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| 5 | VERBATIM TRANSCRIPT OF: PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE |
| 6 | BUREAU OF RECLAMATION & ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS |
| 7 | HELD THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2008, 7:00 P.M. IN GRANBY, COLORADO |
| 8 | FOR THE MATTER OF: |
| 9 | PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE WINDY GAP FIRMING PROJECT DRAFT EIS |
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| 15 | <u>APPEARANCES</u> |
| 16 | For the Bureau of Reclamation: |
| 17 | William D. Tully |
| 18 | For the Army Corp of Engineers: Chandler Peter |
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OCTOBER 10, 2008, 7:04 P.M.

PROCEEDINGS

MR. TULLY: First off, I would like to thank everybody for coming tonight and taking the time out of your schedule to be here to help us out in this process.

Unbeknownst to us when we scheduled this meeting -- it was back in the middle of the August -- and the meeting that we had on Tuesday night conflicted with the -- I don't know whether we conflicted with the debates or the debates conflicted with us, but we heard there was a conflict. So, hopefully, there is no conflicts tonight, and I'm glad that there is such a good turnout.

My name is William Tully. I am with the Bureau of Reclamation, the Eastern Colorado Area Office. I'm the reclamation project manager for the preparation of this environmental impact statement. The impact statement that we're preparing is for the Windy Gap Firming Project, which is a proposal of the municipal subdistrict of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, to develop a firm supply for the Windy Gap project.

The draft EIS which we're asking you all to comment on was released for public review and comment on August 29th of this year for a 60-day comment period.

Our purpose tonight is to conduct a public hearing that will allow you to provide us with comments on that draft environmental impact statement. Excuse me.

2.0

The federal actions which precipitated this environmental impact statement were the connection of Windy Gap facilities to the CBT project and a contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and the municipal subdistrict for conveyance -- for storage and conveyance of Windy Gap water through the CBT system.

The proposal that we have received from the municipal subdivision -- can everybody hear me okay in the back also?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Not real well.

MR. TULLY: Not real well. Do I need to get closer or turn the volume up?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Volume up.

MR. TULLY: Is that better?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

MR. TULLY: Yes? Okay.

The proposal that we received from the municipal subdistrict is the construction of a 90,000-acre-foot reservoir on the Eastern Slope near Carter Lake. Combined with that is the storage of both CBT and Windy Gap water in that reservoir in order to

make space in Granby Reservoir for the storage of Windy Gap water. Through a series of exchanges between CBT and the Windy Gap project, the water would be moved from the Windy Gap pumping plant to Granby Reservoir and then to Chimney Hollow and ultimately be delivered to the participants out of Carter Lake and Horse Tooth Reservoir on the East Slope.

Again, the purpose of the Windy Gap Firming Project is to develop and provide an estimated 30,000 acre-feet of firm water supply to the participants on an annual basis. The water will be provided out of existing water rights that were acquired by a municipal subdistrict in the 1980s. They were originally applied for in the 1960s and ultimately adjudicated, I believe, in the early 1980s. So those water rights are in place, and there is no proposal or -- there is no proposal to modify or change those water rights.

Currently, there are 14 participants in the project. They are -- 13 of them are municipalities and rural water suppliers, and one of them is a power company, the Platte River Power Authority, on the East Slope.

The draft EIS was prepared for reclamation by ERO Resources, who was a third-party contractor working under our direction in preparation of the EIS,

the technical appendices, and all of the information that's currently available on the project.

In addition, we have three cooperating agencies that will be using the impact statement for their purposes, the first one being the Army Corp of Engineers, who is represented by Chalder Peter on my left.

Chalder, do you want to say anything about the 404 process?

MR. PETER: The Corp's involvement is relative to 404 permit associated with construction of the Chimney Hollow reservoir as proposed by the applicant. The Bureau of Reclamation, being the lead federal agency, is in charge of the EIS. The Corps is utilizing this process to satisfy our regulatory requirements, to be able to determine whether or not we can issue a permit to the proposal.

So, in the context of this public hearing, the Corps is also utilizing your comments to satisfy our needs and regulatory mandates to be able to evaluate input relative to issues with our permitting decision.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

The next is the Western Area Power

Administration. There is the potential for the need to relocate a major power line on the East Slope associated

with Chimney Hollow Reservoir, and Western Area Power Administration would be using this EIS to serve their needs also.

And, I don't know, is there a representative from Western here tonight? Okay.

The next is Grand County. Grand County has been a cooperating agency from the beginning on preparation of this EIS. Grand County has special expertise that we have used related to Grand County, and then they also have permitting authority through the 1041 program -- or program for certain projects.

And I believe there are several representatives here from Grand County tonight, one of them being Jim Newberry, a county commissioner; and Lurline Underbrink Curran, in the back, has been our primary contact with Grand County throughout this process.

I would also like to introduce Mike Collins, who is the area manager of the Eastern Colorado Area Office, the office that I work in and the office responsible for the preparation of this environmental impact statement. Mike will be one of the people who will be helping shepherd the EIS through the signature process and getting it signed -- the record of decision signed within reclamation.

This hearing tonight is going to be recorded. We have Rosie, court reporter, on my right over here. She will be recording everybody's comments as you come up and make them. The transcript with all the written statements -- if you have a written statement, I would ask you to provide a copy to Rosie. And also, when you come to the podium, if you would state your name and who you represent and then spell your last name to be sure it gets entered into the record correctly.

And in order for us to get through this tonight, it's essential that I have the names of all the people who are interested in speaking. If you have not signed in at the front desk, Cara Lam (ph), our public affairs person, is out at the front. If you would like to speak, I would ask that you go out there and sign up with Cara and have your name put on the list, and we'll be sure that you get called up and afforded the opportunity it make a statement tonight.

Again, the purpose of tonight's hearing is to ensure that reclamation and the cooperating agencies have the essential information that we need to properly document and disclose the environmental effects of the proposed action, as well as the alternatives considered in the environmental impact statement.

This is your opportunity to provide us with information that we may or may not have included in the environmental impact statement. And it's an important part of our process.

I would also like to remind everybody tonight that this hearing is to receive statements on the Windy Gap Firming Project we -- this is not an open forum to comment on or provide information on the CBT project. We would like to focus tonight, so that we can get through this, and focus our comments on the Windy Gap Firming Project.

Reclamation and -- neither reclamation nor the Corps -- I think I'm speaking for Chalder here -- are either proponents of opponents of the proposed project. Our role tonight is to -- our role tonight and through the process is to ensure that the effects of the proposed action and the alternatives are properly disclosed in the environmental impact statements and that our decision makers have all the necessary information prior to making a decision on this project.

The hearing procedures. Shortly, I will start calling names. As I go through -- I have a list of names; Cara will bringing me the remainder of the people here shortly. When I call your name, I will ask that you come, again, to the lectern. If you have a

written statement, please provide it to Rosie. State your name, who you represent, and spell your last name clearly, please. As I call names out, I will also call the next person in line so that, as the one person is speaking, you will be able to get ready for your time at the podium.

Because of the number of people we have here tonight, we're asking that statements be limited to four minutes. Monica, on my right here, will be keeping track of time. And as your time goes on, we have a card that shows 30 seconds; and then when your time is up, we will have a card that shows time is up.

So for us to get through this tonight, we would ask that you all honor those time limits. And as we go through it, if you don't use up your full four minutes, you may not pass that time on to the next person. So use what you get, and that's it.

As I mentioned, the speakers will be called in the order that you all registered outside. And , again, it's a public hearing, and we will be recording everything. If you do not have a written record or a written statement to present tonight and you want to present, make your statement in writing, I would ask that you forward those. Send them to my attention:
Will Tully at the Eastern Colorado Area Office, 11056

West County Road 18 E, Loveland, Colorado. ZIP code is 80537.

Since this is also a hearing for the Corps of Engineers and their process, if you have comments on the 404 permit or the application process, please send your comments to: Chalder Peter, US Army Corps of Engineers, Denver Regulatory Office, 9307 South Wadsworth Boulevard, Littleton, Colorado, 80128.

And both of these -- both Chalder and my address and contact information is on the handouts at the sign-up table. So if you didn't get it down, stop by the sign-up table, and that information is on the handouts out there.

The public -- or the record, the official record, for this public hearing will remain open until October 20th of this year. That's ten days. It's actually 11 days after tonight. And to be considered in the written record of this public hearing, I would ask that we have to receive your comments, your written comments, by that -- by closing on that date. Again, both Chalder and my contact information are on the table outside, if you didn't get it.

This is separate and apart and different from the comment period for the environmental impact statement, which is open until October 28th of this

year. I would also mention that we have received a number of comments for extension of the comment period -- or a number of requests for extension of the comment period on the environmental impact statement.

We are in the process of considering that information. We will make a decision on that next week. When we have decided, we will notify everybody that is on our mailing list. And we will also have notices -- or not notices -- or notifications sent to local news media so hopefully that information gets out to everybody.

Administratively, again, we will ask everybody to -- we will ask you to honor the four-minute time limit. The restrooms are out this door, straight across the hall, if you need to go. We will take breaks at about 8:30 and 10 o'clock, if we go that long, and ask everybody to -- we'll take ten-minute breaks and ask everybody to be back on time.

So before we get started tonight, are there any questions on the process that we'll be following tonight, or any other questions that I can answer, before we get started? Very good.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can we get some air conditioning in here or something?

MR. TULLY: Perhaps if Cara is listening,

maybe Cara could go talk to the -- Mark, are you going to talk to them?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

MR. TULLY: Okay. We've got somebody going after the managers to ask them to turn the temperature down a little bit.

Again, I would like to thank you for being here tonight and taking time out of your schedule and helping us get through this process. So, barring any other questions, we will go ahead and get started with the statements. First off will be Mike Bartleson, followed by James Drewett.

MR. BARTLESON: My name is Mike Bartleson.

That's B-a-r-t-l-e-s-o-n. And I represent the city and county of Broomfield.

Broomfield's drinking water supply consists of a potable water contract with Denver water, and raw water from the Colorado Big Thompson Windy Gap projects. The Windy Gap water is a critical water supply in Broomfield's planning. It will represent approximately 25 percent of Broomfield's overall water supply at build-out.

When the city purchased -- when the city purchased its 56 Windy Gap units, it fully understood that it would require firming to make this a reliable

water supply. The project representing a collaborative regionalized approach to address the growing needs of the entities along the Front Range.

2.0

When the Windy Gap project is firmed,
Broomfield will have 5,600 acre-foot of firm water for
potable system and approximately 3,100 acre-foot for the
reuse system, which the first phase is completed in
2004. Taken together, the first and second use of the
water will yield 8,700 acre-foot of water to Broomfield
when it is firmed.

when it's available, and we estimate that in 2008, 2,300 acre-foot of Windy Gap effluent will be used for irrigation purposes. The city has implemented a number of water conservation measures and is in the process of updating and strengthening its water conservation plan under the guidelines of the Colorado Water Conservation Board's Office of Water Conservation and Drought Planning.

One conservation program that Broomfield has in place consists of a farm Broomfield purchased that is now producing two drought-tolerant turfs, one for high-impact areas, such as park and ball fields, and one for right-of-ways. This surf uses anywhere from three-quarters to one-half of the water requirement of

1 traditional bluegrass. 2 Other programs include restricting the turf allowed on new residential developments and a water line 3 4 replacement program that has reduced losses upstream of the customer's meter to less than five percent. 5 Broomfield recognizes that there is a 6 7 significant incentive to reducing water loss and 8 encouraging efficient use by its customers. As I said, the Windy Gap water source is a 9 10 critical element to Broomfield's water supply, and the 11 firming project is absolutely necessary for Broomfield 12 and the other participants to fully utilize this 13 municipal source. 14 Thank you. 15 MR. TULLY: Thank you. Could everybody hear Mike? 16 17 THE AUDIENCE: No. 18 MR. TULLY: Is that better? Yes or no? 19 Raise your hand if it's better. Could everybody hear me 20 if I speak up? If I call your name, can you hear me? There is an idea over 21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 22 here. 23 MR. TULLY: Pardon me? 24 AUDIENCE MEMBER: She has an idea.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: You could move the podium

25

1 over to the side so that the sound will go both 2 directions. MR. TULLY: We can do that. Would that be 3 better? 4 Next is James Drewett, followed by Douglas Smith. 5 MR. DREWETT: Hello, my name is James 6 7 Drewett, last name spelled D-r-e-w-e-t-t. 8 I speak for nobody but myself, but I think that my views might represent those of some people that 9 10 live in Grand County. 11 Firstly, and matter of fact, is that 50 percent of the native flows at the upper Colorado 12 13 River are diverted to the Front Range. So I think, going forward, we have to ask: When is enough, enough? 14 15 And I think a lot of people, myself included, read a lot of the scientific studies, but I 16 17 just don't think, in good conscience, you can say that an additional amount of river taken from our riparian 18 19 areas and our water systems is not going to have a large 20 environmental impact. It's not going to be minimal. 21 50 percent is already gone. An additional amount is 22 going to have an effect that is noticeable. 23 It's 100 CFS coming out of the Colorado 24 below Windy Gap during the pumping season. That's a lot

25

of water.

The negative effect to our community will be massive, recreational, environmental, and economic.

It's going to effect our day-to-day life, the reason that we all live here. This is water being diverted to the Front Range for development and agricultural and residential use. Can't we conserve some more water and not divert any more from our county?

2.0

I favor the no-action alternative.

MR. TULLY: Next is Douglas Smith, followed by Ed Clark.

MR. SMITH: My name is Douglas Smith; I am a citizen. And Smith is spelled S-m-i-t-h.

Now that we have covered that part of the program, I suggest -- or request that the comment period for the DEIS be extended. It's an awful lot of literature to take in in a short period of time. And since I live over in Tabernash, I have to go all the way to Grand Lake or Granby to get a copy of it because there is none in the Fraser Valley library. So please make an extension of the comment period for the DEIS.

I also favor the no-objection proposal or option for what is being proposed.

And it seems to me that there are two sets of laws in play here. One is water law, or water laws, and the other are nature's laws. Anybody, like myself,

who wades the Colorado River with a fly rod in hand knows that the flows as they exist now are insufficient to move sediment on down the river and that this is affecting spawning.

Now, there is a histogram on display in the other room which shows a great explosion in brown trout population. What's lacking is a histogram that shows a contraction of the rainbow trout population. And I would submit that browns are occupying the river in place of rainbows. But that the overall trout population may not be as rosy as what's shown on the histogram.

Anybody who wades the river also knows that you slip and slide more now thanks to what I call "frog hair," and what a biologist would call "algae," than it used to be.

So, again, I propose the no-action alternative. I think that conservation on the Front Range, including the use of gray water for purification and following on to irrigation or even drinking water, is a much better alternative than sucking more water out of the Colorado River.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Ed Clark, followed by John 25 Erwin.

MR. CLARK: My name is Ed Clark, C-l-a-r-k, and I'm the mayor of the City of Greeley. And I would just request that all my supporters hold their applause.

I have enjoyed my drive up here today. I want you to know that people along the Front Range respect and appreciate natural resources and the conservation of natural resources, but we also are a growing state along the Front Range.

Greeley just celebrated, last year,

100 years of bringing high-quality water to the

residents of Greeley. And one of our first ordinances

with regards to water was actually to have even-and-odd

irrigation, crop irrigation, days way back when. And in

2003, we looked at a water master plan. And part of

that master plan -- can everybody hear me? Part of that

master plan was to go with what we have now and maximize

its benefits.

I only have a few quick talking points, and they will go fast. As the birthplace for the CBT, Greeley has always had a complex relationship with our Western Slope neighbors. Greeley can appreciate West Slope's passion of such an important resource as water.

