

# Colorado River Storage Project Flaming Gorge Working Group Meeting Minutes August 12, 2021

## Participation

---

This meeting was held Thursday, August 12, 2021 from 10:00 am to 12:15 pm. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 (Coronavirus) pandemic, the meeting was held via WebEx virtual meeting. Attendees are listed below.

## Purpose of Meeting

---

The purpose of these working group meetings is to inform the public and other interested parties of Reclamation's current and future operational plans and to gather information from the public regarding specific resources associated with Flaming Gorge Reservoir and the river corridor below it. In addition, the meetings are used to coordinate activities and exchange information among agencies, water users, and other interested parties concerning the Green River.

## General

---

Dale Hamilton (U. S. Bureau of Reclamation) called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m., discussed virtual meeting logistics, and introduced the meeting agenda and presenters. To avoid audio feedback, attendees were asked to introduce themselves via the chat function in the virtual meeting (attendees who identified themselves or were identified by their meeting attendee name were included in the list of attendees below).

## Green and Yampa Rivers: Spring Forecast and Runoff Review – Ashley Nielson

---

Ashley Nielson, Senior Hydrologist, National Weather Service, Colorado Basin River Forecast Center

Ashley presented information on the 2021 water year, forecast performance, and upcoming weather.

Upper Green River October–March precipitation was below average overall (85% of average) but was somewhat variable across the area. Yampa River October–March precipitation was below average overall (75% of average) due to all months except February having below average precipitation. April–June precipitation was very low in the Yampa River with several SNOTELs in the basin being in the bottom 5<sup>th</sup> percentile or lowest on record. April can be pivotal for water supply, with April precipitation being on average greater than February or March precipitation in the Yampa River Basin.

Snowpack in the Upper Green peaked below normal, peaked early at mid-elevations and near normal at upper elevations, and melted out early. Snowpack in the Yampa River Basin peaked below normal, peaked early and mid-elevations and near normal at upper elevations, and melted out early. The poor April precipitation in the Yampa basin can be seen at the Tower SNOWTEL, where SWE normally increases by 5.5 inches from April 1 to May 1; this year SWE only increased by ~1 inch.

Water supply forecasts for Flaming Gorge were fairly steady at ~50-60% of average until April 1. Forecasts decreased from April through mid-May due to below normal precipitation, with slight increase due to late May precipitation followed by a warm dry June. The observed April–July volume (380,000 acre-feet, 39% of average) fell within the forecasted range of possibilities suggesting that the model was

initialized correctly and performed well throughout the season. Water supply forecasts for the Yampa at Deerlodge Park decreased significantly from April to May due to a record/near-record dry April. April observed monthly stream flows were also record low in April despite low and mid-elevation snowmelt which reflected the extremely dry soil moisture conditions. The observed April–July volume (357,000 acre-feet, 29% of average) fell outside of the forecasted range of possibilities for January–April, which isn't surprising given that the April–June precipitation was in the bottom 5<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> percentile. This year had the lowest runoff in 37 years at Deerlodge and the fourth lowest in 105 years at Maybell.

The 2021 mean daily observed peak was 4,930 cfs on May 25<sup>th</sup>. The timing of the peak was near normal, but the peak flow was the second lowest in the 37 years on record—only 2002 was lower.

Looking ahead, precipitation forecasts indicate likely above average precipitation over the next 6-10 days, and a ~60% chance of a La Niña development in the fall and winter which has a weak correlation to increased winter precipitation in the Upper Green.

### Recovery Program 2021 Green River Flow Request: Implementation and Results – Tildon Jones

Tildon Jones, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program

Tildon presented information on the 2021 Recovery Program flow request implementation and some preliminary results.

The Recovery Program works with four endangered fish in the Colorado River that are all native to the basin and found nowhere else: Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), Bonytail (*Gila elegans*), and Humpback chub (*Gila cypha*). Two of the species—Razorback sucker and Humpback chub—have been proposed for downlisting from endangered to threatened status. All four species live up to 40+ years and the Colorado pikeminnow and the Razorback sucker are highly migratory. The Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program was established in 1988 among a number of partners with the goal to recover the endangered fish while water development proceeds by balancing Endangered Species Act compliance with the Law of the River. The Recovery Program provides Endangered Species Act compliance in a holistic way instead of individual entities being required to manage recovery efforts in smaller areas; the Program covers over 2,000 projects and over 2.8 million acre-feet of water used in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. There are five recovery elements: Habitat/Flow Management, Habitat Development, Stocking Endangered Fish, Managing Nonnative Fish, and Research and Monitoring. Flow management occurs throughout the Upper Colorado River Basin—Flaming Gorge is one of six points of flow control in the basin and is an important area as it impacts 300 to 400 miles of habitat all the way down to the confluence of the Green with the Colorado River.

