



Big Thompson Watershed News

The Quarterly Newsletter of the Big Thompson Watershed Forum

Spring 2006

Volume 7, Issue 1

Meeting Water Supply and Water Quality Goals in an Over-Appropriated State

Excerpts from Colorado Supreme Court Justice Greg Hobbs' keynote address at the Forum's 8th Annual Meeting & Symposium, February 16, 2006.

You know how important water is to your community. You see the farms and how the cities have grown out of farms. Now we know that 2.5 million Coloradans will be added to our 4.6 million population by the year 2030. Three of our four great river basins are over-appropriated: the Platte, the Arkansas, and the Rio Grande. There is no appreciable "new" water available under our interstate entitlements to be developed in these basins. In the fourth basin, the Colorado, our State Water Conservation Board estimates there may be only 400,000 acre-feet of undeveloped water available to us under our Colorado River apportionment. But this will be very expensive water to develop, and the western slope uses may well need a large portion of that.

Where's the water supply for the future? Reduction of water demand and transfer of agricultural water to municipal use, along with storing our remaining Colorado River entitlement, is the key to our economic and environmental future. I include environmental uses, because Colorado now recognizes instream flow water rights for the natural environment and recreational in-channel diversions for kayaking. Often these rights are junior to senior irrigation rights. Once their historic beneficial consumptive use has been quantified and historic return flows maintained to prevent injury to other water rights, senior irrigation rights can be transferred to municipal, environmental, and recreational uses. Water markets have been operating in our state since 1891 when the Colorado Supreme Court first recognized that senior priorities for irrigation rights could be changed to supply cities.

Looking to our water future, the Colorado General Assembly has led the way in the midst of the early 21st Century drought. It has allowed the creation of water and land trusts to keep senior water rights in open space and wildlife use. It has allowed farmers to lease water to cities as an alternative to the

permanent change of agricultural water rights. It has allowed the establishment of stored water banks, again for water lease purposes, in lieu of permanent water loss to rural areas. It has allowed senior priorities to be obtained and pledged to the Water Conservation Board to augment its instream flow water rights program.

Now, it seems, we need most of all sound pooling of water user fees and tax assessments to maximize our citizen dollars and minimize stripping rural areas of their water heritage and future. Now, it seems more than ever, we are not developing a water resource, we are learning how to share through legal means an already developed resource. The entire state has a great stake in a well planned and implemented connection between land use planning and water supply. Water basin roundtables and a statewide roundtable are now in the process of addressing this great interconnection - it's always between us and us, the citizens of Colorado. Great states-person-ship will be required. This is our heritage and will always be our future.

Given our current water treatment facilities shortfall, we are going to need significant investment in water and wastewater infrastructure to meet our water supply needs for the additional 2.5 million people who will be Coloradans by the year 2030. Many municipal and agricultural users

downstream have water rights that depend on return flows from treatment plants and storm water runoff. Because we are such a water short state, we must keep our water supply clean enough and available enough for recreational, environmental, agricultural, business, and municipal uses.

This is the creative work Coloradans of every generation have always turned to. Let us always hear the working waters sing and help them do their preserving best.



Colorado Supreme Court Justice, Greg Hobbs, speaking with City of Fort Collins Water Supply Supervisor, Clyde Greenwood, at the Forum's 8th Annual Meeting and Symposium.



ABOUT US...

The Big Thompson Watershed Forum is an association of private citizens and representatives of government, organizations, and businesses. We are united with the common goal of protecting water quality throughout the Big Thompson Watershed. We strive to accurately assess conditions in the Big Thompson Watershed and to facilitate informed, cooperative water quality protection. North Front Range Water Quality Planning Association is a cooperating agency. The Forum maintains a strong partnership with the Thompson R2-J School District.

The Forum is a Colorado 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation.

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This portion of the News is dedicated to the Forum's Water Quality Management Planning Process. We are developing a collaborative management plan to reduce or eliminate the water quality impacts of nutrients in our Watershed. The primary focus of this process is to establish a culture of integrated water resource management which considers all sources and uses of water in our Watershed. In this month's column we are unveiling a landmark agreement signed on 2/17/06 by 14 national organizations that are uniting to protect America's sources of drinking water. These organizations are listening to their members and to the public, and their agreement exemplifies the partnership necessary for successful implementation of local management plans such as ours. For more details regarding the Forum's planning process, please visit the Programs/Restoration section of our website or contact us at (970) 613-6160.