As such, Greeley supports the negotiating package offered to Middle Park Water Conservancy

District in Grand County last month that would help firm

their water supplies and make additional water available for flow enhancement of the Colorado River. Greeley is progressive, with strong agrarian roots that understands the delicate balance of managing the land and our water.

That doesn't mean, however, that Greeley can't do more to be wise stewards of our precious natural resources. The city council, led by the mayor, is challenging staff to evaluate and recommend growth policies that will balance the use of that natural resources, such as water, and still provide a healthy economy and a quality of life.

As such, Greeley is currently updating its comprehensive plan. Greeley's historic growth rates could very easily become the size of Aurora. They are projecting 250,000 people by 2050. The new comprehensive plan will provide guidance on new ways for Greeley to manage its growth. Furthermore, the Greeley Water and Sewer Board will be given an opportunity in November to adopt an aggressive new water conservation plan to reduce the need for new water beyond 2050.

Even with additional conservation savings and the new growth policies, Greeley clearly has a need for the Windy Gap Firming Project, and it's only six percent -- it's only six percent of our water portfolio come 2050. But it's very, very important, because water

clearly is a finite resource.

Knowing Windy Gap Firming is only a small piece of Greeley's overall water needs, Greeley is actively building low-impact gravel pits, aggressively conserving water, continuing to build non-potable infrastructure, and reusing nearly all of the available water. These projects are just a few examples of Greeley's long history of maximizing its precious resources. Greeley is great from the ground up. The Windy Gap Firming Project is just one piece of the overall strategy to keep Greeley a great place to live, work and do business.

I am here today because I represent the 94,300 people that call Greeley home, and it's important because we all know water is clearly important to us. We're going to be smart. We're going to be fiscally and environmentally responsible with our supplies.

It is for these reasons that I urge the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers to issue a record of decision approving Windy Gap Firming Project.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

MR. CLARK: And thank you for not

25 applauding.

MR. TULLY: Next is John Erwin, followed by Jeff Browne.

MR. ERWIN: Thanks to the mayor of Greeley.

It's so nice not to have to wear a tie anymore.

My name is John Erwin. It's E-r-w-i-n. I'm a full-time resident of Grand County.

I would like to preface my comments with a quote I read in the New York Times this morning. "The dry period has resulted in farm layoffs, restrictions on residential and agricultural water use, and hard times for all manner of ancillary businesses."

Some of you might take a wild guess at just where that quote came from. It was in the New York Times, but the quote came from the city of Los Angeles. They are aware where we are liking to be in the coming years.

I think we saw a good view of what is coming just a few years back, as I observed the Denver news reporting on conservation efforts. And, yet, yesterday, thanks to the comments from Broomfield -- I appreciate that, and maybe even looking at low sod (ph) water usage -- I was in Broomfield. There were sprinklers running everywhere in the middle of the day. Three years ago, we learned that it's a waste of water to water at midday. I don't think the conservation efforts and the

people get it yet. We have got to learn to conserve.

I favor the no-growth alternative or the alternative -- the no-action alternative, because I think everybody needs to go back to the table and re-look at conservation.

As I look at 104th Avenue out in Adams

County, it is being xeriscaped, 100 percent of it. And,

yet, in Broomfield and many other parts -- and Greeley,

I'm sure, too -- there are beautiful green parks and

lots of new bluegrass lawn going in. We live in an arid

environment. Bluegrass is not indigenous to this area.

Other low-use water grasses are, but they are not being

used.

So I favor conservation, and I think that needs to be what needs to be done now, just like Los Angeles. Because the day is coming when there won't be any more water.

Thank you.

MR. BROWNE: My name is Jeff Browne, $B\text{-r-o-w-n-e.} \quad \text{I live in Fraser, the town of Fraser.}$

My wife and I visited the Fraser Valley and the Grand Lake area yearly beginning in 1987, and I have been a resident of Grand County and the town of Fraser since September of 2000.

The Windy Gap Firming Project is a concern

to me, especially in light of having witnessed firsthand, over the past eight years, the impact that has already taken place via Denver's water diversion and the Moffat Tunnel.

The decision of my wife and I to move to Grand County and the town of Fraser was based on mutual attraction from the Western Slope. We were drawn to the valley and the surrounding area, initially, as tourists, and now as residents. Hiking, biking, rafting, birding, hunting, fishing and the overall beauty of the Western Slope was very important, not only to us as residents, but acquaintances and friends owning and operating businesses in the valley.

The small number of full-time residents and the much larger number of visitors frequenting the area for skiing season and all during the summer for outdoor activities. It is obvious that the reason the valley prospers and continues to grow is tourism based on the grandeur and richness of the rivers, streams, wildlife and mountains making up this area.

In trying to understand the issues surrounding the water diversion, I found it very interesting that most of the local residents were aware of all the diversions taking place, including those by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District as well

as the Denver Water Board. Additionally, all conversations with local residents and neighbors invariably turns to conservation, everybody talking how to conserve water and how to lower the demand, as a key factor of satisfying water demands for not only the West Slope but also the East Slope residents.

As I continue to read articles and become familiar with the health of Granby, Shadow Mountain and Grand Lake being affected by the various layers of diversion for transport of water via the Alva B. Adams tunnel to the east, the effect of all the water movement and diversion has an algae. And perhaps even the most recent threat that I'm reading about were the mussels that are being brought in, the transfer diversion of waters taking the mussels from one lake or area to another.

It's obvious that the Windy Gap Firming

Project diversion will further increase the impact on
the lakes, as well as the obvious impact of the
downstream flow of the Colorado River, with the lower
flows and the increased temperatures.

I'm concerned about further impact to the Colorado River with the further diversions. I'm concerned that it appears that there is little or no coordination between Northern Colorado Water Conservancy

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1
    District and the Denver Water Board and their respective
2
    diversions.
                 I'm concerned about the preservation and
    growth of our owner communities here in the West.
3
                Thank you very much.
 4
                MR. TULLY:
 5
                            Thank you.
                We'll take a short break and see if we can
6
    deal with this feedback problem that we're having.
7
8
    if you could all just bear with us for a few minutes,
9
    please.
                (A break was taken from 7:39 to 7:40 p.m.)
10
11
                MR. TULLY: All right. Let's try this.
12
                Next up will be Bob Johonnes, followed by
13
    Cindy Southway.
14
                MR. JOHONNES: Good evening, I'm Bob
15
    Johonnes, J-o-h-o-n-n-e-s.
16
                MR. TULLY: The microphone is not even on.
17
                (A break was taken from 7:40 p.m. to 7:45
18
    p.m.)
                               We're here to discuss this
19
                MR. JOHONNES:
20
    diversion of water from an environmental standpoint.
21
    And reading the environmental impact statement, there is
22
    no option that doesn't significantly impact, negatively,
23
    the environment of Grand County. There is zero.
24
    the no-action one has significant environmental impact.
25
                And all of this, unbelievably, is done
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without any consideration for the upcoming environmental impact, which we'll be back here in the same room again, I'm sure, for diversions to Denver for the Moffat Tunnel project.

2.0

How we can sit here and think we are actually trying to judge the environmental impact of water diversions in Grand County and not consider the incremental impact that's coming from Moffat Tunnel is unbelievable. How we got here, I don't know. I know they are happening. I know both of their agencies know they are happening. And why we aren't doing them both at the same time, I don't understand.

To offset all of the environmental damage here, what I read is the water storage area will be a recreation site on the Front Range. That is a very lousy trade-off of motor boats, fishing from motor boats, versus the beauty, the landscape, the fishing, the hunting, everybody that comes from the water flows being diverted.

All of this to address a very small slice of what the Front Range says they need. We're talking about ten percent. What we're going to divert from here represents ten percent of their shortfall. You have another 34 percent shortfall, and they have no solutions, no options, no ideas. And how we would step

forward, destroy this environment for ten percent, without addressing the big mama, the elephant in the room, which is 34 percent, which they say they need.

So I suggest we should delay the public comment period until after we have all of the environmental impact from Moffat Tunnel. But look at the additive impact, and not take them as separate issues.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Let's take about a ten-minute break, and we will see if we can work out this system so that it works properly. And if you will all be back in ten minutes, that would be great.

(A break was taken from 7:49 p.m. to 7:57 p.m.)

MS. SOUTHWAY: My name is Cindy Southway,
S-o-u-t-h-w-a-y. I am a small-business owner in Grand
County. I have a consulting business that focuses on
open-space projects, and I have a small rafting supply
company. Both of my businesses are affected by Colorado
Rivers, their quality and their hydrology. I'm a former
employee of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Northern
Colorado Water Conservancy District, and was an EPA
coordinator for the Forest Service, so I certainly
understand the importance of public input on projects

like this.

I am here tonight to talk about some of the mitigation measures in the draft EIS. Mitigation measures are put into place to mitigate project impact and are typically requirements, not suggestions. I find many of the mitigation measures in the draft EIS to be disappointing in their lack of accountability.

The first mitigation measure states, to reduce potential draw-downs from Grand County reservoir, it may be possible to modify operations to deliver less water during dry years. Additional hydrologic evaluations would be conducted to determine if changes in timing can reduce impacts.

My point is: Why wait to do those hydrologic situations as a mitigation measure? Why not do them now and use the results in the final environmental impact statement so their operation and their impacts can be determined?

The second mitigation states, "The subdistrict will commit to continued participation and funding of the ongoing nutrient study to better understand water quality issues."

My point is: The subdistrict should be required to not only participate in these studies, but also it should be required to follow the recommendations

that come out of these studies.

2.0

The third mitigation measure states that

"The subdistrict will work with Grand County and the DOW

and others to determine if increasing bypass flows from

the existing minimum flow of 90 CFS to 135 CFS while

Windy Gap is pumping will result in temperature

reductions in downstream which could then benefit

fisheries. If studies indicate that would be effective,

the subdistrict can consider increasing required bypass

flows."

My point is: Let's simulate the flows right now, using computer hydrology modeling, and include the results in the final EIS. And as a mitigation measure, let's require the subdistrict to increase these bypass flows if they are shown to be beneficial.

The last mitigation measure outlined in the draft EIS states that "The subdistrict will curtail Colorado River diversion during the annual Big Gore race, typically held the third week in August, if flows go below 2200 CFS."

So that would say that it means to me that the only time that diversions need to be curtailed for recreation is during the Big Gore race. Please work on adding a few more to that list.

I would like to suggest that you revisit

those mitigation measures and add some teeth to them.

I would also like to recommend that you add two additional mitigation measures. My first recommendation is to place mandatory water conservation restrictions on all subdistrict water users. Let me say that again. Let's -- I recommend to place mandatory water conservation restrictions on all subdistrict water users.

The second, that the draft EIS frequently mentions that the Middle Park Water Conservancy District would benefit from this project; that 67 water providers on the West Slope are represented by the Middle Park Water Conservancy District, and that it is one of the customers of the subdistrict.

So my point is: If it is one of the subdistrict customers and it is within the service area, then why don't we have a seat on the subdistrict board of directors? All of us know that the decisions made by the subdistrict board of directors affect the Western Slope economy and environment. Wouldn't it be better if there was some representation of the Western Slope on the subdistrict board?

So my recommendation is to add a mitigation measure that requires the Northern Colorado Water

Conservancy Subdistrict to add a representative of the

1 Middle Park Water Conservancy to their board of 2 directors. Thank you. 3 MR. TULLY: Thank you. 4 Next is Malene Mortenson, followed by L.L. 5 6 Kourse. 7 MS. MORTENSON: My name is Malene Mortenson. I'll spell my first name also. It's M-a-l-e-n-e, 8 M-o-r-t-e-n-s-o-n. 9 And I would like to second the additional 10 11 mitigation measures that were just proposed. I think there are at least four issues which haven't been 12 addressed. I don't think that the downstream effects of 13 removing more water from the headwaters of the Colorado 14 River have been adequately represented in this proposal. 15 It looks at only a small area, but the 16 Colorado River has an impact on all of the southwestern 17 18 states. And I don't think anything has been looked at 19 in taking more water out of the Colorado River up here, 2.0 how that affects the downstream users and needs for wildlife, for farming, for ranching, for all of the rest 21 22 of the things that depend upon the Colorado River. 23 The second thing is that I don't think that 24 anything was addressed in looking at climate change 25 projection. They have not been included in the

analysis, what impact does the projections and the change in climate here have on your projected water, taking water from Grand County.

Again, I understand that 50 percent of the headwaters in the Colorado or the water in Grand County already go over to the eastern side. Taking additional water out of the headwaters here will have a severe impact on the ecology of Grand County and also downstream.

And I would like to second the mandatory water conservation requirements for all participants. There is no reason to take water from Grand County and reduce our recreational opportunity and our beautiful landscape to water golf courses, to water lawns, to water side-of-the-road grasses and trees. That can be done with xeriscape.

A golf course can be worked with artificial turf or use recycled water only. If you want to have those kinds of green plants that really are not made for the area, use your reclaimed water, and only your reclaimed water, for that purpose. Recycled water could also be used for groundwater recharge, because I'm sure there is pumping. Water in the water table is going down in every metropolitan area that is pumping groundwater.

I understand that there is no participation of the various water districts in the approval processes for development; that the developer gets approval from the municipality or the county and then goes and says, "I need X amount of water." I think that's doing things in a backwards order.

If we're going to have development, and you are going to use up a lot more water with this development, then the water district should be included in the analysis of the various development projects that are being approved so that everybody knows what's coming. And if there is not enough water, that should stop the approval process for development.

And I haven't heard this proposed, but there is no reason why, in an urban environment, houses can't be either retrofitted or built, required to be built, with a rain catchment process which can be used for the landscaping in the house. It could be used for gray water in the house for running the toilets. It could be used to recharge the water table directly around the house. Because water does not soak in now because of all the -- because of all of the pavement, the houses.

There is not a good recharge for groundwater because it all is running off into the streets from the pavement. So use a rain catchment system on all the

houses in an urban area to help solve some of the local water problems. That might have your -- take up part of your 34 percent that isn't addressed.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Next is L.L. Kourse, followed by Becky Long.

MS. KOURSE: L.L. Kourse, two "Ls", K-o-u-r-s-e.

And I manage and operate Tabernash Meadows
Water and Sanitation District. I recently spent about
six months in Hot Sulphur Springs, helping them with
water issues that is directly related to the water
quality. What I found in the spring was that the flows
coming down the Windy Gap were very erratic. You
couldn't predict the best time to run the plant. And
nobody at the Windy Gap pumping station would address
the situation and give us any input.

I was also really surprised to find out that the gauge to Hot Sulphur Springs, the USGS gauge, it was taken off-line in the 1990s. And if you get on the site and you look at gauges, basically every time there has been a great project, you know, public-works project, to benefit everybody by the people that live here, it's just declining.

So with that said, I really don't think you

have all the data that you need to really review the situation. I think the environmental impact statement doesn't come close to really looking at the issues. And everybody in this rooms knows this. I appreciate how well everybody articulated in great detail what the situation really is here.

One of the other things that I found is that

-- in government regulatory situations is, people don't

do what you expect; they do what you inspect. But I

really question whether or not you guys even have the

staff and the time to really appropriately review this

particular request. And I urge you to, number one,

review it carefully; number two, take no action on it at

this point, and extend the comment time.

Thank you.

2.0

MR. TULLY: Thank you. Next is Becky Long, followed by Al White.

MS. LONG: Thank you. My name is Becky.

L-o-n-g, on the last name, as you might imagine.

And I am here today on behalf of the Colorado Environmental Coalition. We are a state-based citizens group including about 4,500-and-counting individual members and approximately 100 member organizations. We work statewide to advocate for Colorado's clean air, plains and water.

The Colorado River is one I particularly hold near and dear, as I was born just down the road from Kremmling, by Dr. Ceriani, as I imagine several people in this room were.

