GRAND COUNTY

LEARNING BY DOING

2025 ANNUAL OPERATIONS REPORT

January 8, 2026

Executive Summary

Learning By Doing (LBD) is a unique partnership of East and West Slope stakeholders in Colorado. With a shared vision of river health, LBD cooperatively responds to setbacks in Grand County's aquatic environment. LBD's Operations Guidelines require that each year the Operations Subcommittee submit an Operations Report to the LBD Management Committee. This report summarizes 2025 LBD-related operations, including:

- Release of 5,412 acre-feet (af) from the Endangered Fish Pool in Lake Granby for the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program (Recovery Program).
- Release of 6,000 af of Endangered Fish water from Wolford Mountain Reservoir, beginning July 3rd. Wolford Mountain Reservoir is not in the Cooperative Effort Area (CEA), but some information on this reservoir is included in this report.
- Release of 3,689 af of water from Green Mountain Reservoir from October 23 to 27 following the declaration of Historic Users Pool (HUP) Surplus. Green Mountain Reservoir is not in the CEA but is part of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project.
- Release of 24 af to St. Louis Creek through Denver Water's Voluntary Pilot Project.
- Release of 50 af in cooperation with Vail Ditch

In 2025, Lake Granby, the primary collection reservoir for the Colorado Big-Thompson Project (C-BT) reached a maximum storage on July 8 of 529,441 af with a surface elevation of 8278.55 ft, or approximately 1 foot from full. Inflows above Granby Dam were 88% of the historical average, and when combined with a hot and dry spring on the East Slope, pumping from Lake Granby to Shadow Mountain Reservoir was higher than the past two years. The Municipal Subdistrict pumped 30,042 af of water from Windy Gap Reservoir to Lake Granby. Endangered Fish Program water was released from July 5 to July 11 and again from August 1 through September 30, totaling 5,412 af. The required flushing flows below Windy Gap were both met in 2024, so although neither were met in 2025, the reach is in compliance with the requirement of 1 out of every 2 years. The recommended flushing flows in the 2010 Grand County Stream Management Plan below Willow Creek Reservoir, Lake Granby, and Windy Gap Reservoir were all met last in 2024. The recommendation is for 1 out of every 2 years, so these three reaches are in compliance with the recommendations.

Denver Water's 2025 runoff projection in the May 2025 Water Supply and Operations Update forecasted Colorado River supplies to produce more water than South Platte River supplies. Denver Water forecasted to fill its water collection system using a substantial amount of reusable water and exchanges.

Denver Water was able to dedicate 200 af for a Voluntary Pilot Project (VPP) in 2025, as required by its Clean Water Action Section 401 Certification for the Gross Reservoir Expansion Project. Denver Water released 24 af of water for the VPP on St. Louis Creek between July 30 and August 1 to examine the relationship between air temperature, streamflow, and stream temperature. Additionally, flushing flow targets were met at all locations in the Fraser River basin.

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) did remove sediment from Denver Water's diversion dam in 2025. Approximately 400 tons of sediment were removed in October. Lastly, Denver Water, Vail Ditch, and several other entities coordinated a pilot release of additional bypass flows at Denver Water's Jim Creek Diversion, which resulted in 50 af of water released to the Fraser River.
The Colorado River District delivered 6,000 af of Endangered Fish water beginning on July 3rd.

Each week during the period in which LBD Operations calls are held, LBD compiles a stream temperature report with data from ten key locations within the CEA. These reports assess water temperatures against state standards. This thorough analysis is pivotal during LBD's weekly calls, informing the coordination of environmental water releases.

In 2025, St Louis Creek and Ranch Creek in the Fraser River basin experienced exceedances of the daily maximum temperature (DM) standard, and on Ranch Creek, the weekly average temperature (WAT) standard. The Colorado River at Catamount Bridge did not have any DM exceedances but exceeded the WAT in July. In contrast, the remaining eight sites in the CEA adhered to standards without any exceedances.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 1
Table of Contents 3
List of Figures 4
List of Tables 5
Introduction 6
Pre-Season Conditions 6
Antecedent Soil Moisture 6
Snowpack and Streamflow 6
In-Season Conditions 10
Precipitation and Air Temperature 10
Stream Temperature 11
Administration 11
Northern Water and Municipal Subdistrict Operations 13
Willow Creek Reservoir 13
Lake Granby 13
Windy Gap Reservoir 16
Denver Water Operations 18
Flushing Flows 21
Fraser Sediment Pond 22
2024 Denver Water Diversions 23
Green Mountain Substitution 23
2025 Shoshone Outage Protocol 23
Colorado River Water Conservation District Operations 24
Glossary 25
Abbreviations 27
Attachments 28
Attachment A: Map of the Fraser River Collection System 28
Attachment B: Map of the Colorado River from Lake Granby to the Williams Fork 29
Attachment C: LBD Water Sources and Quantities Offering Flexibility 30
Attachment D: Administrative Flow Requirements 32
Attachment E: Denver Water 2025 Flushing Flow Monitoring Report 33
Attachment F: Denver Water Cumulative Flushing Flow Monitoring Report 34
Attachment G(1): Daily Denver Water Diversions from several locations in the Moffat Collection System, July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024 35
Attachment G(2): Daily Denver Water Diversions from several locations in the Moffat Collection System, July 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024. 36
Attachment H: Summary of Denver Water's 2025 Substitution Releases 39
Attachment I: Summary of Denver Water's 2025 ShOP Bypasses 39
Attachment J: Denver Water's Voluntary Pilot Project, St. Louis Creek 39

List of Figures

Figure 1: Comparison of November 2023 and November 2024 CBRFC modeled soil moisture conditions in the Upper Colorado River Basin entering the winter season. 7
Figure 2: NRCS April 1, 2025, snowpack summary for Colorado. 7
Figure 3: NRCS 2025 evolving snowpack (Snow Water Equivalent) above Kremmling shown in light blue, with colored bands indicating ranges from minimum to 10th percentile, 10th to 30th, 30th to 70th, 70th to 90th, and 90th to maximum 8
Figure 4: CBRFC 2025 evolving water supply forecast at Kremmling. 8
Figure 5: CBRFC modeled snow water equivalent (SWE) and water supply (WS) forecasts from April 1, 2025 in Grand and Summit Counties. 9
Figure 6: Spring and Summer 2025 streamflows at the USGS Colorado near Kremmling gage 9
Figure 7: May daily average air temperatures at Shadow Mountain Reservoir, showing the below-average temperatures from May 15 to 21. The blue line is the 2011 to 2024 average, while the orange line is 2025 observed air temperatures. 10
Figure 8: On the left is the percent of average precipitation for June, July and August 2025 throughout Colorado. On the right is the departure from normal temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit for June, July and August 2025. Both graphics are from the High Plains Regional Climate Center. 10
Figure 9: St Louis Creek acute temperature standard showing the exceedances in May. 11
Figure 10: Ranch Creek acute stream temperature standard showing the exceedances in May and July. 12
Figure 11: Ranch Creek chronic stream temperature standard, showing the exceedance in May. 12
Figure 12: Colorado River at Catamount Bridge chronic stream temperature standard, showing the exceedance in July. 13
Figure 13: Willow Creek Reservoir releases during spring and summer 2025. 14
Figure 14: Colorado River downstream of Lake Granby (Y Gage) in 2025. 14
Figure 15: Percent of Normal Precipitation for April 2025, showing less than 50%, and in some areas less than 25% of normal precipitation for the month throughout Northern Water's delivery area. 15
Figure 16: The release pattern of 5412 Endangered Fish Program water out of Lake Granby. 16
Figure 17: Colorado River at Chimney Rock, showing the dip below 90 cfs on May 22, 2025 from 9:30 am to 1:00 pm 17
Figure 18: Flow rates for the Colorado River at K-B gage, the Troublesome Creek gage, and the sum of the two gages. 17
Figure 19: Daily average pumping from Windy Gap Reservoir to Lake Granby in 2025. 18
Figure 20: Daily average flow at the Colorado River below Windy Gap at Chimney Rock during the 2025 runoff season. 18
Figure 21: Moffat Collection System spill in 2025. 20

