The Colorado River District Board of Directors has a new president, vice president and three new faces as it begins 2015. Jon Stavney, town manager of Eagle, is the new Board president. He succeeds James Newberry, a county commissioner of Grand County, who held the post for the last two years.

The new Board vice president is Tom Alvey, a fruit grower from Delta County. He succeeds Stavney.

Board bylaws say that officers are term-limited after two years. Customarily the vice president becomes the top candidate for president after each two year period.

New Board members meeting for the first time at the January regular quarterly meeting were Alden Vanden Brink of Rio Blanco County, Marti Whitmore of Ouray County and Marc Catlin of Montrose County.

Vanden Brink is the Utility Department Supervisor/Director for Rangely, Whitmore is the Ouray County Attorney and Catlin is an agriculturalist from Montrose.

The Colorado River District is governed by a 15-member Board. One Board member is appointed from each of the 15 counties comprising the District.

Members serve three-year terms. Every year, one-third of the Board is up for appointment.

Joining the newcomers are reappointments of Bill Trampe, a rancher from Gunnison County, and Dave Merritt, an engineer from Garfield County.

Other incumbent Board members are Rebie Hazard a rancher from Saguache County; Tom Gray, a rancher from Moffat County; Doug Monger, a county commissioner from Routt County; John Ely, the Pitkin County attorney; Gary Martinez, the Summit County manager; Stan Whinnery, a county commissioner from Hinsdale County; James Newberry, a county commissioner from Grand County; and John Justman, a county commissioner from Mesa County.

The Colorado River District was formed in 1937 to protect Western Colorado water in the face of transmountain diversions and to act in all of the state’s interests in Colorado River Compact issues. It covers all or parts of 15 counties in Western Colorado and is supported by a small mill levy on real estate, about a quarter of a mill.
KREMMLING, Colo. -- The Colorado River District owns and operates the Ritschard Dam forming Wolford Mountain Reservoir near Kremmling in Grand County. It is a clay-core, rock fill dam that has experienced settling beyond the amounts normally expected by designers for a dam of this type.

The dam is safe and will continue to be safe in the future, according to the District’s engineering staff. Engineering consultants engaged by the Colorado River District to study the problem since 2009, as well as the Dam Safety Branch of the Colorado Division of Water Resources agree that the dam is safe and poses no danger.

To maintain that standard, after an aggressive five-year investigation that included installation and monitoring of sophisticated instruments to measure the movements, the Colorado River District will decide this year on a renovation and repair scenario.

Since the dam was constructed in 1995, it has settled near its center by about two feet, a foot more than anticipated. Along with this settlement, the crest of the dam has shifted downstream by about eight inches.

Engineering consultants engaged by the Colorado River District to study the problem since 2009, as well as the Dam Safety Branch of the Colorado Division of Water Resources say the dam is safe and poses no danger.

Out of an abundance of caution, Colorado River District Chief Engineer John Currier said enough information has been compiled to identify by mid-year the repair options and advise the Colorado River District Board of Directors on the proper one to choose.

Consultants from AECOM (formerly URS) and River District staff briefed the Board of Directors on the condition and analysis of the dam at its January quarterly in Glenwood Springs.

“We as a staff think it is incumbent upon us as an organization to really start moving this issue down the road,” Currier Continued on page 3
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said. He noted that computer modeling of the settlement suggests that in future years, safety might be compromised, so a solution will be identified this year.

Although Colorado’s chief of dam safety has not placed an operational restriction on the dam, the Colorado River District will continue with the cautionary policy it began in 2014. Once the reservoir fills this spring, it will be immediately lowered by 10 feet in elevation. The lower water level has been shown by instrumentation to slow down settlement trends.

According to Currier, at that lower level, the Colorado River District can still meet its water contracting delivery needs, as well as obligations to endangered fish releases to the Colorado River.

Also still protected is Denver Water’s leasehold interest in a portion of the storage that it employs in dry years to compensate for water it stores in Dillon Reservoir out of priority over Green Mountain Reservoir. At 10 feet down, recreational use will not be adversely affected.

By the Board’s quarterly meeting in July, AECOM and staff will have repair scenarios to consider, including comparative costs.

AECOM engineers told the Board that the culprit in the settlement was a poorly compacted rock fill shell that surrounds the clay core on the upstream and downstream sides.

