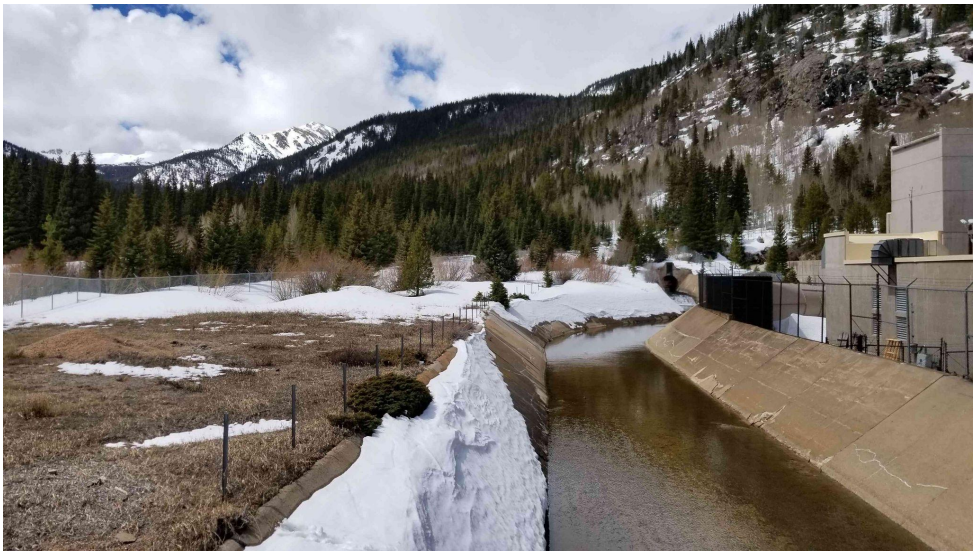
Division 1
Annual Report
Irrigation Water Year 2022



A Taste of Division 1 Transmountain Diversions

Moffat Tunnel Outlet

Photo by Russell Stroud

Irrigation Water Year 2022

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WATER SUPPLY AND ADMINISTRATION

Water Supply Conditions - Irrigation Year 2022 (November 1, 2021 - October 31, 2022)

November 2021 through January 2022

Conditions during the first three months of Irrigation Year 2022 in Division 1 started with dry conditions throughout the basin with only nearly 10% of average precipitation on the easterly plains during the months of November and December 2021. Similar patterns of below average precipitation, although not as drastic, occurred throughout the mountains and foothills during the month of November into mid-December in the range of 70% of average. Fortunately the precipitation patterns changed throughout the South Platte River Basin with 130 to 200% of average throughout the northeastern plains, and 90 to 150% of average in the mountains and foothills during the month of January 2022. Snowpack went from 70% of average in November into mid_December to 130% of average by the end of January 2022 as reported by the USDA NRCS. Temperatures were well above average during the months of November and December at 3-7 degrees Fahrenheit above average on the easterly plains and 5-10 degrees warmer than average in the mountains and foothills, as reported by NOAA. Temperatures cooled during the month of January to 1-3 degrees Fahrenheit below average on the easterly plains to just above average by 1-3 degrees in the mountainous areas.

Basinwide trends of above average temperatures and below average precipitation continued through the month of November into mid-December resulting in increased drought conditions throughout much of the basin. During this time drought intensified from conditions rated by the USDA Drought Monitor of D1 (Moderate Drought) throughout the easterly plains to a rating of D2 (Severe Drought) and D3 (Extreme Drought). Drought conditions in the mountains increased during the month of November into mid-December from a rating of D0 (Abnormally Dry) in the northern mountains and D1 conditions in the southern mountains, to a Drought Rating of D1 in the northern mountains and D2 in the southern mountains by late December. The widespread above average precipitation towards the end of December 2021 through January 2022 provided some much needed drought relief throughout the basin.