Figure 22: 2025 Wolford Mountain Reservoir operations including inflow, outflow, and water surface elevation for both 2024 and 2025. 25
Figure 23: Map of the Fraser River Collection System highlighting Denver Water's Moffat structures. 28
Figure 24: Map of the Colorado River from Shadow Mountain Reservoir to the Williams Fork, highlighting flow gages. 29
Figure 25: 2024 Moffat System Flows. 35

List of Tables

Table 1: Volumes pumped from Lake Granby to Shadow Mountain Reservoir in 2024 15
Table 2: 2025 Summary of Denver Water's additional bypass flows for: Spills, Voluntary/Enhancement, and Construction flows 21
Table 3: Summary of Denver Water's additional bypass flows from 2015 through 2025. 22
Table 4: Truck Loads and Amount of Sediment (tons) removed each year from the Fraser River Diversion 22
Table 5: Moffat Collection System 2024 Diversions based on canal gages. 23
Table 6: Total Substitution amounts by Denver Water and Colorado Springs Utilities by year. 24
Table 7: Denver Water ShOP Amounts by Calendar Year. 24
Table 8: Administrative Flow Requirements for Northern Water and the Municipal Subdistrict. 32
Table 9: Fraser and Upper Williams Fork Flushing Flows, 2025. 33
Table 10: Fraser and Upper Williams Fork Flushing Flows, 2018-2025. 34
Table 11: Daily Diversions from several locations in the Moffat Collection System, July 1 to September 30, 2024. 36
Table 12: Denver Water's 2025 Substitution releases. 39
Table 13: Denver Water's 2025 ShOP Bypasses 39

Introduction

The Learning By Doing (LBD) Cooperative Effort is a commitment by LBD entities to maintain and where possible, restore or enhance the condition of the aquatic environment in Grand County. The Cooperative Effort Area (CEA) includes the Colorado, Fraser, and Williams Fork River basins, upstream of the Colorado River confluence with the Blue River. A map of the Fraser River Collection System (Attachment A), a map of the Colorado River from Granby Reservoir to the Williams Fork River (Attachment B), and a list of LBD water sources and quantities offering flexibility (Attachment C) can be found at the end of this report.

The LBD Operations Subcommittee holds weekly teleconference calls to discuss runoff operations beginning June 1st of each year. LBD's Operations Guidelines require that each year the Operations Subcommittee submit an Operations Report to the LBD Management Committee. This report summarizes 2024 LBD-related operations, including:

- Release of 5,412 acre-feet (af) from the Endangered Fish Pool in Lake Granby for the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program (Recovery Program).
- Release of 6,000 af of Endangered Fish water from Wolford Mountain Reservoir, beginning July 3rd. Wolford Mountain Reservoir is not in the Cooperative Effort Area (CEA), but some information on this reservoir is included in this report.
- Release of 3,689 acre-feet of water from Green Mountain Reservoir from October 23 to 27 following the declaration of Historic Users Pool (HUP) Surplus. Green Mountain Reservoir is not in the CEA but is part of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project.
- Release of 24 af to St. Louis Creek through Denver Water's Voluntary Pilot Project.
- Release of 50 af in cooperation with Vail Ditch

Pre-Season Conditions

Antecedent Soil Moisture

Modeled soil moisture conditions entering the 2024-25 winter season showed slight degradation compared to November 2023 (Figure 1). Lower antecedent soil moisture tends to reduce the runoff efficiency of snowmelt in the spring, meaning that less snowmelt reaches streams during the water supply season relative to the volume of the snowpack.

Snowpack and Streamflow

Figure 2 is a map depicting NRCS April 1, 2025, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) for SNOTEL sites in Colorado. A graph of the 2025 Snow Water Equivalent versus time at SNOTEL sites above Kremmling with associated percentiles is shown in Figure 3. Peak SWE occurred on April 7, 2025, at 93% of the 30-year median. The Colorado Basin River Forecast Center (CBRFC) April 1, 2025, Most Probable Runoff Forecast for the April-July period at Kremmling was 100 percent of average (870 thousand acre-feet (kaf)) and is shown in Figure 4. A map of CBRFC modeled snow water equivalent (SWE) and water supply (WS) forecasts from April 1, 2025, in Grand and Summit Counties is shown in Figure 5. Snowpack

at lower elevations was below average, and runoff forecasts at and below Williams Fork Reservoir declined sharply throughout April due to far less precipitation than usual for the month. Ultimately, only 667 kaf (77% of average) was observed at Kremmling from April through July, and stream flows were well below normal for most of May.

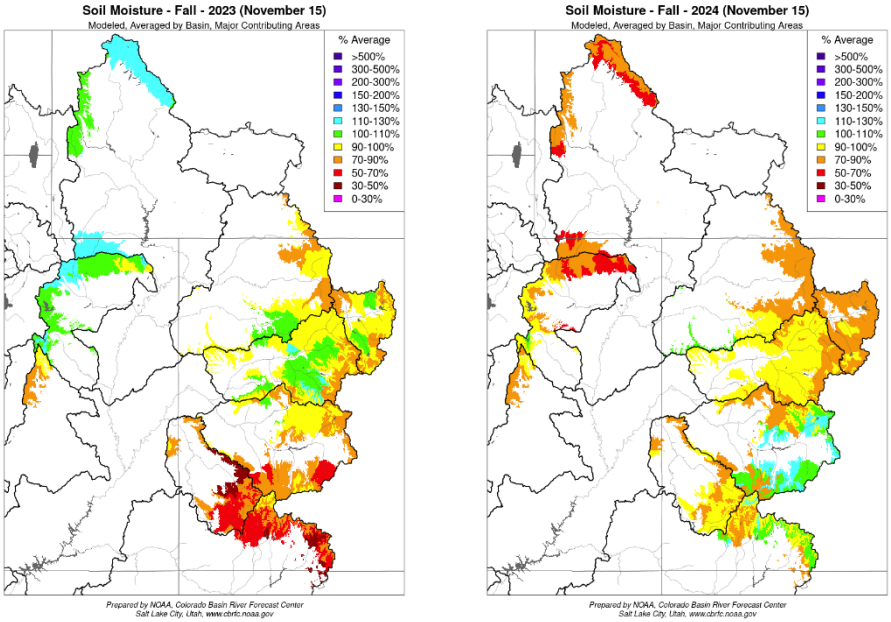

Figure 1: Comparison of November 2023 and November 2024 CBRFC modeled soil moisture conditions in the Upper Colorado River Basin entering the winter season.

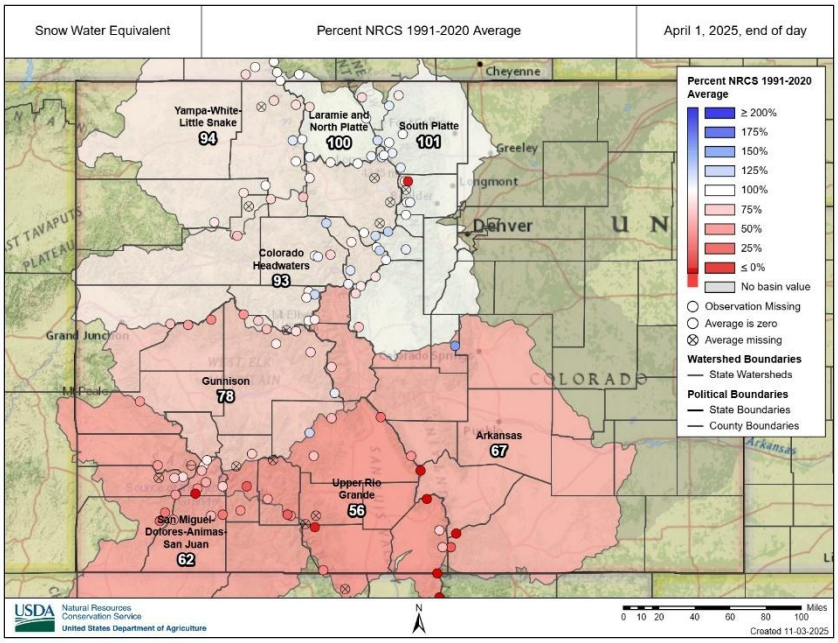

Figure 2: NRCS April 1, 2025, snowpack summary for Colorado.

