Division 2 Annual 2023 Report

Arkansas River Basin

Department of Natural Resources

Division of Water Resources

February 2024

COLORADO
Division of Water Resources
Department of Natural Resources

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This document is provided as an executive summary report of activities and accomplishments of Division 2 personnel during 2023 in partial fulfillment of the requirements of CRS 37-80-105.

Special thanks and recognition is due for the many Division 2 employees who helped compile the key information in this report and to all of the Division 2 employees who continued to perform their work in a manner that assisted in the effective and efficient use of water during 2023.

Rachel A. Zancanella, P.E.
Division Engineer

Date: August 10, 2023

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1 2023 Water Supply and Administration Operations

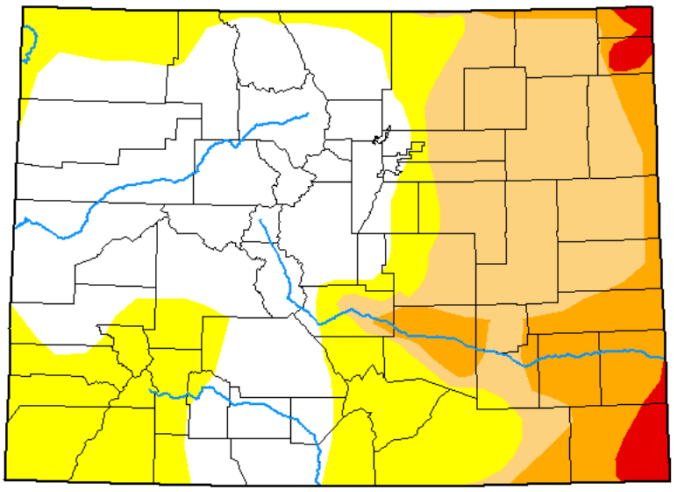
Initially the water supply conditions in 2023 were projected and considered to be an average year within the Arkansas River basin and was considered a "Dry" year in the year-type calculations used in the basin for the 1950 period forward. In order to compare years for water supply conditions in the larger mainstem irrigation areas along the mainstem from Pueblo to the stateline, a comparative tool has been used that totals the flow through Pueblo Reservoir, the flow to the Arkansas River from Fountain Creek and the flow to the Arkansas River from the Purgatoire River and compares that total to each year from 1950 through 2023. Using this criteria, 2023 ranked as the thirtieth lowest flow rate year in the 74 year period.

1.1 Water supply indicators

1.1.1 U.S. Drought Monitor

Drought conditions in the Arkansas Basin at the beginning of 2023 began broadly as moderate and severe drought throughout the Arkansas Basin and across much of the Front Range of Colorado as reflected in the January 3, 2023 Drought Monitor map below:

Figure 1: Beginning of Season Drought Conditions Map



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	39.97	60.03	33.83	12.28	1.91	0.01
Last Week 12-27-2022	13.75	86.25	42.37	30.79	3.23	0.53
3 Months Ago 10-04-2022	24.95	75.05	43.62	13.41	3.16	0.57
Start of Calendar Year 01-03-2023	39.97	60.03	33.83	12.28	1.91	0.01
Start of Water Year 09-27-2022	15.46	84.54	45.65	15.47	3.73	0.57
One Year Ago 01-04-2022	0.00	100.00	95.49	67.08	22.25	0.00

Intensity:

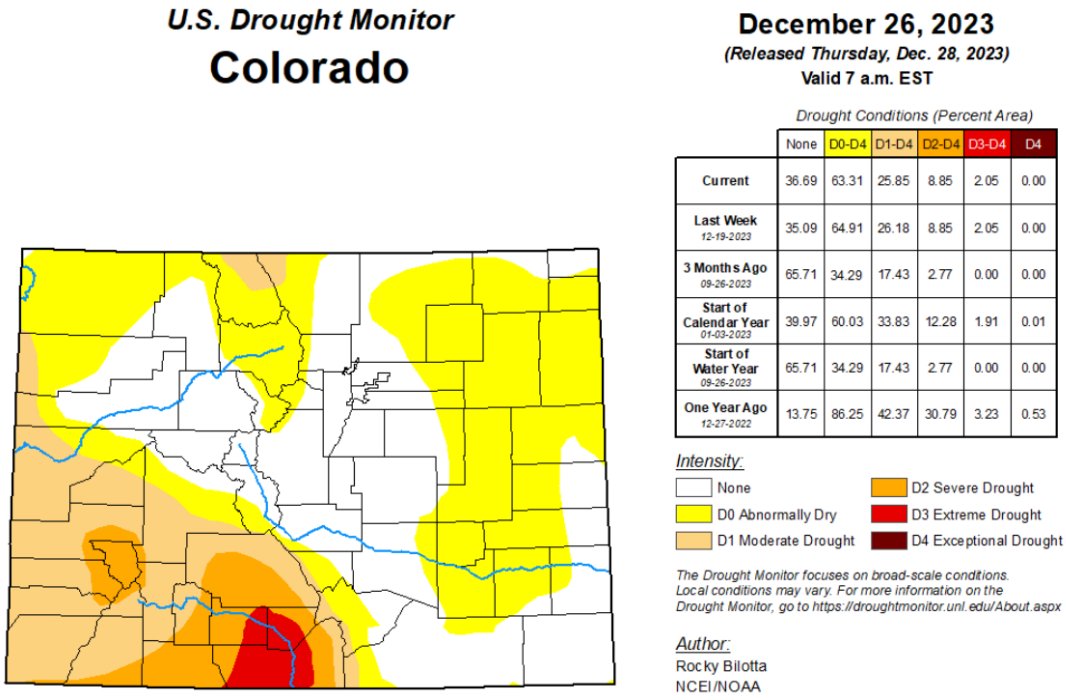
- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

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:
Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA

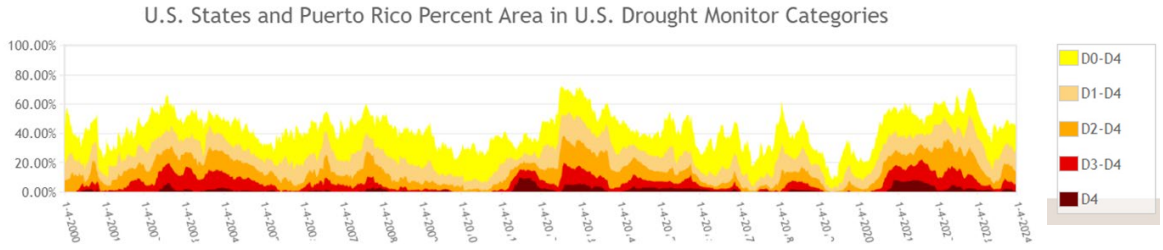
At the end of 2023 the drought conditions had improved as shown below, however large portions of the basin were in abnormally dry:

Figure 2: End of Season Drought Conditions Map



The figure below shows how drought conditions have cycled during the past twenty years and gives a reference for how severe the drought has been in the past few years.

Figure 3: Time Series Drought Conditions



1.1.2 Snow Pack

The snowpack in the Arkansas Basin was below average on March 1, 2023, but improved by April 1, 2023. The soil moisture remained below normal, which inhibited better stream flows.