River flows at the two key index gages on the South Platte are used as a measure of conditions of the South Platte River basin, the Kersey gage located downstream of the City of Greeley below the confluence of the Cache la Poudre River, and the Julesburg gage located just upstream of the Colorado and Nebraska stateline. During November and December the Kersey gage was above average ranging between 105% and 102%. As temperatures cooled and more upper reservoir storage came into priority, the Kersey gage dropped to 57% of average during the month of January. Given basinwide above average temperatures, below average precipitation and competition by depleted reservoirs for diversions from the streams, the Julesburg stream gage located near the stateline was well below the long term mean during the months of November through January ranging between 26 and 50% of the long term mean daily flows.

With above average peak runoff in 2021, and late season cooler temperatures and above average precipitation, reservoir storage levels throughout the basin at the end of January 2022 were at 113% of average and 70% of full capacity as reflected in 32 index reservoirs throughout the South Platte River basin. Reservoirs remained in good shape through November 2021 through the end of January 2022, with some pause in reservoir filling due to icing conditions in late December and into January 2022.

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 Jackson Reservoir fill with a priority date of 1907 (Jackson Reservoir bypass) call, located at the Jackson Reservoir Inlet Canal near the Town of Masters controlling the upper portion of the South Platte River during the months of November into early December 2021. The Riverside Reservoir 1907 and 1909 (Milton Reservoir bypass) call controlled the upper portion of the South Platte River during much of December. The upper portion of the South Platte River was controlled during the majority of the month of January with a 1909 call at the Burlington Canal located in Commerce City near the intersection of Highways

I-70 and 270 for the filling of Barr Lake. The lower portion of the South Platte River was controlled by the 1910 Prewitt Reservoir, located near the Town of Merino, call during the first half on November, with a 1922 call at the North Sterling Canal near the Town of Hillrose during mid-November until nearly the end of December. The majority of the month of January did not see any call below North Sterling Reservoir to the state line. The lower portion of the South Platte River was controlled by junior bypass calls at the inlet canal to Julesburg Reservoir (Harmony Ditch) circa 1974 to 1980's during the first half of November, with no call below the ones noted above between mid-November and the end of January.

February through May 2022

Fortunately the months of February through May experienced a reversal of the previous multi-month trend of above average temperatures and below average precipitation, to much needed trends of below average temperatures and above average precipitation. Temperatures were near to below average for the months of February through May ranging from near average to as much as 10-degrees Fahrenheit below the long term average for those months.

The January trend of above average precipitation and snowpack continued throughout the month of February, with the mountains receiving 150 to 200% of average precipitation. The plains were below average for the month of February with 70-90% of average precipitation, with a portion of the far northeast plains only receiving 20 to 50% of average precipitation. Unfortunately, that short trend of above average precipitation ended with the months of March through May receiving well below average precipitation, with the exception of the plains receiving 100 to 130% of average during the month of March.

The trend of below average precipitation resulted in the mountain snowpack ranging from a high of 110% of average for the month of February, and a low of 90% of average for the month of May.

The trend from near average to above average precipitation during the months of January and February, changing to below average precipitation during the months of March through May resulted in a lower stream flow projection for the basin. The January 1 NRCS Streamflow Forecast of 96% of average throughout the basin updated to a June 1 Forecast of 82% of historical average streamflows throughout the South Platte River basin. Both forecasts reflected the trend of the tributary basins north of Clear Creek near average and the basins south of Clear Creek below average.

The effects of below average precipitation was slightly offset by below average temperatures, however the drought conditions remained similar to those during the early winter. Drought conditions improved slightly in the mountain areas with the USDA Drought Monitor indicating a rating of D0 (abnormally dry), with some areas to the far north in Larimer County with no drought. Most of the foothills and plains ended the month of May with a rating of D2 (severe drought), and a rating of D3 (extreme drought) in portions of Washington County.

The flows in the South Platte River at the Kersey streamgage were reflective of the near average precipitation and temperatures for the months of February and March, and the cooler than usual temperatures and below average temperatures that delayed higher elevations snowmelt runoff. The Kersey Gage was slightly below average near 95% of average for the months of February and March, however dropped due to delayed snowmelt to an average of 30% for the months of April and May. The Julesburg gage due to low below average precipitation, lack of return flow to the river from recharge activities, and increased diversions by depleted low elevations reservoirs resulted in well below average flows for the months of February through May, decreasing from 35% of average in February to 10% of average in May.