The Recovery Program's 2021 Flow Request consisted of two sets of priorities, one for Dry or Moderately Dry conditions, and one for Average or wetter conditions. Priorities for Dry or Moderately Dry conditions were the focus of the presentation as those were the observed conditions this year. Priorities were to: 1) conduct a flow spike experiment to disadvantage smallmouth bass reproduction in Reaches 1 and 2, 2) exercise flexibility in the 2006 record of decision to achieve preferred summer base flow range at the correct time for Colorado pikeminnow, and 3) spring releases consistent with flow recommendations of Muth et al.—releases timed with Yampa peak flows.

Spring peak releases were requested to be according to the record of decision and Muth et al. with the Flaming Gorge peak releases timed to coincide with the Yampa peak. Flaming Gorge spring peak

releases were at powerplant capacity for one day which gave us a peak for three days above 8,300 cfs and a maximum flow of 9,830 cfs at Jensen. The spring peak flow request was met this year.

A flow spike experiment to disadvantage smallmouth bass reproduction was requested. The spike occurred from June 21<sup>st</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>, with full Flaming Gorge powerplant releases for 72 hours and the selective withdrawal structure lowered to decrease water temperatures. The smallmouth bass flow spike was accomplished as requested.

Base flows were requested with the goal to improve survival and recruitment of young Colorado pikeminnow by reaching base flows by the time pikeminnow emerge (average July 3). The target was for 1,540 cfs at Jensen (which is 40% higher than what was outlined in Muth et al.). Historically, the base flow request for dry years would be for between 900 and 1,100 cfs at Jensen (Reach 2). The revised recommendations are higher at between 1,700 and 3,000 cfs at Jensen (Reach 2), depending on hydrologic conditions. The requested base flows were not met due to worsening drought conditions and limited availability of water. However, as drought response operations for Lake Powell were initiated later, when pikeminnow were already drifting, releases were coordinated in a way that will hopefully benefit the endangered fish, specifically the pikeminnow.

Preliminary results of the smallmouth bass flow spike show that smallmouth bass were nesting in expected habitats before the experiment (fry nests and male adults guarding the nests were observed) indicating that the forecasted timing of bass spawning and the flow spike experiment was good. Channel changes at 19 sites were measured during the experiment with flow depths increasing at all sites, velocities at most sites experiencing a slight to significant increase, and temperatures decreasing which was maintained for a couple days after flows receded due to cooler rainy weather. Detailed sampling was done at one site where crews waited for the high flows to arrive and drift nets downstream from the nest captured displaced bass indicating that the proposed mechanism to disrupt spawning—displacing bass fry from the protection of the nests—was occurring. A video was shown of the detailed sampling site, showing flows rising and turning the calm quiet bass nest site into a flowing side channel that washed the bass off the nest. Monitoring has continued, with visits to the sites in July and planned visits in September to sample how many bass survive until September and have the opportunity to survive the winter. Creel, macroinvertebrate, and vegetation monitoring surveys are being completed to evaluate any fishery changes. Future monitoring will involve capturing bass, removing the ear bones (otoliths), and counting the rings of the bones (the rings indicate the age of the fish in days) to determine whether the flow spike resulted in gaps in spawning as was observed with a natural flow spike that occurred on the Yampa in July 2015. It will take months to perhaps a year to collect and analyze all the samples.

In response to a question/concern about washing smallmouth bass into new areas, Tildon stated that we already see bass throughout much of the Green River and that the young displaced from the nest and the protecting male have a greatly reduced chance of survival. The intent of the experiment is to have a large-scale impact on reproduction throughout the area. The flows likely aren't high enough to displace adult bass. And bass generally don't do as well further downstream where flash flooding and high turbidity are more prevalent.

### Flaming Gorge Hydrology & Operations – Dale Hamilton

---

Dale Hamilton, Division Manager, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

Dale presented information on Flaming Gorge reservoir operations.