Figure 4: Monthly Snowpack Summary Map March 1, 2023

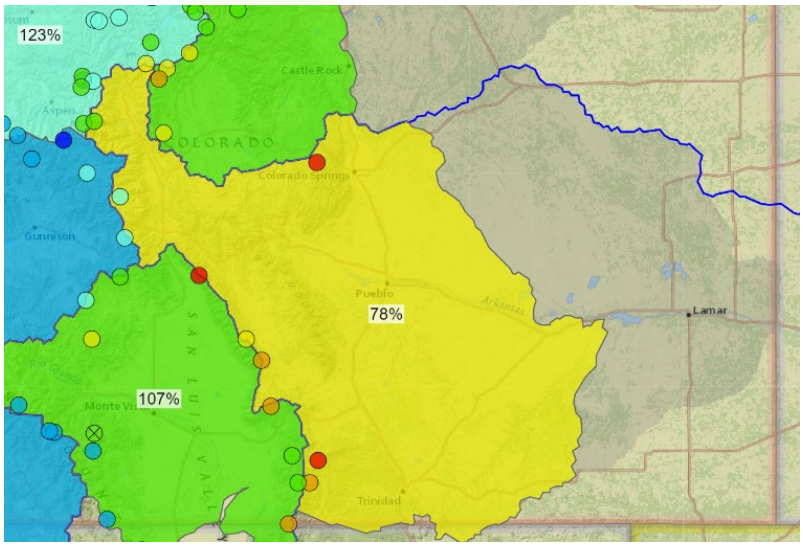
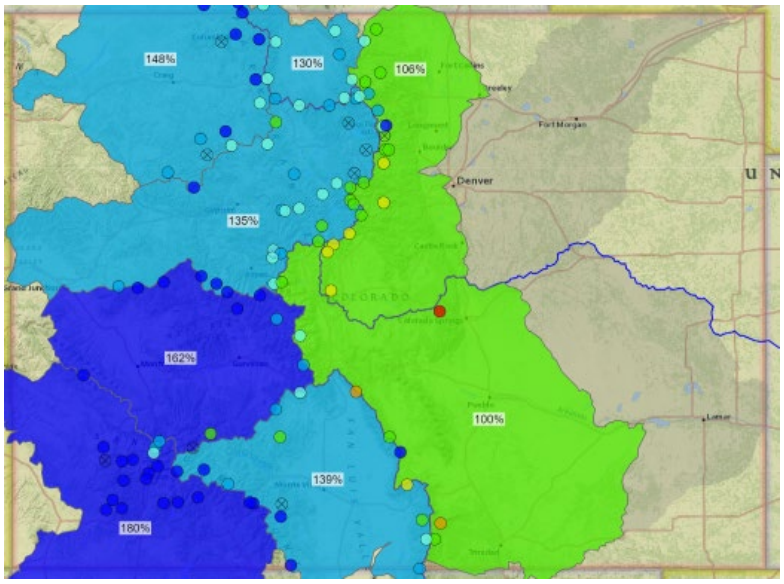


Figure 5: Monthly Snowpack Summary Map April 1, 2023



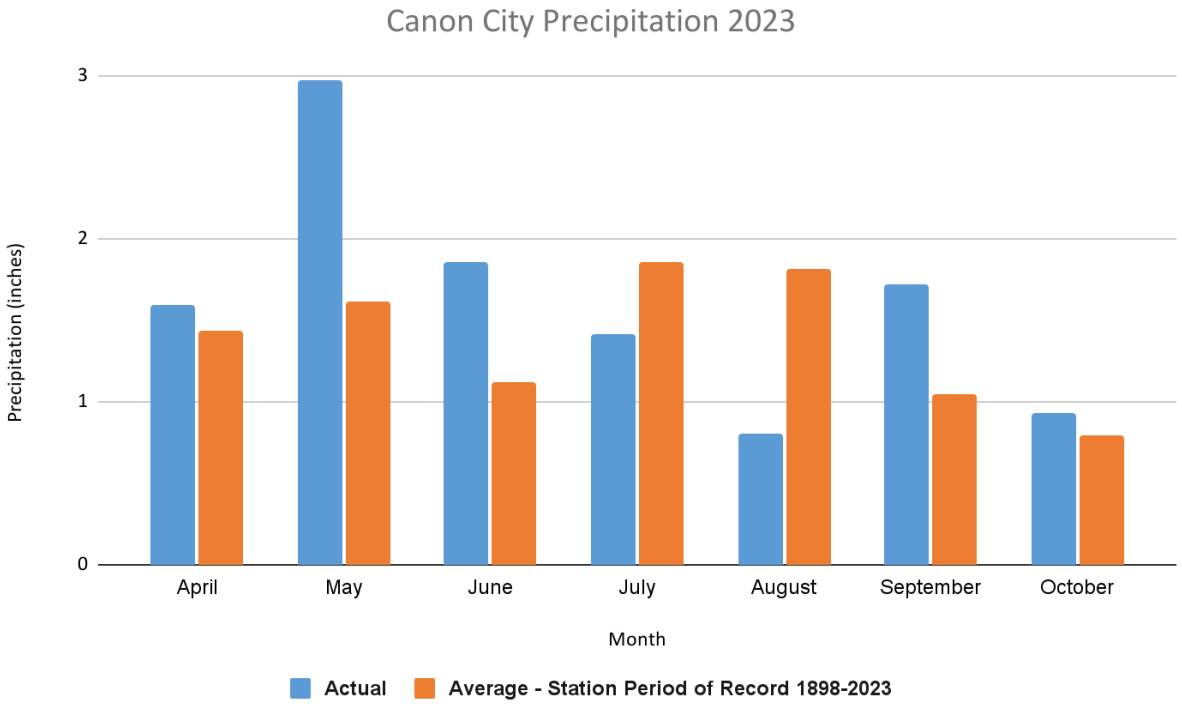
1.1.3 Precipitation and Streamflow

Individual regions of the Arkansas River Basin can experience very different seasonal patterns depending on precipitation. It is rare to have an occasion where the entire basin has similar precipitation and streamflow. However, each region of the basin contributes to the overall outlook of the basin.