Source Water Collaborative

United to Protect America's Sources of Drinking Water

Our Mission

We, the undersigned organizations committed to safe drinking water, hereby agree to work together at the source - on the lakes, streams, rivers and aquifers we tap for drinking water and on the land which protects and recharges those bodies of water. As the population grows and the countryside develops, drinking water protection should be integrated into land-use planning and stewardship; road, sewer and water projects; farming, industry and development practices; waste disposal methods; watershed planning, protection and clean-up; and the routine decisions Americans make every day. This is because the quality, quantity and cost of drinking water depend not only on treatment and distribution, but also on land stewardship and planning decisions. A broader set of actors - including policymakers, agricultural interests and the business community - needs to routinely consider their impact on the sources of drinking water. The impact is not always obvious. Decision makers should consider clearly visible point sources such as wastewater pipes, but also more diffuse origins of water pollution, such as runoff from farms, lawns and roadways.

The time to act is now. New assessments of drinking water sources, years in the making, are now complete for nearly all 160,000 public water systems in the country. While additional monitoring data is needed, more is available than ever before. What's more, as our population continues to grow and water demands continue to increase, the recent droughts and disasters have underscored our dependence on a safe and reliable water supply.

Indeed, this is a time of opportunity: Action now can protect drinking water sources for generations to come.

How We Intend to Work

Working together will combine the strengths of our diverse set of member organizations. It will also require a shared understanding of how we will work and what we intend to accomplish. By participating in the Source Water Collaborative, we agree to do the following:

- **Share information** with each other, through regular communication and during quarterly meetings. This includes sharing our most recent findings around the best practices in source water protection and the needs of people who make the decisions for both community planning and stewardship purposes.
- **Develop recommendations together** with stakeholders in land stewardship and planning, beginning with this document, about what is needed to protect sources of drinking water.
- **Package and disseminate these recommendations**, through the membership of our organizations, with partners and through the media, in ways that are useful in land-use and stewardship decisions. The collaborative has developed an initial action plan. But this is only a start. We expect our action plan to mature and change as we use authorities we have, reach out for new partners, and look for more ways to help key players integrate drinking water protection into their decisions around land stewardship and planning.

(continued on page 7)



Forum Finds Water Quality Declines in Areas of the Watershed

by Jeffrey Boring

The Forum completed an assessment of six years of water quality data and found that water samples are less compliant with state standards in the lower Big Thompson and Little Thompson Rivers and Horsetooth Reservoir, compared to the remainder of the watershed. For this assessment, over 14,000 records of data were collected from 36 sites throughout the Big Thompson Watershed. The following parameters were included in this assessment: temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, *E. coli*, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, chloride, sulfate, and arsenic. Data assessment on additional parameters, such as copper, selenium, and various nutrients were not available for this article.

Data showed that monitoring sites on the Big Thompson River above the City of Loveland were between 95-100% compliant with state standards, indicating a high frequency of compliance with Colorado's standards.

Below the City of Loveland, three of the five sites on the Big Thompson River showed a 95-99% compliance rate, while the remaining two sites showed a 90-94% compliance rate for the same parameters.

Tributaries to the Big Thompson River were found to vary in compliance with water quality standards. The North Fork of the Big Thompson River was 98.3% compliant with state standards, indicating that 452 of the 460 water samples collected since 2000 met standards. Fewer water samples were collected from Buckhorn Creek (102) and 10 of these were not compliant with state standards, reflecting a 90.2% compliance rate.

Data were also collected at three sites on the Little Thompson River. Site VT30, located upstream of Berthoud, showed a 97% compliance rate, while the two sites below Berthoud showed an 88% compliance rate. When the Little Thompson data were subdivided by parameter, site VT20, just downstream of Berthoud, showed only a 54% compliance rate with the state's *E. coli* standard. In other words, roughly one of every two samples collected at that site had *E. coli* counts higher than state standards.

E. coli is a species of bacteria native to the intestines of warm blooded animals. The Colorado Water Quality Control Division (Division) uses *E. coli* as an indicator of the potential presence of pathogenic microorganisms, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia lamblia*. The likelihood of contracting a waterborne illness is greater when the waterbody in question does not regularly meet the state's *E. coli* standard.