The lower than average stream flows and precipitation basinwide and delayed and below average snowmelt resulted in more senior calls along the mainstem and tributaries through the months of February into May. Very limited opportunities for diversions into recharge were available except during portions of March.

During the month of February and March were controlled on the upper section of the river by the Burlington Ditch, located near the intersection of I-70 and I-270 in Commerce City, reservoir fill rights for Barr, Prospect and Horsecreek reservoir

with a priority date of 1909 to 1911. Due to cold temperatures and icing conditions during the months of February and March, the lower section of the South Platte Mainstem was controlled by 1922 to 1982 priority rights bypassed to the Norther Sterling Ditch or Prewitt Reservoir diversions located below the Town of Kersey. During portions of March junior bypass calls to the Harmony No. 1 Ditch to fill Julesburg Reservoir were placed at times when cold temperatures and blowing snow were not an issue.

Below average streamflows resulted in very senior calls controlling the upper portion of the South Platte River during the months of April and May, with much of April controlled by a call at the Burling Ditch ranging in direct flow priorities from 1879 to 1889. The remainder of May in the upper section was controlled primarily by senior calls at the Western Ditch, located near the Town of Platteville, with direct flow rights and bypassed water rights ranging in priority from 1875 to 1885. The middle section of the South Platte River controlled during the months of February and March were controlled by calls at the North Sterling Ditch and Prewitt Inlet Ditch with priorities ranging from 1922 to 1982 junior bypassed rights. The later portion of April was more senior with calls primarily at the North Sterling Ditch and Harmony No. 1 Ditch with priorities ranging from 1936 to 1888. There were little to no calls on the lower position of the river below the North Sterling No. 1 headgate during much of the months of February and March. During the South Platte River Compact "irrigation season" which begins on April 1, junior water rights ranging from 1995 to 2008 were curtailed to the Compact call at the stateline during the first half of April. The South Platte River Compact, which is a call placed at the state line with a priority date of June 14, 1897, calling out water rights in the lower portion of the South Platte River in water district 64 bounded upstream by the westerly Washington County Line downstream to the state line. The Compact Call was placed on April 21, and went on and off during the remainder of April and the month of May.

The trend of cooler temperatures lowered demand allowing reservoirs to remain above average during the months of February through May. Lower stream flows throughout the basin started to see a reduction in basin-wide reservoir storage levels as supplies were released and not replenished during the months of April and May. The end of month storage contents in the 32 index reservoirs, as a percent of long term average, was; February – 113%, March – 113%, April - 108% and May – 103%. The end of May logged these reservoirs at storage of 83% of full capacity, compared to the long term average of 81% of full capacity. Lower streamflows, dry conditions and increased demand resulted in reduced aquifer recharge opportunities and overall below average recharge and resulting return flows.

June through August 2022

The trend of above average precipitation continued in the mountains for the months of June through August with near to above average precipitation. The plains were 50% of average precipitation for June and August and near average for the month of July. The plains in the far northeast corner of the state were well below average in June and August at less than 10%. The entire basin experienced above average temperatures during the months of June through August averaging around 5-degrees Fahrenheit above the long-term average.

The near average precipitation in the mountains improved the drought conditions, with most of the mountains ending the month of August with a rating of D0 (abnormally dry) to no drought conditions. The foothills and nearby adjacent plains improved slightly, ending the month of August with a rating of D0 in the foothills and D1 (moderate drought) in the south central plains. However the dry conditions in the northeastern portions of the plains resulted in portions with a drought rating of D2 (severe drought) and D3 (extreme drought) and D4 (Exceptional Drought).