1.1.3.1 Arkansas Mainstem

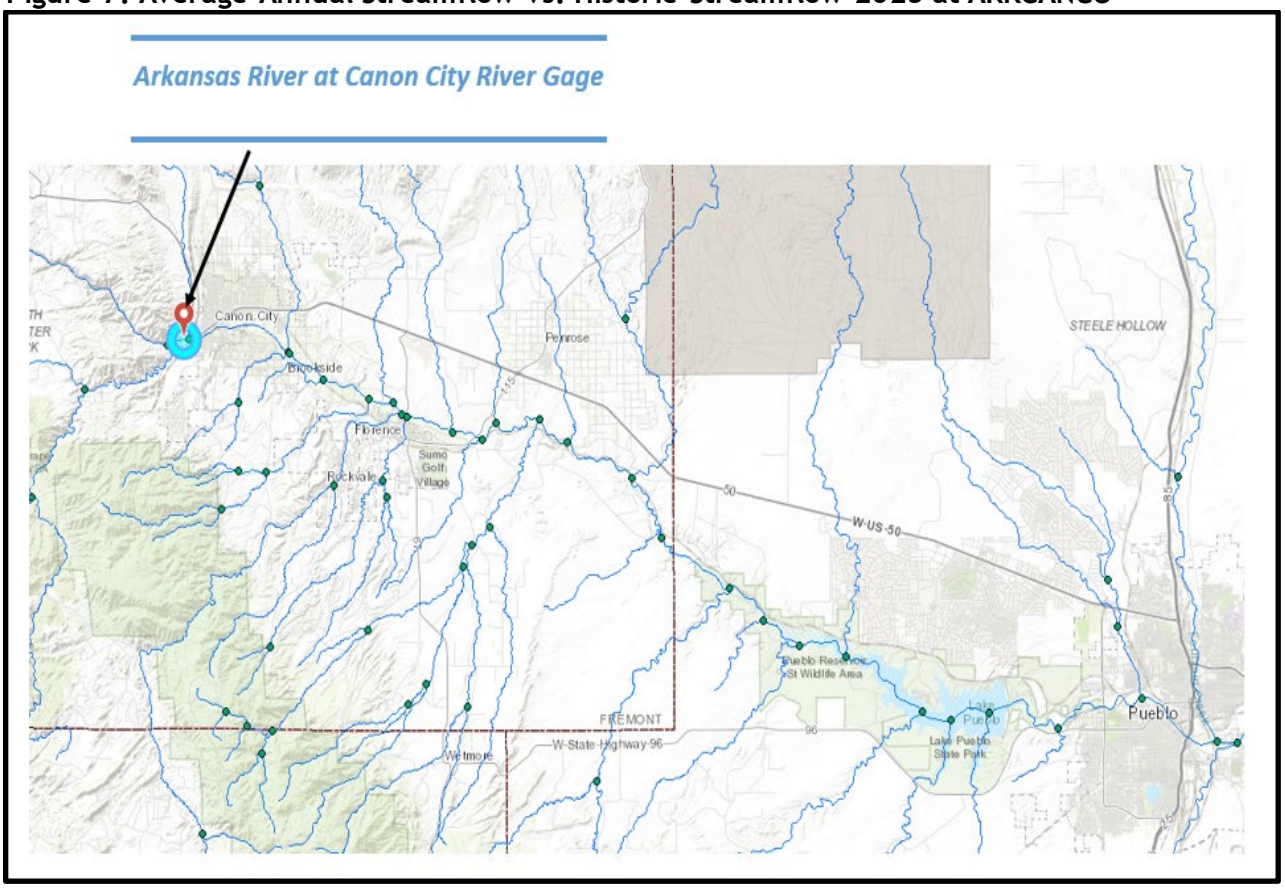
On the mainstem of the Arkansas River at the Canon City precipitation station, April through June of 2023 yielded more precipitation than average to start off the irrigation season. July and August yielded a little less than average precipitation for the period of record and September and October yielded slightly more than the average. Generally speaking the streamflow was above average mid May through July and followed the average streamflow the remaining of the months.

Figure 6: Average Precipitation at Canon City compared to Measured Precipitation 2023



The lack of precipitation in the upper basin translated to a similar lack of streamflow as measured at the Arkansas at Portland stream gage.

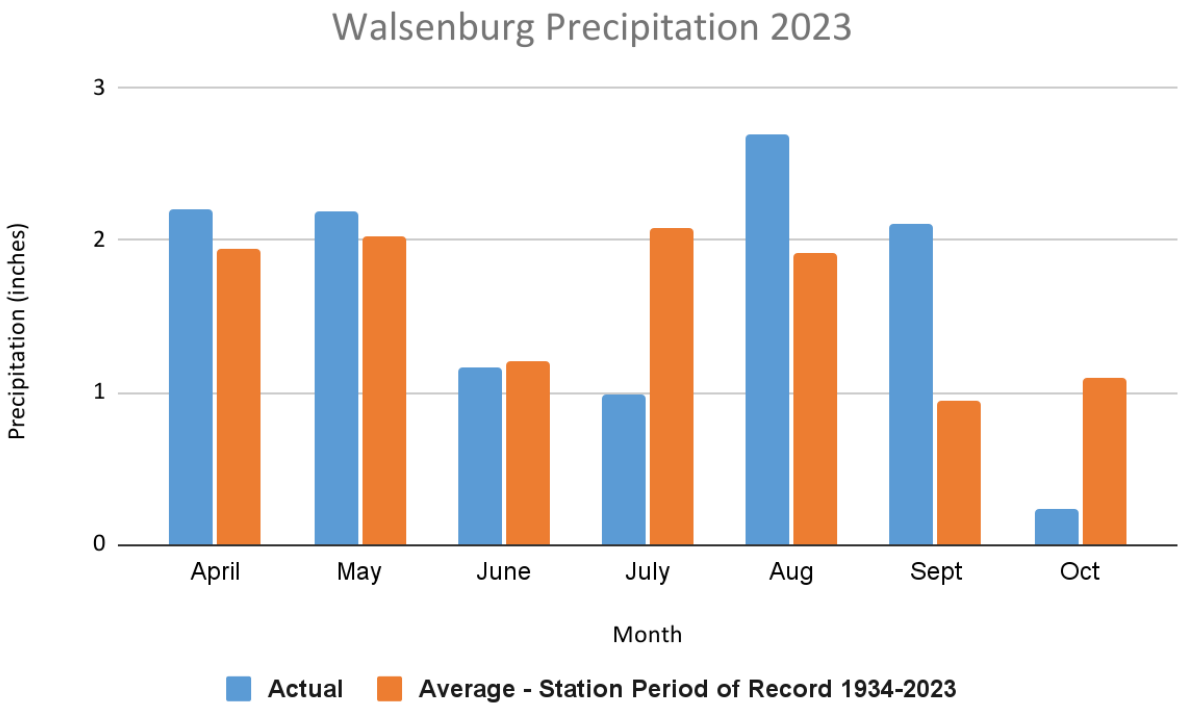
Figure 7: Average Annual Streamflow vs. Historic Streamflow 2023 at ARKCANCO



