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Environmental Movement Timeline











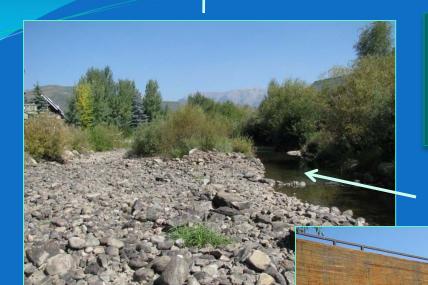
1970 1971 1972 1973

- Twenty million people celebrate the first Earth Day.
- President Nixon creates EPA
- Congress amends the Clean Air Act to set national air quality, auto emission, and antipollution standards.

- EPA bans DDT, a cancercausing pesticide, and requires extensive review of all pesticides.
- Congress passes the Clean Water Act, limiting raw sewage and other pollutants flowing into rivers, lakes, and streams.

In 1972, only 36 percent of the nation's assessed stream miles were safe for uses such as fishing and swimming

 Passage of the Endangered Species Act

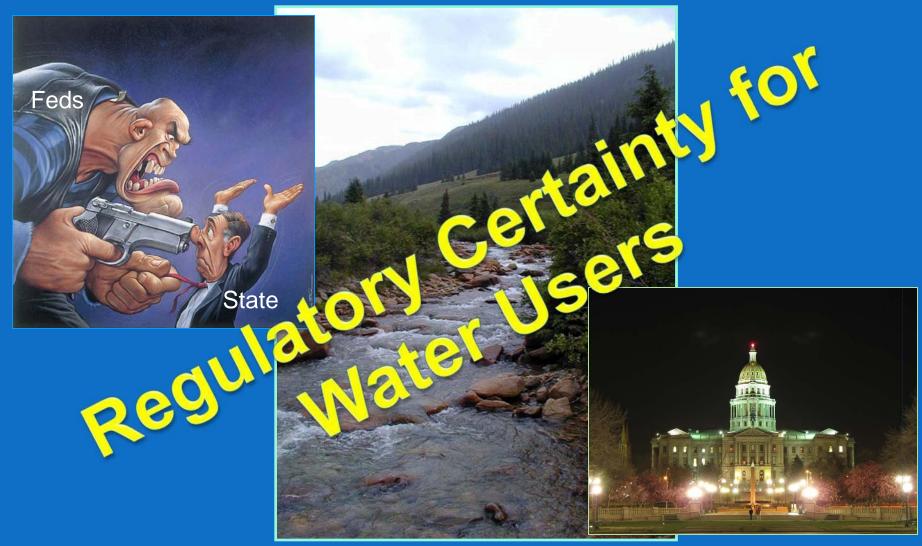


 Public concern over dry stream reaches and no mechanism within the prior appropriation (first in time – first in right) system to keep water within a stream for environmental preservation.

McCormick Ditch

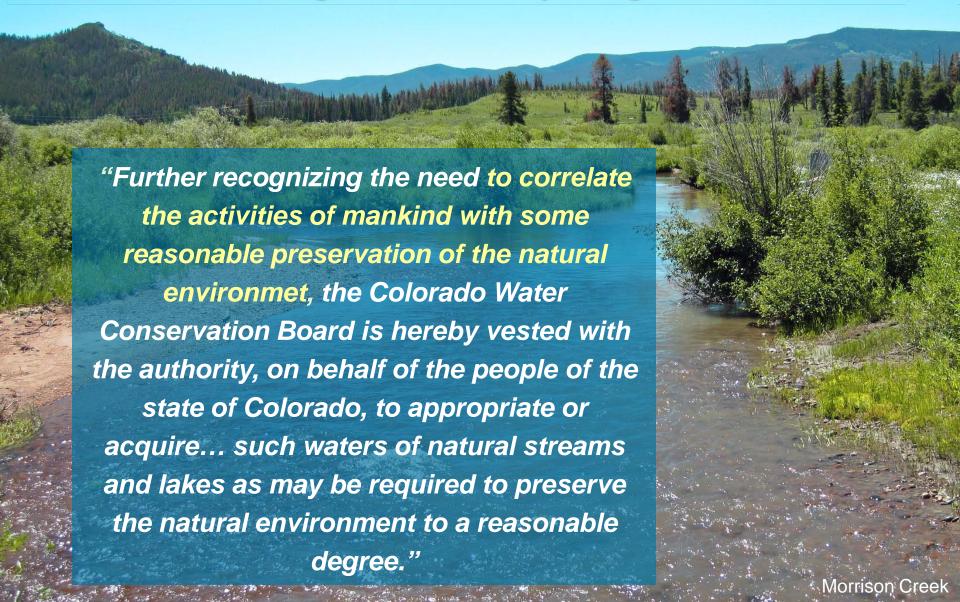
Coal Creek near Crested Butte Colorado

What did the Colorado Legislature believe was the answer to environmental water issues in 1973?