Over 1,900 water quality records from Horsetooth Reservoir were used for this assessment, and 75 of these records (3.9%)

did not meet water quality standards. However, when data were subdivided by sampling site, a different story emerges. Site R21, near Spring Canyon Dam, was compliant with state standards only 86.5% of the time. Site R30, near Dixon Canyon Dam, was compliant only 77.7% of the time. Conversely, sites near the north end of the reservoir had a much higher rate of compliance. Sites R40, 41, 42, and 43 had a compliance rate of 94.8, 99.9, 100 and 100%, respectively. These data show that water quality varies considerably within Horsetooth Reservoir.

When Horsetooth data were subdivided by parameter, dissolved oxygen was the parameter least likely to comply with water quality standards. The dissolved oxygen standard used for Horsetooth Reservoir was 6.0 mg/L. This standard increases to 7.0 mg/L during the fish spawning season, but because this season has not been defined by the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission (Commission), the 6.0 mg/L standard was used for this assessment.

The Forum . . . found that water samples are less compliant with state standards in the lower Big Thompson and Little Thompson Rivers and Horsetooth Reservoir, compared to the remainder of the watershed.

Site R20 (near the outlet of the Hansen Supply Canal) and R40 (near Soldier Canyon Dam) met the dissolved oxygen standard 87.8 and 84.5% of the time. Sites R21 and R30 met the standard just 62.5% of the time. In other words, almost two of every five dissolved oxygen samples collected at R21 and R30 did not meet the state's dissolved oxygen standard. See our website for percent compliance information on each of the Forum's monitoring sites.

Recently the Division completed their own analysis of water quality data on Horsetooth Reservoir and concluded that water quality standards are not fully being met. The Commission concurred and Horsetooth Reservoir was listed on the 2006 Impaired Waters List for dissolved oxygen. The Forum's role in this process was to provide scientifically defensible, unbiased data to inform the Commission's decision.

Studies have not been conducted to determine if the decline in dissolved oxygen affects aquatic life uses in Horsetooth Reservoir. However, because dissolved oxygen is a biological requirement for all aquatic organisms, pervasive reductions in dissolved oxygen could lead to changes in the reservoir's aquatic life communities, including fish and macroinvertebrates. Also, low dissolved oxygen levels could drive chemical changes in the reservoir, resulting in taste and odor problems associated with drinking water or water quality conditions that would be toxic to aquatic life.

The results of this and future assessments are used to guide restoration efforts by the Forum and our partners. Information on this and other Forum programs can be found on our website.



River Life Focusing on the organisms that live in and around Colorado's waters.

March of the Stoneflies

by **Jeremy Monroe and Bob Zuellig**

Jeremy Monroe and Bob Zuellig are aquatic ecologists at Colorado State University, and also represent Freshwaters Illustrated, a nonprofit group dedicated to promoting aquatic awareness through photo, video, and film.

For Colorado wildlife, winter is not an easy time of year. Cold temperatures and scarce resources make this an unforgiving season and an annual crux to survival. The warm-blooded must rely on their stored fat and food and the cold-blooded become lethargic or virtually inanimate. Most invertebrates spend this harsh season in an egg stage or in some other form of dormancy. Yet there is one group of insects that is remarkably active during the winter months.



A mating pair of winter stoneflies



A stonefly walks across a wintery snowscape



An aquatic stonefly nymph on a streambed stone

Only in winter will you find members of an odd group of river-dwelling stoneflies strolling along snowy streambanks, looking for mates. These winter stoneflies represent several species in the order Plecoptera, which spend most of their lives underwater as aquatic nymphs. Unlike most other aquatic insects, these stoneflies wait for the winter months to emerge from streams, mate, and then return to the water to lay eggs. Why they choose to complete their life cycle in winter is not well known, but the absence of predators like migratory birds and bats may allow more individuals to survive and reproduce. These dark stoneflies can be easy to spot against the snow, so keep an eye out on your next winter hike!



H₂Organizations: Blue River Watershed Group - Summit County

by **Shanna Koenig**

The Blue River Watershed is located in the Rocky Mountains of Summit County, 50 miles west of Denver. The entire watershed sits above 9,000 feet and houses four world-class ski resorts. The area has experienced rapid development and population growth in recent years. The watershed surrounds Dillon Reservoir, the largest water storage facility in Denver Water's system. The watershed faces such challenges as transmountain diversions, water quality issues due to historic mining, sufficient water supply for the environment and future growth, beetle kill, and drought.