1.1.3.2 Middle Arkansas

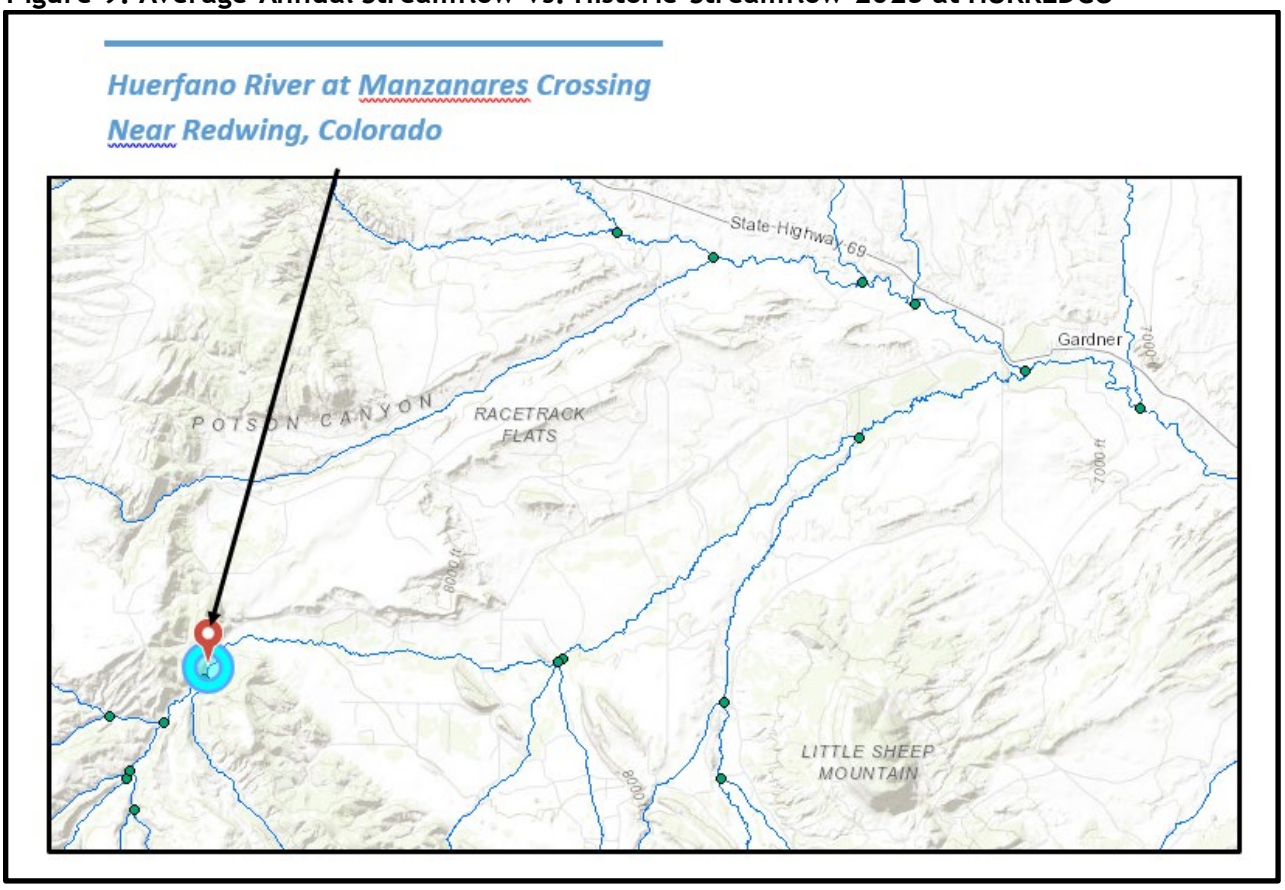
The area around Walsenburg did experience some seasonal monsoon weather and the precipitation in August and September was greater than normal. Precipitation in July and October was significantly lower than the average precipitation.

Figure 8: Average Precipitation at Walsenburg compared to Measured Precipitation 2023



This precipitation translated to streamflows that were above the historic average in mid May through mid June.

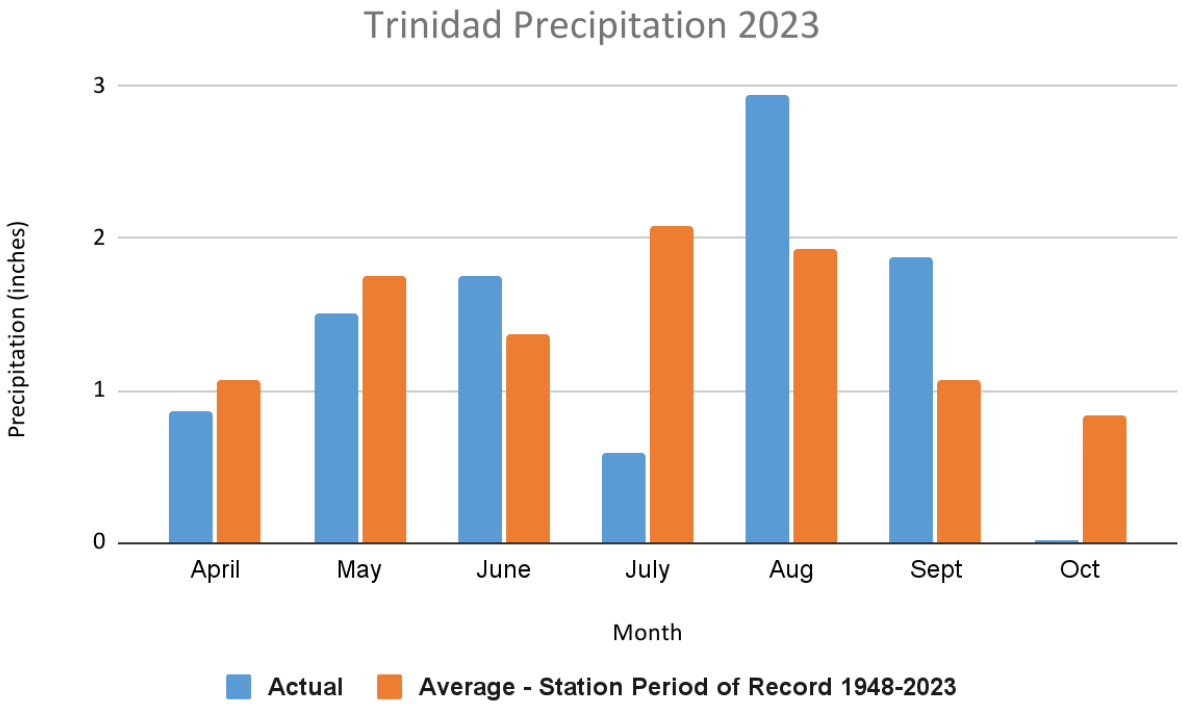
Figure 9: Average Annual Streamflow vs. Historic Streamflow 2023 at HURREDCO



1.1.3.3 Lower Basin

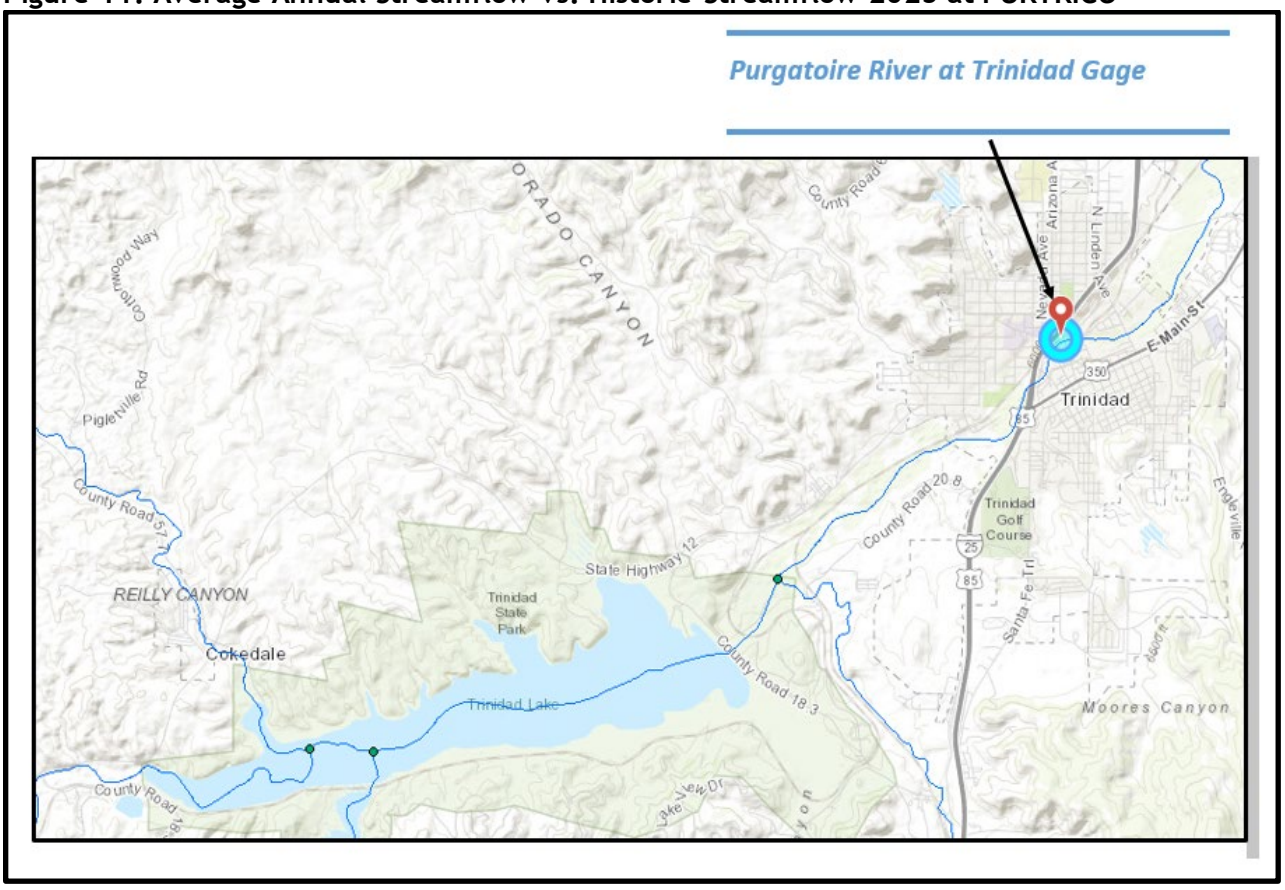
The Trinidad area did receive above average precipitation in June, August, and September and below average precipitation in the remaining months. The total precipitation for April through October was 92% of the average for the period of record which translated to lower base flows.