North Fork Mineral Creek

In 1973, the Colorado Legislature created the Instream Flow Program with the passage of Senate Bill 97:



It's a taking by the Government!

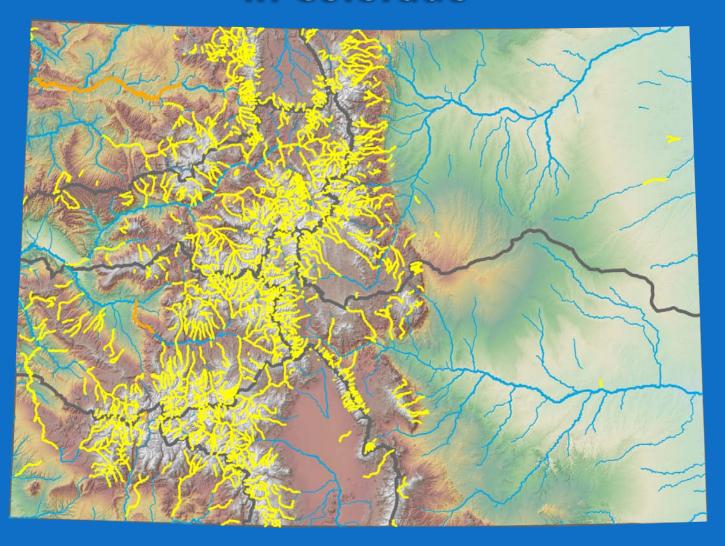
It's not enough water for true preservation



There will be no water left for water users!

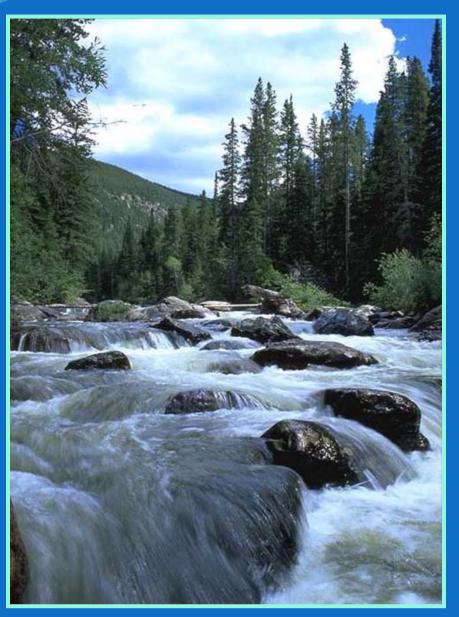
The program is biased toward water development

Distribution of Existing ISF Water Rights in Colorado



Yellow lines represent streams with decreed ISF rights

An Instream Flow or Natural Lake Level Water Right is:



- An in-channel or in-lake appropriation of water
- Made exclusively by the Colorado Water Conservation Board
- To preserve the natural environment to a reasonable degree
- For minimum flows between specific points on a stream, or levels on natural lakes
- Administered within the State's water right priority system

Since 1973, the Board has

Appropriated

Instream flow water rights on

- nearly **1,600** stream segments,
- covering **9,200** miles of stream,
 - and 480 natural lakes

Acquired

Over <u>26</u> water right donations or long-term contracts for water totaling

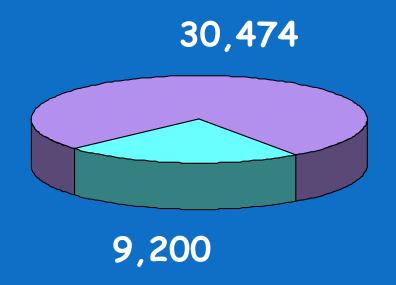
420 cfs and 9,340 AF





Hat Creek

Miles of Stream Protected by ISF Rights in Colorado



Note: 39, 479 miles of perennial streams in the state based upon the National Hydrography Dataset

- With ISF Protection
- Without ISF Protection

New Appropriations



Arkansas River below Pueblo Reservoir

New Appropriation Process

Any *person* or *entity* may recommend streams or lakes to be considered for appropriation to *preserve* the natural environment.

ISF Workshop held each February to present recommendations.