The Blue River Watershed Group (BRWG) was established in the fall of 2004. It was formed with the desire and hope of engaging local citizens in water related issues through educational and informational opportunities. The mission of BRWG is *to protect, restore and promote a sustainable Blue River watershed through cooperative community education, stewardship and resource management.* BRWG's present goal is to provide concerned citizens with education, conservation efforts, opportunities for environmental projects, and a venue for their voice to be heard.

In BRWG's short existence, we have held eight educational opportunities through a speaker's style forum; partnered with Summit County Government Open Space and Trails to complete a wetlands restoration; participated in two community-wide volunteer initiatives, cleaning-up five segments of rivers in the Blue River Watershed; and completed a formal strategic plan. In

June of 2005, we received a grant from The Summit Foundation. The matching grant will fund the creation of a high-end interactive website.

This year, BRWG will continue our speaker's series in an effort to carry on our mission of cooperative community education, create an Adopt-a-River program, partner with the Snake River Task Force to initiate clean-up of the Pennsylvania Mine, and sponsor our local Water Festival to help further educate our fourth-grade children on water and water related issues.

If you would like additional information on BRWG, please contact Shanna Koenig, Board Chair, at (970) 668-3192 or shannabk@msn.com.





8th Annual Meeting & Symposium

by Diana Johnson

Over 100 water professionals, Forum members and other interested people attended the Forum's 8th Annual Meeting & Symposium on February 16, 2006. This year's event was held at the Aims College Corporate Education Center in Greeley.

Over the years, the event has grown from an update on the Forum's activities to a full day of professional water quality education. This year's keynote speaker was Justice Greg Hobbs of the Colorado Supreme Court, who spoke about *Meeting Water Quality and Water Supply Goals in an Over-Appropriated State*. See the cover story of this issue of the *News* for an excerpt of his presentation. The technical presentations included a discussion of water-borne nutrients presented by Rob Buirgy, and the *TMDL Approach to Improving Water Quality* presented by George Parrish, Environmental Scientist for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Robbie Roberts, Regional Administrator for the EPA, presented the Forum with a 2005 Environmental Achievement Award in recognition of the Forum's commitment to and accomplishments in protecting and restoring the Big Thompson Watershed. The Forum was one of four organizations to receive the award within a six-state area.



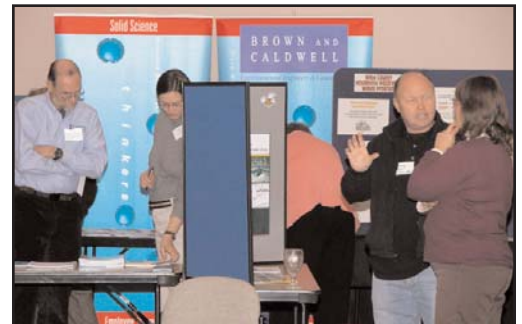
The Forum receives an EPA Environmental Achievement Award for our accomplishments in 2005.



Mike Nelson, Channel 7 Chief Meteorologist, performs his famous Tornado Dance to an enthralled crowd.

The lunch speaker was Mike Nelson, Chief Meteorologist for Channel 7 News, who presented *Colorado's Water - Headwaters of the West*, an interactive website designed to enhance water education in the state. Mike also treated the audience to his famous tornado dance, undoubtedly one of the meeting highlights! To learn more about *Colorado's Water - Headwaters of the West*, visit <http://kmgh.iewatershed.com>.

Over 20 organizations exhibited at the meeting including AWARE Colorado; Big Thompson Canyon Fund of the Community Foundation of Northern Colorado; Bowman Construction Supply; Brown & Caldwell; the cities of Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley and Loveland; Colorado Foundation for Water Education; Colorado State University's Water Resources Archive; Hydrosphere Resource Consultants; Northern Colorado Water



Exhibitors from over 20 organizations share a wealth of water quality related information.

Conservancy District; SolarBee - Pump Systems; Ted D. Miller Associates; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Geological Survey; and Weld County. Please visit our website to view the meeting program and additional photos.