With below average snowpack and an early meltout and runoff in early to mid-May, along with dry conditions in May resulted in well below average streamflows. Fortunately, late May and June precipitation helped satisfy some of the demand, however streamflows throughout the basin were well below average during the months of June through July. Streamflows on the South Platte River at the Kersey gage near Denver during June and July were below average around 35% of average and 73% of average for the month of

August. Streamflows downstream at the Julesburg gage near the state line were well below average during the months of June through August, ranging between 5% and 17%. Native streamflow throughout most of the tributary streams was below average, resulting in senior calls on the mainstem and tributaries.

The below average snowpack and rapid snow melt out in early May resulting in a much earlier than normal runoff and below average streamflows throughout much of the basin during the June through July period. Some above average precipitation events during the month of June helped the situation, but the results were well below average streamflows and very senior calls controlling the South Platte River and tributaries through the months of June through August.

The upper portion of the South Platte River was controlled during the first half of June by senior calls at the Burlington Ditch and Western Ditch with priorities ranging from 1936 to 1909. For the first half of June there was an 1889 Cheesman Reservoir call on controlling the South Platte River above the Burlington Ditch and Western Ditch. The remainder of June and the month of July a call at the Western Ditch predominantly controlled the upper portions of the South Platte River with priorities ranging from 1876 to 1871. During the month of August, the upper portion of the South Platte was controlled by calls between the Western Ditch downstream to the Sterling No. 1 Ditch with priorities of 1876 to 1885. The middle to lower portions of the South Platte River was controlled during the month of June with calls primarily located at the Harmony No. 1 Ditch and Sterling No. 1 Ditch located downstream of the City of Sterling with priorities ranging from 1936 to 1882. The middle to lower portions of the South Platte River were controlled by calls at several ditches below the City of Sterling with priorities ranging from 1881 to 1902. The South Platte River Compact Call with a priority of 6/14/1897 came back on June 6th and remained on for the remainder of the months of June through August.

Although increased temperatures and dry conditions during the months of May and June resulted in rapid and earlier than normal snow meltout of the mountain snowpack, the reservoir's levels dropped from above average to near average. This is due in part to the need to start releases from reservoirs to supplement low native flows in the streams and demands by water users. Although the basin-wide 32-indexed reservoirs remained near to slightly below average as a whole, lower elevation reservoirs experienced a higher demand and releases resulting in well below average levels at the end of August. Reservoir levels measured at 32-indexed reservoirs throughout the South Platte River basin ending the month of August at 104% of the long term average, representing reservoir storage capacity of 61% of full, above the long term average of 58% for the end of August.

September and October 2021

The mountain areas and foothills received 50 to 70% of average precipitation during the month of September and the plains received above average at 100 to 150% of average. The month of October was much drier than average with the mountains receiving 30-70% of average precipitation and the plains receiving 20 to 50% of average. Temperatures during the month of September were 3 to 5-degrees Fahrenheit above average throughout the basin. Temperatures during the month of October were 1 near average in the mountains and 1 to 3 degrees Fahrenheit above average throughout the plains. Snowpack was near average at the end of October.

Drought conditions throughout the basin ended the month of October slightly elevated from previous months. The southern and northern mountain areas increased from no drought to a rating of D0 (abnormally dry) with no drought in the central portion of the mountains. The foothills and central plains ended the month of October with a rating of D1 (moderate drought), with the northern portion of the central plains with a rating of D2(severe drought). The northeastern corner of Logan, Yuma, Phillips, and Sedgewick Counties finished the month of October with a rating of D3 (extreme drought).

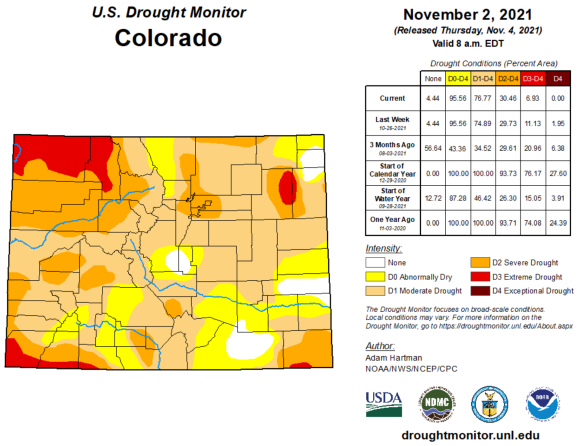
Flows at the Kersey and Julesburg index gages continued the pattern of well below average streamflows during the months of September and October with the Kersey stream gage below average at 71% and 86% of average during the months of September and October. Flows at the Julesburg gage were at 20% of average for the

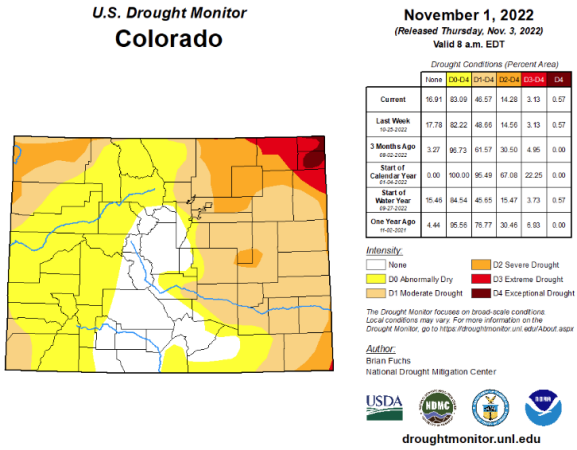
month of September and 30% of average for the month of October.

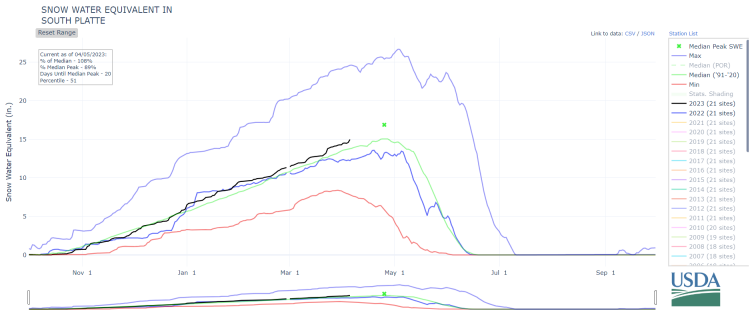
Above average temperatures and below average precipitation continued the trend of senior calling water rights on the South Platte River and tributaries during the months of September and October. The upper portion of the South Platte River was controlled by a calling priority at the Western Ditch or Burlington Ditch with priorities ranging from 1871 direct flow in the early portion of September, switching to reservoir fill calls for Barr Lake 1909 reservoir fill right. October was controlled by a call at the Burlington Ditch headgate with a Barr Lake fill right of 1909. The lower portion of the river was controlled by calls at the Sterling No. 1 Ditch and Harmony No. 1 Ditch with priorities ranging from 1882 to 1922 through much of September. Reservoir fills at the North Sterling Ditch and Harmony controlled during the later part of September and October with priorities ranging from 1922 to 1936 reservoir fill rights. The 6/14/1897 South Platte Compact call at the stateline was on much of September through October 15, and then removed at the end of the Compact irrigation season.

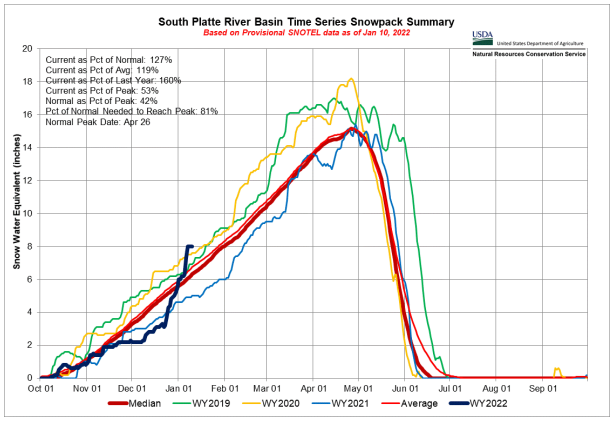
Despite the warmer than average temperatures and below average precipitation, reservoir levels on average throughout the basin dropped below average. Reservoir levels as measured at 32 indexed reservoirs throughout the basin were at 95% of average at the end of October, representing 52% of full storage capacity at the end of October slightly below the 1981-2010 average of 53% at the end of October. November 1 typically represents the beginning of the reservoir filling season, however the warm temperatures and dry conditions may see competition between reservoirs to refill depending on the flows and snowpack.

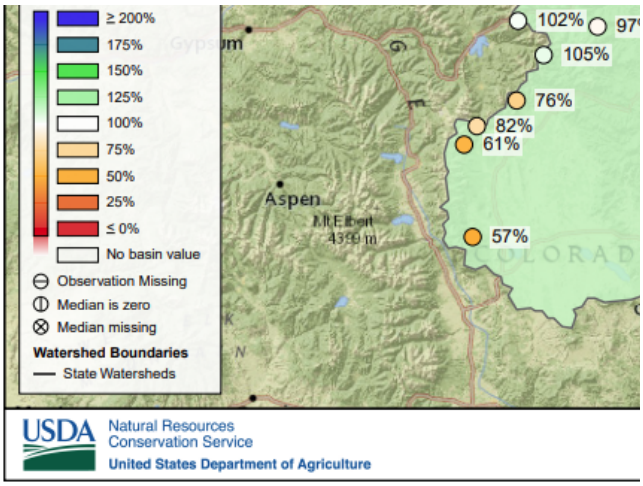
The following charts provide a quick reference and summary of the stark differences experienced from the start to the end of the 2022 Irrigation Year.

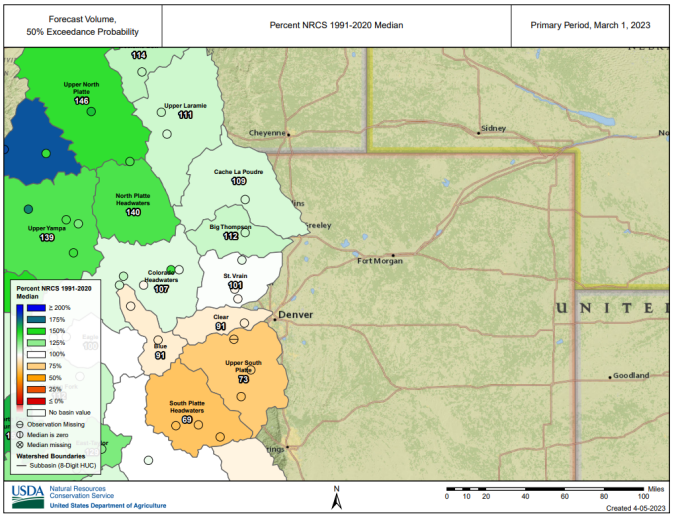












WELL ADMINISTRATION

South Platte River Basin

The South Platte Well Team continued its work with approximately 6,500 wells that fall within the scope of the South Platte Well Measurement Rules. 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.

In 2019, the Team started working through a process to develop diversion records for wells via Well Measurement Rules data and augmentation plan meter reading reporting. The process continued and expanded in 2022 with the team processing approximately 18,400 meter readings and ultimately published diversion records for 1,700 wells for water year 2022. Work is underway to publish diversion records for more wells for water year 2023.

Efforts continued throughout 2022 in the administration of the South Platte Measurement Rules, including the Well Team conducting approximately 52 installed flow meter verification field tests, processing approximately 549 submitted measurement tests into DWR's database, the field inventory of approximately 730 wells, inspection for compliance of 308 wells filed as inactive in accordance with the Measurement Rules, and responding to many questions from water users. The well team certified 1 new well meter tester and recertified 14 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 119 Notice of Violation and Cease and Desist Orders. Additionally, the team mailed out 337 Notices for Expiring Flow Meter Tests.

Republican River Basin

The Republican River Well Team continued their efforts of administering the Republican River Basin Groundwater Measurement Rules (Rules) in 2022, including conducting approximately 339 well measurement device verification field tests, field inventory of approximately 550 wells, and field inspection for compliance of approximately 239 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 64 Notice of Violation and Orders to Cease & Desist and 257 Notices for Expiring Meters.