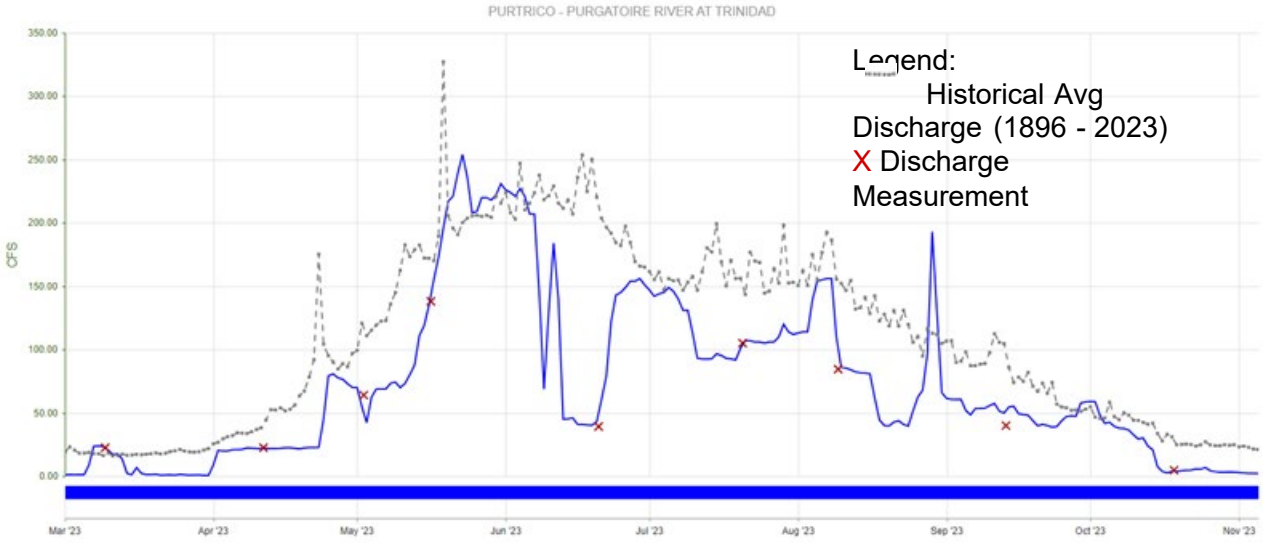
Figure 10: Average Precipitation at Trinidad compared to Measured Precipitation 2023



Excluding a few isolated rainfall events, the Purgatoire did not contribute to the overall Arkansas Basin streamflows in 2023 as most of the local precipitation was consumed in the upper basin.

Figure 11: Average Annual Streamflow vs. Historic Streamflow 2023 at PURTRICO





1.2 Administration Activities

1.2.1 Pueblo Winter Water Storage Program

The final report for the period November 15, 2022 through March 14, 2023 showed a system grand total of 85,195.88 acre-feet which was 7,028 acre-feet or 8.0% less than was stored in the previous year and 31,580.12 acre-feet or 27.1% less than the previous 20-year average.

One of the terms and conditions of the decree entered in 84CW179, which approved of the Winter Water Storage Program, is that the conservation storage in John Martin Reservoir is to be monitored to ensure that over time, the program does not have an adverse effect on Compact storage in John Martin Reservoir. During the winter of 2022-23, a total of 13,153.83 acre-feet was accumulated in John Martin Reservoir as conservation storage prior to March 15, 2022. This was 2,583.46 acre-feet less than the previous year and 8,695.17 acre-feet or 40% less than the amount stored during the period 1950 – 1975. Colorado and Kansas continue to discuss the possibility of documenting the procedures that have been used to allocate the inflow to John Martin as measured at Las Animas, Colorado between conservation storage and water to be stored pursuant to Section III of the 1980 Operating Resolution.

1.2.2 Transmountain Diversions

Table 1: WY 2023 Transmountain Water Imported to Division 2

RECIPIENT				
DIV/WD	DIVERSION STRUCTURE	STREAM	AC-FT	STREAM
2/11	COLUMBINE DITCH	ARKANSAS RIVER	1,827	EAGLE RIVER
2/11	EWING DITCH	TENNESSEE CREEK	1,050	EAGLE RIVER
2/11	WURTZ DITCH	TENNESSEE CREEK	2,243	EAGLE RIVER
2/11	HOMESTAKE TUNNEL	LAKE FORK CREEK	25,053	EAGLE RIVER
2/11	BOUSTEAD TUNNEL	LAKE FORK CREEK	68,531	FRYINGPAN RIVER
2/11	BUSK-IVANHOE TUNNEL	LAKE FORK CREEK	2,039	FRYINGPAN RIVER
2/11	TWIN LAKES TUNNEL	LAKE CREEK	41,233	ROARING FORK RIVER
2/11	LARKSPUR DITCH	PONCHA CREEK	987	TOMICHI CREEK
2/79	HUDSON DITCH	HUERFANO RIVER	696	MEDANO CREEK
2/79	MEDANO DITCH	HUERFANO RIVER	1,363	MEDANO CREEK
2/10	BLUE RIVER PIPELINE	FOUNTAIN CREEK	13,228	BLUE RIVER
	TOTAL:		158,250	

The Fryingpan-Arkansas Project reported that their imports of transmountain water in 2023 were 119% of average. This import amount was a substantial increase from 2022 Project imports (88%).