Dave Cole, Forum Board member, and volunteers from the Lutheran Church of Hope participated in the cleanup effort in 2005.

Celebrate the Earth with Some Spring Cleaning!

Coming soon! The Annual Spring Waterway Cleanup! This year's event will be held on Earth Day, April 22, 2006 from 9:00 am - noon. Last year, more than 80 volunteers helped clean up 34 cubic yards - *nearly 5 tons!* - of trash in the Greeley/Loveland Irrigation Ditch. This year we are planning to expand the cleanup effort to include another local waterway.

For more information or to register, please visit our website or call (970) 613-6160.

COME JOIN US!



Stormwater Permits Required for Thompson School District

by **Melissa Adams**

Melissa Adams is Communications Coordinator for the Thompson School District.

With a recently passed bond issue, the Thompson School District will have to file for permits regarding storm sewer drainage for any project involving more than an acre of land.

Such permits are mandated under requirements of the federal Clean Water Act. The district is working under Phase II of the act, which requires engineering and administrative controls regarding impacts on storm sewer runoff, said Jay Earl, district environmental specialist.

Storm sewer runoff is the untreated water that drains into the watershed, said Earl, who also works on other district issues related to air quality, hazardous waste, fire alarm systems, asbestos and more. The Clean Water Act attempts to limit non-point source pollution that enters the watershed from such areas as parking lot runoff (i.e., oils and antifreeze).

Under the federal act, the Thompson School District is considered a municipality because of its infrastructure. "Because we have buildings and grounds, we have storm sewers on the property so we are responsible to take the same precautions as cities and towns," he said.

"Whenever we do a project that involves more than an acre of land, we have to file a permit with the state, which has jurisdiction with the federal act," Earl said. "These permits have certain benchmarks that we have to meet annually involving best management practices."



Areas of concern in site development plans include whether there is adequate runoff and control for silt, for instance. It is also required that appropriate personnel are trained. Grounds maintenance personnel must be trained in the area of application of fertilizers and pesticides. "We basically have to show that all these pieces are in place and that we are doing our part to protect the Big Thompson Watershed," Earl said.

Permits will be required for upcoming bond projects such as the additions to Centennial and Winona elementary schools as well as for the fields at Turner Middle School in Berthoud. Earl stated that permits were also needed and obtained for the addition of baseball fields at Berthoud Elementary, which was a cooperative effort between the Town of Berthoud, Thompson School District, and the state through the GOCO grants that provided matching grant funds for the project.

Another part of the requirements for the federal act is to be involved with organizations such as the Big Thompson Watershed Forum. "We partner with the Forum on various levels such as providing administrative space for their offices and helping with community projects such as the annual river cleanups," Earl said.



We'd be Up a Creek without You...

This feature is dedicated to those individuals who are so essential to the Forum's success - our volunteers.

by **Jeffrey Boring**

On a very cold December 7th morning, 12 volunteers became certified water monitors through the Forum's Volunteer Monitor Training Workshop. This workshop was designed to standardize sampling procedures across all our volunteer monitoring sites - an essential first step to collecting and managing reliable data.

By standardizing the methods used to collect all water samples at our volunteer sites, the Forum can reduce human error and ensure that the samples analyzed at the lab accurately reflect the waterbody in which they were collected. The Forum also collects duplicate samples every sampling event to test consistent sampling and analytical methods.

During the training, all 12 volunteers learned to collect field data and operate basic water sampling instruments such as pH, temperature, and conductivity meters. EPA chemists and microbiologists were on hand to demonstrate the proper procedures for collecting nutrient and bacteria samples.

The Forum also partners with Colorado RiverWatch to analyze metal and nutrient samples. RiverWatch procedures were reviewed and each volunteer demonstrated proper sampling technique.

The workshop ended with each participant taking, and passing, a certification test administered by the Forum and the EPA. These new volunteers will be qualified to lead sampling missions after shadowing a veteran volunteer during two monitoring events.

The procedures reviewed during this workshop are used to collect samples at 11 sites, including the Little Thompson River and Buckhorn Creek. The results of water samples collected at these sites are described in the article on page 3.

Thanks to the 12 volunteers who attended the training workshop: Sean Rutledge, Nelson Renouf, Carole Renouf, Jon Reilly, Erik Anglund, Lindsay DeFoor, Tara Moberg, Tim Hurst, Janice Arnold, Greg Dewey, Tracy Emmanuel and Trigg White.