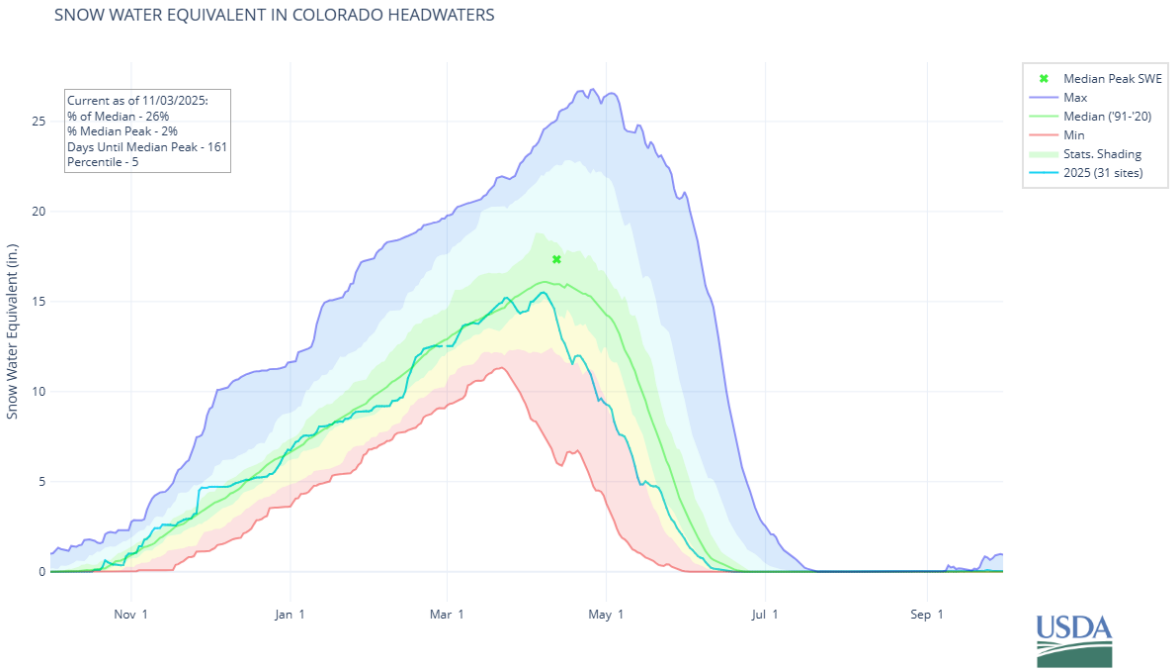

Figure 3: NRCS 2025 evolving snowpack (Snow Water Equivalent) above Kremmling shown in light blue, with colored bands indicating ranges from minimum to 10th percentile, 10th to 30th, 30th to 70th, 70th to 90th, and 90th to maximum.

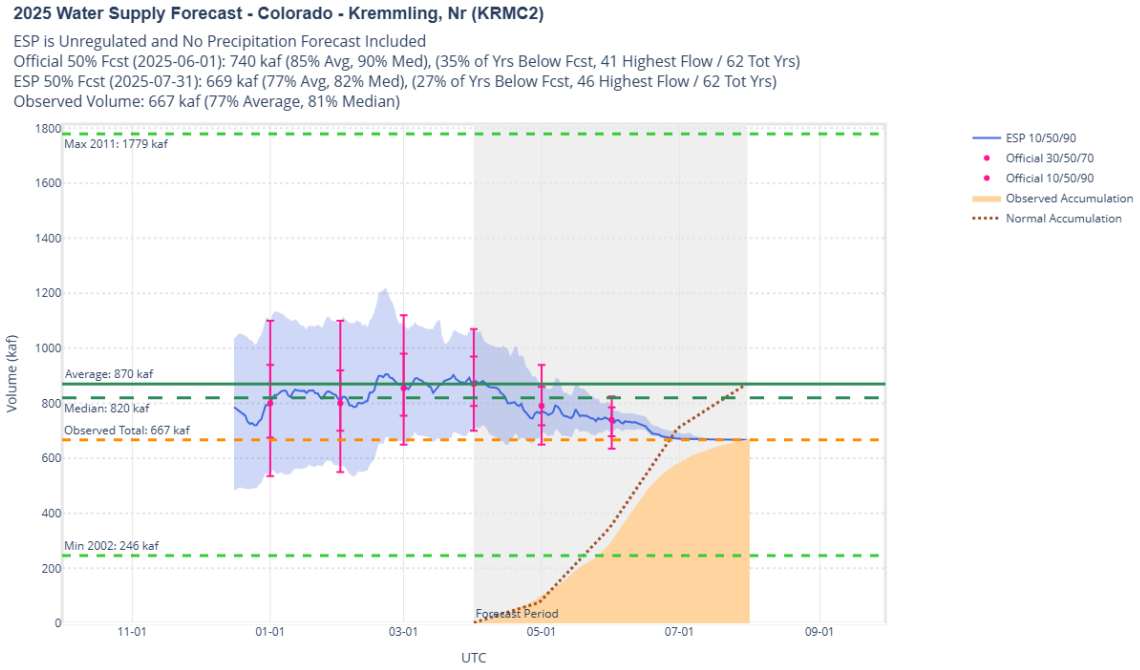

Figure 4: CBRFC 2025 evolving water supply forecast at Kremmling.

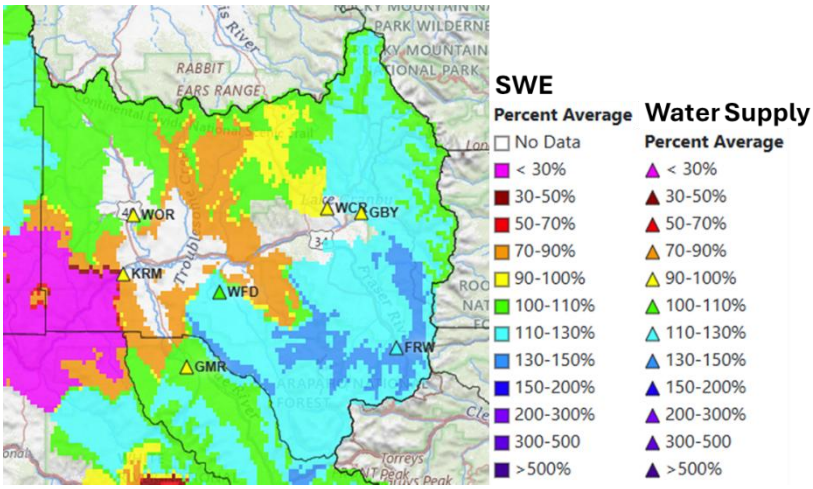

Figure 5: CBRFC modeled snow water equivalent (SWE) and water supply (WS) forecasts from April 1, 2025 in Grand and Summit Counties.

The April 8th spring peak of 1,140 cfs at the USGS gage Colorado River near Kremmling is shown in Figure 6, down from a June 13th peak of 5,750 cfs in 2024. Due to below-average air temperatures slowing runoff (Figure 7) during the reservoir fill season, flows at this location dropped below 500 cfs for 10 days on May 17th through 26th and to about 300 cfs from the 22nd through 25th. This was during a time when the river normally approaches peak flows, and is a key period for river recreation as it includes Memorial Day weekend. The low flows were a major detriment to boating and fishing over the holiday, in addition to creating operational challenges for Irrigators of Lands in the Vicinity of Kremmling (ILVK). From the 21st to the 26th, combined Adams and Moffat Tunnel diversions averaged 644 cfs and combined Windy Gap and Willow Creek pumping averaged 390 cfs. Through coordination between LBD entities, additional water was made available to ensure that ILVK and other irrigators were able to access their water.