Our vision on water is to develop and advocate for a sustainable water supply and management decisions that both sustain the environment and the economy of Colorado in order to conserve, protect, and restore Colorado's rivers.

In 2005, CC, along with Western Resource
Advocates and Trout Unlimited, released a report
entitled "Facing Our Future," which presents a
compilation of communities' vision for a balanced water
future. This looks at several methods that the Front
Range, specifically the South Platte and Arkansas Basin
on the Front Range, could utilize for new supplies.
This ranges from conservation and efficiency measures
all the way up to new supplies. That's right,
environmental groups advocating for building new supply.

Essentially, this report says maybe that there is potential for certain projects to do better.

And one of the projects we highlighted with that report was the Windy Gap Firming Project.

I have a few requests tonight, and I'll try to be brief, as additional written comments will be

forthcoming.

First of all, I would like to underscore our previous written request for a comment extension. We feel it appropriate and would provide significant public review and then more thorough review of the public comment process and of the DEIS.

Secondly, I would like to speak a little about the Front Range conservation measures. I was able to attend the meeting in Loveland the other night, as well, and heard quite a bit about what is being done on the Front Range for conservation. Unfortunately, there wasn't a lot of discussions about what is not being done, so I assume they are doing quite a bit, as we heard Greeley saying.

Not all of the participants in the Windy Gap Firming process are. In fact, there is no single standard that all participants meet to comply with this project, when it comes to conservation. Some have very good water rate structures that send a strong conservation signal to their customers.

Others, like the City of Broomfield or the City of Loveland, have a flat-rate structure, which means you use as much water as you want and pay the same, whether you are using a thousand gallons a month or whether you are using 60,000 gallons a month. So

there is big difference between some of the water conservation methods outlined by participants in this project.

Next, I would like to speak a little about the West Slope impacts that we have some strong concerns with. As I noted earlier, we work on both economic sustainability as well as environmental sustainability. The economic analysis in the DEIS specifically regarding recreation has some figures that are a little short, perhaps.

Currently, the DEIS uses figures for an average day of fishing in the area and then uses that information to determine the average day of commercial fishing. There is quite a bit of difference between myself coming up to fish on the Colorado River, the Fraser River, as myself, or if I'm going out on a professionally guided service. I imagine I'm paying significantly more than \$50 for a high-end guided tour.

needed to look at what those figures really ought to be.

That goes for both recreation and fishing.

Additionally, the cumulative impact and need for corporation amongst the Front Range diversion on that stretch are important.

Next, the impacts on maintaining the

Additional studies and assessments are

outstanding, remarkable values of the stream segments below Windy Gap Firming that have been highlighted for a while for an eligibility and suitability study.

2.0

And, finally, the environmental impact of fisheries which will be impacted via a reduction of flows and temperature increases.

Until meaningful conservation measures are in place in all the participant cities and until mitigation plans for the specific impacts are in place, and, finally, until the Grand County Stream Management Plan phase three is complete and those recommendations can be taken into account, we would ask you to not approve this permit.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

Next is Al White, followed Kirk Klancke.

MR. WHITE: I'm Al White. I'm the state representative from House District 57. W-h-i-t-e. I represent the 60,000 citizens of northwest Colorado in Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco and Garfield Counties.

For 36 years, I have been a resident of northwestern Colorado. For eight years, I sat on the Grand County Water and Sanitation District before I ran for office. And you know what? I'm mad as hell, and I'm not going to take it anymore. I mean, you know

what? We have been pushed around by the federal government, we have been pushed around by Northern, we have been pushed around by Denver Water for as long as I've been here.

And now we have a proposal from Northern -and I'm not going to be critical of you guys, of your
entities. I'm not trying to be critical of Northern.
But how ludicrous is it to suggest that we are going to
firm up this conditional right and that there will be no
additional damage to any water users in northwest
Colorado? It's just unimaginable to me. And, beyond
that, we have Denver Water, who is going to stand in
line behind it.

And, by the way, none of you can vote for me in the next election, so I'm not pandering to any of you. I'm a private citizen here, and I'm upset, as I know all of you are.

Yeah, we've got a lot of problems with EIS.

We've got cumulative impacts that we've heard about, and we've got water quality impacts. We got clarity impacts to Grand Lake. We got socioeconomic impacts that we haven't discussed that aren't even brought up here.

But the reality is, we are faced with a decision of: Do we cut off our nose, or do we cut off our ear? No action hurts us; action hurts us. What do

we do? Where do we go?

I think, obviously, we need to extend the comment period. But in the state legislature -- I serve on the Water Resources Review Committee -- we consider legislation. We always talk statewide water policy. Well, any statewide water policy has got to offer a win-win situation. Where is the win for Grand County in this, Northern? I don't get it.

And you talk about a project that's going to pump 200,000 acre-feet from northwestern Colorado, and you suggest to us that that will reduce your need for additional diversions in western Colorado. Well, let's start here. Let's look down the road and do that other diversion and give up on this firming project.

Honestly, I don't know how we in Grand

County or western Colorado come out ahead on this

situation. Until the rest of the state understands how

they need to benefit us before they can ask us to share

our additional water, we'll never have a statewide water

policy.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

Next up is Kirk, followed by Dale Reed.

MR. KLANCKE: Thanks, Al.

That's a tough act to follow. I promised myself I wouldn't get emotional. I did down in

Loveland. I want to just read my thoughts coherently here.

So my name is Kirk Klancke, K-i-r-k

K-l-a-n-c-k-e. I'm from the headwaters community of

Fraser, Colorado, where I have lived for 37 years-plus.

Having lived in Grand County, pre-Windy Gap reservoir, I

have seen the muddy upper Colorado River go through a

series of changes that are very concerning to me. With

today's diversions, the health of the river is impaired.

I want to start my comments with the "need" statement in the draft EIS. I personally believe that there is a vast amount of water that Front Range municipalities participating in this project can develop through better conservation practices. The "needs" section of this draft EIS should include conservation plans from each of these project participants, at a realistic number of acre-feet that can be developed through better conservation practices.

If these municipalities are able to reduce their consumption by 20 to 30 percent, as other municipalities in the arid West have already done, then the volume of water that they are seeking to this project is probably already being delivered to them.

Without looking at this option, we really will not know. Because present diversions have affected

the health of the upper Colorado River, additional diversions should not be a viable alternative until all possible conservation measures have been exhausted. This includes reusing 100 percent of the reused water rights. The health of this river is directly connected to the health of our tourism industry and should be the last water that we develop in this state. And water conservation needs to be our first option.

My second comment concerns the weakness of the proposed mitigation offered in the draft EIS. This document states that there will be lower stream flows, higher temperatures, a higher concentration of nutrients, and a diminished aquatic habitat. If the project cannot guarantee that these negative effects can be eliminated through mitigation and commit to implementing that mitigation, then this project should not be approved.

Presently, the mitigation offered in the draft EIS recognizes the need for mitigation but commits to nothing. An important piece of mitigation that is not mentioned is Grand County Stream Management Plan. This plan will help establish guidelines needed to assure that the mitigation required will be implemented. Phase three of this plan will be completed in December, so I request that the public comment period be extended

by 60 days so that we can have this valuable tool to help determine if the mitigation proposed is adequate.

My third comment concerns the lack of inclusion of the effects of the Moffat Firming Project in this draft EIS. The Moffat Firming Project is running simultaneously with the Windy Gap project, and it will lower the stream flows in both the Fraser River and the Colorado River. With lower flows, the water quality in the Fraser will degrade and be added to the lower flows in the Colorado River. Unless the combined effects of both projects are included in the Windy Gap Firming draft EIS, the true impact of the Colorado River will not be disclosed. These cumulative effects must be studied and included in the Windy Gap Firming EIS.

My fourth concern is for the state's largest natural lake. This lake was known as Spirit Lake by our Native Americans and has now been turned into a conveyance ditch by our modern Americans.

I'm out of time, so I would like to just conclude by closing with this. I would like to point out that the water rights being firmed in this project are conditional water rights. Nobody is entitled to this water. Nobody has a guarantee of receiving this water, and nobody deserves to take this water without properly mitigating the impacts of taking this water.

These are my comments. However, I do request that 60-day time extension.

Thank you very much.

MR. TULLY: Thank you. Next up is Dale Reed, followed by Canton O'Donnel.

MR. REED: My name is Dale Reed, R-e-e-d.

We -- and my wife and I live on Shadow

Mountain Lake. My mother and step-dad acquired this

property in 1963, and we have enjoyed living on the lake

ever since then. We fished and fished and boated and

observed many other people fishing and boating on this

lake over the years. And we have also seen the lake -
and the Grand Lake and the Shadow Mountain Lake

deteriorate immensely.

By the way, I think golf is for people that don't know how to fish.

When my stepfather passed away in 1990, I inherited the property, and my wife and I built a new home on Shadow Mountain Lake. We live right where the northern -- where the Colorado River comes into Shadow Mountain Lake. And we have noticed a deterioration of the wildlife, and every year it just gets worse and worse. I think we should take care of the problems that we have before we introduce more problems into the Three Lakes area.

We are concerned, if more water is taken from the Colorado River and passed through the Windy Gap Shadow Mountain and Grand Lake Front Range, that this problem of silt, algae and odor will become intolerable. We are concerned that we will not be able to enjoy our dream home on the lake. We are also concerned, because of the demise of the lake as we know it now, all property values will decline.

Most of all, we're concerned that, if more water is diverted, there will be no more water recreation as we know it here in Grand County, including the Colorado River and the Fraser River.

all dependent, one way or another, on the year-round tourist industry. We will all be adversely affected. The more water pass through our lakes, the more algae, the more silt, and the more contaminating elements will be introduced into our lakes, and the warming of the water and other, more major problems. We would propose that these problems be addressed and fixed before any more water is diverted and before more problems occur.

The DOW is now in the tenth year of a three-year study on the problems of the Three Lakes, and no closer to a solution. Besides the draw-down and the weed-eater, no moneys have been spent on any of the

lakes by the NCWC or any other people in this area.

As far as storage is concerned, they need more storage. I have seen a lot of storage in Granby residence. Since I've been up here, I think the overflow has only occurred once.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Thank you. Next is Canton O'Donnell, followed by J.P. Parker.

MR. O'DONNELL: Thank you.

I'm Canton O'Donnell, representing the Shoreline Landing Homeowners' Association that's located at the north end of Shadow Mountain Reservoir.

I've been around Grand County for the better part of 78 years. My grandfather built a cabin there 110 years ago on Grand County. When I was a young lad, we all drank water directly out of the lake, pumped it up into a tank. It wasn't treated at all, and nobody got sick.

The original design of the Colorado Big
Thompson project is faulty. It has resulted in
unintended consequences. Grand County and Shadow
Mountain Lake perform as canals to transport water to
the Adams Tunnel.

Shadow Mountain Lake comes filled with weeds that severely impede any recreational use, wash up to

residential and commercial shores with unfavorable impact, including offensive odors. The weed problem has been mitigated by draw-downs, the last one as recent as 2006 for a period of six weeks.

The DEIS suggests that Adams Tunnel capacity is such that the firming project will require a more constant flow, which implies that future draw-downs may not be possible.

Grand County is suffering silting near the east end of the channel between it and Shadow Mountain; has weed growth resulting from weeds transported from Shadow Mountain during pumping; has seen algae blooms that came close to a health crisis; and constantly experiences vastly reduced clarity. Reclamation and Northern experimented with a cessation of pumping this year, which was successful in mitigating the algae bloom. Again, the increased flow may imply that such cessations will no longer be possible.

Prior to the advent of CBT, residents on Grand County pumped from the lake for drinking water, without treatment. Had there been such a thing as an environmental impact study 70 years ago, the design of the Colorado Big Thompson would have been rejected.

What the DEIS misses is that Grand County is not just a body of water. It is a community, with

commercial enterprises, jobs, residents, visitors from around the world, descendants of families that settled there five and six generations ago, and is an adjunct to Rocky Mountain National Park. The addition of 30,000 or more acre-feet of flow through the two lakes will only compound an already serious design flaw.

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Colorado water conveys rights to water. The law does not convey any rights to anyone to ravage the environment of a community in order to transport the water to the rights holder.

None of the DEIS proposals are acceptable.

Prior to any increase in the volume of water going into Adams Tunnel, a method of transporting all of the diverted waters around the two lakes must be implemented. A study by an engineering firm suggested that the best alternative would be a tunnel from Shadow Mountain to the entrance of the Adams Tunnel. Such a tunnel could easily be paid by several million users of CBT water on the East Slope through a modest rate increase.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Next is J.P. Parker, followed by John Ehlen.

MR. PARKER: James Parker, P-a-r-k-e-r.

I run a couple of lodges. I don't have a

biologist or hydrologist or anything else attached to my name. When I look out from behind my lodge, I see the lake. And right now, I see the lake receded. I don't see a storage problem for Granby Reservoir. We have plenty of room. Please let the water build up.

If you look at the history of the lake, it's been in recession for years. There is no need for storage downstream. Let us store it here. When you need it downstream, we'll let it go. It's what we're doing now.

Very simply, have another large pump canal, and that's the way the water moves from one lake to another, currently. It doesn't make sense, what you are proposing. It doesn't make sense to take recreation dollars from this area and build another recreation downstream so that this community gets choked out. You don't move dollars from one community to another community without asking these people first.

This is your water, Grand County. This is our livelihood at risk. The proposal that you have, when I read on page ten, where it says the water is going to recede from eight feet to 23 feet as a result of what you are proposing to do, to me this translates to 1500 yards of open space, open field, where my customers don't get to enjoy the water.

I would ask that there be no action taken on 1 2 this, that it's not approved, and that the public debate time be extended. That's it. 3 Thank you. We're going to do one more 5 MR. TULLY: person, and then we're going to take a short break. 6 7 Do I get to be the MR. EHLEN: next-to-the-last person before the break? 8 9 MR. TULLY: You are the last person before 10 the break. 11 MR. EHLEN: Oh, okay. John Ehlen. name is E-h-l-e-n. 12 13 And I'm representing myself. I live in Winter Park Ranch, near Fraser. And basically, my 14 comments are -- go directly to the draft EIS. The point 15 16 I want to make is that I have a strong reason to believe 17 that the fundamental assumptions underlying the EIS are flawed. 18 19 I had the opportunity to discuss a few 20 things with the representative and consultant from the firm that was involved in this earlier, and we both 21 22 agree that the fundamental, basic assumptions that drive 23 the main scenario should be based on the most probable

events and the best scientific research. My point is

that the draft EIS does neither.

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The issues are two things: The first, variability of stream flows; the second is the emerging consequences of global warming. Connie Woodhouse (ph) for many years has done considerable research on reconstructing stream flows for the Colorado River. In a recent study, Connie and the rest of the parties involved in the study concluded that their study supports earlier findings that Colorado River allocations were based on one of the wettest periods in the past five centuries; and droughts more severe at any point -- more severe than any 20th or 21st Century event have occurred in the past.

The point that is made from these 500-year studies is that the past century has been a very wet century and that we have been very fortunate. The draft EIS plans to bet on the continuation of this good fortune and, therefore, bets against the odds.

The one drought, the worst drought, in the past century has a very high probability of occurrence. And that was the drought that occurred in the 1950s. A drought like that could be expected to occur in this century with greater frequency.

Further, global warming has and will continue to decrease the western snow pack. A recent paper by Phillip Mote (ph) and others looks into the

implications of global warming on the snow pack, as well as trying to determine what is involved in decreases in snow packs across the West.

They say it has become ever clearer that these projected declines in snow/water equivalents, which are already well under way, will have profound consequences for water use in a region already contending with a clash between rising demands and increasing allocations of water for endangered fish and wildlife.

So we have two factors here which were not considered in the mainstream assumptions for the EIS -- the draft EIS. One is the potential variability, our good fortune over the past century, because the potential -- because the EIS uses the information from a 50-year period of the past decade. The second is the known impact of global warming.

The issue here is very easily resolved.

What we need to do is basically determine what is the best science and what are the most probable events. And I'm sure the scientific community can help us out on that. But I strongly believe, based on what I have read, that the assumptions here are fundamentally flawed.

Thank you.

1 MR. TULLY: All right. At this time, we'll 2 take a ten-minute break. If you would all be back in your seats in ten minutes, we would appreciate it. 3 (A break was taken from 8:36 a.m. to 8:51 4 5 p.m.) . MR. TULLY: All right. We would like to 6 7 thank everybody for your patience tonight, and let's go 8 ahead and get this started again. Next up will be Charles Banks, followed by Pat Raney. 9 10 MR. BANKS: My name is Charles Banks, I live in Winter Park, which is here in 11 B-a-n-k-s. 12 Grand County. 13 As we speak here tonight, the Governor's 14 Conference on Managing Drought and Climate Risk is going on in Denver. According to an article in today's Rocky 15 16 Mountain News, a study that was commissioned by the CWCB -- that's the Colorado Water Conservation Board that Mr. 17 Bartleson from Broomfield mentioned in his presentation 18 19 as having a conservation plan. 20 Anyway , the CWCB commissioned a study that 21 has predicted that, during the next 40 years, Colorado 22 temperatures will increase by as much as four degrees 23 Fahrenheit. Man may be responsible for this warming, or 24 it may just be a normal cyclic weather range, but 25 temperatures will rise in the future.

The report went on to state that warming trend will cause an increase in water demand. But at the same time, stream flows in the upper Colorado River basin are predicted to decrease by 20 percent. This 20 percent decrease in flow, combined with the 20 percent that Northern wants to take now, means that there would no longer be a river below Windy Gap.

The article went on to say that the state's largest water utilities, including Denver and Northern, are gearing up to examine how warming will affect the Front Range and its water supply.

I think these water suppliers should take a closer look at the Western Slope and how to keep their diversions from destroying a river and the tourism that is such an important part of Grand County's economy as well as Colorado's.

There are ways to mitigate the impact on the river, such as coordinating diversions with other water users and timing the diversions to minimize the increase in stream temperature. The river itself can be modified to reduce the damage from low flows, as we have demonstrated on the Fraser River project.

Some of these mitigations will cost nothing, and others can be paid for from the huge profits from the sale of the diverted water to the Front Range.

The most common affected mitigation -- the most effective mitigation is to develop water conservation among the end users. The manager of one of the districts that will be receiving this water said at the hearing on Tuesday night, October 7th, that they are predicting a need for over 300 gallons per capita per day in the future. What in the world can a person do with 300 gallons of water a day?

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I feel very strongly that this firming project is not needed at the present time, or in the future, if proper water conservation measures are undertaken. If this project is undertaken, please include enforceable mitigation measures in the final draft so as not to destroy our Western Slope recreation economy.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

MR. TULLY: Thank you. Next is Pat Raney, followed by Sharon Brenner.

MS. RANEY: Good evening. My name is Pat Raney, R-a-n-e-y. I live in Grand Lake, and I'm a member of the Grand Lake Shoreline Association.

I've been in Grand Lake since 1996. And since that time, I have been doing volunteer water sampling every week in the summer for the last 12 years.

And since I have lived in Grand Lake, the water quality has been degrading. I think it's important to understand that Grand Lake is Colorado's largest natural lake. It is not a reservoir. It should not be treated as a reservoir. And it should not be part of a study where sometimes it's even referred to as Grand Lake Reservoir. That is incorrect, and it is a very unfortunate mistake on the part of the researchers.

2.0

The environmental impact study is to investigate the impact of this project. Every impact on Grand Lake is negative. There is not one good reason that this project should be approved. The water -- the impact includes increase in phosphorus, increase in nitrogen, increase in chlorophyll A, according to your own study. It also shows a decrease in depth reading. That means a decrease in the clarity of Colorado's largest natural lake. This is completely unacceptable, to have an EIS with negative impacts and not consider those very, very carefully.

Colorado's largest natural lake should not be degraded by this project. We need to protect the lake. We need absolutely more conservation on the Front Range. You have already heard that. Colorado -- Grand Lake, as Colorado's largest natural lake, is the most important resource in the state, except for the Colorado

River itself. And the negative impacts of this project should be seriously considered and the project not continue until you have mitigated all of these potential impacts.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Sharon Brenner, followed by Gay Shaffer.

MS. BRENNER: I'm Sharon Brenner. I'm with the Granby Chamber of Commerce. That's B-r-e-n-n-e-r.

I think when I was looking at this study -and I haven't read through the whole thing, but from
looking at the study, I don't see where they really
looked at the economic impacts of the community. Granby
has long been -- Granby and Grand County have long been
a tourism area. And if you drop the flows in the river,
we ruin the fly fishing. If you drop the level in the
lakes, you lose the marinas and you lose the fishing in
the lakes.

People -- when we had our drought, we had -people were not coming up. And, as a motel owner when I
was here, when I owned the motel, we saw less people
coming up to go fishing because there was no water in
the lake.

I think it's something that needs to be checked. I think it's something that needs to be

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1
    studied. I haven't had anybody come to me and ask me,
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    what's going on? I haven't had my -- the members of the
    chamber have all said that they have not heard from
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    anybody asking questions about what happened to them
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    economically when there was a drought.
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                So, with the impact of the lake and the
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    impact on the rivers, I think there is a serious impact
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    on the economy of this whole county. And I really
    believe that that needs to be studied more before
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    anything is approved.
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                Thank you.
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                MR. TULLY:
                            Thank you.
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                Next is Gay Shaffer, followed by Sylvia
    Hites.
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                MS. SHAFFER: Gay, G-a-y, Shaffer,
    S-h-a-f-f-e-r.
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                First of all, I would like to go on record
17
    as applauding all the very important and critical points
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19
    that have been made here tonight by the Grand County
20
    residents. I'm not going to elaborate on them.
                                                      They
    have done a beautiful job of expressing them.
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22
                What I am going to do is take a trip back on
23
    Grand Lake. I just completed my 73rd summer,
24
    consecutive summer, and I have spent much time on that
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    lake and in that lake. And I would like to take you all
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on a boat ride a long time ago with me in a row boat.

Early morning, the lake is calm and quiet.

And we would go out and look down, down, down, until the bottom dropped to blackened depths. It was clear, crystal clear. It was as clear as any pool up the east inlet or the north inlet is today. The entire lake was that way. It was beautiful. It was awesome. You could see the fish swimming in the water. You could see the rocks and the boulders that the glacier left rising up and getting closer and closer to the surface. In some places, so close you thought you might run into them.

It was absolutely an awesome thing to get to experience.

There was a rock, a huge, flat, sloped rock.

We called it "Sucker Rock." And every morning, you

could go over and observe the suckers down under the

water, sunning themselves.

There were old sunken rowboats from -- now that I've seen pictures , I realize they were from the 1880s, or perhaps 1900s, in that period. And you could see them way, way down deep. And you could visualize what the people that lived in Grand County then experienced in those rowboats.

This water quality has been totally degraded. And now there is another proposal, and it's just ludicrous to think this proposal would admit and

1 say they are going to further degrade the water with 2 this project. It's a travesty. I have seen people on Grand Lake, many of the people here, many who aren't 3 here, many who have died, that have worked hard to 4 improve the clarity of the water. It's been so 5 destroyed. And now they are talking about making it 6 7 even worse. I thank you for your time. I hope you will 8 absolutely not follow through on this project and find 9 10 an entirely different way so that you will not further damage, not only Grand Lake, but all the rivers in our 11 12 county. 13 Thank you. MR. TULLY: Sylvia, followed by Henry 14 15 Kirwan. MS. HITES: I'm Sylvia Hites, S-y-l-v-i-a 16 H-i-t-e-s. I'm a resident of Grand Lake. I live on the 17 north end of Shadow Mountain Lake. 18 19 And I, too, will attest to what Gay has 20 said, because I was a child, luckily, who came out from 21 Ohio every summer in the 1930s and got to play in Grand 22 Lake; and it was gorgeous, and it was clear and pure and 23 beautiful. 24 I also have lived in Ft. Collins for

36 years, so I understand the Eastern Slope. And I can

25

certainly say that a great deal more conservation needs to be taking place on receiving end of the water and on the Eastern Slope.

Others have covered the various other aspects about the Denver Firming Project and the diminished river flow downstream that is hurting the fishing and the water temperatures and the various things that way.

I can also say that we were here when the pumping plant was being built, the Granby pumping plant, and the water -- Shadow Mountain Lake had water in it at that time, and it was very clear. And the water quality diminishment didn't start until after the water flow was reversed and started to go through the tunnel. And then it took awhile for the weeds and so on to build up, but it really went up -- the curve went up greatly after the pumping did start. And each summer, by the end of the summer, it was bad.

We definitely are in a drought in the Southwest. There are some years that we will get good snowfall, but other years we certainly won't, and we can't count on there being the snowfall to fulfill the water needs of both our county and to increase the amounts to the Eastern Slope.

My last point is that I know, from living in

1 Ft. Collins, that -- and this may not be part of your 2 project, but it's part of the entire picture -- that the Poudre River has a great deal of water in it that could 3 be used for Ft. Collins and for Northern Colorado. 4 Environmentalists in the past have blocked 5 putting more dams in the Poudre, but there really needs 6 7 to be more water taken out of the Poudre for the Eastern 8 Slope, and not taken out of Grand County. 9 Thank you. 10 MR. TULLY: Thank you. 11 Henry is next, followed by Paul Hollrah. 12 Is Henry Kirwan here? All right. 13 It looks like Paul. Paul will be followed by Ray Miller. 14 15 MR. HOLLRAH: I'm Paul Hollrah, H-o-l-l-r-a-h. I've been a resident of Grand County for 16 17 about ten years. 18 And could I ask the mayor of Greeley to 19 stand up? I would like to recognize the mayor. Just as 20 I thought, he was more interested in talking to us than 21 he was hearing about us. Isn't that strange. 22 Broomfield, I congratulate you for staying

here. You had a lot of guts to get up and talk about water conservation, when you have a flat-rate water system in Broomfield.

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Anyway, I got about four points I want to make. A 60-day extension is certainly a requirement.

2200 pages of poorly documented information, certainly, in 60 days, is not an adequate time to review that carefully; and I urge you to make an extension just on that basis alone.

We have the Grand County Stream Management Plan, with a major update coming within the next 30 to 45 days. Certainly, that needs to be in consideration in this draft EIS.

And, last but not least, you can't evaluate this thing without the impact of Denver Water's Fraser firming project. This project does not exist in a vacuum.

Secondly, we need a firm commitment to conservation as the first step in meeting water needs on the Front Range. I've been doing some research. There has been at least \$10.8 million -- \$10.8 million -- expended on this firming project. And I probably have missed something in my research, but I've been able to document, since 2002, at least \$78,000 -- \$78,000 -- has been spent on conservation by these 13 Front Range communities.

If you are going to talk the talk, then you need to walk the walk and move toward conservation.

A study completed by the Western Resource Advocates in November of 2007 evaluated communities on the Front Range. Most of these 13 communities got low marks for water conservation. They say, "Opportunities abound for conservation." Three cities -- Broomfield, Fort Morgan, and Loveland -- still have flat-rate water pricing structures. Evans had a water rate structure that forced consumers to consider conservation, but someone complained, so they removed that restriction.

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Conservation does work. Highlands Ranch started with a conservation program, a comprehensive one. In 2003, they have saved, by their estimate, 20 percent on water in five years, just through conservation efforts, without having to raise additional funds.

So, you know, I can't imagine any of this going on without conservation first taking place in those communities that are trying to take the water out of Grand County.

A lot of mitigation shortfalls in this thing. Coordination is needed among all the water rights holders and users. In the summer of 2006, a senior water holder, Sky Lark Ranch, virtually ran the river dry, taking water that was there, as their senior water right. And why didn't somebody with Denver or

Northern, or whoever else is controlling the floodgates, understand that there was senior water rights that needed to be taken downstream?

There has got to be some coordination among the users and the people with the water rights.

The existing algae problem in Shadow

Mountain and Grand Lake will just be negatively impacted

by this project. There is no mitigation for that.

Water temperatures, stating that the number of fishing days will not change, at the same time stating the average temperature could rise by four degrees centigrade -- for those of you who aren't European, that's seven degrees Fahrenheit -- it's ludicrous to think we will have the same number of fishing days.

I think they meant to say you will still have 365 days in a year. The fishing days are absolutely going to change, not to mention the 24 percent decrease in fish habitat above the confluence of the Williams Fork. Do you think that will impact fishing days and the economy in this county? You bet it will.

Last but not least, this past Tuesday the Rocky Mountain News reported results of a study commissioned by the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

The increasing temperatures in the next 30 years will result in up to 20 percent loss in the water in the Colorado River Basin. Granting somebody a fixed allocation of water based on recent history of snowfalls is a recipe for disaster.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

Next is Ray Miller, followed by Rick Bendel (ph).

MR. MILLER: My name is Ray Miller. I live in Grand Lake. I've been a resident of Grand Lake since 1979. I've been a conservation activist my entire adult life and a public lands manager, in some profession, that entire time as well.

A number of my concerns have already been addressed by friends and neighbors, so I will not repeat them. I would just ask that you not forget them, and I will try to address some additional concerns.

Colorado River water is already
over-allocated, and the existing diversions have already
had devastating impact on the watershed, most of its
riparian zones, marine ecology, and physiography. This
profound alteration of this watershed has been
institutionalized so long that the East Slope
development interests have come to view it as a given.

It's been going on so long that we have lost sight of how pristine and environmentally and ecologically valuable this watershed is in its natural state.

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The notion that further East Slope growth and development should be facilitated by additional diversion is fundamentally flawed. The benefits of transversion pale in comparison to the benefits of sustaining this native ecosystem. Rapidly diminishing clarity in Grand Lake, rising temperatures in the river, increased nutrient levels, and other symptoms are the canaries in the coal mine that this marine ecosystem is approaching critical-stress thresholds.

It cannot afford additional diversions at this time in its natural history. The analysis failed to consider the inevitable consequences of climate change, which will exacerbate the impacts. The time has come that we recognize and acknowledge that any new diversion schemes are environmentally, ecologically, culturally, economically, and morally wrong.

The East Slope must resolve its water issues on its own turf through a fundamental change in its lifestyle and cultural paradigm. The Colorado River is one of the most important natural hydrological systems in North America and the world.

The environmental impacts of this

incremental diversion proposal cannot, in reality, be mitigated, notwithstanding the rhetoric in this document. As a society, we cannot tolerate further degradation. We have to look beyond the economics of East Slope growth to the wider and more important visions of regional landscape viability and sustainability.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

Next is Rick, followed by John Stahl.

MR. BENDEL (PH): My name is Rick Bendel (ph). I'm here on behalf of the City of Fort Lupton tonight.

The City of Fort Lupton is a participant in the Windy Gap Firming Project. It's a small community of about 7500 people in southwest Weld County. It's a pretty small player in the water-rights business. And as a small player, it's very difficult for small players to develop their own storage. That's the kind of thing that works better in a regional project.

It's very important to Fort Lupton to be involved as a team player in a regional project that's benefitting a lot of water users. It's the kind of thing that most of our water-supply planning in Colorado tries to encourage coordination of water projects rather

than a fragmentation. The Windy Gap Firming Project does that for these 13 water providers and does a pretty good job of that.

The City of Fort Lupton's water supply consists of rights including local agricultural rights, groundwater, CBT project water, and Windy Gap. Windy Gap water is a key component to the City of Fort Lupton, and, therefore, firming the yield of the Windy Gap project is a key to Fort Lupton's future water supply or present water supply.

It's a key because, in addition to providing clean, high-quality water for our citizens to drink, it unlocks the use of groundwater for Fort Lupton. Fort Lupton uses groundwater and ditch water, raw water, for irrigation of its parks, public open spaces, schools, also on a golf course. We also use groundwater to serve the largest water user in the City of Fort Lupton, an electrical power generating plant.

But in order to use groundwater, you need to have something called a "plan for augmentation" so it uses other water rights to compensate for the use of groundwater. And Windy Gap water, after it is first used by all of the citizens of Fort Lupton, is reused by taking the wastewater and using it to augment groundwater use.

So Windy Gap water is used very efficiently in the City of Fort Lupton, as are our other supplies. And that reuse for augmentation is a key component of all of our future water-supply planning in the City of Fort Lupton. And that is why Windy Gap is one of the keys to Fort Lupton's future water supply.

Fort Lupton has, as documented in the draft EIS, shows Fort Lupton with very-low-water-per-capita water use; it reuses Windy Gap water and uses it efficiently and properly; uses groundwater and ditch rights for its non-potable irrigation needs; saves its high-quality, expensive CBT and Windy Gap first-use water for the potable water needs of the system -- all the things you would want a city to do before reaching out to another basin to import more water to help support its growth.

We're faced with a demographic tidal wave in southwestern Weld County. We're growing very rapidly down there. Like a lot of other places in Colorado, we in Fort Lupton are looking at potential doubling of population in the next 25 or 30 years. And we have to reach out to a lot of sources in order to provide a water supply for that growing population. It's a small component, but, as I mentioned, a key one in Fort Lupton planning.

The Windy Gap project is an existing project that doesn't involve new facilities here in Grand County. It's another plus for the times when you consider some of the alternative projects that are out there and other ways to get additional water. The Windy Gap project actually is not -- does not have conditional water rights. It has absolute water rights, final water rights.

But Fort Lupton is using its water efficiently. It is acquiring water rights locally. It needs the Windy Gap Firming Project to firm up a key linchpin of the city system, and that is why it is essential to the future of the City of Fort Lupton, and we urge you to approve the project.

Thank you very much.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

John Stahl, followed by Maurice Kirwan.

MR. STAHL: I am John Stahl, S-t-a-h-l. I'm a third-generation Coloradan and a permanent resident of Grand County, fortunate enough to live on Grand Lake for the last six years. I've owned property here for 20 years.

Like Pat Raney and Gay Shaffer, my wife,

Patty, was a volunteer this summer, doing water clarity

measurements on Grand Lake, and I was the chief

recorder. And I would like to shock you all by, first of all, thanking the Bureau of Reclamation and Northern Colorado Water for collaborating in evaluating an alternate pumping scheme, in terms of moving water into and through Grand Lake this year.

Last year, as many of you know, it was probably -- in fact, documented -- the worst clarity in Grand Lake in mid-August. Huge algae bloom resulted. Pumping was going full bore at that time.

In October of last year, in a meeting involving many different parties, the Bureau and Northern agreed to try something different this year. They agreed to a no-pumping period. The original proposal that was made was to cease pumping in August and September for a two-month period to see what happened in terms of water clarity.

As time went on, by the time of the beginning of the summer came, people realized that there was going to be insufficient water to meet Front Range needs, with a two-month cessation, so that time period shrunk to three weeks. At the beginning of the time period, when the work was in process, again, water demand need curtailed the no-pumping period at two weeks.

But let me tell you what we saw. We saw, in

that two-week period, with no pumping, a 50 percent improvement in clarity in Grand Lake in two weeks, from eight feet to 12 feet. When pumping resumed and went full bore again, you can guess what happened. It declined again from 12 feet to eight feet.

A year earlier, when pumping was in full bore in August, it was roughly four and a half feet, meaning that if you stood chest deep in the water, you couldn't see your feet.

So Northern and the Bureau deserve some credit for looking at operational improvements to affect the clarity of Grand Lake. They have done a good thing.

But let me tell you why it's not such a good thing to think about Windy Gap. Remember the time period, two months, three weeks, two weeks? Every week -- or I should say every day -- that Adams Tunnel operates at full capacity, it takes a thousand acre-feet through the tunnel. So if you want to add another 30,000 acre-feet to the supply of the Front Range, you just cut one month out of the ability that Northern and the Bureau will have, in terms of operating, to improve clarity.

So this is -- really is a bad proposal, figuring out how to take more water and removing flexibility from operations to maintain clarity.

I want to mention one other thing. During that time period when pumping ceased, two-week period, eight feet to 12 feet, what's the average clarity? Ten feet. During the full pumping period, when we went from 12 feet to eight feet, what was the average clarity? Ten feet.

You cannot tell the difference by looking at averages. If you look at all the charts on the back wall here, every one of them was a yearly average. Think about the fact that we're looking at trends here that correlate pumping and operations to degraded clarity. Think also about the fact that we have one data point pre-CBT that correlates with the observations that Gay and others made. Nine-meter clarity, that's 30 feet, in 1941.

We need plans to get back to that. And I encourage the group here to spend more time evaluating the data that the volunteers have gathered, and not rush to do something in the absence of careful evaluation.

Thank you.

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MR. KIRWAN: My name is Maurice Kirwan. You may know me as Mitch. Last name is K-i-r-w-a-n. I am an owner of Mo Henry's Trout Shop in Fraser, along with my brother.

I would actually like to make my request

right up front. The 60-day extension, I think, is mandatory. You can't go any other way. There is too much involved with the issues.

I would also like to request no action on the firming project.

I would also like to request that both environmental impact statements be considered jointly. I don't think you can consider one without the other.

I would also like to request that, on the extensions made, so that the Grand County Stream

Management Plan can be considered as well.

I think it's important to note -- and much of it has already been said -- but it's important to note that the Colorado River system is already stressed. I have been involved with recreation in one form or another in most of the 20 years that I have been a resident of Grand County, from rafting to fishing. Over those 20 years, I have spent literally hundreds of days on the water, seen the changes on a day-to-day basis.

A note, side note: We did actually have a guide record some temperatures this year on the Colorado River that are fatal to trout. Okay. This year has been considered by many to be a good snow year, the reality of which is probably average, compared to years gone by over the last 20 years that I have seen.

I thought I would break this down to a very civil way of explaining it. It's actually the way I explained it to my five-year-old. No water means no fish. No fish means no fisherman. No fisherman, there is no need for a fly shop or an outfitter. We close. Would you guys like me to hand you the keys now?

It doesn't stop there. The rafting industry, kayaking, everything tied to water. Okay. I see friends out here that are business owners. I've got friends that have an opinion here that are landowners. Okay. Their business dies. Okay. The landowners, the value of their property dies. Very, very simple.

Secondary economy: Lodge, restaurants, gas, groceries, shopping, real estate sales. I mean, this is our economy. Our economy is tied to our ecology. You cannot consider one without the other. We are a destination resort. Our economy lives and dies with the water that flows through our natural resources here.

I believe that it's unacceptable to destroy one part of our state in favor of another. It is also unacceptable to destroy an ecosystem, period. That is just not an option.

Of the variables that are adversely affecting our river basin, this is something we can do something about. Okay. I say we do it. Okay. This

firming project cannot be allowed to go forward.

At the very least, any approved plan needs to be mandated to adhere to the upcoming Grand County Stream Management Plan. It just can't be allowed to go without it.

Once again, I would like to request no action. Actually, if we possibly could even do it, reverse action.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

Next will be Steve Paul, followed by Scott Linn.

MR. PAUL: My name is Steve Paul. It's P-a-u-1, and I'm president of the Greater Grand Lake Shoreline Association. We're represented by 100 members who live around Grand Lake.

As you consider this environmental impact statement, which is going to add additional quantity to the CBT project, it seems appropriate to me to go back to the original crowning document, which was Senate Document 80, which was passed by the United States Senate in 1937.

In that legislation, they outline five operating principles for the CBT, and the second one of those was to preserve the fishing and recreational

facilities and scenic attractions at Grand Lake, Rocky Mountain National Park, and the Colorado River. Let me repeat that. Preserve the fishing and recreational facilities and the scenic attractions of Grand Lake, Rocky Mountain National Park, and the Colorado River.

As John mentioned, in 1941 Robert Penick

(ph), the famed lake scientist, measured the lake depth,

clarity depth, at nine meters, which is right around

30 feet. In 2007, last summer, a year ago, it went down
to one-and-a-half because of the algae growth. That's

not preservation; that's degradation.

In 2006, due to the decreasing clarity that everybody was observing, the Greater Grand Lake
Shoreline Association, Three Lakes Watershed, the
Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District -- and
thank you to them for contributing -- as well as Grand
County contributed to a study, the Boston Marine Con
Study (ph). And their goal, their task, was to find
less harmful means of moving water from the West Slope
to the East Slope. And they came up with a couple of
things.

First of all, pumping water backwards through Shadow Mountain Reservoir is always going to be problematic because of the shallow depth of Shadow Mountain Reservoir. They proposed two alternatives.

One was a pipeline; the other was a tunnel, both of which would bypass both Shadow Mountain and Grand Lake, thus returning it to the natural flow.

I'm losing my stance here.

And based on these concerns, the Northwest

Council of Government and Grand County, along with the

support of Greater Grand Lake Shoreline and the Three

Lakes Watershed Association, applied for a site-specific

clarity stand (ph) for Grand Lake. It's the first time

it's ever been done.

On June 10th of this year, a bunch of us went over to Grand Junction before the Water Quality Control Commission. Along with the water rights that are being exercised by the Front Range users, there are also responsibilities, and these responsibilities have been abrogated for over 50 years.

They came up with two things. One, first of all, is a narrative standing, which I will read to you:

"To the highest level of clarity attainable, consistent with the exercise of established water rights and the protection of aquatic life."

And the second thing was a hard four-meter standard in 2014. So this basically means: Do the best you can between now and 2014 --

30 seconds. Oh, goodness, I'm not finished

yet. Okay. And then a hard standard in 2014. I'll go to my recommendations here. I think sometimes in day-to-day life, things get lost in the shuffle here. And I would like to read to you the mission of the Bureau. "The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public." Well, last time I looked, Grand County residents are still part of the American public. Thank you. MR. TULLY: Next will be Scott Linn, followed by Wendy Thompson. MR. LINN: Hi, my name is Scott Linn. That's L-i-n-n. And I am a resident of Granby and a

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business owner in Winter Park and a board member of the Colorado River Headwaters chapter of Trout Unlimited.

And since I've been involved with Trout Unlimited, I've had the opportunity to help start the temperature monitoring program that we're doing in the county. I've also helped do some of the macro-invertebrate studies in the county and helped with some of the Division of Wildlife electro-fishing in the county.

And I have spent many time in waders below Windy Gap, and I can tell you, you don't have to be a scientist to know that that's not a healthy river. You just have to be a lover of nature to understand that.

I'm really proud of my fellow citizens tonight, articulating all the holes that are in this EIS. I'm not going to go through them all again. It's pretty redundant.

But, basically, I think we have shown that there is many problems with this EIS. And even the no-action alternative, which will still take 7,000-acre-feet, how is that a no-action alternative? I think you've got to send this back to the drawing board unapproved.

You can't even accept the no-action alternative at this point. How can you make mitigations when you haven't considered the cumulative effects of Moffat and Windy Gap together? Not to mention the BLM potentially selling leased land for oil and gas development along the river as well.

You know, there is a lot of impacts that we're facing here. I think the Bureau definitely needs to send more of it back to the drawing board on this one.

Thank you.

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                MR. TULLY: Next is Wendy Thompson, followed
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    by Bill Thompson.
                MS. THOMPSON:
                               Hi, my name is Wendy
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    Thompson, T-h-o-m-p-s-o-n, and I live on the banks of
    the Colorado River in west Grand County. And I actually
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    use the irrigation water out of the Colorado River.
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                Because of the low flows in the river the
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    past several years, not due to Windy Gap, per se, but
    just the whole picture of the whole river, I cannot pump
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    water anymore easily. It's costing me labor.
    costing me more money, as far as electricity, to pump
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    the water out. We have four pumps on the riverbank, and
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    one of them died this summer. It's going to cost
    $35,000 to replace it. We simply can't afford it.
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    don't know what to do.
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                And I don't think the Windy Gap Firming
    Project will help us in the least.
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                That's all I have. Thank you.
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                MR. TULLY: Next is Bill Thompson, followed
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    by Katherine Morris.
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                MR. THOMPSON:
                               I'm Bill Thompson, spelled
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    T-h-o-m-p-s-o-n, and I'm the water commissioner on the
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    west end of the county down there.
                And James Newberry and I, on the Labor Day
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25
    of 19 -- or 2006, excuse me, did watch West Palmer (ph)
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take the water out of the Colorado River. And we got down to 67 CFS at the KB (ph) gauge. And Art Bushay (ph) was nice enough to turn off his KB ditch to put more water in the river that day, because he had a fisherman coming in that weekend.

I'm not going to talk too much, but basically just a statement. The morphology of the Colorado River changes dramatically from Windy Gap to the Gore Canyon. It's a very dynamic resource we have to deal with here. But the low flows and the deepening of the channels have made my wife's irrigation project awfully hard to deal with. And getting water to these head gates, not even the pump, dealing with the moth issues in the intakes, is very hard to deal with. And just all the other water rights up and down the river that I deal with are pretty hard to get water when there is low flows.

And we are -- we want to make sure that

Senate Document 80 is not being ignored, and that's

going to be the guiding factor in this whole process,

I'm hoping, because that was a government document that

told CBT how they would run their project. And just -
excuse me, within that document, the protection of the

environment will be protected.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Next is Katherine Morris,
followed by Henry Kirwan.

2.0

I'm a fourth-generation Coloradan. My kids

-- I have two boys, six and nine years old, that are

fifth-generation Coloradans. I'm wearing this ratty old

jacket tonight because it was my grandmother's

fly-fishing jacket, and she gave it to my mom. She

taught my mom to fly fish, my mom taught me, and I

taught my boys.

My folks live on the Colorado River between the Granby dam and Windy Gap, an area that will be severely impacted by Windy Gap Firming Project.

I want to talk about this -- I'm not going to do technical comments tonight. Ray Kirwan (ph) will be talking on behalf of the county this evening. I want to talk about my own experience. My folks live on the -- oh, I said that, sorry.

Colorado is special. It's a unique state. Grand County is special. We have attributes here that can't be found other places. The area of Grand County is larger than Rhode Island. It's a huge recreational resource. Our entire economy depends upon this recreational resource, not just the fly fishing shop.

More importantly, this area serves as recharge to thousands of people who come up here to visit this natural resource -- all of these natural resources. They are so critical to healthy human populations and other populations. Fresh, clean water is critical to the well-being of humanity.

The health of Grand County's diverted water resources is already compromised. This is seen in the Fraser and the Colorado and in Grand Lake, which was once clear and, as already stated, the largest, deepest natural lake in the state. The lake should be a state gem, as should the Colorado River fishery.

Some of you may have heard of the story of the frog in the pot. If you put a frog in a pot on the stove, you don't turn on the heat right away, it might sit there comfortably. And you slowly turn up the heat, crank it up, it might get a little warm, but it will still sit there comfortably, and it won't move until it realizes it's too late. Whereas, if you toss that frog in the pot in boiling water, if they could find the bottom, it would jump out fast. I would like to suggest that we in Grand County are frogs, and that water is nearly boiling.

People have talked about having water to drink in Grand Lake that you could drink without

treatment, the remarkable clarity and the remarkable fishery. And in exchange, the current conditions, that boiling water that we have now, are algae-laden rivers and lakes, Whirling Disease, degraded clarity, microsystem toxins, diversion problems for irrigators, high temperatures, delta formations, choking sediment.

I wonder why Grand County should have to suffer all the losses to our physical environment, economy, wildlife, aquatic life, for the benefit of the Front Range. I think we have already suffered enough.

I want to point out that the House just banned diversions to the Great Lakes, and I think they have a lot more water than we do.

Something not mentioned that should be accounted for in the draft EIS is reduction of flow due to climate change. Oops. Okay. A lot of these things have been said already, to a 60-day extension, all kinds of things.

I wanted to say, with the fishing jacket, this is my heritage from my grandma. I would like to pass that on to my kids. These rivers, the Colorado, formerly known as the Grand, and the largest natural lake in Colorado, are Grand County's heritage.

And to borrow from Granby's slogan a little bit, I would like to ask you not to cut the heart out of

something grand.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Henry Kirwan, followed by Peter Ralch.

MR. KIRWAN: Name is Henry Kirwan. Last name, K-i-r-w-a-n. I'm co-owner of Mo Henry's Trout Shop with my brother, who just spoke very well, for once.

I would just like to cover a few topics. We have covered a great many things tonight that are very important, and it's amazing that we've had such turnout in this valley.

First of all, I would like to say that the 60-day extension is very viable, especially when we have at least a thousand clients that are very involved in the valley and just recently found out about the topic that they would like to be more involved in and have a say in, not only in asking us where to send their written comments, but also what politicians they need to contact to solve this problem and maybe see different ways.

Other aspects that we're looking at, of course, is conservation. You know, in this valley, right now we're looking at invasive species, such as New Zealand Mud Snails, the Quagga Mussels, the Didymo

issue. I would say probably the most important invasive species that we have to deal with right now are the grasses in the desert on the Front Range that you are spending 50 percent of our water watering. We need to solve that issue, and conservation is a big portion of that.

You know, many of your people representing Greeley and Fort Lupton and other places, I understand that there is issues for water, and we need to address that. But right now, you are looking at short term.

What we need to look at is a 30, 40, 50-year solution.

Our water is going to -- your taking our water from us is going to destroy our economy.

Directly, my brother and I's fly shop, as well as the other fly shop, and some of the rafting companies, they go down immediately. And then I spend all day talking to businesses that we send all of our clients to. Sharky's Restaurant, I asked them, I said, "Do you realize what your business in the summer, where it comes from?" And they said, "Well, yeah, from the fisherman, from rafting companies." They didn't realize that this issue could encompass them.

I'm talking to the gas stations. Fewer people are going to buy gas. Fewer people are going to be in the valley attending their gas station, their

convenience stores, their restaurants, at night. This is a major issue that entails much more than just fishing, much more than just our ecosystem.

I would rather stand up here and say, "Save our ecosystem. Don't kill it." But that's not enough. We have to stand up here and say it's economy, it's many other issues.

You are talking about the growth in the Front Range. Those people come up here to recreate, right? So you are talking about the growth on the Front Range. Where are those people going to go when we're gone? Are you planning on the growth of us moving down there? Because that's where our water is going to be.

You know, I spoke to my daughter about this. She's six years old and smarter than all of us. And I told her about this issue today and told her what her dad was doing, told her what her Uncle Mitch was doing. And we talked about things. And, you know, at one point in time, I told her about moose. And I said, "They are not really smart. When you see a moose, don't run. Stand behind a tree." And she said, "Yep, they think pigs can fly."

And I can say that this project is like "lipstick on a pig," which has been used quite a bit lately. But I talked to my daughter about this. And

you know what she said? She said, "Dad, it sounds like 1 2 they are looking for a Band-Aid for a short-term solution, whereas they should be looking for something 3 to solve their solution long term." 4 So what she did is, she gave me a pack of 5 her Band-Aids. She loves Scooby Doo. Here is the 6 7 Scooby Doo Band-Aids, \$2.89. If you want a Band-Aid, 8 it's right here. It's from my daughter. Her name is Calista Kirwan. 9 10 Thank you. 11 MR. TULLY: Next up would be Judy Burke, after Peter. 12 13 MR. RALCH: My name is Peter Ralch, R-a-l-c-h. 14 15 I feel -- I've got a couple of problems with 16 the EIS. I really feel that Grand County is being short-changed here. Last November, the Bureau issued an 17 interim report on drought in the Lower Colorado Basin, 18 19 and the final EIS for that report deals extensively with 20 the effects of climate change. This is a direct quote from that report: 21 22 "The preponderance of the scientific 23 evidence suggests warmer future temperatures will reduce

future stream flow and water supplies and contribute to

increased severity, frequency and duration of future

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droughts. Climate models project that the temperatures will increase globally by one to two degrees celsius."

of Reclamation. But moving forward to this draft EIS, all of a sudden, they have decided to ignore the effects of climate change because there is no consensus as to what these effects might be. I suggest there is a pretty big consensus. Several people have mentioned the documents that were presented at the governor's conference in Denver, and the consensus is a significant fall in supply and a significant increase in demand.

What this means is that the historical analysis that the Bureau has been using is probably inappropriate. And this is a direct quote from someone talking to -- some scientist talking to the governor today: "You can't assume the past is going to be your best guide to the future."

If you don't take into account climate change, then, yes, you are looking at the past and assuming everything going is hunky-dory, but that's no longer a reasonable assumption.

And I think, in an environmental impact statement that goes on for 600 pages, they spent less than half a page dealing with the potential effects of climate change, and conclude that potential impacts have

not been qualitatively estimated in the EIS because of the uncertainties associated with predicting change and the effects. I think that's just not good science.

Going on, on that same page, they just spent half a page talking about climate change; then they spend half a page talking about mountain pine beetle.

If you come back up here when this project is due to go on line in four to five years, this whole county is going to look totally different. We have gone through a cosmic level of change. It's not a generational level of change. It's a level of change that no one in living memory has ever seen. And it's clearly going to have a huge effect on the hydrology in this area.

Once again, the EIS wants us to ignore this phenomenon, but this time for a different reason. And this is a quote directly from the EIS, per your draft EIS: "Because the hydrologic and water quality irritations of the pine beetle kill trees would be somewhat similar for all alternatives, and because evaluating the effects would require a detailed analyses, the effect of this regional project were not conducted."

In other words, because it's going to be the same amount of alternatives, we're going to ignore.

That, to me, is certainly not a reasonable course of action. You can't say, because it could have the same effect, we're not going to even quantify that effect.

And I think what concerns me -- going on from these two points, what concerns me very much, everyone today here is talking about the surface water impacts and the subsurface water impacts. This EIS includes no research, really, whatsoever, with regards to the hydrogeological issues that we're facing here.

What happened with the aquifers? When you make sure that the Colorado River will no longer provide any wet years to Grand County, the natural reservoirs that we're dealing with, the aquifers, are going to be drained. And I think that is going to be -- have massive -- that's going to have massive implications.

And the I think that the only research you are looking at is 40 years out of date. All the other hydrogeological stuff is guesswork.

MR. TULLY: Next is Judy Burke, followed by Mike Wageck.

MS. BURKE: Good evening. My name is Judy

Burke -- that's B-u-r-k-e -- and I am the mayor-elect of
the town of Grand Lake.

I think you can tell from those who have already spoken this evening that the town of Grand Lake,

the people around the lake of Grand Lake, and the people of Grand County are passionate about their water. And I think that you will see that most of the comments this evening point out that we are passionate about that water and how it's used.

represent 469 people, as well as many of the other residents of the county of Grand. Grand Lake was established back when the Indian tribes camped around the crystal-clear waters of what they called then "Spirit Lake," which is now called Grand Lake. From those early days, the residents of Grand County knew and appreciated the value of clear, deep mountain waters of Colorado's largest natural lake.

You know, things really haven't changed much from those days, except that our lodge pole forests have been decimated by the mountain pine beetle, our lakes are now home to invasive mussels, and our climate is now as windy as is the Kansas prairie. Each of these things have affected our tourist industry, our economy, and our quality of life.

The death of our forests have created the threat of catastrophic wildfires, which in turn will leach soils into our watershed and destroy our quality of life, while our lakes are turned into green sludge by

algae created by water being pumped through our lakes.

Now the Windy Gap Firming Project promises to pump more of our water through Grand Lake, further reducing its clarity.

Many have mentioned this evening the 1937

Senate Document 80, which actually set forth the regulations for the CBT project. And since the Windy Gap Firming Project proposes to utilize the CBT facility, and, therefore, it too should comply with the terms of Senate bill -- or Senate Document 80, including the preservation of the scenic attractions of Grand Lake.

The draft EIS that we have heard about this evening uses a so-called Three Lakes Water Quality Model to evaluate the project's impact on Grand Lake water quality, including its clarity. The model concludes that there will be mostly minor negative changes in Grand Lake quality. In other words, less than a four percent reduction in the secdid (ph) depth. How can this be a logical conclusion, when already we see significant reductions in clarity when pumping takes place and this project would increase pumping? We see -- not by models, what it does to our lakes, but by walking out to our lake's edge and looking into the clear waters -- that the models are wrong, asking wrong

questions that lead to wrong conclusions.

The Town of Grand Lake asks the 60-day extension be granted.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Next is Mike Wageck, followed by Jim Peterson.

MR. WAGECK: Good evening. My name is Mike Wageck. It's W-a-g-e-c-k, just like it sounds. I'm the district manager for Winter Park Water and Sanitation District, and we serve the Winter Park ski area. We serve the Winter Park ski area and residential community right near the base. It's a pretty small district.

We divert water from Fraser River, and we operate a wastewater treatment plant that discharges the water back from the Fraser River.

I've been hearing through the process, through the years when we have been coming to these meetings, that those discharges from the wastewater treatment plants on the Fraser River are part of the problem for the water quality up in the Three Lakes area.

My friend's, Bruce's, reaction to that is:

If you don't like the water, don't pump it. Don't take

it. Leave it in the river. It's not a problem for the

river.

My reaction to that is: If they don't like the water, maybe they should fix the problem. You know, if there is an issue over there with the wastewater treatment plants, they should pay to improve the treatment to whatever quality of water they feel comfortable with leaving the river.

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Now, we have spent enough money up there lately. The last eight years, we spent like \$15 million in the community improving the wastewater treatment plant. If you include Granby's latest expansion, we're over \$20 million that we have spent in the last eight to ten years to improve the wastewater treatment plants in the Fraser River. So we have spent enough.

Now, looking at this draft EIS, I see there is a lot of impacts across the board, but not very much in the way of mitigation. There is no mitigation -- very little mitigation measures in place. Now, I understand that the mitigation measures for the Windy Gap project were put in place with the original project.

I think we have a unique opportunity right now to look back at those mitigation measures and see if they are working; you know, see if we have missed anything. Based on the comments I am hearing tonight, we have missed water quality. You know, maybe back when the original permit was put in place, water quality

wasn't an issue, but it certainly is an issue now.

And I think that we need to put some real strong measures in place to protect the water quality, improve the water quality, and protect the water quality in the Three Lakes area, before any more additional water is pumped from the Windy Gap project.

And that's all I have, thanks.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

Next is Jim Peterson, followed by Shane Hale.

MR. PETERSON: My name is Jim Peterson,

P-e-t-e-r-s-o-n. I am the town trustee in Grand Lake,

and it's kind of nice going last, because everybody said

most everything they was going to say.

I ditto the comments by the people talking about our clarity of Grand Lake. I do like the comments made about the mitigations that are needed. Considering the mitigations that we probably already have, I'm not real confident that they would mitigate anything that was further taking place.

I believe the 60-day extension is very necessary. The passion you heard tonight I think almost demands that.

As far as the impact study, the conclusions

I have read, it basically says there will be little or

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1
    no impact. So why is it called an "impact study"?
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    seems -- it doesn't seem to fit the bill.
                                                We have
    already seen impact and what's happened, and you are
3
    going to do half again as much water and say there will
4
    be no impact to our community? That's ridiculous.
5
                I moved to Colorado 40 years ago.
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7
    may be a long time ago, but as I remember, it wasn't the
8
    pictures of the lawns on the Front Range that drew me to
    the state; it was the mountains and the streams and the
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10
    beauty, is the natural beauty of our community.
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                I don't want to take a picture now and show
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    grand kids, hey, this used to be a great place to live.
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                So, please, I demand no action on this.
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    And, perhaps, go back and work out some of those bugs
    that, although they weren't intended, have happened.
15
                                                           So
16
    before you do any more pumping, please fix what's been
    addressed.
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18
                Thank you.
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                MR. TULLY: Shane Hale, followed by Elmer
20
    Lanzi.
                MR. HALE: Hello, I'm Shane Hale, H-a-l-e.
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22
    I'm the town manager of Grand Lake, and I stand here
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    tonight, not only in that official capacity, but also,
    like most people here, as a citizen in this county.
24
25
                In addition to thanking you for this
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opportunity, I would like to start out by asking you for the 60-day extension to the comment period. The document is 572 pages long; it is very complicated; and, given the fact that this project began in 2003, I don't see what harm 60 more days will do.

Grand Lake does want to work with our East Slope neighbors, Broomfield and Fort Lupton. We certainly understand their need to provide water for their constituents, but we also believe that common ground can be found in achieving these goals without negatively impacting Grand Lake and Grand County.

With that as a background, I believe this draft EIS seems woefully incomplete in addressing the negative impacts that this firming project will cause. Specifically, there are four areas that I want to touch upon, one of which have already been touched upon: Grand Lake water quality, the socioeconomic impact, recreational impacts, and impacts to the fisheries.

For the water quality impact, the DEIS used a model called the Three Lakes Water Quality Model, which we have already talked about. It did conclude that that it will have a four percent reduction in seddid (ph) depth. That does defy common sense. We know that, in 1941, Grand Lake had 9.2 meters of clarity. In 2006, we had 2.7 meters of clarity, 85th

percentile. And even more recently, as Mr. Stahl alluded to, we saw no noticeable difference immediately when the Bureau pumped and when the Bureau stopped pumping. So to say that there is only a four percent reduction just defies common sense.

Next, this only measures impact of fishing, camping and boating when it talks about the socioeconomic impacts. And all three of these even seem downplayed. For fishing, it only looked at the pump house reaches, and it only applied to commercial uses. I can tell you that I have fished many times this year -- and if my mayor is here, I'm not going to say tons of times -- but I have fished this year.

Not once have I fished in the pump house reach, not once with a commercial outfitter, and, yet --let's see. I'm fairly sure that I bought these glasses, I think I bought this hat, and I'm pretty sure I bought these Band-Aids that you still see up here, so I have spent some money there this year. And, yet, none of those impacts are captured in this. It only talks about outfitters and a region of the river that I don't think I have ever fished.

Next, for boating, the EIS concedes the impact of Grand Lake and Shadow Mountain may create diminished recreation experience, but has no data as to

whether this will lead to less visit days, no economic losses attributed. I can tell you that this is an incorrect assumption. Less water quality in Grand Lake absolutely has a downward impact.

Last year, we had a water advisory posted.

In addition to urging people not to drink the water, it also stated, "Do not swim in areas with visible scum.

Babies, toddlers and dogs may be more vulnerable to the microsystem in the scum. Do not let them play or drink the scum."

I can tell you that the word "scum" repeated about 30 times will not ingratiate tourists to Grand Lake. We had numerous phone calls to town hall from the Front Range. We had reporters. We had visitors. I had people calling me personally, cancelling their trips. It was pandaemonium.

And I can tell you that Grand Lake brings in approximately 70 percent of our sales tax revenue between the months of Memorial and Labor Days. Grand Lake is our largest natural asset. It's reflected time and again through everything that we do, through the chamber, through our master plan, through every bit of advertising. And ignoring the impacts of this lake in our economics, I think, is unfair and illogical.