WELCOME NEW FORUM VOLUNTEERS!



Sounding Board

Growing the Forum's Board of Directors

by Dave Cole, Board Co-chair

The Big Thompson Watershed Forum was conceived in 1996 for the purpose of assessing and protecting the waters serving the large, diverse region from Rocky Mountain National Park - headwaters of the Big Thompson River - to the northeastern counties of Colorado served by the Colorado Big Thompson Project. At its inception, the Forum was governed by a five-member Board of Directors, chosen from representatives of its major financial supporters and founding organizations. Core financial support and direction flowed from these forward-thinking organizations: the cities of Fort Collins, Greeley, and Loveland; Larimer and Weld Counties; Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District; and North Front Range Water Quality Planning Association. The quality of the area's drinking water was obviously of primary interest during the early years of the Forum's existence.

As the Forum matured, its activities expanded into other areas such as stormwater management, recreational water use, aquatic life, and agriculture issues. Over the past several years, the Board has increased its membership in number and diversity. It has grown to nine members, including four at-large members selected from the communities served. These at-large members are not affiliated with any city, county, or government-related organization, and represent a broad base of water users beyond, but of course not excluding, drinking water.

The expansion of the Forum's Board of Directors continues. Our goal for 2006 is to build an 11-member Board, which creates new opportunities for interested citizens to join the Forum's continuing efforts to improve the watershed's water quality. Please give thoughtful consideration to offering your own time and energy in this important area of Board participation.

BTWF Membership Form

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____

Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Please tell us more about yourself:

Employer: _____

Your Title: _____

Clip and mail this form to the Forum, or join online at www.btwatershed.org. Thanks!

Please Consider Making a Donation

We rely entirely on voluntary contributions for our operating funds. Only with your help can we continue to protect water quality. Your donation is tax deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law. Please mail your check, payable to the Big Thompson Watershed Forum, to us today. Thank you! In-kind contributions and volunteer services are also greatly appreciated.

Contact Diana Johnson at djohnson@btwatershed.org or (970) 613-6162 for more information.

Note that we will begin charging membership dues later this year.

Does your employer have a Donation Matching Program?

Source Water Collaborative *(continued from page 2)*

Goals & Objectives

The Source Water Collaborative will encourage actions that:

- Contain or prevent contaminants, including pesticides, fertilizer, industrial waste, petroleum by-products and other runoff, from reaching the sources of our drinking water;
- Promote development patterns that limit threats to the integrity of lakes, rivers, ground water, water recharge areas or other sources of drinking water;
- Encourage matching uses of land with locations least likely to affect current or future sources of drinking water; and
- Preserve the land needed to protect the quality of current and future sources of drinking water.

Participating organizations: American Planning Association, American Water Works Association, Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, Association of State Drinking Water Administrators, Association of State & Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators, Clean Water Fund, Environmental Finance Centers, The Groundwater Foundation, Ground Water Protection Council, National Association of Counties, National Rural Water Association, River Network, Trust for Public Lands, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



BIG THOMPSON WATERSHED FORUM

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Please help us keep our database current by informing us of changes.

Mark your calendar!

ANNUAL SPRING WATERWAY CLEANUP

April 22, 2006
9:00am - noon

THE FUTURE OF WATER QUALITY IS IN OUR HANDS

Join the Forum Today!

Since 1997, the BIG THOMPSON WATERSHED FORUM has worked to fulfill its mission to protect and improve the quality of water in the Big Thompson Watershed. We need you! Your participation broadens our representation and enriches our knowledge and ability to protect water quality.

To join the Forum, visit our website, call, or complete the form on page 7.

WET'S HAPPENING:

Calendar of Upcoming Events

April 22, 2006: Annual Spring Waterway Cleanup 9:00 am - noon. Visit our website or call (970) 613-6160 for more information or to register.

April - October, 2006: Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado Habitat and trail restoration projects. For more information, visit /www.voc.org or call (303) 715-1010, toll free (800) 925-2220.

May 5-9, 2006: River Network's National River Rally Visit www.rivernetwork.org/rally or call (800) 504-0326 for more information.

May 16 & July 18, 2006: BTWF Board Meetings Call (970) 613-6166 for time and location.

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