In such a dam, the clay core material is the impervious element in the dam. The rock fill shell supports the core. All dams, whether concrete or earthen, seep water.

At Ritschard Dam, filters meant to collect seepage are in excellent shape and are doing their job. Seepage does not show any effects from the settlement, Currier said.

Ritschard Dam and Wolford Reservoir Facts:
Date constructed: 1995
Cost: $42 million for construction, design, permitting, mitigation and land acquisition
Dam construction materials: rock fill surrounding a clay core
Dam dimensions: 1,900 feet long, 122 feet high, 25 feet wide at the crest
Crest level elevation: 7,501 feet above sea level
Reservoir capacity: 65,985 acre feet (325,851 gallons in an acre foot)
Surface size: 1,500 acres
Location: Muddy Creek in Grand County, about five miles north of the Town of Kremmling. The reservoir sits on the east side of Highway 40
Headwaters source: south side of Rabbit Ears Pass
Amenities: Campsites, day-use picnic facilities, boat ramp, marina, board rentals and a popular fishery
Ag water efficiency, water quality are goals of $8 million federal grant for Lower Gunnison

The Lower Gunnison River Basin, including the North Fork River Valley, is the target for $8 million in new grant funding that was announced on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 2015, by Tom Vilsack, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, to improve irrigation practices, water quality, agricultural productivity and environmental conditions.

The Colorado River District is the lead partner in the grant-funded project that includes a total of 31 partnering entities. Dave Kanzer, Senior Water Resources Engineer for the Colorado River District, said the grant stems from the 2015 Farm Bill initiative called the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCP) that identified the Colorado River system as a “Critical Conservation Area,” one of eight in the country. The $8 million grant will be combined with other local, state and federal funding, which all together should approach a total of $50 million worth of improvements in the Lower Gunnison Basin.

“Agricultural water use efficiency and associated water quality improvements; those are the bottom lines of this project,” Kanzer said. “In general, these dollars will be invested to line and pipe open canal systems and to convert flood irrigation practices to high efficiency pressurized systems such as sprinklers, micro spray and drip systems, as appropriate.”

This newly approved project is officially titled “Modernizing Agricultural Water Management in the Lower Gunnison River Basin: A Cooperative Approach to Increased Water Use Efficiency and Water Quality Improvements.” It will be accomplished in four specific irrigation service areas: the Bostwick Park Water Conservancy District, southeast of Montrose; the Crawford Water Conservancy District near Crawford, the North Fork Water Conservancy District near Paonia and Hotchkiss; and in the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association area, located primarily between Montrose and Delta.

“This grant is a big ‘win-win-win’ for agricultural, economic and environmental sustainability,” Kanzer said. “It will really help our agricultural producers implement new conservation practices that not only produce more ‘crop per drop’ of water but significantly reduces their environmental footprint.”

“This project harnesses local innovation occurring within the agricultural and water communities and integrates activities to accelerate a common mission of utilizing water resources wisely while ensuring agricultural and endangered species sustainability”, Kanzer continued.

Although similar activities, such as canal piping and sprinkler installments, have been occurring in the Lower Gunnison River sub-basin, they have been primarily limited, disparate efforts without a unifying “grand design” and without leadership from local producers.

In recent years, a new ad-hoc group of agricultural producers, self-titled “No Chico Brush,” came together to advocate for this “grand design” approach that integrates previously unrelated water use improvement activities.

“No Chico Brush brought together a diversity of partners under a coordinated leadership team to try to achieve greater water efficiency results and to provide multiple environmental benefits,” Kanzer explained.

For example, the project will help reduce high levels of salt and selenium in the Gunnison and Colorado Rivers. Selenium is a naturally occurring chemical thought to adversely impact sensitive fish. Both salt and selenium can result as unintended consequences of inefficient agricultural water use practices in Lower Gunnison Basin. The grant funded project will also benefit the river system in places by reducing water loss and increased flows.

For more information: call Dave Kanzer of the Colorado River District at 970-945-8522 or go to the River District website: www.ColoradoRiverDistrict.org.
Legislature opens: District takes positions on bills

The Colorado River District in 2015 will continue to devote considerable Board of Directors’ and staff resources to the activities of the Colorado General Assembly.