1.2.3 Surface Water Administration

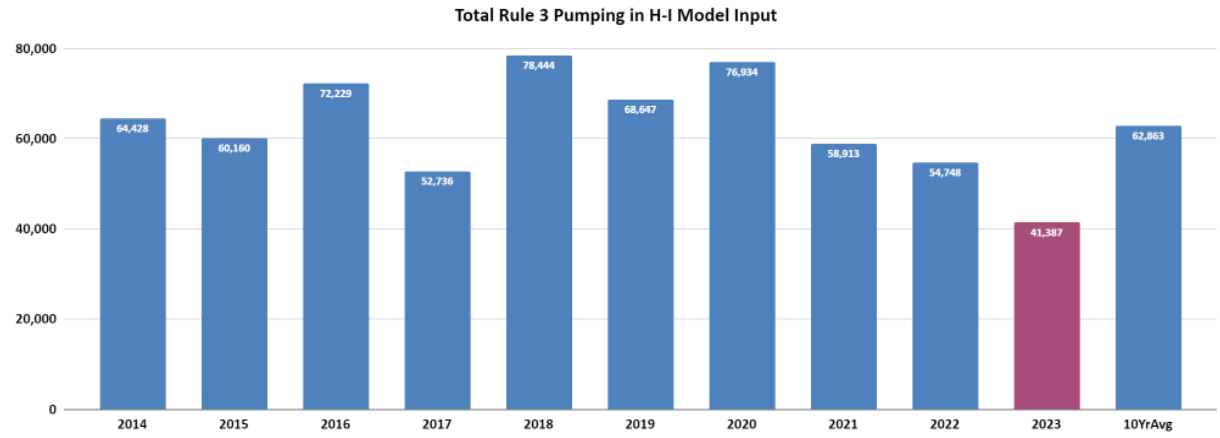
Below average snowpack, followed by below average rainfall, particularly during the monsoon season, for multiple years in a row combined for a well below average water supply in the Arkansas Basin in 2023. Reservoir storage from previous years was nearly fully utilized and brought Division 2 into the start of the 2022-23 Winter Water Storage year with record low storage. For the first time, seven participating reservoirs began the storage season with zero

storage. John Martin Reservoir, for example, saw a below average amount of storage during the 2022-2023 winter months with a peak daily storage amount of 123,880 acre-feet on April 7, 2023. Storage content at the end of the irrigation season in John Martin Reservoir was 33,895 acre-feet. The 2022 irrigation season surface supply was in fact so low, that the most junior the mainstem call got to was a 9-25-1889 Holbrook call. This meant that even a large canal like the Colorado Canal, did not come into priority under their native rights during the season at all.

1.2.4 Ground Water Administration

During 2023 the irrigation well pumping represented in the H-I Model totaled 41,387 acre-feet. For User Groups 1-14 (above John Martin Reservoir Area) the total pumping was 28,843 acre-feet and for User Groups 15-24 (below John Martin Reservoir) the total pumping was 12,544 acre-feet.

Figure 12: Irrigation Well Pumping - Ten Year Comparison



For 2023 supplemental flood Rule 3 irrigation wells were assigned 36% presumptive depletion factors pursuant to Appendix A.4 of the Decree in Kansas v. Colorado. Rule 3 irrigation pumping delivered to fields via flood and furrow irrigation was assessed the 50% presumptive depletion factor unless flood irrigation of dry-up lands occurred under a Rule 6 temporary change of water rights. In this circumstance the presumptive depletion factor was increased to 65% for flood and furrow irrigation. Rule 3 irrigation wells supplying sprinkler systems were assigned a 75% presumptive depletion factor except for those wells irrigating dry-up lands per a Rule 6 temporary change of water rights. Under this circumstance the depletion factor was set at 85%. Rule 3 irrigation wells supplying drip irrigation systems were assigned a 100% depletion factor.

Overall irrigation well pumping in 2023 was below average for the past ten year period. The 2023-2024 Rule 14 Plan approvals for AGRA and LAWMA provided for an estimated amount of pumping and stream depletions as follows:

Table 2: Rule 14 2023-2024 Estimated Plan Values

Plan	Estimated Total Pumping (Original Plan without Amended Pumping) (AF)	Estimated Rule 3 Irrigation Pumping (Original Plan without Amended Pumping) (AF)	Estimated Stream Depletions (Original Plan without Amended Pumping) (AF)
AGRA	35,267	25,830	21,393
LAWMA	20,133	16,646	13,471
TOTALS	55,400	42,476	34,864

The 2023 calendar year actual pumping and stream depletions for AGRA and LAWMA were as follows:

Table 3: Rule 14 2023-2024 Actual Plan Values

Plan	Actual 2023 Calendar Year Pumping (AF)	Actual 2023 Calendar Year Rule 3 Irrigation Pumping Included in H-I Model (AF)	Actual 2023 Calendar Year Stream Depletions (AF)
AGRA	31,174	24,263	20,510
LAWMA	17,328	15,722	4,416
TOTALS	48,502	39,985	24,926

1.2.5 Water Court Activity

2023 Caseload Summary:

- 57 new cases were filed.
- 3 Statement of Oppositions were filed
- 20 cases we are parties to remain un-decreed
- 5 Opposed Cases we have stipulated but remain un-decreed

Judge Schwartz retired and our new Water Court Judge is Judge Gregory Styduhar

Trial Activities
Case No. 17CW3069 case is stayed until judgment by Judge Styduhar and Case Nos. 18CW3072, 19CW3086, 19CW3087, and 20CW3084 are also stayed until judgment on 17CW3069.

Futile Call:
On January 12, 2023 the "Written Instruction and Order 2015-03, Amended 2023 Futile Call" was released. As part of the efforts to communicate the Order to the water community, the Division Engineer presented on the topic at several meetings around the basin including the AGRA spring meeting, SECWCD, Upper Ark, HCWCD and Lower Ark. At the end of the season it became clear that a public stakeholder process was needed and was planned for early 2024.

No water rights were curtailed as a result of the Written Instruction and Order pending further communications with impacted parties.

1.2.6 2020 Abandonment Update

As of April 25, 2024 35 water rights were protested either by bifurcated protest stipulations or pre-protested stipulations.
11 water rights were abandoned for failure to comply with their stipulation per the 2020 Abandonment Case No 21CW3078
1 protest was abandoned per Case No. 21CW3086
1 protest was abandoned per Case No. 22CW0025
4 water right protest cases were dismissed or withdrawn
6 water rights are in the process of complying with the stipulation
12 water rights were removed by complying with their stipulation

On May 17, 2023, 21CW3078 decree regarding non-protested water rights, was signed abandoning 660 Non-Protested water rights.

On April 24, 2024
Chris Stork filed our Motion To Enter Final Judgment And Decree Regarding Water Rights On The Final Revised Abandonment List Of Water Rights In Water Division 2

In 2020 there were significantly more water rights initially added to the abandonment list. In the past decennial abandonments, water rights were put on the list by the water commissioners knowing which ditches did not divert or were in disrepair, but no water commissioner could know all the historical water rights in their districts, therefore the ditches and water rights that had not been used prior to the current water commissioner's tenure still had a legal right to divert unbeknownst to the water commissioner regardless of the current conditions of the structure. In 2019, DWR polled HBDMC for water rights that had either no diversions or partial diversions in the past 10 years and those water rights were put on the initial 2020 Abandonment List. Then the water commissioner was sent the list to inspect. After inspections, the water commission met with the Division Engineer, the River Operations Coordinator, and the Litigation Engineer to determine the condition of the headgate and measurement, evaluate the past diversions, and if the water right was in priority in the past 10 years. If the structure did not have a headgate, measurement, conveyance to the place of use, and was in priority, the water right was left on the abandonment list.