Recommenders

- collect data
- quantify flow requirements using R2Cross or other standard methodology - usually cold water fishery standard, but not limited
- submit recommendations to CWCB at February workshop—must be submitted in writing and with specificity.





New Appropriation Process

CWCB staff

- Informs CWCB of recommendations at March Board meeting & provides public notice (March & November)
- Prioritizes and analyzes each recommendation
- Performs site visits and collects additional data
- Performs water availability analyses
- Holds public meetings to get stakeholder input on recommendations
- Consults with DWR
- Brings recommendations to CWCB for appropriation *typically at the Board's January Meeting*.



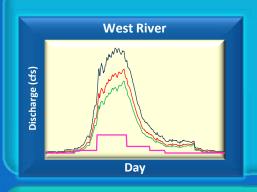
Severy Creek – [

Statutory Requirements



A natural environment exists

 typically identified by the presence of a coldwater fishery, but other indicators can be used



The natural environment will be preserved by the water available for the appropriation

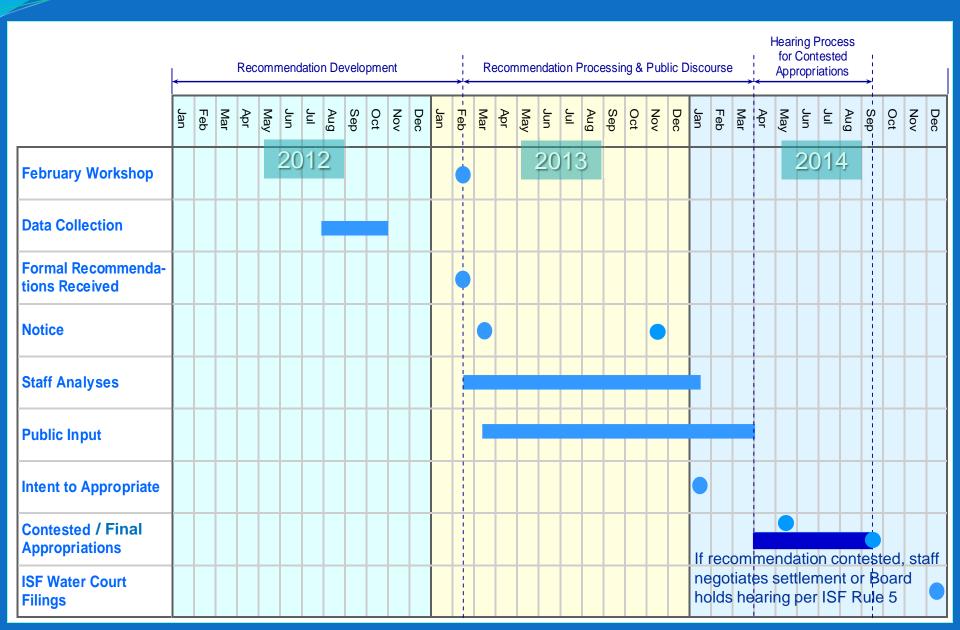
- determined by water right and hydrologic investigations
- Median Hydrology, Utilize peer reviewed hydrology



No material injury to other water rights will occur

- new appropriations are junior water rights and have no effect on existing senior appropriations
- 37-92-102(3) b. Recognition of undecreed uses and exchanges

New Appropriation Processing Timeline



Prioritization of Candidate Streams

Factors that influence the prioritization of candidate streams

- Staff workload
- Staff resources (budget & FTE resources)
- Board priorities and direction to staff
- Streams with threatened or endangered species
- Stakeholder concerns (extended time for discourse based on specific issues that require additional staff investigation)
- Need for additional data collection
- Need for additional water availability analyses or modeling.

Some factors may result in a delay in the normal 1 year processing of recommendations.

Recommendations stay on the candidate list until all issues are addressed and staff moves the recommendation for Board action.

Water Division 1

Stream Name	Recommender	County
Coal Creek (Boulder County Open Space Boundary to Louisville Wastewater Treatment outfall)	City of Louisville & CPW	Boulder
Coal Creek (to Louisville Wastewater Treatment outfall to Lafayette pumping station #2)		
North Clear Creek (Confl. Chase Gulch to Confl. Wastewater Treatment Plant)	CPW & CDPHE	Gilpin
North Clear Creek (Confl. Wastewater Treatment Plant to Confl. Clear Creek)		111
Graves Creek (Wyoming Stateline to South Line S27 T12N R68W)	CPW & City of Fort Collins	
Shell Creek (Headwaters to Shell Creek Ditch)	BLM	Larimer
Spottlewood Creek #1 (NW S29 T12N R68W to Road at NW S33 T12N R68W)	CPW & City of Fort Collins	Lanner
Spottlewood Creek #2 (NW S34 T11N R68W to SW S34 T11N R68W)		
Lone Tree Creek (NW S29 T12N R67W to SE S31 T12N R67W)		Weld