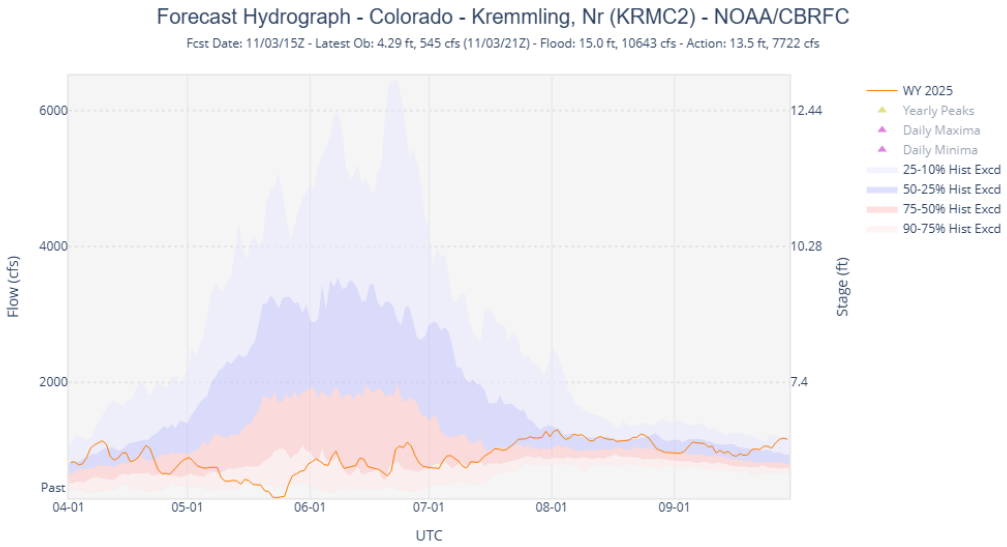

Figure 6: Spring and Summer 2025 streamflows at the USGS Colorado near Kremmling gage.

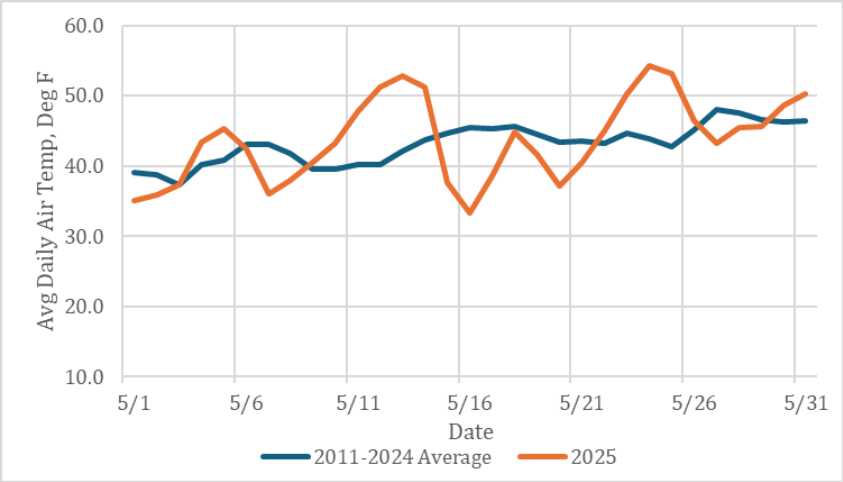

Figure 7: May daily average air temperatures at Shadow Mountain Reservoir, showing the below-average temperatures from May 15 to 21. The blue line is the 2011 to 2024 average, while the orange line is 2025 observed air temperatures.

In-Season Conditions

Precipitation and Air Temperature

A map showing percent of normal precipitation for Colorado for June through August (Jun. 1 to Aug. 31) is shown on the left side of Figure 8. All of the CEA and almost all of Grand County received between 50 and 70 percent of normal precipitation over this time period. The right side of Figure 8 shows departure from normal precipitation for Colorado for June through August (Jun. 1 to Aug. 31) in Degrees Fahrenheit. All of Grand County experienced a warmer than average meteorological summer, particularly in the far northeastern portion of the county.

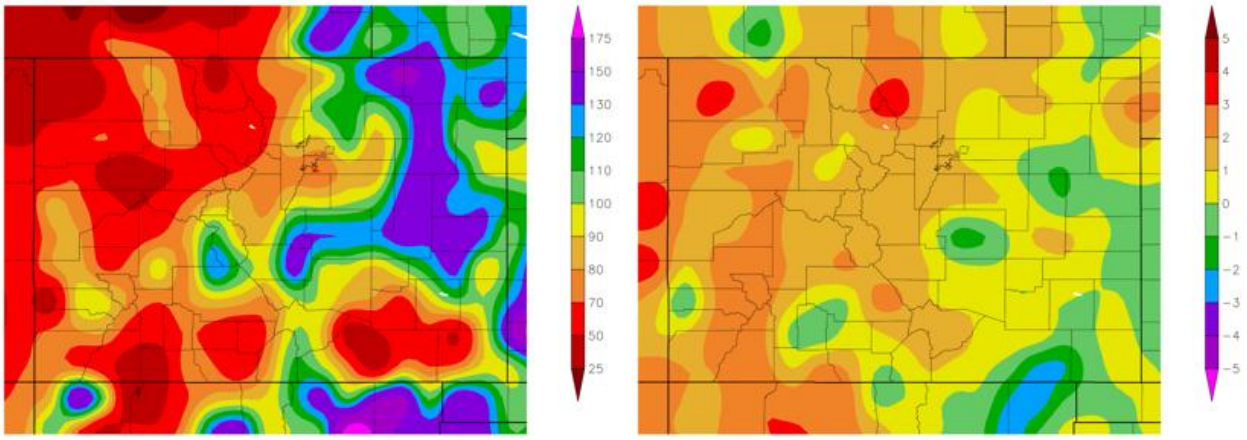

Figure 8: On the left is the percent of average precipitation for June, July and August 2025 throughout Colorado. On the right is the departure from normal temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit for June, July and August 2025. Both graphics are from the High Plains Regional Climate Center.

Stream Temperature

Each week during the period the LBD Operations Subcommittee holds calls, LBD compiles a stream temperature report, assessing data from ten key locations within the CEA. These reports assess water temperature against state standards. This thorough analysis is pivotal during LBD's weekly calls, informing the coordination of environmental water releases. St Louis Creek in the Fraser River basin exceeded the daily maximum temperature (DM) standard three times in May (Figure 9) but did not exceed the weekly average temperature (WAT) standard. Ranch Creek, also in the Fraser River basin, exceeded the DM and WAT in May, and the DM again in July (Figure 10, Figure 11). The Colorado River at Catamount Bridge did not have any DM exceedances but exceeded the WAT in July. In contrast, the remaining eight sites in the CEA adhered to standards without any exceedances. A complete stream temperature analysis and report will be available in spring 2025.

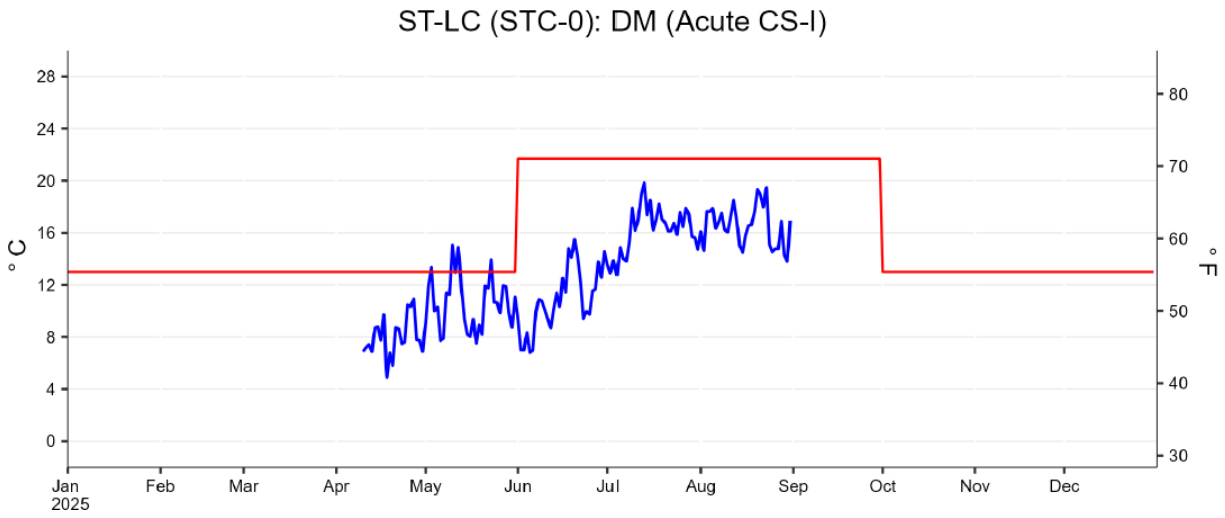

Figure 9: St Louis Creek acute temperature standard showing the exceedances in May.