Directors committed to bi-weekly telephone meetings beginning February 5 at noon. These meetings will run through the end of the legislature’s 120-day session unless all water-related issues are resolved prior to the Legislature’s constitutionally mandated conclusion on May 6. These meetings are open to the public.

At its regular January 20-21 meeting, the Board considered and provided direction to staff on 13 water bills already introduced in the 2015 session. Bills of particular interest included:

**HB 1016:** This bill would add eligibility for “redevelopment” and “non-residential” projects to the existing precipitation harvesting pilot project program (created by HB 09-1129). It would also reduce the amount of water needed for a project’s temporary substitute water supply plan and permanent augmentation plan by the amount of historic natural depletion.

The River District **supports** the broad goals of HB 1016 with latitude for expected amendments.

**HB 1038:** The bill redefines “appropriation” to specifically exclude FLEX use from Colorado’s anti-scapulation doctrine. It creates a new “FLEX” water right as an allowable change-of-use, allowing broad use of an agricultural water right that is temporarily not used due to falling, deficit irrigation, reduced consumptive use cropping, or other alternative ag water transfers. FLEX use is limited to no more than 50 percent of the original water right over a 10-year period. The bill specifically prohibits use of a FLEX right to enable or enhance diversion of water across a water division boundary.

The River District Board appreciated the prohibition of FLEX rights for transmountain diversions but **opposed** the bill as costly to water users who would be forced to enter into multiple water court change cases.

**SB 075:** This bill would add an exemption from the Prior Appropriation System for certain water wells irrigating less than one acre of commercial crops.

The Board **opposed** SB 075, noting the adverse precedent and the potential for substantial cumulative impacts to existing water users.

**SB 084:** This complicated bill directs the water court to ignore previous quantifications of historical consumptive uses (HCU) when calculating HCU for other users of a shared water right, such as multiple owners of a ditch.

The Board resolved to **oppose** SB 084 as unfair to all other water users in the basin who would suffer from deliberate over-allocation of actual HCU.

Son of Senate Bill 14-023: The Board also continued its 2014 discussions concerning a proposal (Senate Bill 023 in 2014) to create a new water right for non-consumptive, water efficiency savings. SB 023 passed in the final hours of the 2014 session despite the River District’s opposition.

The District subsequently sought (along with many others) and secured Governor Hickenlooper’s veto of the bill. The Governor’s veto message included a call for a pilot program to “test-drive” the idea of a limited-use, efficiency water right. The River District, along with other opponents and supporters of SB 023, has been working with John Stulp, the Governor’s Water Policy Advisor, on draft legislation creating such a pilot program.

The Board largely reaffirmed its **support** for a pilot program, with **specific reservations** about its proposed West Slope-only application and a proposal to allow certain piloted rights to become permanent efficiency rights after the pilot program’s conclusion.

A complete listing of state water legislation and the River District’s positions is available on the River District’s web site at www.ColoradoRiverDistrict.org. This information will be updated at least every two weeks after the Board’s bi-weekly meetings.

**How to contact us**

For more information about the Colorado River District or board actions, call Jim Pokrandt at (970) 945-8522 x 236 or e-mail edinfo@crwcd.org. Visit www.ColoradoRiverDistrict.org.
Board gets overview of congressional, federal actions

With a new Congress sworn in just prior to the January meeting, External Affairs manager Chris Treese noted that Congressional offices and legislative committees were still being organized as of the meeting. Treese highlighted for Directors significant developments from the closing quarter of the last Congress and early developments of interest from the first weeks of the new Congress.