Water Division 2

Stream Name	Recommender	County
Beaver Creek (Confl. East & West Beaver Creeks to Confl. Patton Canyon)	CPW	Fremont
West Beaver Creek (Confl. Douglas Gulch to Confl. East Beaver Creek)		Fremont, Teller
Baker Creek (headwaters to USFS Boundary)		Huerfano
Bonnett Creek (headwaters to USFS Boundary)		riueriano
Apishapa River (Headwaters to Confl. Herlick Canyon Creek)		Las Animas
Arkansas River (Outlet of Fish Hatchery to Confl. Fountain Creek)	CPW & City of Pueblo	Pueblo

Water Division 4

Stream Name	Recommender	County
Granite Creek (Confl. Unnamed Tributary to Utah-Colorado border)	BLM	Mesa
Ute Creek (Headwaters to Confl. West Creek)		





Water Division 5

Stream Name	Recommender	County
Eagle River (ISF Increase)	CPW	Eagle
(confl Cross Creek to confl Gore Creek)		Lagio
East Divide Creek		Garfield
(Confl. Camp Creek to Confl. June Creek)		Garrielu
Meadow Creek		Garfield
(Outlet Meadow Creek Reservoir to Confl. Main Elk Creek)		Garrieiu
Beaver Creek		Garfield
(Headwaters to Rifle Town Intake)		Garrielu
Beaver Dam Creek		Mesa
(Headwaters to Confl. East Divide Creek)		IVIESa
West Divide Creek		Mesa
(Confl. Little Beaver Creek to Confl. Mosquito Creek)		iviesa
East Divide Creek		Mesa,
(Confl. Gennings Creek to Confl. Camp Creek)		Garfield

Water Division 6

Stream Name	Recommender	County
North Fork North Platte River (Headwaters to Little Nellie Ditch Headgate)	BLM	Jackson
South Fork Big Creek (Confl. Wheeler Creek to Colorado-Wyoming border)		
Wheeler Creek (Headwaters to Confl. SF Big Creek)		
Piceance Creek (Confl. Dry Fork to Confl. White River)	BLM & CPW	Rio Blanco
Yellow Creek (Confl. Barcus Creek to Lambert Springs)		
Yellow Creek (Confl. Lambert Springs to Confl. White River)		
Willow Creek (ISF Increase) (Outlet of Steamboat Lake to Confl. Beaver Creek)	BLM	Routt
Willow Creek (ISF Increase) (Confl. Beaver Creek to Confl. Lester Creek)		

Web Site updates on Recommended Streams

http://cwcb.state.co.us/environment/instream-flow-program/Pages/InstreamFlowAppropriations.aspx



Home > Environment > Instream Flow Program > Instream Flow Appropriations

Environment

Instream Flow Program

> Instream Flow Appropriations

Water Acquisitions

Monitoring & Enforcement

Climate Change

Watershed Protection & Restoration

Nonconsumptive Needs

Endangered Species

Recreational In-Channel Diversions

Salinity Control

Instream Flow Appropriations

The CWCB appropriates water rights to preserve the natural environment of streams and lakes in the state. After receiving detailed recommendations for instream flow (ISF) water rights from state and federal agencies, conservation groups and members of the public, the CWCB reviews and processes the recommendations in accordance with the Board's ISF Rules.

The CWCB performs detailed hydrological analyses to ensure that all recommendations meet the statutory requirements for an ISF appropriation. The CWCB notifies and involves the public throughout the ISF appropriation process.

Recommendation Process

Each February, the CWCB holds a workshop to request recommendations for streams and lakes to be protected. The workshop is open to the public and notice is provided through this Website and the ISF Subscription Mailing List. Any person or entity may submit recommendations; however, such recommendations need to be provided to staff in writing and with specificity (for guidance, please use the Recommendation Questionnaire). All recommendations are processed in accordance with the ISF Rules and Statutes, as well as the timeline and procedures.



Recommended Appropriations



Click on the links below for more information about that year's recommended appropriations:

- · 2013 Proposed ISF Appropriations
- · 2012 Proposed ISF Appropriations
- 2011 Proposed ISF Appropriations
- 2011 Contested ISF Appropriations

Additional Information

Questions?