In 2003, tourist spending equaled

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$169,700,000 in Grand County. It was $23 million in
1
2
    Grand Lake, and $900,000 in sales taxes in that amount
    of time. So our entire economy is contingent upon Grand
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4
    Lake being clear.
                And since I'm out of time -- I'm sorry about
 5
           In conclusion, I would ask that you grant 60 more
    that.
6
7
    days.
           I would ask that you address issues that have
8
    been brought up, all these issues. And finally that the
    Windy Gap Firming Project comply with Grand County
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10
    Stream Management Plan.
11
                Thank you.
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                MR. TULLY: Thank you.
13
                Next up is Elmer, followed by Bill Emslie.
                           My name is Elmer, E-l-m-e-r,
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                MR. LANZI:
    Lanzi, L-a-n-z-i. I'm a town trustee. I'm the most
15
    junior trustee of the Town of Grand Lake. We have a
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17
    quorum here tonight. A public speaker, I'm not.
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                But I would at this time, after listening
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    and learning, I would like to declare the 1937 Big
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    Thompson project a complete and utter failure,
    ecologically. It should be shut down. I would like to
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22
    also be brief.
23
                The conspicuous consumption of the Eastern
    Slope is a thing of the past. The thing of the future
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is the Western Slope. This is the front yard for the

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1 Eastern Slope. You need to preserve it. I have to say 2 no, no to this project. Clean up what you already have. Thanks very much. 3 MR. TULLY: Bill Emslie, followed by Bud 4 5 Isaacs, please. MR. EMSLIE: My name is Bill Emslie, 6 7 E-m-s-l-i-e. I'm a fourth-generation Coloradan. I live 8 in Ft. Collins. I'm also a farmer in Colorado, but 9 10 tonight I'm here as a representative of Platte River Power. Platte River is a project participant, with its 11 12 headquarters in Ft. Collins. 13 Now, Platte River supplies wholesale electric power to nearly 300,000 Coloradans in the 14 communities of Estes Park, Ft. Collins, Longmont and 15 16 Loveland. Responsible stewardship of natural resources, including air, land and water, is embodied in our 17 18 commitment to provide customers with a reliable supply 19 of electric energy. 20 Windy Gap -- well, since 1985, Platte River 21 has relied on Windy Gap to supply cooling water and 22 processed water to Platte River Rawhide energy station 23 for use in power generation, and also to the city of Ft. 24 Collins. Rawhide is a generating facility comprised of 25 natural gas, fire and combustion turbines, in addition

to unit one, which is a full-fire generator requiring water as a major part of its generating process.

Platte River relies on Windy Gap heavily for water for the operation of Rawhide. The Windy Gap Firming Project is significant to Platte River and to our customers in Northern Colorado who use the electricity generated from Rawhide. Firming Windy Gap will provide increased reliability to that water.

Now, Platte River is aware of the importance of conserving existing water use. We have heard a lot of comments tonight about water conservation. At Rawhide, we use 100 percent of the water provided to the site as a source of cooling water and processed water. Some of processes recycle water to maximize the use of this valuable resource. For example, water to a boiler used to make steam is recycled. So is the water used for the emission control system.

The largest water used at Rawhide, which is cooling of the spent steam back into water, is through an arrangement with the City of Ft. Collins, where the Windy Gap water is delivered to the city in exchange for reusable effluent that goes to Rawhide. This makes efficient use of water that is first used by the city. And, I might say, this is a concept which was suggested here tonight. Overall, Rawhide is a zero-discharge

facility.

I would like to close by saying that the pioneers living in the West were bound by unwritten rules, commonly referred to as the "Code of the West." This was first chronicled by Zane Gray in 1934. These homespun laws, that boiled down to a gentleman's agreement to certain rules of conduct for survival, centered on hospitality, fair play, loyalty and respect for the land.

We appreciate the opportunity to work cooperatively with our neighbors here in western Colorado to firm the Windy Gap water supply in an environmentally responsible manner and look forward to working with you. Your comments tonight have been helpful for me, for Platte River, to better understand our neighbor's perspective, and we thank you for those sincere comments. I have three pages of notes I'm taking with me back home tonight.

Thank you.

MR. ISAACS: My name is Bud Isaacs,

I-s-a-a-c-s. Bud is like the beer.

I'm a co-owner of five-and-a-half miles of river, Chimney Rock Ranch, Sheriff Ranch. We have -- we are directly affected by this and the Denver Water Moffat project. We think that the EIS fails to address

-- has been mentioned earlier -- Senate Document 80.

Because the Windy Gap Firming Project will rely on the Colorado Big Thompson facilities,
Reclamation must determine whether Windy Gap Firming
Project complies with Senate Document 80. The federal statute that authorizes construction of the Colorado Big Thompson project, Senate Document 80, contains requirements for the use of the CBT water on the East Slope, use of the Green Mountain Reservoir for the West Slope beneficiaries, and provisions that specifically protect the headwaters of the Colorado River system.

The question is: Doesn't this determination need to be made now? Isn't it putting the cart before the horse to do all the analysis of an EIS and then decide later whether the firming project can comply with Senate Document 80?

Given the reduction in flows, water quality degradation, the impacts of the fishing are all contrary to the five guiding principles of Senate Document 80, how can the firming project possibly comply? If complying with Senate Document 80 means providing mitigation, don't -- those mitigation measures need to be specified and studied as part of this environment impact statement.

The DEIS fails to adequately consider the

impacts of climate change. Don't you have -- the question then goes to the reclamation. Don't you have to consider and attempt to quantify these warming trends in your analysis? You don't now. Don't you have to consider the most recent studies, of which there is the IPCC of 2008 technical paper, climate change? October 6th, 2008, scientists of NOAA, the University of Colorado, Colorado State University. October of 2007 EIS. All these are current. You don't even think about them.

Not to mention that our governor, on October 8th, is hosting a three-day conference on drought and climate change. The EIS uses an inadequate period of record, 46 years, between 1950 and 1996. The most recent 12 years, 1997 to 2008, should have been included. They are generally dry years and most significant for predicting future conditions. You just completely -- why haven't you considered this most recent 12 years? Why haven't you used tree-ring studies too, or paleoclimate, to develop an accurate baseline against which to measure the impacts of the proposal?

The DEIS failed to account for impacts on land values of the Colorado River Basin. Did you study the effect of reduced stream flow and loss of habitat on land values on most ranches adjacent to the Colorado

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River? Where are the results? Where are those studies?
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    This should be part of the DEIS.
                I mean, it doesn't make any sense, the way
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    that Northern, they have given no action. A no action
    that takes -- that basically increases 7500 acre-feet.
5
    Like, a proposal that -- proposed alternative just asks
6
    for 9500 acre-feet. So no action is not a solution.
7
    It's leave it as it is.
8
                I mean, we talked and thought we had a deal
9
    with Northern.
10
11
                My time is up.
12
                Look at the graphic of what goes back from
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    pre-Moffat after Windy Gap and where it is today.
    we will submit very formal comments with all of the
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    graphics on this.
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                MR. TULLY: Before I go on, we have 11
    people left to speak that I have names of. We can
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18
    either do it and proceed on with this or take a short
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    break.
2.0
                AUDIENCE MEMBER: Get it done.
21
                AUDIENCE MEMBER: Get it done.
22
                MR. TULLY: Get it done. All right.
23
                Next up is Eldon Crabtree, followed by Will
24
    Arguino (ph).
25
                MR. CRABTREE: My name is Eldon Crabtree.
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That's C-r-a-b-t-r-e-e. I'm president of the Three
Lakes Watershed Association. We have a membership of
about 170 persons in and around Grand Lake. We work in
concert with the greater Grand Lake Shoreline Owners
Association. It's a small community. We work in
concert with everyone, including the Town of Grand Lake.
            I have two points. I'm not going to belabor
those, because it's been said before, but: One, we
vehemently believe that Grand Lake has to be removed
from the CBT system; that it should no longer be used as
a conduit as part of that transmountain water diversion
project. I can't emphasize that enough, and it's for
all the obvious reasons. They have been stated before.
            The second point here is that we are really
concerned about the degradation about the Colorado River
itself, ranging from adverse temperature conditions to
algae growth, moss, and all of the other bad things that
are happening to that river as a consequence of too much
water being removed from it. That's why the firming
project should not be allowed to proceed.
            That's all I have.
                               Thank you.
           MR. TULLY: Next is Will, followed by
Lurline.
           MR. ARGUINO (PH): Thank you. My name is
Will Arguino (ph). I'm a Granby resident. I've had the
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opportunity to live here in Grand County for seven years, 30 years total in Colorado.

Others have spoken much more eloquently than I tonight about the need for more time to review this two-and-a-half-inch-thick document. I want to support that comment and make sure that the impact of the Moffat takings are included in the overall study of this process.

Others have spoken more eloquently about the need for additional mitigation. But let me voice in support of the requirement for increased guaranteed minimum stream flows. And I would suggest a possibility, as a mitigating element in this, perhaps, that, as a local community banker, one of the things that I see clearly missing from this study is any assessment of economic impact to Grand County.

As I look out into the audience tonight, I see a number of my customers, people who are involved in outdoor recreation, people who are involved in ranching, people who are involved in retail. All of them stand to be adversely impacted by this -- by this project. The economy of Grand County is fragile enough. With our strong reliance on tourism, the last thing that our economy needs is to have further depletion of our natural resources.

But the primary issue that I don't see addressed in the EIS is: What is the need for this additional conversion? I understand the tremendous growth on the Front Range. I lived there for 25 years in Ft. Collins. When I moved there, there were 50,000 people; today, there is 150,000 people.

2.0

The years I lived there, my front yard was rocks and shrubs, not a blade of bluegrass in my entire yard. I go down to visit friends now; I am astounded at the growth that continues, and every one of them has got a beautiful green lawn in our arid western desert.

The EIS says the need for this project is that participants in the proposed project have a need to firm Windy Gap water delivery to meet existing and future water demands. What about the existing and future water demands here in Grand County? Where is that taken into account in this study?

But back to my topic about the -- what's missing is, there is no demand for increased conservation. Let's remember why all these people moved to Colorado in the first place. What attracted them here? It's our natural beauty, our clear streams, our excellent hunting and fishing. That's what draws so many people here in the first place.

I would like to see a requirement for

increased conservation as a part of this EIS before you even consider the recommendation for increased diversion. I don't favor the no-action alternative. I favor not approving this EIS at all. Because the no-action comments still take additional water out of the Colorado River Basin.

Thank you very much.

2.0

MR. TULLY: Lurline, followed by Shanna Koenig.

MS. CURRAN: My name is Lurline Underbrink Curran, C-u-r-r-a-n. I'm the county manager for Grand County, and I'm also the designated representative for the county under Senate Document 80.

The Windy Gap Firming Project is being reviewed in a vacuum. Denver's Moffat Firming Project, coupled with the Windy Gap Firming Project, if approved, we will see almost 80 percent of the water originating above the confluence of the Fraser and Colorado River leaving the county via trans mountain diversion.

Grand County has requested several times that these two projects be reviewed together so that the cumulative impact can be studied appropriately. It is impossible to make informed comments on the cumulative impact of these two projects when taken one at a time and when each project impact has been assessed under

different modeling projects.

For the record, Grand County, under its 1041 regulations, holds local permitting authority over the Windy Gap Firming Project and will exercise those powers.

Windy Gap Firming Project utilizes the CBT facilities to transport water to the Front Range. The transportation route takes water from Windy Gap through the pipeline to Granby Reservoir, Shadow Mountain, and finally Grand Lake, the largest natural lake in Colorado.

The CBT project is governed by federal legislation, referred to as Senate Document 80. Under the governing document, there are several protections given to Grand County, which are referred to as "primary purposes." I won't go into those. Those have been articulated this evening and are of record, and we will make them of record again in our technical comments.

In order to accomplish those purposes, the project should be operated by an unprejudiced agency in a fair and efficient manner equitable to all parties having interest therein, and in conformity with particular stipulations.

These include: Protection of the irrigation rights near Kremmling; preservation of a live stream in

that section of the Colorado River between the new reservoir, which would have been Granby, and the mouth of the Fraser River; and to ensure an adequate supply for irrigation, sanitary purposes, and the preservation of scenic attractions and fish life.

The current water quality issues in Grand

Lake are not in compliance with Senate Document 80. The

clarity of Grand Lake, algae issues -- which, in 2007,

reached toxic levels -- and the transportation of

nutrients are all associated with pumping of water from

both the CBT project as well as the Windy Gap.

There are ongoing studies to determine the specific causes of these problems, but those studies are not yet complete. However, the EIS has stated several impacts from nutrients which have been described here this evening, chlorophyll-A, dissolved oxygen, all things that increase the degradation of Grand Lake.

Temperature and dissolved oxygen will continue to exceed state standards in Granby Reservoir, and magnesium will increase in the overall entire Three Lakes area -- Three Lakes system due to this lower dissolved oxygen. All of these nutrient issues are thought to contribute to clarity, algae, weed and temperature issues.

Prepositioning, which is the linchpin of the

Windy Gap Firming Project, would allow more pumping of water to the CBT system, which will only exacerbate the present water quality issues.

While Grand County is working closely with the Bureau of Reclamation to formulate a plan to protect Grand Lake and reestablish this condition, this plan has not been formulated, agreed upon and implemented. While there has been much cooperation in the last couple of years with Northern and other participants, these have to be formulated and put into place before this project can go forward.

The water quality below Windy Gap also must be addressed, and the DEIS has to address these issues.

I see my time is up, but I'm not going to stop.

extended from the project proponents, which is encouraging. There are several proposals under review that could help address these issues discussed, one of which is the Grand County Stream Management Plan, which could ensure water is available for environmental, domestic, agricultural, and recreation purposes.

The Bureau of Reclamation, in its position as a lead agency for the Windy Gap Firming Project, as well as the unprejudiced agency under Senate

Document 80, has an obligation to protect Grand County and the citizens of the state from the impacts from the Windy Gap Firming Project that cannot fully be assessed until past environmental and operating problems have been resolved and a full understanding of the cumulative impact of both firming projects have been presented.

Grand County is asking for the additional time to assess these impacts. This document is large, and we ask that we be given time to assess it properly.

Thank you for the additional time.

MR. TULLY: Next will be Shanna, followed by Lane Wyatt.

MS. KOENIG: Hi, my name is Shanna Koenig, and the last name is spelled K-o-e-n-i-g. And I am here on behalf of Northwest Colorado Council of Governments Water Quality and Quantity Committee.

And a lot of what I was going to speak to tonight has already been said, so I'll just reiterate a few points.

I think we all have heard tonight and understand that Grand County is in a critical situation. We have already heard about the amount of water being diverted to the East Slope, and we have heard about insufficient flows for agricultural irrigators to pump water from the Colorado River. We have also heard about

insufficient flows for Hot Sulphur Springs for public water use and insufficient flows to protect fishing in the Colorado River. Additional diversions will only exacerbate the problem.

We have concerns, the Northwest COG, that the description of the existing conditions outlined in the draft EIS does not adequately explain the degree to which existing water diversion projects already have affected the upper Colorado River.

The Applicant alleges that there will not -that there not be any significant new impacts. If that
is the case, then the Bureau of Reclamation and Army
Corp of Engineers should be sure to condition their
approvals on that basis so, if there really are new
impacts, they will be addressed.

And just really quickly, we have already touched a lot on socioeconomic impacts, but I just want to throw some additional numbers out there. In 2003, the direct economic impact of spending by tourists -- including travel, lodging, food and beverage, recreation and other visitor-related commodities -- equalled nearly \$170 million. This directly accounted for 39 percent of employment in Grand County and contributed \$7.1 million in local government taxes.