Highlights of closing actions of the 113th Congress included:
- NRCS announced that it will fully fund all Colorado manual snow courses in FY 2015.
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the Gunnison sage grouse as threatened. Concurrent with the listing, FWS announced it would designate more than 1.4 million acres as critical habitat.
- Congressman Tipton (R-Cortez) was named to the House Finance Committee. He will not serve on the Natural Resources Committee or Water & Power Subcommittee in the new Congress as a result.
- Congress passed the Hermosa Creek Watershed Protection Act. This bill designates approximately 70,650 acres of the San Juan Nation Forest land as the Hermosa Creek Special Management Area. Much of the land would remain open to all historical uses of the forest under the bill, including mountain biking, motorized recreation, and selective timber harvesting. Grazing will continue to be allowed in the entire watershed. Roughtly 38,000 acres of the watershed would be set aside as wilderness, to be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964.
- The Senate confirmed Estevan López as the new Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. The Senate confirmed Commissioner López with broad support by voice vote.
- EPA announced it will publish an update of the economic analysis along with a final rule on its “Waters of the U.S.” rule “mid-2015.”
- Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said her department will continue to act “with urgency” to preserve Western sagebrush landscapes and will reach “a decision” this fiscal year on whether or not to list the greater and lesser sage grouse under the Endangered Species Act, in spite of a legislative rider Congress passed as part of its 2015 spending bill that blocks formal sage grouse listings.
- The bill also includes authorization for Reclamation funding of the Colorado River System Conservation Program.
- Finally, the bill prohibits funds to be used for implementing the recently released Principles, Requirements, and Guidelines for Federal Water Project Investments, which Congress originally called for in its 2007 WRDA Act.

Federal Priorities for the 114th Congress:

River District Directors reviewed and reaffirmed the District’s historical approach to Federal issues and Treese’s proposed list of River District priority issues for the 114th Congress. Generally, the River District will establish and maintain a close, working relationship with each of the Colorado delegation’s offices, both in D.C. and appropriate field offices. The River District will monitor water-related legislative and administrative proposals for potential impact to the River District and western Colorado water users.

The River District will leverage its membership and involvement in national and west-wide organizations, such as National Water Resources Association, Family Farm Alliance, and Western Coalition of Arid States (the latter primarily water quality issues), to secure their assistance on issues of primary importance to the CRD.

As a rule, the River District will not champion nationwide

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Board updated on federal affairs directed at water

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issues, such as Endangered Species Act (ESA) reform or NEPA streamlining; we will, however, add our voice, as appropriate, to such larger campaigns. Typically, we will focus our resources on federal issues, both regulatory and legislative, that uniquely or disproportionately affect western Colorado water users.

Priority Issues:
- Colorado River ESA Recovery Programs Funding (legislative – appropriations)
- Federal Agency Planning and Management Issues
- Ski Area Water Rights/Legislation (regulatory and legislative)
- Colorado River System Conservation Program (administrative; potentially legislative (appropriations))
- Good Samaritan legislation (legislative)
- U.S. Bureau Reclamation Colorado River Basin Study follow up actions and publications (administrative)
- USDA Conservation Programs Funding, including long-term solution to NRCS snow course funding (legislative)
- Duplicate permitting requirements for pesticides (legislative)
- Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Funding (legislative)
- Colorado Wilderness (legislative) and other special land designations (legislative and administrative)

Policies up for review

The Board annually reviews roughly one-third of the District’s water policies for revision and re-adoptions. Adopted policies provide staff with broad direction, and outline for the public, the basic positions and principles of the Colorado River District.

For a complete list of River District policies, refer to our website.

At their January meeting, Directors considered two existing policies and found them generally adequate, requesting they be put on the agenda for the next quarterly meeting for likely re-adoptions. The two policy statements considered and provisionally approved were: Federal Reserved Water Rights and Colorado’s Prior Appropriation Doctrine.

The annual policy agenda item, which appears on at least two successive regular Board agendas, is also Directors’ opportunity to identify and request new topics for policy statement development.

Directors requested drafting of two new policy statements for consideration at subsequent 2015 regular meetings.

Director Trampe (Gunnison County) requested the District consider a policy statement on Agriculture’s Water Use. Citing the considerable time and resources being dedicated to development of a first-ever Colorado Water Plan, Director Mon-ger pointed to the absence of a River District policy statement regarding the Plan. Policies for both will be developed for Board consideration at the April quarterly meeting.

Additionally, the Board continued its 2014 decision to layover final consideration of its policy on Transmountain Water Diversions pending final resolution and signed settlements with the Northern District on operational agreements related to Northern’s proposed Windy Gap Firming project.

For full-text of these and previously approved policies, please visit www.crwcd.org/page_9. Comments may be sent to edinfo@crwcd.org.
General Manager Eric Kuhn reported to the Board of Directors that inter-state contingency planning regarding low reservoir levels at Lakes Powell and Mead is moving forward. The concern is that with prolonged drought as exhibited in the last 14 years, levels at Powell could fall below power generation ability, costing important revenues for Bureau of Reclamation operations and environmental programs, and levels at Mead would jeopardize the public water intake for the Las Vegas Valley municipalities.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, eyeing the drought and reservoirs, has asked the seven states that benefit from the Colorado River to develop regional plans to deal with the potential crisis. The alternative would be unilateral federal action and the loss of regional control.