The 1956 Colorado River Storage Project Act authorized construction of Flaming Gorge Dam and other projects for: allowing Upper Basin States to utilize their 1922 Colorado River Compact apportionments, regulating Colorado River (and main tributaries) flow, storing water for beneficial consumptive use, reclamation of arid and semiarid lands, flood control, and hydroelectric power generation.

For operations, the Green River below Flaming Gorge is divided into three reaches: Reach 1 from Flaming Gorge Dam to the Yampa River confluence, Reach 2 from the Yampa River confluence to the White River confluence, and Reach 3 from the White River confluence to the confluence with the Colorado River.

The observed 2021 water supply conditions put Flaming Gorge in the dry hydrologic category with the April thru July inflow volume of 380,000 acre-feet being the sixth driest of the 59 years on record. The Yampa was also dry, with the Maybell plus Lilly April thru July inflow volume of 348,000 acre-feet being the third driest of the 100 years on record.

Flaming Gorge 2021 operations included a spring release timed with the peak of the Yampa—releases were increased to full powerplant capacity (~4,600 cfs) on May 22 for one day then ramped down by 350 cfs per day to 860 cfs. The timing of the spring peak matched the peak of the Yampa well, resulting in Green River flows at Jensen reaching levels at or above 8,300 cfs for 3 days (May 24, 25, and 26) with a peak of 9,650 cfs on May 25, meeting the spring peak target for the dry hydrologic classification (greater than or equal to 8,300 cfs for 2 or more days). As part of adaptive management, operations also included a new flow spike experiment intended to disrupt smallmouth bass spawning—releases began increasing to full powerplant capacity at noon on June 21, were sustained for 72 hours, then were ramped down for 2 days at a maximum of 2,000 cfs per day that concluded the experiment on June 26. The flow spike was coordinated with GROGA and other recreation interests. Initially, due to poor hydrologic conditions, the plan was to have low flows throughout the base flow period and not meet the third element of the Recovery Program request, the requested base flow targets for pikeminnow. As the year progressed, it became apparent that responding to the drought and poor conditions at Lake Powell would require additional releases from Flaming Gorge. The current plan is to release an additional approximately 125,000 acre-feet from Flaming Gorge—13,000 acre-feet in July, 42,000 acre-feet in August, 43,000 acre-feet in September, and 27,000 acre-feet in October—to improve reservoir storage conditions at Lake Powell. Blue Mesa and Navajo reservoirs are also making releases to improve conditions at Lake Powell. There isn't much flexibility in the record of decision to increase releases much above what is already planned. The currently planned 125,000 acre-feet of additional releases corresponds to a 3.5-foot decrease in the water surface elevation at Flaming Gorge. Following these supplemental releases for Lake Powell, the current plan is to decrease releases down to minimum baseflow levels. Current reservoir forecasts indicate that the Flaming Gorge water surface elevation will likely be around elevation 6020 feet next April. Typically, the May 1<sup>st</sup> reservoir water surface elevation target ranges between 6023-6027 depending on hydrologic conditions. We will very likely be below the May target next May. If the need arises to decrease the reservoir further, there will be coordination with marinas and other interests on the reservoir.

Planned near-term operations include a dive inspection planned on August 25-26 and fish monitoring on September 7-8. Summer base flow releases in August and September will be ~1,600 cfs. Autumn/Winter base flow releases in October will be ~1,360 cfs and 800 cfs from November through February. Releases during the March 1–April 30 transition period have not been determined but will be dependent on hydrologic classification.

In response to a question about active construction work at Flaming Gorge, Nathaniel stated that he thought it might be related to streambank protection near the bypass tubes.

In response to a question about how the drought response releases are being tracked through the system down to Lake Powell, Dale stated that for Blue Mesa and Navajo the releases have been delayed to later in the year in an attempt to ensure releases are delivered to Lake Powell. Heather Patno stated that the releases are being made in coordination with the upper basin states and that Reclamation is coordinating with the states as they administer water rights within their states to account for the water.

In response to a question about limited flexibility within the record of decision to make additional releases until April, Dale stated that altering releases in April is primarily driven by hydrologic conditions. A comment was also made that different parties have had differing interpretations of the flexibilities provided in the record of decision and especially given the unprecedented times we're in, it would be good to continue to have discussions in the future on what flexibilities are provided by the record of decision.

### Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) Hydropower Update – Brian Sadler

Brian Sadler, Administrative and Technical Services Manager, Western Area Power Administration

Brian presented information about the Western Area Power Administration and the Colorado River Storage Project Management Center; the current state of power rates, revenues, and the Basin Fund; and the impacts of experiments on rates, revenues, and the Basin Fund.

Western Area Power Administration is one of 4 power marketing administrations under the Department of Energy. The agency, formed in 1977, is a wholesale electricity supplier with ~700 long-term/firm power preference customers. WAPA operates in 15 states, with 57 hydropower plants, 10,503 megawatts of installed capacity, 17,231 miles of transmission lines, and 40 million end users per year.

The Colorado River Storage Project Management Center covers the Upper Colorado River basin and has 12 power plants with 27 generating units, 1,827 megawatts of total installed capacity (73% from Glen Canyon), 4,225 gigawatt hours of net generation (74% from Glen Canyon), and 2,325 miles of transmission lines in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. The CRSP Management Center has 135 long-term customers (54 Native American tribes; 64 municipalities, cooperatives, irrigation districts; 17 other), and over 5 million end users.

Differences between Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and the Bureau of Reclamation were highlighted. WAPA owns and operates the transmission system; markets, schedules, and delivers energy to long-term firm electric service customers; dispatches generation from the powerplants at the dams for electrical regulation and emergencies; and sets rates and repayment of project debt to U. S. Treasury from revenue. Reclamation owns, operates, and maintains dams and power plants; manages water (reservoir management, irrigation, flood control, and water compact deliveries); and generates power which is delivered to WAPA at the plant transformers.

WAPA has cost-based rates. Rates are set to meet revenue requirements given the power that will be produced. In 2021 (October 2020 to September 2021) revenues are projected to be ~\$172.4M, O&M expenses are projected to be ~\$192.8M. Those numbers alone result in a deficit. Normally, some money is used to repay the general fund of the Treasury and the basin fund, this year's repayment would have been \$34.8M. Due to the deficit, only \$0.33M will be repaid resulting in a net deficit this year of ~\$20.5M. This has not happened possibly ever, but certainly in the past few decades, but, due to the

deficit, WAPA will need to take out a loan from the basin fund that will need to be paid back over the next ten years.

The elevation of Lake Powell has continued to drop, which due to the generating efficiency at the dam, means that we're currently generating 26% less energy for a given volume of water than we would if the reservoir was full.

The Basin Fund receives revenue over time from power revenues generated based on power rates. The Basin fund is used to pay all expenses (WAPA and Bureau Operation & Maintenance and Replacement & Additions, purchase power for firm contracts, and fund non-reimbursable activities like Reclamation programs like the Recovery Implementation Program), and to return money to the treasury. Based on projections made a month or so ago that assumed that no actions would be taken to mitigate deficits, the Basin Fund would be at \$67.7M (much lower than desired) at the end of 2021, -\$1.7M at the end of 2022, and -\$51.6M at the end of 2023. Actions are being taken to mitigate against rapidly draining the Basin Fund: O&M and capital expenses are being deferred (this isn't ideal as deferring could impact safety, reliability, and future costs), setting new rates (decreasing the power provided and increasing the cost of the power to customers), looking at non-reimbursable expenses (anticipating \$21.4M being appropriated for Reclamation environmental programs not taken from the Basin Fund), and looking at experiments.

Experiments are generally booked as an O&M expense where costs are represented by purchased power expenses. Power is delivered to customers on an hourly basis. When surplus power is generated, it can be sold. When insufficient power is generated, it must be purchased to meet customer contracts. The timing of power generation can significantly impact revenue and power purchase costs.

The 2021 smallmouth bass experiment was shown as an example of how small changes in flows can impact hydropower. July, August, and September are the months with the highest energy value. The smallmouth bass flow spike experiment essentially moved 29,000 acre-feet of Flaming Gorge releases from July, August, and September to the lower energy value month of June and reduced the power revenue from that volume of water by over \$1M.

It would be good to analyze the flows and find a way to improve hydropower while also meeting other requirements. Perhaps water for experiments in the future could be pulled from lower energy value months.

In response to a question about whether the water for the spike flow in 2021 could have been pulled from April instead of July, August, and September, Brian replied that it is his understanding that we were already as low as allowed in April, so that wasn't an option.