However, the EIS only measures the impacts

of the Windy Gap Firming Project related to the value of fishing, camping and boating, without including additional revenues generated by the activities. in the three limited activities the DEIS does measure --boating, fishing and camping -- the analysis is limited to a very narrow segment of activities and grossly underestimates the potential economic impacts that could -- that could be caused by Windy Gap Firming Project.

And I think Becky Long did an excellent job of explaining that through her testimony as well.

We would also ask that this comment period be extended so that we may have the time we need to thoroughly review the vast amount of information in the draft EIS.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Thank you. Lane, followed by Tom Weydert.

MR. WYATT: I'm Lane Wyatt with Northwest Colorado Council of Governments. W-y-a-t-t for the last name.

Northwest COG is the designated water quality management agency under the Clean Water Act for this region, originally including Grand County and the upper headwaters of the Colorado.

Northwest COG has adopted what's called a "water quality management plan," a 208 plan. The plan has been approved by the EPA, the Water Quality Control Commissioner, the governor. Grand County uses it in their -- recognizes it in their land-use code.

In that plan, it specifically identifies transmountain diversions as one of the largest pollution sources in the Upper Colorado. And in the Clean Water Act, hydrologic modifications are recognized as the source of the pollution. In your draft EIS, you sort of tacitly recognize the situation as far as the hydrologic modifications.

There is a policy in the Northwest COG plan which states, "Project developers shall mitigate the impact of water quality in the aquatic environment caused by water projects." So, in order to be in compliance with the plan, the water quality impacts need to be mitigated. The purpose for the NEPA project is basically to disclose water quality impacts and other impacts. So it really becomes a question of, what are those impacts?

So that brings me to my first point, recognizing the need to extend the review period.

Because there is -- if you look at the technical documents as well, there is a couple thousand pages to

get through, and that's a lot to ask, for people working during the day and to review it at night and to get through that much paperwork, to identify even what the impacts.

But once you get through there a little bit, the EIS concludes, really, that, at least from a water quality standpoint, the impacts, on average, really aren't that dramatic. But if you dig a little bit further, however, you will see that those are really based on averages, averages that are included in modeling projections, averages like an average change in Grand Lake clarity, as Dr. Stahl talked about, predictions based on average flows and average pumping rates.

worst-case condition for temperature, the inputs in the model are based on median temperature conditions, median data temperature conditions. So a conclusion based on averages is a little bit like trying to explain to a cop who just pulled you over for going 80 in a 45: On average, I really don't speed. It just doesn't fit into context very well. It's really too important of a situation to base decisions based on experts' guesses, potentially.

So that brings me to the second point.

Mitigation should really be based on actual circumstances. And we would recommend that there be a monitoring mitigation link as part of a condition if you decide to approve this project. The link would be to appropriate action.

2.0

For example, if temperature is increased beyond projections below Windy Gap, then bypasses would be increased. Or if clarity is degraded in Grand Lake, then some of the measures that the Bureau and the Northern are looking at, operational optimization or piping be implemented. If there is a trigger system in place, to address those real impacts from the project itself.

The third point is we would like to -- also to delay the decision that you make to include some of the information that's being developed through the Grand County Stream Management Plan, but also some of the work that's being done by the Bureau and Northern in trying to figure out how to optimize operations.

And there is other kinds of new information that could be very useful in developing mitigation.

Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Next would be Tom, followed by Matt Sugar.

MR. WEYDERT: My name is Tom Weydert.

That's W-e-y-d-e-r-t. I am a trustee for the Town of Grand Lake.

And I don't want to go through a lot of information that's already been covered this evening. One example that I do want to emphasize is that, in California, there are two wonderful examples of what we're dealing with here in Colorado. One is called Owens Lake, and the other one is called Lake Tahoe.

Owens Lake is now a dry desert bed because all the water was taken by the city of Los Angeles.

Lake Tahoe, in the 1960s and 1970s, had many of the same water clarity issues that Grand Lake is facing. If you take a look at that now, because of the interstate between California and Nevada and the federal government, it is one of the clearest, most pristine lakes that you will find, and which Grand Lake used to be, and we can get it back.

I do want to emphasize that I believe that we should extend for 60 days for all written comments. I think that we need to make it imperative that conservation by East Slope recipients be mandated and that we wait until we find out the final information on the Moffat Firming Project and the Grand County Stream Management Plan.

And at this time, in all fairness, I will

yield the rest of my time for any overages that

Ms. Curran might have had.

2.0

MR. SUGAR: My name is Matt Sugar, S-u-g-a-r, just like it sounds.

I'm here representing Congressman Mark
Udall. The congressman looks forward to reviewing the
comments made here and in Grand County and Loveland on
Tuesday night.

It's clear from the testimony heard tonight and from the Loveland hearing that there is a lot of unanswered questions and concerns that need to be addressed. Therefore, the congressman is also -- joins with many other entities, requesting an extension of the comment period to make sure all those concerns are heard.

He appreciates the time and energy put into this, those putting together the EIS, those putting together all this information that you have brought, and is pleased to hear that there is so many people involved in this and that the concerns are being heard.

I want to shift gears a little bit. I also have a statement from State Senator Dan Gibbs. I'm just going to go ahead and read this into the record. It's short, hopefully, and we can enter that into the record. Again, from State Senator Dan Gibbs:

"I apologize for not being able to attend tonight's public hearing, as I was participating in a previously scheduled debate in Summit County. I appreciate having the opportunity to have a quality statement read into the record.

"As we all know, water is our most precious resource. We must work together to ensure that this resource meets the needs of the citizens of our state while protecting what we value most.

"Whether living on the West Slope or on the Front Range, we all enjoy the beauty of our mountain community. Some enjoy boating or fly fishing on our mountain streams and rivers, while others enjoy getting lost in the woods, hiking or mountain biking.

"In the winter, we flock to the ski areas and take advantage of some of the best skiing in the country.

"Tourism is essential to the economic stability of our State. In 2003, tourism generated close to \$170 million in Grand County alone. Tourism is an engine that feeds Colorado, especially our mountain communities.

"It is in these fragile economic times that tourism is vital, not only to smaller mountain communities, but to our state as a whole. We must do

what we can to protect what drives these dollars in Colorado.

"Before moving water from one part of the state to the other, we must first make sure that the rigorous conservation efforts have taken place. It is my understanding that some of the participants in the Windy Gap Firming Project are doing better than others. Shouldn't we all be doing everything possible to conserve the water that we do have?

"The State of Colorado has made great efforts over the past couple of years to look at what is being done and what can be done with conservation. The resources and models to develop rigorous conservation plans are readily available.

"Next, we should ensure that Windy Gap
Firming Project, and the existing Windy Gap project,
Colorado Big Thompson project, and the existing proposed
Moffat Tunnel projects are operating in a manner that
keeps water in the streams when it is desperately needed
to protect the health of those streams.

"It is my understanding that it is possible to take the water at certain times from certain places, while not taking it at other times and other places.

This would allow a particular section of a stream to be protected at a critical time, and the system would still

deliver the water needed. Coordination among these large projects is not only vital to protecting our streams, but is the key tool in doing so.

"Should this process prove that there is a need for the project, then the mitigation must match the impacts created by the project. I realize that the proponents of the Windy Gap Firming Project feel there will not be a significant impact directly caused by the project; however, others disagree.

"Therefore, I would ask the Bureau to continue their search for information needed to analyze the environmental and economic impact and that the mitigation for any impacts are clearly defined as we move forward in this process.

"Lastly, as all of my constituents can attest, we are smack in the middle of a crucial election cycle. I would ask for the support -- the other -- and support the other requests for additional time for a comment period. I need to get through my own election before I can sit down with my advisors and digest the information found in the EIS."

State Senator Dan Gibbs, Senate District 17.
Thank you.

MR. TULLY: Thank you.

Next would be Helena Powell, followed by

Andy Arnold.

MS. POWELL: Hi, my name is Helena Powell,
P-o-w-e-l-l. I'm representing my business, Adventures
in White Water Rafting. I am also the director from the
Headwaters Institute for the Colorado River headwaters.

I would love to stand here this evening on my soap box and talk about the environment, but I think everybody has done that much more eloquently that I possibly could.

Since the Front Range focuses on their dollars, and the dollar seems to drive our economy, let's talk about money this evening.

In front of me from the Colorado River
Rafting Association, I have statistics on economic
impacts of commercial river rafting in Colorado. Our
statistics actually go up to the year 2007. I would
like to make a proposal that you all well should deal
with your hydrological data and your sociological
economic impacts up to this current year, if at all
possible. I do not believe that, in only addressing the
time period up to 1996, that you can adequately deal
with what we're dealing with. Especially because those
of us around here know in 2002 was the worst drought
year that we have probably ever seen in many decades up
here.

So as far as our economic impact, right now in the year 2007, direct expenditures for river rafting in the entire state of Colorado was almost \$60 million. I know we have talked a lot about economic impact and the multiplier factor, but nobody has had any statistics.

To give you an idea, on \$60 million, our economic impact for last year was \$153 million-plus dollars. Basically, that's all sorts of tourism dollars coming in, and we don't even have any kind of say in this EIS statement. So I would like you to take into consideration that, as well.

For the section of water that we are dealing with right here, the Upper Colorado River, last year we had 32,000 river users days for commercial use only.

That was direct expenditures of \$3.4 million on our little section of river alone, which led to an economic impact multiplier of \$8,725,000.

You know, that's a huge, huge standing. I mean, there are 52 river outfitters, including myself, that are permanent through the Bureau of Land Management on the Upper Colorado headwaters. That's a lot of businesses. We're looking at -- you know, in 2002, when we had a drought -- which was basically we're looking at just below minimum flows of what you guys are looking at

-- in 2002, the river rafting industry, which is the number one tourism industry in the summertime in the state of Colorado, we dropped 40 percent in total user days. That's 206,000 people that didn't come down the river with us that year. Why? Because there is no water. Who wants to take their family out into the wilderness when there is no water?

So, basically, I'm saying, you know, if this firming project goes through and we wind up without water here, there is half my industry. Not just me, not just the 52 up here on the Colorado, but it has a massive impact on our state and our industry as a whole. So I would ask that you take that into your consideration.

I also see some additional flaws in there, as far as socioeconomic study. You know, the rafting prices per day that you guys are looking at through commercial outfitters are completely outdated. You know, looking at the \$72 average trip through Gore Canyon, if you go ahead and look at river outfitters throughout the state, it's two to three times more than that for present-day dollar.

Another thing that I had an issue with was minimum flows on the Colorado for a sustainable business. 400 CFS is not a river to float on, I'm

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1
    sorry. 800 was the next level. That's barely skimming
2
    the bottom.
                I appreciate the time, and I especially
3
4
    appreciate everybody who stayed for the entire meeting.
    I would recommend a 60-day extension as well.
5
                Thank you.
6
7
                MR. ARNOLD: Hi, I'm Andy Arnold,
    A-r-n-o-l-d.
8
                In a nutshell, I agree pretty much with
9
10
    all -- most of the comments we have heard tonight about
    why we shouldn't do this. To me, this is nuts.
11
                But I would like to take it from a different
12
13
    point of view. If I lived, still lived, in Denver or in
    Greeley, I would still say it's nuts. And the reason
14
    is -- you know, it's been brought up: Why do we want to
15
    do -- why is this there?
16
                And from what I read, it seems to be a given
17
    that there has to be continued growth on the Front
18
19
    Range. Why? And how many people on the Front Range
20
    would really want that? You know, to me, this is part
    of what almost seems like a giant Ponzi scheme, a big
21
22
    chain letter.
23
                It's good for the guys on the front end.
24
    You build it, you get the water, you have the
25
    development on the other end. Wonderful. But looking
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down the line, beyond my lifetime, even now, we are wrecking Grand County. You can see that.

Look at the Front Range. You know, I lived on a farm northeast of Greeley that my grandfather bought in the 1880s, irrigated farmland, beautiful.

Look at the irrigated farmland that has just absolutely been destroyed throughout the Front Range. We're never going to get that back.

What are we going to have? Are we all going to just wait until we get to the point of China and then say, oh, my, we should have done something different?

This is just a little part of that big thing that I see. But, to me, why? Do we really want -- you know, you don't get development without water. And if you were to agree that it doesn't make sense to keep expanding on the Front Range, people don't move where there is not water. You don't put your ranch house where you can't get water. And it's not a given. And I think people could think about it and maybe say, we don't really want to do this. We have done too much already.

And we just -- I was out just last week with a fellow, a Realtor, near Brighton. He was helping to train my dog, and he just made the comment, my, gosh, we have screwed this earth up so bad. Why do we have to

1 keep doing it? 2 Thanks. MR. TULLY: Next would be Hershel Deputy, 3 4 followed by Ron Jones. My name is Hershel Deputy, 5 MR. DEPUTY: D-e-p-u-t-y. I'm the mayor of Hot Sulphur Springs. 6 7 I would like to start by saying that in 2008 our town has endured a spring and a summer of no water, 8 bottled water, boiled water, and no outdoor water use. 9 10 And I can tell you that we understand what life without water is, and it's not very pretty. 11 12 I left a meeting earlier this evening where 13 we are trying to explain to our residents of our town why we need to raise the sewer and water rate 14 47 percent. It's so that we can continue to meet the 15 16 state safe-drinking regulations and the discharge regulations. And this is increasingly difficult to do 17 given the additional diversions and the subsequent 18 reductions in flow of the Colorado River. 19 2.0 It is also increasingly difficult to treat 21 our drinking water given the sporadic fluctuations of 22 the water quality in the Colorado River. 23 In addition to recreation and wildlife 24 needs, our town relies solely on the Colorado River for

our drinking water. We live and work in Grand County,

25

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1
    and we take the stewardship of the Colorado River very
2
    seriously. And the continued reductions in flow of the
    river and the reduced quality threaten our town's
3
    ability to provide safe drinking water for our
4
    community.
5
                We would respectfully ask for an extension
6
7
    for the review period so that we can comment on this
    further.
8
                Thank you.
10
                MR. TULLY: Next is Ron Jones.
11
                Is Ron Jones not here? Ron is the last one
12
    on my list. So is there anybody else that would like to
13
    make a statement tonight?
                MR. HARRELSON: Sure.
14
                                       I will.
                                                 Gary
    Harrelson, H-a-r-r-e-l-s-o-n.
15
16
                I've heard some pussyfooting about what --
17
    a few things there. It probably needs to be said:
    think the economic impact -- or the study of what could
18
19
    happen on the Front Range hasn't really been covered.
2.0
                I mean, there -- what's the difference
21
    between Topeka, Kansas, and Broomfield? And it's the
22
    mountains. It's the recreation we have here.
                                                    And so I
23
    think taking away the water, the recreation that we have
24
    here, makes us no different from Topeka. So your
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projections on growth really don't count if you take

25

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1
    away that recreation.
2
                And that's it.
                MR. TULLY:
                             Thank you.
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4
                Would anybody else like to say anything?
                With that, I would like to thank you all for
5
    coming out tonight. As I mentioned previously, this is
6
7
    an important part of our process. And, again, thank you
    for coming out.
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                Again, if you have written comments that you
9
10
    would like to submit as part of the record for this --
11
    for this meeting, we will be accepting them until
12
    October 20th of this year. And remember that, as of
13
    now, the comment period for the draft impact statement
    ends on October 28th. And if there any change in that,
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15
    we will let everybody know.
                Again, thank you all for coming out, and
16
17
    please drive carefully on your way home.
                 (The hearing was concluded at 10:54 p.m.)
18
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE The above and foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes in my capacity as a Registered Professional Reporter. Dated at Kremmling, Colorado, this 15th day of November, 2008. Rosie Stahl, Certified Court Reporter Eagle-Summit Reporting & Video PO Box 4941 Breckenridge, CO 80424 970-468-9415

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