The Upper Colorado River Region has taken over the modeling efforts started by the Bureau of Reclamation. Officials expect to complete the modeling package by this spring. Reclamation’s results, to date, have confirmed the results of the previous work done by the River District and Hydros Consulting on behalf of the Upper Division states. The results were:

1. Extended reservoir operations (using the Flaming Gorge, Aspinall and Navajo to supplement Lake Powell storage) reduces the risk of Lake Powell falling below minimum power.
2. For longer and more severe droughts, extended operations, by itself, is not sufficient to eliminate the risk of Lake Powell dropping below minimum power. Additional measures, such as demand management, are needed.
3. Flaming Gorge, which is the largest upstream CRSP reservoir, has the largest average inflow, the most flexibility and will contribute 80-90 percent of the additional water to Powell. However, in certain years, Aspinall and Navajo can make important contributions.
4. There is a clear connection between actions in the Upper Basin and actions in the Lower Basin. Because of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, that integrate the operations of Lakes Powell and Mead, actions taken to increase storage in Lake Powell benefit storage in Lake Mead and vice versa.

Kuhn said that because Reclamation’s modeling will be used to support decision making, it will be comprehensive. It plans to make its modeling package public in the March/April 2015 timeframe.

The contingency planning process has been opened to a wide number of stakeholders: Recovery Programs, the Park Service, Colorado River Energy Distributors Association, Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and a number of environmental and recreation groups.

Unresolved issues remain. The entities can use modeling to provide us with guidance and a look at a “range” of conditions, but if/when the contingency plan is needed, the conditions are going to be unique to that year, so any formal agreement used to implement contingency planning among the states and Interior will need to be flexible. The specific plans will be different each year.

A second issue is how far into the future should the contingency plan modeling effort look? The initial effort by the states looked out 20 years, short enough to focus on the near-term when Powell and Mead are controlled by the 2007 Interim Guidelines but not enough to consider and evaluate storage recovery strategies.

However, others may want Reclamation to take a longer term look.

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Planning considers water demand management

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How to address demand management is also not fully resolved. The states’ approach will be to first utilize extended operations in the MOA, but separately agree to use “best efforts” to be prepared to implement demand management by 2019. There are many technical (and legal) questions that need to be resolved before any of the four states will be ready to implement demand management.

If demand management is needed, how will the total be split among the Upper Divisions states? Since Colorado’s apportionment under the 1948 Compact is 51.75 percent, in Colorado we can safely assume the majority share, Kuhn said.

He added that an alternative approach is to consider the obligation on a basin-wide approach and ask for “bids” from throughout the basin with regard to individual states.

A major issue for the West Slope and for the rural areas in the other three Upper Division states is will the major municipalities and exporters (transmountain diversions) accept a portion of the obligation, Kuhn said.

All four states are concerned about the legal authority of each State Engineer’s Office to “protect” saved water and deliver it downstream to Lake Powell. This may require legislation in individual states.

Finally, the states have not discussed and agreed on a storage elevation at which demand management would be triggered. This is not a simple question. It will require a more detailed analysis.
Recovery program concerns include non-native fish

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Pitts further explained that the Recovery Program provides ESA compliance for water project impacts while not requiring amendments to any of the ESA rules and regulations. Importantly, the Program shifted the burden of ESA compliance from individual water users to the shared responsibility of the Program.

Every year, the Recovery Program annually evaluates and assesses the conditions of the listed fishes of concern and renders an opinion of the ability of the program to continue as the “reasonable and prudent measure” to provide ESA compliance for water project impacts. This annual determination is summarized and documented in a “letter of sufficient progress.”

Pitts explained that the Recovery Program has been primarily responsible for enabling water development agreements to be signed by the USFWS in the Colorado, Yampa, Gunnison and Dolores Rivers within Colorado. This is done pursuant to Programmatic Biological Opinions (PBOs) that rely upon Recovery Program actions that provide ESA (primarily Sections 7 and 9) compliance for water development and depletions. These PBOs enable essentially every Bureau of Reclamation project upstream of Lake Powell as well as local public and private water projects to operate with critical ESA compliance provided by the Program. The Program has also allowed for the U.S. to fulfill trust responsibilities to tribes in compliance with ESA. Pitts noted that remarkably “no lawsuits have been filed on ESA compliance for water projects under the Recovery Program.”

**The Recovery Program actions to recover the fish include:**
- Providing water for endangered fish;
- Reservoir enlargements;
- Reoperation of federal projects;
- Canal water management projects;
- Cooperative water management to enhance flows;
- Fish screen and passages at major diversions;
- Fish habitat development;
- Nonnative fish control;
- Stocking of endangered fish; and
- Research and monitoring.

Water for the endangered fish has been secured through actions such as the Instream flow law, water leases, water contracts, more water efficiency practices and appropriate reservoir operations.

**Examples of solutions for the recovery of the fish include:**
- Re-operation of federal projects to adjust flow regimes;
- Coordinated non-federal/federal reservoir operations to enhance peak flows;
- Water conservation to make water available for endangered fish (Grand Valley Project, Orchard Mesa Project); and
- Construction of storage to enhance low flows (Elkhead Project expansion).

**Elkhead non-native fish control**

Nonnative fish species are the greatest threat to fish recovery and the most difficult to control with Northern pike, smallmouth bass, walleye, and burbot species of greatest concern.

Several programs have spent millions on removal from rivers, but that is not working. Source control at upstream reservoirs is what is needed. In addition, in some reservoirs removal of the nonnatives have occurred or are being considered.

One of the greatest challenges is to control illegal stocking or re-stocking of native, sport fish.

Pitts noted that the current general consensus on controlling non-native fish from Elkhead Reservoir is to install a net to prevent escapement from the reservoir.
Kobe Project nears the finish line

The Kobe Project, a water diversion project on the Colorado River near De Beque to benefit energy development, irrigation and municipal supply in Garfield and Mesa counties, is near completion.

For several years, the Colorado River District has collaborated with the Bluestone Water Conservancy District to develop this Colorado River project. The construction efforts have been spearheaded by the Bluestone Management Committee, composed of directors from both districts. In 2013 the Committee entered into an agreement with Black Hills Plateau and Production LLC for the development of the project and in the summer of 2014 the Committee obtained all the necessary rights-of-way and permits for the construction of the 20 cfs water pipeline. Black Hills has funded the more than $7 million cost related to the water pipeline.

The Kobe Project will be capable of delivering up to 20 cfs of water to a location about four miles north of the Town of De Beque, near the confluence of Dry Fork Creek and Roan Creek. Of that water, 15 cfs has been slated for agricultural and non-potable municipal purposes and 5 cfs is for energy development.

Jason Turner, the Colorado River District Senior Counsel who provides legal advice for the Bluestone Committee, told the River District Board of Directors that the “Kobe Light” and full Kobe pipelines are constructed and the terminal facility is nearly complete. It is expected the pumping plant at the river will be done early next year.

Now that the project has advanced, Turner recommended to the Board, and it agreed, that a water authority be formed as the legal entity to operate the project. The authority’s board will reflect the current management of the Bluestone Committee, two board members from the River District and two from Bluestone.

The Authority’s operating expenses will be covered by the accrued revenues from the former lease of the Kobe Project water rights to Getty and its predecessors, and through marketing water produced by the Kobe Project.

Future meetings

- Special Legislative Review conference calls, every other Thursday: next one Feb. 5 at noon
- March 4-6: Tour of Lower Basin Agricultural Entities
- March 13: Executive Committee meeting, Glenwood Springs
- April 21: CRD Board Quarterly Meeting, Glenwood Springs
- June 18-20: Colorado Water Workshop, Gunnison
- July 21-22: CRD Board Quarterly Meeting, Glenwood Springs
- Sept. 10: CRD Annual Water Seminar, Grand Junction
- Sept. 24: Board budget workshop. Details to come

Staff milestones noted
River District Chief Engineer John Currier, center, presented Senior Water Resources Engineer Dave Kanzer and Deputy Chief Engineer Ray Tenney with employment milestone awards. Tenney has worked for the District for 25 years and Kanzer for 20 years.