Administration

The 1940 Junior Shoshone Administrative Call utilizing the 1955 Green Mountain Reservoir priority was placed on July 1st. It was released due to sufficient streamflow on July 16th but put back on the next day on July 17th. The Senior 1905 Shoshone Administrative Call was placed on July 31st and has not been released as of October 20th. The 1934 Junior Cameo Administrative Call was placed on July 14th and was alternating between the senior and junior Cameo rights until being released on October 11th.

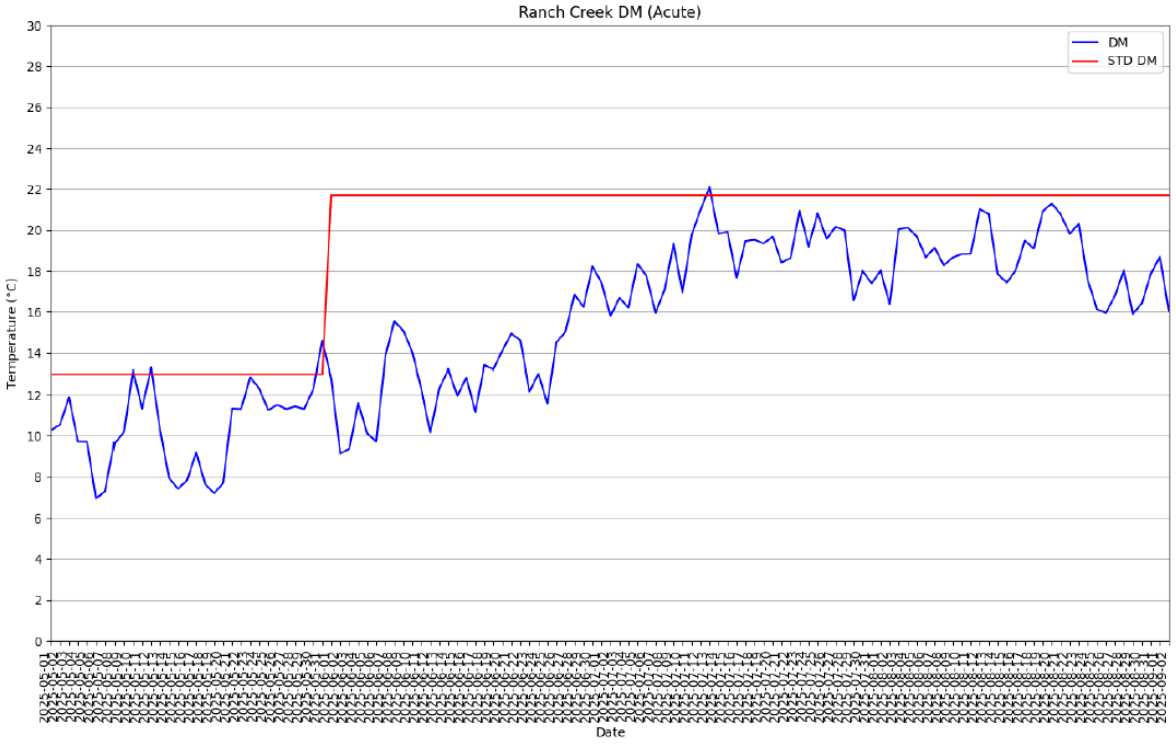

Figure 10: Ranch Creek acute stream temperature standard showing the exceedances in May and July.

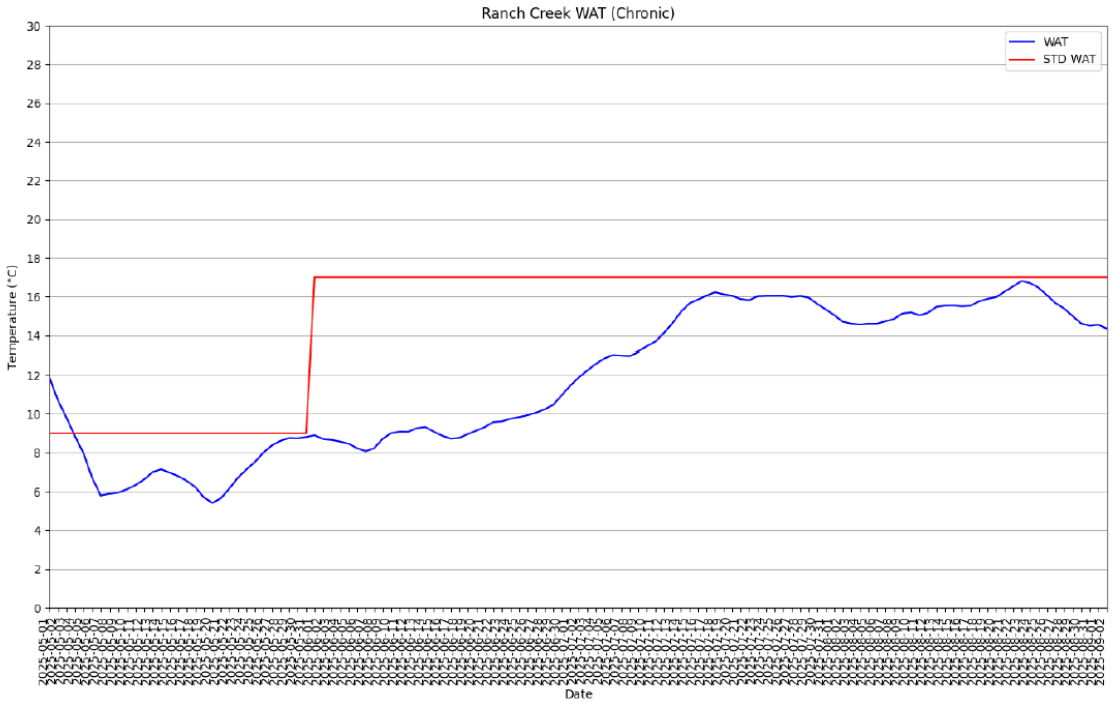

Figure 11: Ranch Creek chronic stream temperature standard, showing the exceedance in May.

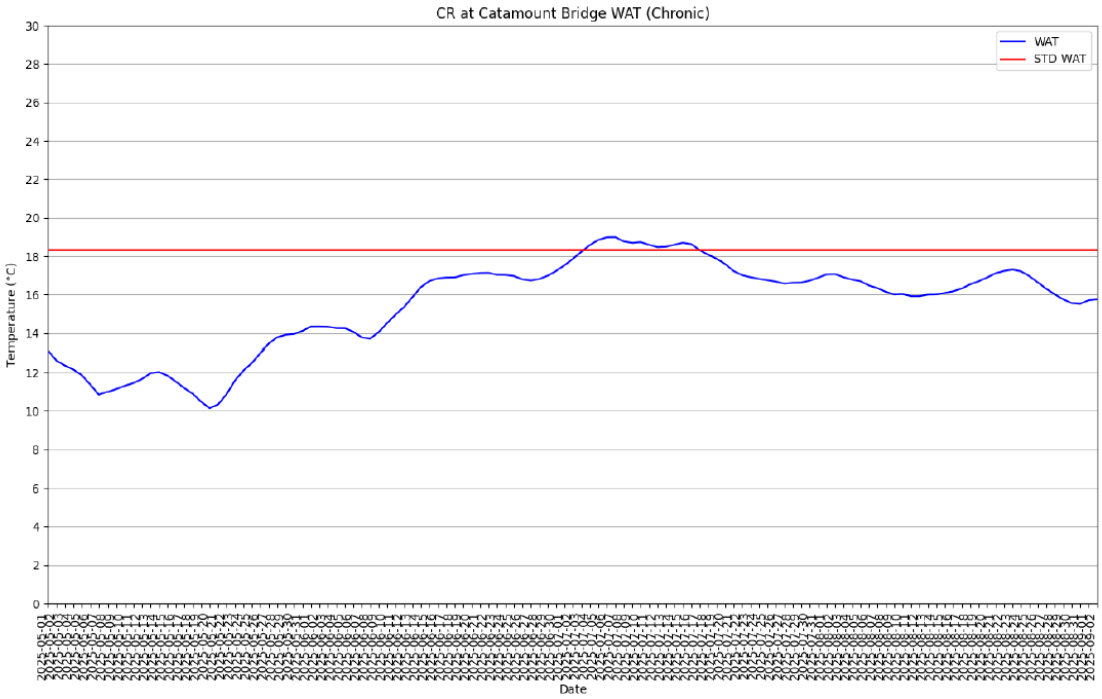

Figure 12: Colorado River at Catamount Bridge chronic stream temperature standard, showing the exceedance in July.

Northern Water and Municipal Subdistrict Operations

Willow Creek Reservoir

Northern Water's final May forecast for Willow Creek predicted a most probable runoff of 50 kaf, or 100% of average. The total April through July undepleted flow at Willow Creek Reservoir was calculated as 44.4 kaf, which is lower than the most probable forecast, but well within the bounds of the minimum prediction of 29 kaf. Northern Water pumped 40.8 kaf from Willow Creek Reservoir to Lake Granby. Willow Creek Reservoir did not spill in 2025. The recommended flushing flow below Willow Creek Reservoir from the 2010 Grand County Stream Management Plan (SMP) is 50 cfs for 3 days in at least 1 out of every 2 years. The flushing flow was last met in 2024, so although there was no flush this year, this reach of river is compliant with the recommendations in the 2010 SMP (Figure 13).

Lake Granby

Northern Water's final May forecast for Lake Granby predicted a most probable runoff of 200 kaf, or 88% of average. Undepleted April through July runoff above Granby Dam is estimated at 199.5 kaf, which is almost exactly the same as the prediction, again 88% of average inflow. The recommended flushing flow below Lake Granby from the 2010 Grand County SMP is 200 cfs for 3 days in 1 out of 2 years. This flushing flow was last met in 2024, so although the flushing flow was not met in 2025, this reach of river is compliant with the recommendations in the 2010 SMP (Figure 14).

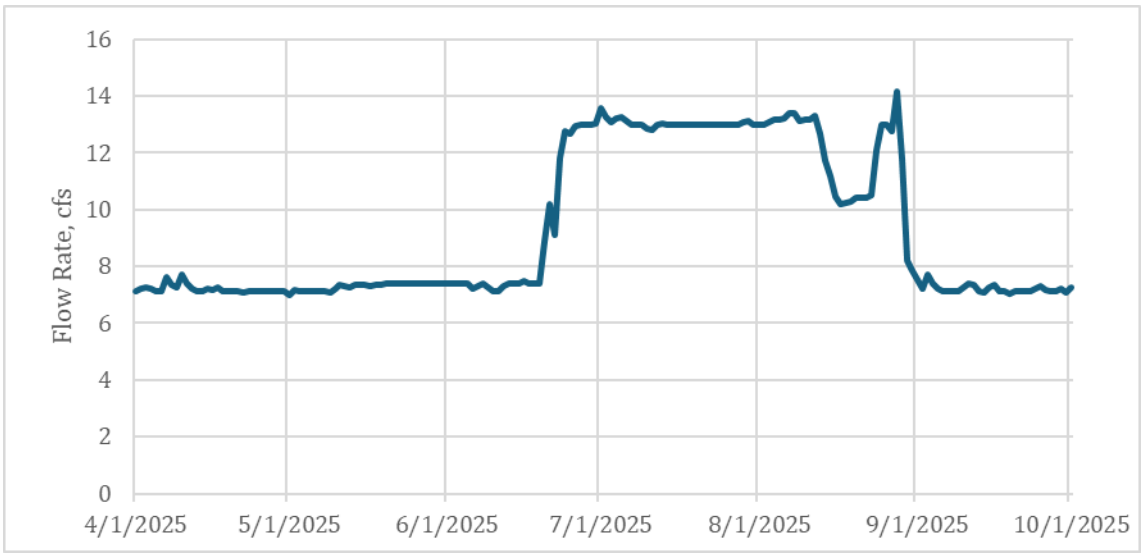

Figure 13: Willow Creek Reservoir releases during spring and summer 2025.

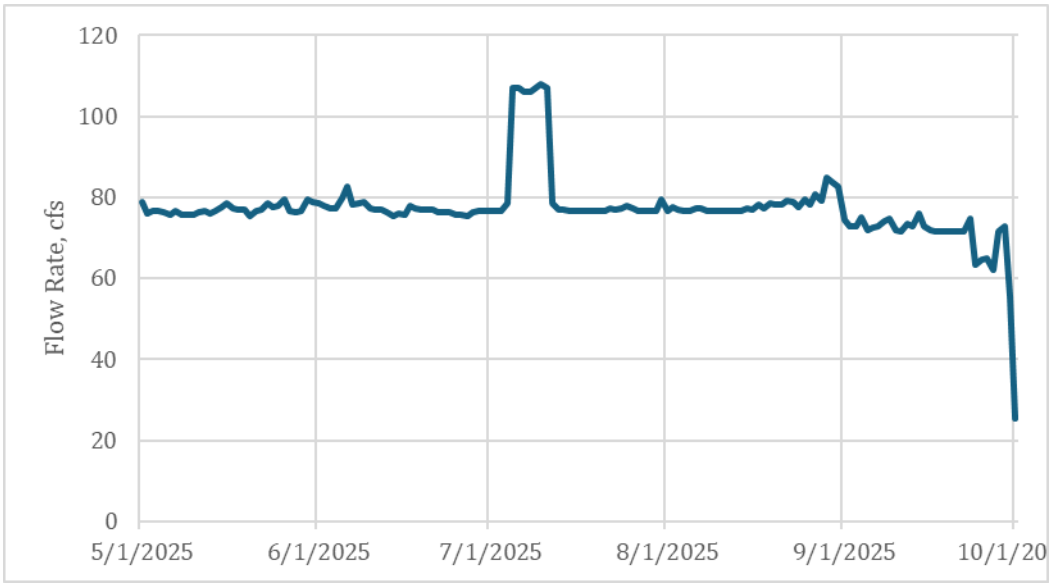

Figure 14: Colorado River downstream of Lake Granby (Y Gage) in 2025.

As shown in Figure 15, lands within Northern Water's boundaries experienced a very dry April. This contributed to low runoff in the South Platte River tributaries, with the Big Thompson April through July streamflow at 74% of average, and the Poudre April through July streamflow at 81% of average. These two factors kept demand for supplemental water high throughout spring and summer. Therefore, volumes pumped (in af) from Lake Granby to Shadow Mountain Reservoir to refill Horsetooth Reservoir and Carter Lake were higher than average and are found in Table 1.

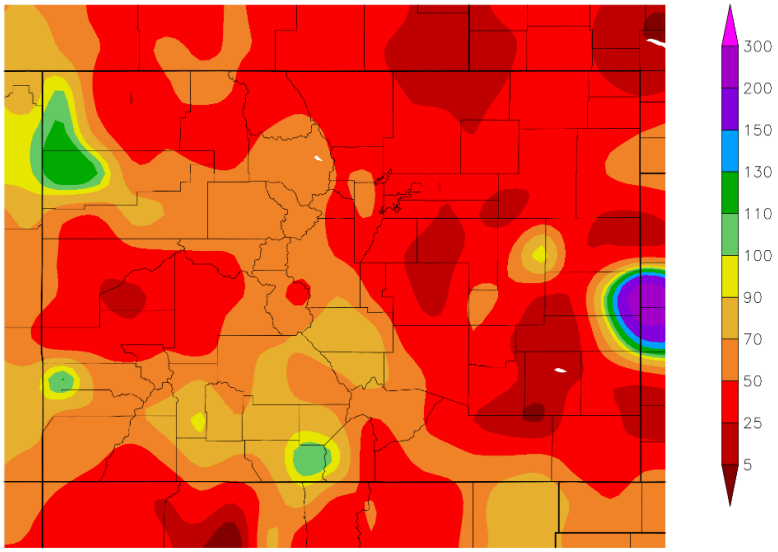

Figure 15: Percent of Normal Precipitation for April 2025, showing less than 50%, and in some areas less than 25% of normal precipitation for the month throughout Northern Water's delivery area.

Table 1: Volumes pumped from Lake Granby to Shadow Mountain Reservoir in 2024

Volumes Pumped from Lake Granby to Shadow Mountain Reservoir, acre-ft

Month	2023	2024	2025
May	0	3,498	1,172
June	0	216	42
July	4,296	12,529	10,444
August	12,554	13,717	17,207
September	13,300	12,138	14,512
Total	30,150	42,098	43,377

The Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program (Recovery Program) includes the release of 5,412.5 af from the Endangered Fish Pool in Granby Reservoir to the 15-mile reach (5412 water). The release of this water is dictated by the Recovery Program, with input from Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) and coordinated with Grand County for the benefit of the Colorado River within Grand County, and is shown in Figure 16. Due to declining streamflows that were well below average in the 15-mile reach, the first 5412 water was released from July 5 through July 11 at 30 cfs. Releases were then paused to save the water for later in the summer. Releases started again on August 1 at 35 cfs for the month of August and 50 cfs from September 1 through September 23. Releases were 40 cfs from September 24 through 27, and 49.5 cfs from September 28 through noon on September 30. Due to a CPW fish survey below Granby Dam on October 1, Recovery Program water releases were increased for the final three days in order to end at noon on

the 30th instead of at the end of the day. The lower flows allow for a more accurate fish survey. All of the 5412 water was released out of Lake Granby.

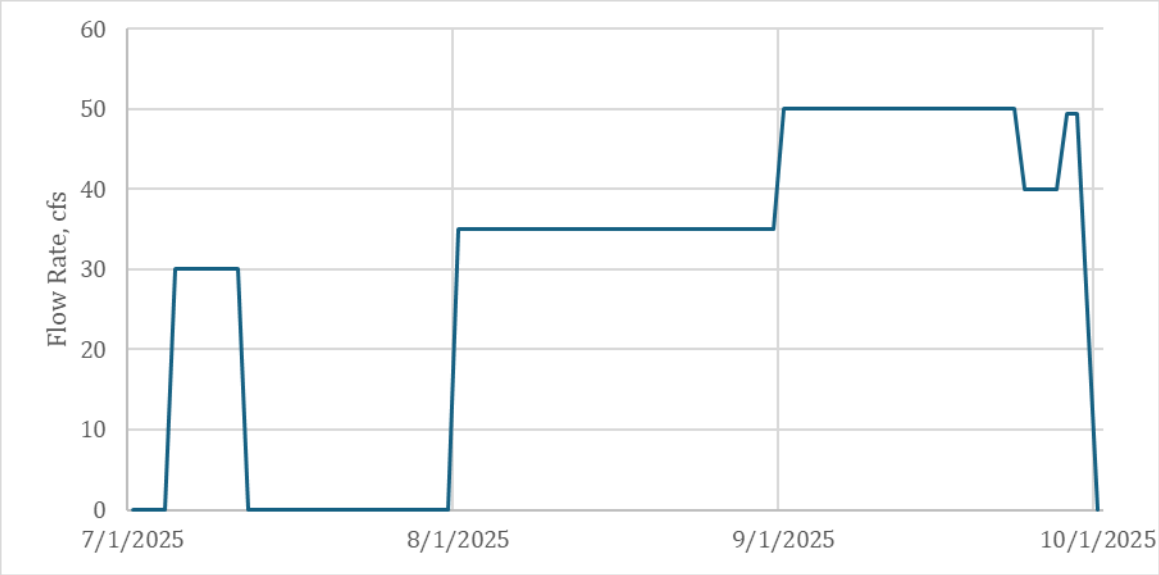

Figure 16: The release pattern of 5412 Endangered Fish Program water out of Lake Granby.

Windy Gap Reservoir

The Windy Gap water right was in priority from April 11 until July 1. On April 11, 2025, the new fish passage gate at Windy Gap Reservoir was opened to move water into reservoir storage. Due to seasonally warm weather increasing snowmelt runoff, pumping began on April 15 at 2:00 pm and lasted until April 18 at 4:00 pm. Pumping started again on May 8 at 2:00 pm.

Mid-May included a wet and cool period (Figure 7) in Grand County that dampened flows during reservoir fill season even though a significant amount of snowpack remained. At approximately 9:30 am on May 22, flows at Chimney Rock were lower than 90 cfs. Operators quickly realized the issue and flows were back above 90 cfs by 1:00 pm that same day (Figure 17). Later, irrigators in the vicinity of the mouth of Troublesome Creek contacted Northern Water staff to discuss the Windy Gap bypass requirements. It was clarified that the 150 cfs flow requirement during Windy Gap pumping, stated in the Memorandum of Understanding dated June 23, 1980, is for the section from the mouth of Troublesome Creek to the mouth of the Blue River. The sum of the Colorado River at K-B Ditch gage, just upstream of the confluence with the Troublesome, plus the Troublesome Creek gage, did not dip below 150 cfs during that time (Figure 18). This sum represents the total flow in the Colorado River at the mouth of Troublesome Creek.

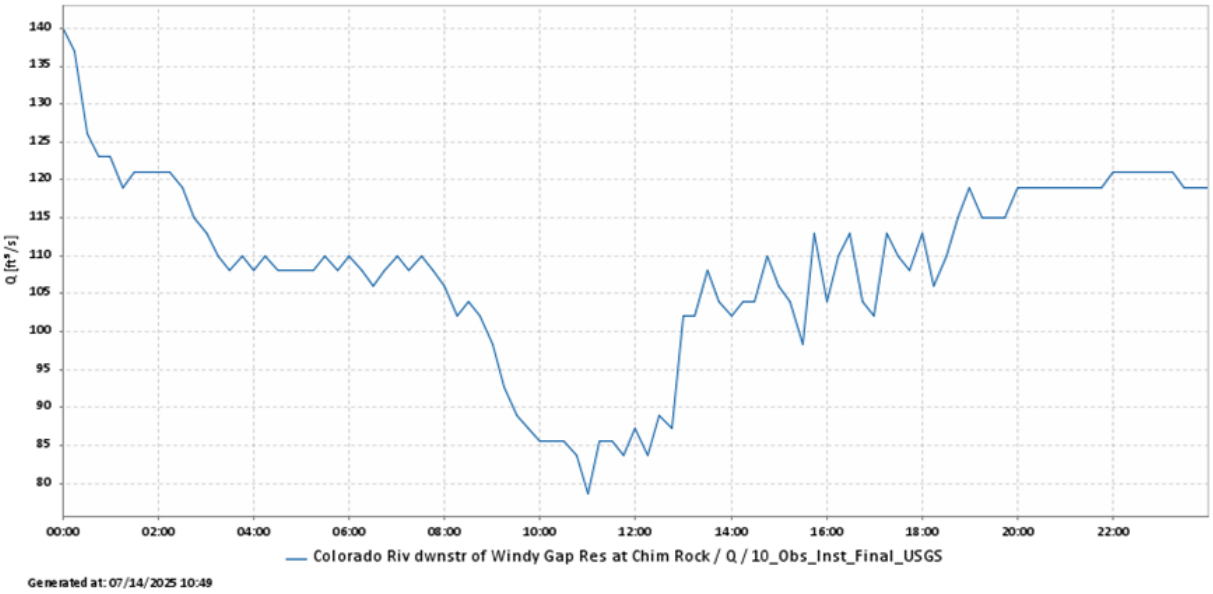

Figure 17: Colorado River at Chimney Rock, showing the dip below 90 cfs on May 22, 2025 from 9:30 am to 1:00 pm.