In response to a question about what times of year WAPA would recommend pulling water from, Brian replied that the example of the smallmouth bass experiment was specific to 2021, but that energy rates do generally have similar fluctuations from month to month and that for example moving water from April to June would potentially increase the value of hydropower. Having the discussions in the December/January/February timeframe could potentially allow for including power considerations in the flow request.

In response to a question about when the graph showing the hydropower revenue impacts of the smallmouth bass experiment was generated, Brian stated that it was around the May timeframe and didn't include Drought Response Operations Agreement releases.

Comments indicated that power customers appreciate deferring some cost items and are very aware of rate discussions. CREDA had some concerns with the flow request letter and abstained due to what was

and is going on in the power market and the experiment shifting releases from higher value times. The Basin Fund is our bank, it doesn't get appropriations, it is a revolving fund. The customers see the structural changes WAPA is making as a shift in risk due to the Basin Fund not being able to sustain market prices and the dry hydrology that we're seeing.

In response to a question about news stories about WAPA having ~\$700M in unobligated funds, Brian pointed out that the number was a total across all of WAPA. The Colorado River Storage Project, our area that has the Basin Fund, was included in that number (the Basin Fund balance). The funds within CRSP are available only to CRSP while the funds outside CRSP are not available to CRSP. The ~\$70M in the Basin Fund is all that is available to us without additional legislation. It was commented in the chat that CREDA has been working with congress to ensure that it is clear that the Basin Fund, established under the CRSP Act, is NOT perceived to be an "unobligated balance". It was also noted that another factor out of the control of either WAPA or Reclamation is what occurred in California last summer, and what occurred in ERCOT and the polar vortex. The market prices continue to be very high.

In response to a question about whether it is allowable to borrow water from the following year to offset experimental costs, Brian stated that the question is out of his area of expertise. He said that they are generating additional power from the current DROA releases, but it isn't clear how that will affect future power generation. It was commented in the chat that WAPA asked if they could lower storage ~0.75 feet to mitigate the cost of the 29,000 acre-foot flow spike and were told no, and it would be good to hear Reclamation's thoughts about tapping into storage to pay for experiments. Dale stated that his understanding of the reason for the no was due to the poor hydrology and Reclamation being concerned that the impacts could be felt for years into future years.

In response to a request to expound on the statement about experiments at Flaming Gorge generally being considered reimbursable, Brian stated that historically that is how they have been handled, not that it can't be changed in the future, but the experiments at Flaming Gorge are different than the experiments at Glen Canyon that are explicitly stated to be non-reimbursable.

## Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA) – Katrina Grantz

Katrina Grantz, Upper Colorado Basin Assistant Regional Director, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

Katrina introduced herself, then provided an overview of the Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA) and current DROA operations.

Katrina has been in her current role as Assistant Regional Director since March 2021, she was previously in water operations and dam safety. The Drought Response Operations Agreement is one of the key tools to address the impact of drought on the Colorado River and at Glen Canyon Dam, which is done in collaboration with state partners as well as other federal and non-federal stakeholders and tribes. DROA is to protect critical elevations at Lake Powell. Elevation 3490 feet is the lowest elevation at which hydropower can be generated and hydropower generation is critical to continued operation. Lake Powell's Glen Canyon dam generates enough energy to meet the needs of 363,000 households including power suppliers, municipalities, and tribes. Revenues from that generation of hydropower is essential for the continued operation of our facilities and for funding our environmental compliance efforts. Maintaining an elevation above 3490 feet is also critically important operationally; falling below elevation 3490 feet also potentially introduces issues with cavitation and debris entrapment as well as potentially severe damage to the power facility. The states and Reclamation exercised great foresight in determining that one of the purposes of DROA would be to protect elevation 3525 feet which is 35 feet above elevation 3490. There are two key tools in the agreement to help us do that. One is to adjust the