1.2.7 Administration of Decreed Plans for Augmentation

15 new augmentation plans were applied for in 2023, with the current total number of decreed plans shown here:

Table 4: Number of Augmentation Plans by Water District and Year

WD	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
10	379	387	397	410	422	425
11	129	130	132	133	134	135
12	51	53	53	56	56	56
13	31	31	32	32	32	32

WD	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
10	379	387	397	410	422	425
11	129	130	132	133	134	135
14	34	38	38	41	43	44
15	13	13	13	13	13	13
16	28	29	29	30	30	30
17	19	20	20	20	21	21
19	14	14	16	16	16	16
67	19	19	22	22	22	22
79	2	3	3	3	3	3
Total	719	737	755	776	792	797

District 10 continues to have the majority of the augmentation plans in the Division, most of them are subdivision augmentation plans utilizing individual on-lot wells in the Denver Basin Aquifers with replacements dependent on septic returns. However, the successful utilization of this non-renewable resource depends on the active administration of these plans to prevent over pumping as these plans only allow for a finite pumping life (typically between 100 and 300 years at their maximum pumping rates) before pumping must cease and post pumping replacements begin, absent a return to water court to identify a new source of water. These subdivisions are generally cooperative in providing annual, biannual or monthly diversion records to the Water Commissioner and Augmentation Coordinator. The remaining plans for augmentation in District 10 are heavily municipal or small individual well augmentation plans that are outside the Denver Basin and are administered by the District 10 Water Commissioner and Augmentation Coordinator. The non-Denver Basin Plans generally operate by utilizing replacement sources generated from historical consumptive use generated from changed surface ditch water rights.

Reporting by small augmentation plans, mostly subdivisions, in Districts 11, 12 & 13 continue to improve. Due to high turnover in ownership, this effort continues to require considerable effort during the spring and fall reporting periods. There is a high turnover in property and a large population of part-time occupancy. Staff continues to educate homeowners on why reporting is required.

In the Fall of 2023, 887 emails and letters were sent to property owners requesting meter readings and use reports, 696 responded for a 78% response rate. Emphasis continues on obtaining email addresses from all well owners contacted in order to reduce the expense of mailing reporting forms. While only a handful reported that they have no computer or email, many more reported by mail without comment, however, owners provided their email addresses for future contact via email. This effort is believed to be more efficient and will be continued in 2024.

In order to determine annual uses for published diversion records we estimate a diversion amount for the entire subdivision by using the available actual uses, as reported, and adding the maximum decreed amounts for those lots or wells where actual uses are not known.

Augmentation plans relying on the Independence Pass Transmountain Diversion System in Twin Lakes Reservoir had adequate water supplies. Reporting was used to update release schedules from the SEO Account in Twin Lakes to match depletions. This effort, which began in 2021, has tailored releases to match actual depletions and is currently saving water which

extends drought protection to the augmentation plans that rely on Twin Lakes as a replacement source. The State Engineers Account is currently completely full to begin the 2024 year.

2 Compact Issues

2.1 Compact Operations

During the period of Winter Compact storage from November 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023, 15,714.23 acre-feet was stored as Compact Water. Additionally, Offset Transfers to Winter Compact storage in January (48.17 acre-feet) was made to Winter Compact storage for well depletions and return flow maintenance. An additional 1,886.86 acre-feet was shown as inflow to Summer Compact storage after March 31, 2023 during the distribution of Compact storage into accounts. Distribution into accounts began on April 7, 2023, in accordance with Subsection II A of the revised 1980 Operating Plan and continued at the prescribed rates until exhausted on April 16, 2023. The transfer of 16,800.14 acre-feet was done as prescribed by Section II D of the 1980 Operating Plan (including 1,863.31 acre-feet of summer stored water from April 1, 2023 through April 16, 2023).

In contrast, the previous year's storage totaled 19,432.96 acre-feet (net). The 1950 to 1975 historical average amount of Winter Compact Water storage was 21,849 acre-feet in the period prior to the beginning of the Pueblo Winter Water Program operations.

During the 2023 Summer Compact Storage season there were four storage events that resulted in additions to Conservation Storage of 48,318.57 acre-feet. The first storage event was from April 1, 2023 and concluded on April 16, 2023 (as listed above). The second storage event began on June 15, 2023 and concluded on July 3, 2023 totaling 26,893.88 acre-feet. The third storage event began on July 6, 2023 and concluded on July 13, 2023 totaling 10,776.09. The fourth storage event began on July 20, 2023 and concluded on July 25, 2023 totaling 10,648.60.

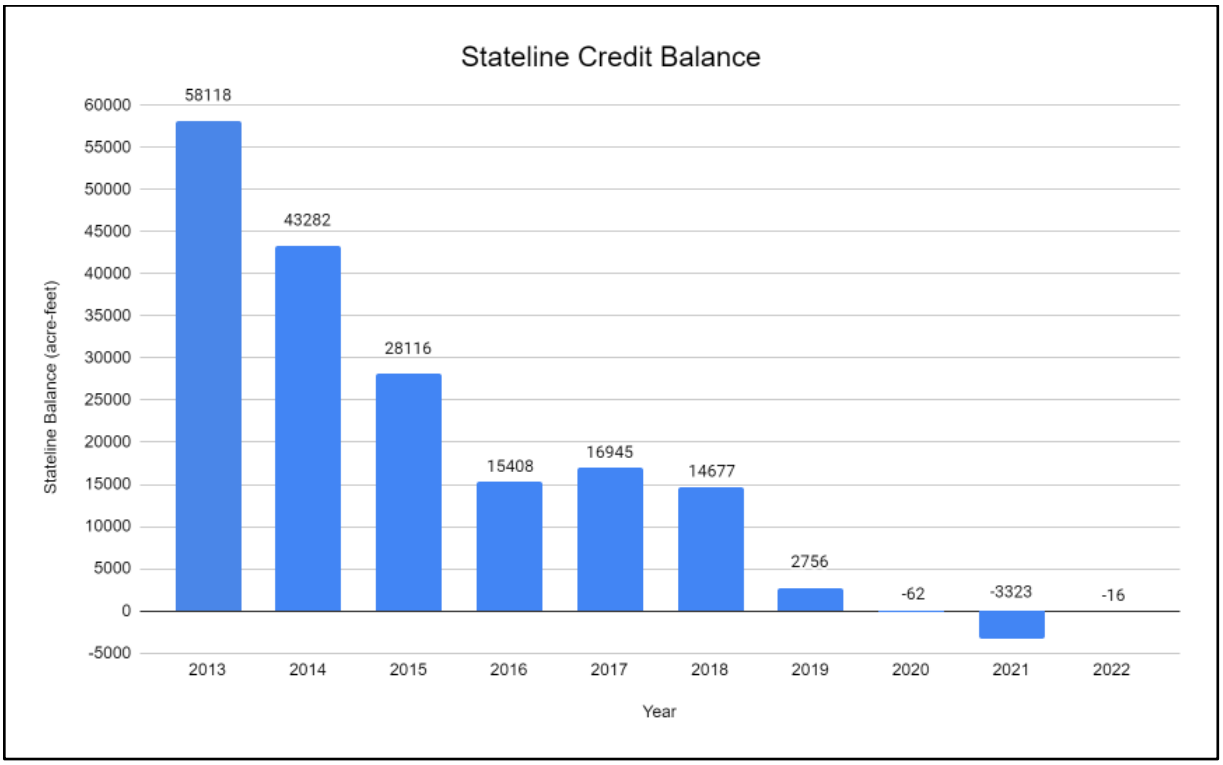
For additional details concerning the operation of John Martin Reservoir, the reader is referred to the Operations Secretary's Report for CY 2023 and the Report of the Colorado State Engineer to the Arkansas River Compact Administration concerning the Offset Account.