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. The court entered a judgment approving the proposed rules on March 4, 2022. The rules 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 55 wells that exceeded their annual limitation in the 2022 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 2023 Irrigation Year by the amount over-pumped in 2022.

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. Along with other decreed or administratively required documentation such as projections, dry-up reporting, etc.

Currently, there are estimated to be 1,900 decrees in Water Division 1 that include a plan of augmentation, of which we currently receive approximately 8,900 reports a year detailing information pertaining to Augmentation accounting, dry-up reporting, AWAS files, Lease Agreements, or other decreed required reports.
Division 1 began requesting water users submit these elements through the CDSS Uploader tool in late 2020. To date there are more than 270 individuals providing elements (some water engineers or consultants may supply accounting for multiple water users) 100% of the elements supplied to the Division 1 office are uploaded through the CDSS Accounting Uploader tool.

Through the Decision Item process, an additional Accounting Team FTE (Full Time Employee) position was created starting July 1, 2022. This position is to help fill a need in the creation and administration of tools and technology to help serve administration in a near real-time capacity.

Several members of the Division 1 Accounting Team have been heavily involved within a state-wide committee concerning issues and concerns related to Augmentation Plans and Accounting. Through this state-wide group, a document was created to help guide water users in the development of accounting for Augmentation Plans. The document is currently housed within the Division of Water Resources website:
(https://dwr.colorado.gov/services/water-administration/augmentation-plans)
This document can be found within the Guidance Documents drop menu on this page.

Finally, the team has continued efforts towards tracking fully consumable returns to the stream and subsequent diversion by exchange or by direct use. This also includes fully consumable water leased after initial use.

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 165 days of South Platte Compact calls during the 2022 Irrigation Year, which is a significant increase in comparison to the 65 number of days recorded in Irrigation Year 2021.

During Irrigation Year 2022, 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 9,528 acre-feet to the Colorado/Nebraska state line.

The Republican River Compact Use Rules filed by the State Engineer in January 2019 were litigated at trial in January 2022, with the Rules being adopted in March 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 2022 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 received a notice from Wyoming on May 14, 2022 that the irrigation demand in Wyoming reached 40 cfs and is calling for water under the terms of the Sand Creek Agreement.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Division One personnel continued to be active and involved in many issues important to the water community. 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. In addition, Division One personnel continued to assist the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) with snow survey measurements.

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

Outside of office work, Division One personnel performed outreach that included involvement with our children's schools, serving on local School and Water Association Boards, and coordinating a Colorado Master Irrigator program. 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 (2022 IYR)

Water Commissioner of the Year	Jason Smith
Employee of the Year	Russell Stroud
Bricks & Mortar	Dawn Ewing
Above & Beyond	Jorge Vidal
Above & Beyond	Yvonne Lorenz
Above & Beyond	Matt Blecha
Above & Beyond	Travis Tyner
Above & Beyond	Michael Hein
Above & Beyond	Brent Schantz
Above & Beyond	Garver Brown
Above & Beyond	Jean Lever
Above & Beyond	Chris Kucera

Above & Beyond	Aliyah Santistevan
Above & Beyond	Shanna Coleman - DNR
Above & Beyond	Tim Buckley
Above & Beyond	Louis Flink
Special Recognition	David Bridge
Special Recognition	Amy Hohnholz - DNR
Special Recognition	Paolo Clavijo
Special Recognition	Brandi Baquera
Special Recognition	George Roark
Special Recognition	Josh Adams
Special Recognition	Kyle Bobst
Special Recognition	Liam Cummins

Table 1 – Water Court Activities and Staffing

Water Court Activities - Calendar Year 2022

New Applications made to Water Court this Year	239
Referee Rulings Reviewed	184
Decrees Issued by Court this Year	259

Table 2 – Staffing (As of March 2022)