timing of deliveries from Lake Powell to Lake Mead within the confines of our Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan (LTEMP) record of decision (ROD). The second tool is to make supplemental deliveries from the upper reservoirs of Flaming Gorge, Blue Mesa, and Navajo. As part of that effort, when Lake Powell hit certain elevation triggers, we began enhanced modeling and coordination with the states to develop a plan to protect those elevations at Lake Powell. In July 2021, due to rapidly declining hydrology and an imminent need to protect Lake Powell’s elevation, and not having adequate time to get the plan in place, under the emergency provision of the DROA, we initiated supplemental water deliveries to Lake Powell. The supplemental releases are taking place now, and an additional 181,000 acre-feet of water will be delivered to Lake Powell by the end of December—181,000 acre-feet is equivalent to approximately three feet at Lake Powell. Of that 181,000 acre-feet, 125,000 acre-feet will be delivered from Flaming Gorge from July to October, 36,000 acre-feet will be delivered from Blue Mesa from August to October, and 20,000 acre-feet will be delivered from Navajo in November and December. In the meantime, the upper basin states and Reclamation are committed to completing our planning efforts and are striving to have a plan in place by April 2022 which is in line with timings laid out in the DROA. The plan will address recovery, accounting, and futility. And we will continue to closely monitor conditions and projections using tools like the 24-month study and our 5-year projections to determine if and when additional DROA releases from the upper reservoirs may be required. As we do the planning we will continue consulting with key stakeholders and keep them apprised of our plans and progress along the way. We have a lot of work ahead of us, but we have a strong history of working together to protect the Colorado River Basin and the people and environment that depend on it.

Robert Henrie added that the hope is to get a plan with the states in place by April 2022. Between now and then, we are monitoring conditions and if conditions continue to deteriorate there may be discussion of a potential additional release from initial CRSP units prior to that plan being in place, but the hope is that that won’t be the case, we hope the plan will be in place with the states. The plan will address the accounting and transit losses and other considerations that were not fully developed prior to the emergency releases that are currently underway.

### General Discussion, Comments, Questions

---

Dale opened the meeting for any discussion, comments, or questions. No additional discussion items, comments, or questions were brought up.

### Next Meeting

---

- Thursday, March 17, 2022 at 10:00 am via WebEx (tentative)
- Thursday, April 14, 2022 at 10:00 am via WebEx (tentative)

### Attendees

Woody Bair	Flaming Gorge Resort	Amy Haas	Colorado River Authority of Utah
Cody Perry	Friends of the Yampa	Jared Hansen	Central Utah Water Cons. District
Jerry Taylor	Lucerne Valley Marina	William Merkley	Uintah Water Cons. District
Jordan Nielson	Trout Unlimited	Bryan Seppie	Joint Powers Water Board
Grizz Oleen	Caerus Oil and Gas LLC	Terry Leigh	Joint Powers Water Board
Rob Young	JR Simplot	Ryan Jones	Utah Dept. Ag. And Food
Kevin Bestgen	Colorado State University	Mike Partlow	Utah Div. Wildlife Resources
Christy Leonard	Utah State University	Lowell Marthe	Utah Div. Wildlife Resources
Ryan Rust	City of Green River		
Mark Westenskow	City of Green River		
Michelle Garrison	Colorado Water Cons. Board		



Ryan Mosley	Utah Div. Wildlife Resources, Dutch John	Rob Billerbeck	Nat. Park Service
Charlie Ferrantelli	Wyo. State Engineer's Office	Melissa Trammell	Nat. Park Service
Jeff Cowley	Wyo. State Engineer's Office	Gene Seagle	Nat. Park Service
Kevin Garlick	Utah Municipal Power Agency	Steve Gerner	U. S. Geological Survey
Leslie James	Col. Riv. Energy Dist. Assoc.	Conor Felletter	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Tildon Jones	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Dale Hamilton	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Kevin McAbee	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Dave Speas	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Tom Chart	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Ed Warner	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Danielle Fujii-Doe	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Browns Park Nat. Wildlife Refuge	Erik Knight	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Brian Sadler	Western Area Power Admin.	Gary Henrie	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Chrystal Dean	Western Area Power Admin.	Heather Patno	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Craig Ellsworth	Western Area Power Admin.	Kathy Callister	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Derek Fryer	Western Area Power Admin.	Katrina Grantz	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Shane Capron	Western Area Power Admin.	Lee Traynham	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Ashley Nielson	Nat. Weather Service, Col. Basin Riv. Forecast Center	Nanette Gale	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Aldis Strautins	Nat. Weather Service	Nathaniel Todea	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Joel Lisonbee	NOAA, Nat. Integ. Drought Info. System	Paul Christensen	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Matt Van Scoyoc	Nat. Park Service, Dinosaur Nat. Monument	Paul Davidson	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
		Peter Crookston	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
		Rick Baxter	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
		Robert Henrie	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
		Ryan Christianson	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
		Susan Behery	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation