well team staff continued to assist the State Engineer in Public Meetings and outreach in Advisory Committee meetings being held as part of the Republican River Compact Use Rules rulemaking process. The State Engineer filed the proposed Republican River Compact Use Rules with the Water Court on January 11, 2019, assigned Water Court Case No. 2019CW3002. As drafted, the rules would allow the state to administer surface water and groundwater wells for compliance with the 1942 Republican River Compact.

In coordination with the State and Division Engineer's offices, the Republican River staff worked closely with the USGS on three stream flow compact gages and the Bureau of Reclamation regarding the administration of stream flows through Bonny Reservoir.

In addition, the Republican River well team has been busy assisting the Designated Basins Team in the administration of well permit volume limits by investigating dozens of wells and posting and documenting Orders on 31 wells that exceeded their annual limitation in the 2020 Irrigation Year.

These Orders are being administered by the Designated Basins Team in Denver, and require the reduction of the annual pumping limits for the 2021 Irrigation Year by the amount over-pumped in 2020.

WATER USE AND OPERATIONS ACCOUNTING TEAM

The Water Use and Operations Accounting Team (Water Accounting Team) handles the numerous water user daily water use and operations accounting that is submitted to our office monthly in accordance with the terms and conditions of Water Court Decrees.

Currently, there are estimated to be approximately 1,900 decrees in Water Division 1 that include a plan of augmentation, of which we currently receive monthly submittals for approximately 529 decreed augmentation plans providing their daily measured water operations.

This past year the accounting team has been heavily involved with the Water Information Team to rollout the CDSS Accounting Uploader tool. The tool allows water users to upload their accounting directly to the State's site which is then archived. This provides immediate feedback to the water user that their accounting has been uploaded and it relieves back office stress of handling large amounts of incoming data. The tool has also been used to determine whether plans are late in the submitting and can provide a template response if needed. Efforts of transitioning submitting plans to utilize the tool began late in 2020 and continue into 2021.

The Water Accounting Team also provides technical support to the Water Commissioner diversion record process by building and embedding DWR sheets in the Water User's accounting. These sheets pull pertinent accounting information into the relevant water class coding to aid Water Commissioners in their efforts to publish diversion records.

Additionally, the Water Accounting Team was involved with the Chatfield Reallocation project. This project has been in development for over 30 years and currently involves eight (8) entities along with Denver Water in an expansion of storage in Chatfield Reservoir. DWR is responsible for administration of the storage of water in Chatfield Reservoir including the additional space the project allows. DWR's accounting team was involved with

the development of the joint tool "Chatfield Reallocation Accounting" which each participant can simultaneously access to input their pertinent information (i.e. requested inflow for storage, requested releases, requested allocation of evaporation, etc.) so that daily administration of the reservoir can be conducted in a near real time manner. The use of a Google Sheet has proven to be highly effective in a group collaboration for this project's daily accounting.

COMPACT ADMINISTRATION

Division One is responsible for administration of the State of Colorado's obligations under the South Platte River Compact, the Republican River Compact, the Laramie River Decree, and the Sand Creek Agreement (1997 Addendum) to meet the requirements of those respective documents.

Under the terms of the South Platte River Compact, if there is not 120 cfs in the South Platte at the state line between Colorado and Nebraska between April 1 and October 15, Colorado will curtail all diversions in the Lower Section of the river, in water district 64 located upstream at the westerly line of Washington County downstream to the state line, with priority dates junior to June 14, 1897. There were 133 days of South Platte Compact call during the 2020 Irrigation Year, which is a significant increase in comparison to the 21 number of days recorded in Irrigation Year 2019.

During Irrigation Year 2020, the Republican River Compact was administered by staff in both Division One and the Denver Office in conjunction with the Republican River Water Conservation District and delivered a total of 8,882 acre-feet to the Colorado/Nebraska state line. The Republican River Compact Administration approved a final resolution on August 24, 2016 establishing Colorado's permanent approval of the Republican River Compact Compliance Pipeline and beginning January 1, 2017 the operation of the pipeline became subject to the terms and conditions of the final resolution. Diversions by surface water rights junior to the signing date of the Compact (December 31, 1942) in the Republican River basin within Colorado continue to be curtailed to assist with compliance of the Compact.

The Republican River Compact Use Rules filed by the State Engineer in January 2019 continue to be litigated in the Division One Water Court with a trial set to begin January 2022. The purpose of the Rules is to provide the procedures by which the

State Engineer will evaluate, approve, and administer plans for compliance to ensure that Colorado’s use of water meets the requirements of the Republican River Compact and the terms and conditions of the Final Settlement Stipulation in *Kansas v. Nebraska & Colorado*, No. 126 Original (December 15, 2002), approved by the United States Supreme Court on May 19, 2003.

During Irrigation Year 2020 Division One personnel regulated all diversions in the Laramie River basin in compliance with the terms of the U.S. Supreme Court decree in *Wyoming v. Colorado*. Division One personnel also regulated Sand Creek in compliance with the terms of the Sand Creek Agreement.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Covid pandemic brought business as usual to a halt, with our Division One Greeley and Sterling Offices closed to the public and staff working from home by early to mid-April 2020. The Division One staff handled these unprecedented changes with humility, patience and cohesion to make these changes while maintaining the highest services to the public, even without the office open to the public for in-person meetings. Staff collaborated amongst themselves, water users and the public through telephone, email and virtual meetings maintaining a high level of service and communication. Division 1 staff worked with leadership and HR to develop approved variances to allow one or two staff members in the office to maintain necessary business functions such as incoming and outgoing mail, as well as variances to conduct safe and approved well tester certification and recertification testing. Field staff continued critical field work in a safe and approved manner adhering to safety protocols and measures. Hopefully the Division 1 staff will return to a new normal in 2021 and not deal with the likes of the recent pandemic, however we hope to harness and utilize the lessons learned both personally and professionally.

Division One personnel continued to be active and involved in many issues important to the water community, albeit virtually due to COVID. When requested or needed, Division One personnel attended, participated and presented at ditch company meetings, conservancy district meetings, groundwater management district meetings, Colorado Water Congress, and in numerous meetings with water users and the general public, like the Conifer Area Council. In addition, Division

One personnel continued to assist the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) with snow survey measurements.

Meetings of the South Platte Basin RoundTable, post wildfire mitigation and recovery meetings (Larimer County, South Platte River Basin, and Colorado River Basin), and Republican River Water Conservancy District are also regularly attended by Division One personnel. This past year, Division One staff continued to participate in regular meetings of the Colorado Water Plan South Platte Basin Update Committee.

Outside of office work, Division One personnel in the Republican River Basin volunteer as an EMT and coach youth sports. The Division One chapter of the Colorado Water Officials Association continued to contribute to its scholarship fund, in memory of former Division Engineer W.G. Dugan Wilkinson, and awarded another \$500 scholarship to a deserving student in the Watershed Science program at Colorado State University.

DIVISION 1 AWARDS (2020 IYR)

Water Commissioner of the Year	Sydney Alexander
Employee of the Year	Brent Schantz
Bricks & Mortar	Yvonne Lorenz
Above & Beyond	George Roark
Above & Beyond	Patrick Tyler
Above & Beyond	Austin Seback
Special Recognition	Numerous

Transmountain Diversions Into the South Platte River Basin (Division 1) In Colorado			
Irrigation Year 2020 (November 1, 2019 - October 31, 2020)			
Name	Import WDID	IY2020 (acre- feet)	Source (River)
Grand River Ditch	304601	18,068.89	Colorado
Alva B. Adams Tunnel	404634	203,169.17	Colorado
Moffat Tunnel	604655	54,088.74	Colorado
Berthoud Pass Ditch	704625	628.08	Colorado
August P. Gumlick Tunnel	704650	83.51	Colorado
Straight Creek Tunnel	704682	433.61	Colorado
Vidler Tunnel	704626	687.48	Colorado
Harold D. Roberts Tunnel	8000653	66,900.82	Colorado
Boreas Pass Ditch	2304611	130.26	Colorado
Wilson Supply Ditch	304604	1,423.18	Laramie
Deadman Ditch	7600572	941.21	Laramie
Sand Creek Ditch System	4800572	979.71	Laramie
Bob Creek Ditch	304606	347.99	Laramie
Laramie-Poudre Tunnel	304600	18,015.93	Laramie
Skyline Ditch	304605	0.00	Laramie
Cameron Pass Ditch	304602	192.94	N. Platte
Michigan Ditch	304603	3,974.12	N. Platte
Aurora Homestake Pipeline	2304490	35,083.14	Colorado/Arkansas
Hoosier Tunnel	2304612	11,122.60	Pass-through to Div. 2

Table 2 - Water Court Activities and Staffing

Water Court Activities - Calendar Year 2020

New Applications made to Water Court this Year	243
Referee Rulings Reviewed	208
Decrees Issued by Court this Year	254

Staffing

Dam Safety Engineers	2
Water Resource Engineers	5
IT Professional	1
Engineering/Physical Science Techs/Assistants	11
Program Asst. I, Technician II & III	5
Physical Science Researcher/Scientist (PSRS)	5
Full-Time Water Commissioners	21
Permanent Part-Time Water Commissioners	1
Total Staff	51



COLORADO
Division of Water Resources
Department of Natural Resources

2019/2020