Accounting Team	4
Dam Safety Engineers	3
Full-Time Water Commissioners	16
Hydrograph Team	7
IT Professional	1
Permanent Part-Time Water Commissioners	1
Program Asst. II, Office and Data Administration	3
South Platte and Republican Well Team	8
Vacant Positions	8
Water Resource Engineers and Compact Compliance	5
Total Staff	56

Table 3 - Transmountain Diversions Into Division 1 (Imports into Division 1)

TRANSMOUNTAIN DIVERSIONS INTO THE SOUTH PLATTE BASIN IN COLORADO

IRRIGATION YEAR 2022 (November 2021 - *October 2022)

FROM THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

NAME	2021 NOV	DEC	2022 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	TOTAL
Adams Tunnel*	1462	11437	15958	14803	7310	1499	10040	2529	12100	15597	6277	0	99,012
Berthoud Pass Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.4	108.3	39.7	0.00	0.00	219.47
Boreas Pass Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.4	15.2	8.03	0.30	0.00	51.85
Grand River Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1341	5437	2354	489	147.4	11.11	9,779.74
A. P. Gumlick Tunnel **	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.70	21.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.20
Moffat Tunnel	369	304	295	182	166	411	5542	5775	4726	3137	2285.00	1556.00	24,747.80
Roberts Tunnel	4400	62.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1123.00	5905	7151	12224	7561	8295.00	1209.00	47,930.10
Straight Creek Tunnel	4.69	4.06	3.83	2.80	3.11	3.29	11.75	26.6	15.8	8.12	5.70	4.91	94.70
Vidler Tunnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.83	55.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.90
TOTALS FROM THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN (DAY-CFS)													**182,083**
TOTALS FROM THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN (ACRE-FT)													**361,181**

*West slope water only **Direct release to Clear Creek only. All other flow included in Moffat Tunnel

FROM THE LARAMIE RIVER BASIN

NAME	2021 NOV	DEC	2022 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	TOTAL
Bob Creek Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.3	85.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	173.31
Columbine Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deadman Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	196	377	43.3	3.25	0.00	0.00	618.92
Laramie-Poudre Tunnel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2535.8	3609	2555	443	0.0	0.00	9,142.40
Skyline Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.60	50.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.26
TOTALS FOR THE LARAMIE RIVER (DAY-CFS)													**10,010**
TOTALS FOR THE LARAMIE RIVER (ACRE-FT, 19,875 AF per CALENDAR Year Allowed Under Laramie River Agreement)													**19,866**

NAME	2021 NOV	DEC	2022 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	TOTAL
Wilson Supply Ditch (Gage)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	663	614	52.4	1.5	0.00	0.00	1,330.88
minus Deadman Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	196	377	43.3	3.3	0.00	0.00	618.92
- SAND CREEK DIVERSION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	467	237	9.2	-1.8	0.00	0.00	711.96
TOTALS FROM THE LARAMIE RIVER BASIN (DAY-CFS)													**10,722**
TOTALS FROM THE LARAMIE RIVER BASIN (ACRE-FT)													**21,267**

FROM THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN

NAME	2021 NOV	DEC	2022 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	TOTAL
Cameron Pass Ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.4	11.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	130.15
Michigan Ditch	31.8	23.7	21.1	16.5	15.9	14.7	7.5	500	265	171	23	72.20	1,162
TOTALS FROM THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN (DAY-CFS)													**1,292**
TOTALS FROM THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN (ACRE-FT)													**2,563**

SPECIAL CATEGORIES

NAME	2021 NOV	DEC	2022 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	TOTAL
Hoosier Pass Tunnel *	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.84	735	2118	1267	72	2.45	9.80	4,239.85
Aurora Homestake Pipeline**	1917	1690	2279	2080	2329	2211	1236	2025	#######	1047	0.00	0.00	19,113.57

* Diverts into Division One, but entire flow is piped to the City of Colorado Springs in Division 2
** Contains a Mixture of Colorado River Water and Water Transferred from the Arkansas River

COLORADO
Division of Water Resources
Department of Natural Resources

2021/2022