2.2 Compact Compliance

2.2.1 Post Compact Wells

The H-I Model is used for the purpose of determining depletions to usable stateline flow caused by well pumping of a ten-year period, which is updated annually. The update made in 2023 was for the period 2013-2022. This update showed a deficit or shortfall of 16 acre-feet which had to be made up along with associated evaporation and transportation losses by LAWMA. The following figure illustrates the status of Compact compliance over the past decade.

Figure 13: Stateline Credit Balance



2.2.2 Surface Water Irrigation Improvements

Administration of the Irrigation Improvement Rules began the eleventh year of operations since the Rules were promulgated in 2011.

Four Rule 10 Plans were approved for operation during 2023-24 including a plan by the Lower Arkansas Water Management Association (LAWMA) for sprinkler improvements under the Lamar Canal, Fort Lyon Canal and Amity Canal involving approximately 6,448 acres of improvements and a plan by the Purgatoire River Water Conservancy District (PRWCD) for sprinkler improvements under the Enlarged Southside Ditch and Model Canals east of Trinidad involving 2,405 acres of improvements. The Lower Arkansas Valley Water Conservancy District (LAVWCD) applied for two Rule 10 Plans in 2023. The Fort Lyon LAVWCD Plan involved approximately 27,380 acres of sprinkler improvements and 1,173 acres of lateral improvements under the Fort Lyon Canal while the Non-Fort Lyon LAVWCD Plan involved approximately 12,522 acres of sprinkler improvements, 934 acres of drip improvements and 2,695 acres of lateral improvements.

2.2.3 Special Engineering Committee

The Special Engineering Committee met three times in CY 2023. The meetings were held virtually on March 14th, June 5th and July 11, 2023. The primary focus for the SEC was related to the Colorado Multi-Purpose Account in John Martin Reservoir and related topics, specifically the inclusion of new projects and the creation of their associated sub accounts. The states will continue to refine the process to review and approve new accounts.

3 Highlights of 2023

3.1 Pond Management Program

3.1.1 Overview

Division 2, the Arkansas River basin, covers 18,093,485 acres. In Phase 1 of the study, the division evaluated only very limited sections immediately around the Arkansas mainstem and live tributaries, which equated to approximately 25 percent of the total basin (4,407,687 acres). In this first phase, 16,000 Ponds were identified with a total surface area of 33,125 acres of surface area.

After taking out decreed ponds, natural depressions, non-ponds, and duplicates we have reduced the number of ponds to 15,600 with 8500 acres of surface area. Although, at this point there are still many duplicates. We have only scratched the surface. We have completed our review of about 600 ponds with a total surface area of 1400 acres.

In our first effort to reach out to identified pond owners, we mailed about 500 letters and information educating the pond owners. We mailed 127 2nd notices and 67 3rd notices. We have sent approximately ten orders to cease and desist.

Compliance has run the full gamut from pond owners that have not received a letter but instead complied by word of mouth to needing the Sheriff to deliver the order.

At this point in time instead of court cases, we have seen compliance by the pond owners joining already decreed augmentation plans or breaching their structures or large water districts investigating storage reservoirs to incorporate new augmentation supplies.

During 2023 we paused on our Pond project due to the fact that Division 2 did not have the resources to allocate to the Pond Management Project.

In 2024 we look forward to evaluating our database further and removing duplicates and closing out the ponds that have complied.

Fire Suppression Ponds were introduced to the Legislature in Senate Bill 22-114 which was signed by Governor Polis on June 8, 2022. The Colorado Revised Statutes includes definitive language and rules and regulations in Section 37-80-124. Division 2 has received 1 Needs Assessment identifying potential fire suppression ponds which needs to be completed within 1 year, and then the county needs to send in an application.

4 Organizational Changes

During 2023 Division 2 had a significant number of personnel changes. Division 2 started the year with quite a few vacancies, but there were many new hires, changes to positions, and some notable retirements at the end of December.

Retirements: Janet Dash (GIS Specialist), Chad Brumit (Groundwater Enforcement) and Gary Hanks (Deputy Water Commissioner Water District 11).

Transfers: Wendy Hunker (Program Assistant) transferred to Denver, Cheston Hart (Upper Basin Hydrographer) transferred to a statewide hydrography position, and Jacob Olson (Lead Water District 10 Water Commissioner) transferred to Division 6, Catherine Hunt (Hydrographer) transferred to Division 3.

Transfer in: Joe Crabb (Water District 11 Deputy Water Commissioner) transferred from Division 7

Position changes: Bethany Arnold moved from Water Resources Engineer to Assistant Division Engineer; Edwin Diemer moved from the Water District 18/19 Deputy Water Commissioner to

the Water District 16 Water Commissioner; Monica Long moved from the GIS Specialist PSRS II to GIS Specialist PSRS III.

Promotions: None

New hires: Raquel Fuentes (Hydrographer), Catherine Hunt (Hydrographer), Elizabeth Nosker (hybrid Groundwater staff and Water District 10 Deputy Water Commissioner), Kody DiRezza (Groundwater Commissioner), Krista Toci (Hydrographer), Amber Asbury (Program Assistant), Mike Dasko (Water District 18/19 Deputy Water Commissioner), Christine Sednek (Water Resources Engineer).

Resignations: Theron Verna (hybrid Groundwater staff and Water District 10 Deputy Water Commissioner).

Chad Brumit (Groundwater Commissioner) passed away August 15, 2023.

Training/Staff Development

Employee training/educational opportunities include the following:

- January 2023 - Colorado Water Congress: Rachel Zancanella
- April 2023 - Arkansas River Basin Forum: Theron Verna, Jacob Olson, Catherine Hunt, Rachel Zancanella, Kassidy Davis, Raquel Fuentes, Noah Friesen, Elizabeth Nosker
- August 2023 - Colorado Springs Utilities Tour: Noah Friesen
- August 2023 - Aurora Water tour: Christine Sednek
- November 2023 - Compact Training presented to select staff in preparation for ARCA by Rachel Zancanella and Bethany Arnold

CWOA

The CWOA annual meeting was held in Granby, hosted by Division 5 and was attended by Dan Henrichs, Jacob Olson, Rachel Zancanella, and Russ Dash.

Awards

Jacob Olson was named Water Commissioner of the Year.

Monica Long was named Employee of the Year.

Cheers for Peers went to the following employees throughout the year: Ed Diemer, Lucas Hoff, Brian Lenherr, Wendy Hunker

Other notes of interest

The Division 2 Office was opened to the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. The Info Desk was discontinued.

Figure 14: Division 2 Organizational Chart 2023 compared to 2022