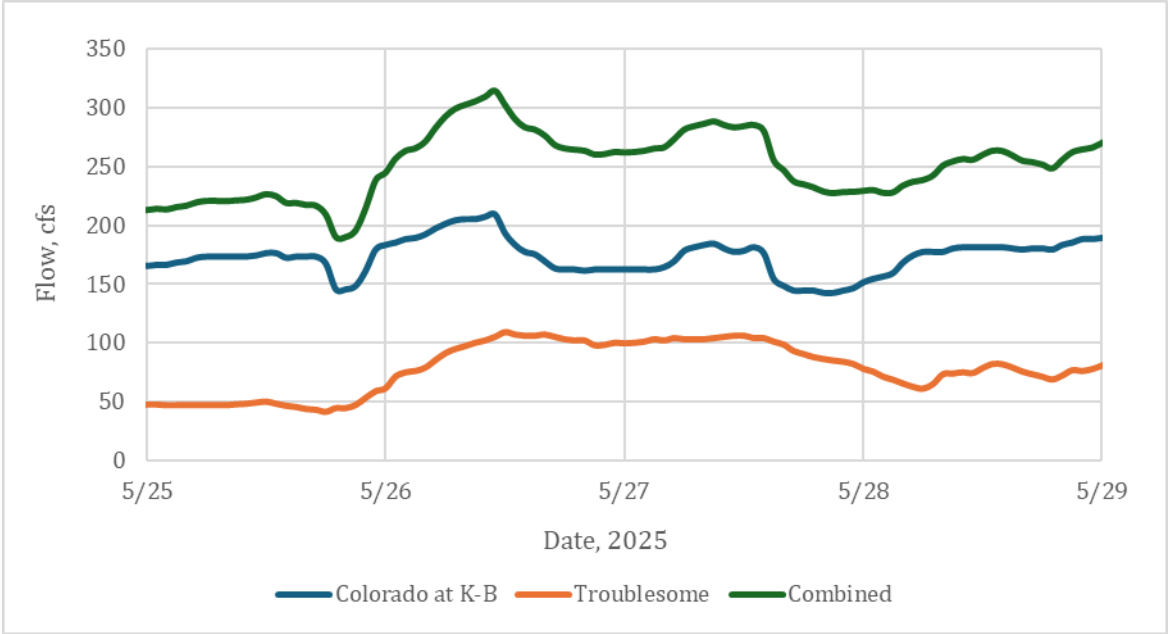

Figure 18: Flow rates for the Colorado River at K-B gage, the Troublesome Creek gage, and the sum of the two gages.

Pumping ended at midnight at the end of Friday, June 20, or stated another way, June 21 at 00:00. On Tuesday, June 24, the Subdistrict briefly started one of the four units for the Windy Gap Participants tour of the Windy Gap system. This pumped an additional 14 af of Windy Gap water to Lake Granby. The total volume pumped in WY2025 was 30,042 af, and a time series of pumping is found in Figure 19.

A graph of streamflow of the Colorado River at Chimney Rock is found in Figure 20. The maximum 24-hour average streamflow at Chimney Rock was 559 cfs on June 23. The required flushing flow for post-Chimney Hollow Firming conditions, derived from the 2010 Grand County Stream Management Plan, is 600 cfs for 50 hours at least every third year. The second conditionally-required flushing flow is 1,200 cfs for 72 hours in at least every sixth year. Neither of these flows were met in 2025, but both were met in 2024, so this reach is compliant with all flushing flow requirements.

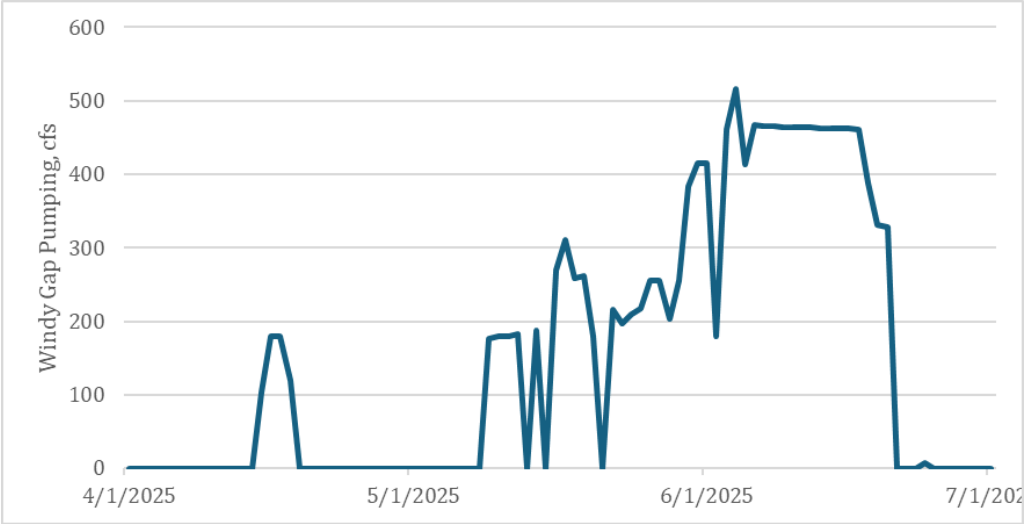

Figure 19: Daily average pumping from Windy Gap Reservoir to Lake Granby in 2025.

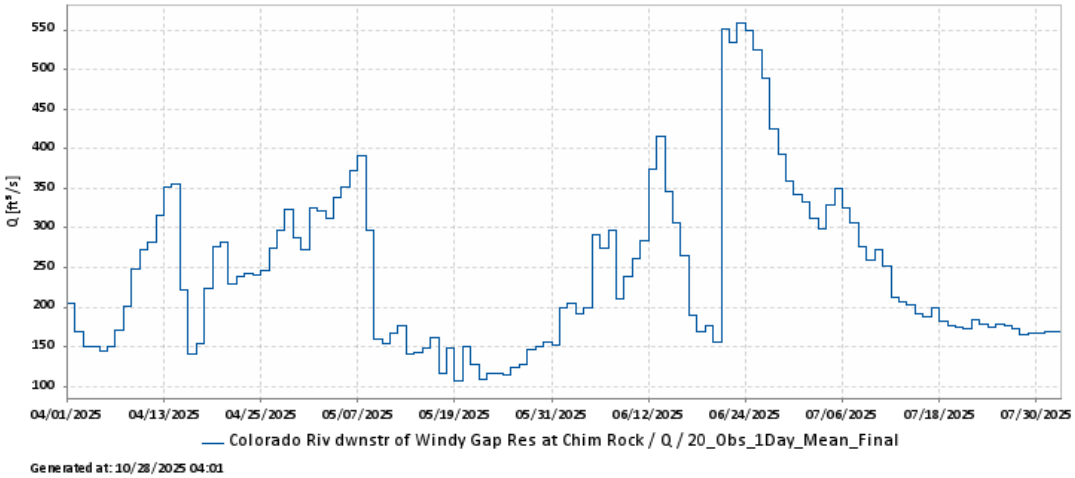

Figure 20: Daily average flow at the Colorado River below Windy Gap at Chimney Rock during the 2025 runoff season.

Denver Water Operations

Denver Water's 2025 runoff projection in the May 2025 Water Supply and Operations Update forecasted Colorado River supplies to produce more water than South Platte River supplies. Denver Water forecasted to fill its water collection system using a substantial amount of reusable water and exchanges.

Snowpack was 112% of normal in Denver Water's Colorado River collection area. Due to warm temperatures in April and May, runoff started early, but cooler temperatures and a late snowstorm slowed the runoff and added to late season snowpack. Reservoir storage was 84% full and average for May is 84%. Other than Marston and Chatfield Reservoirs, all reservoirs were gaining storage.

The US Drought Monitor showed deteriorating conditions in Denver Water's collection area. Portions of the South Platte were in moderate drought, while portions of the Blue River were abnormally dry. Collection areas in Boulder and Grand counties were drought free. Statewide, the total area classified in drought conditions reduced from 44% to 29% in one month.

Denver Water also planned for several projects in its collection system including the Gross Reservoir Expansion Project and an outage on the Moffat Tunnel. The Moffat Tunnel outage occurred in the first week of October to allow Denver Water to conduct a regular inspection of the tunnel.

Grand County's Learning By Doing (LBD) Operations subcommittee started meeting in April. At that time, Denver Water predicted that it would spill[1] (un-diverted flow) between 10,000 and 30,000 af of water from the Moffat Tunnel Collection System and predicted filling Williams Fork Reservoir. Additionally, Denver Water projected limited opportunity for voluntary/environmental bypasses due to the reduced storage capacity at Gross Reservoir and the uncertainty of streamflows during the summer. This meant that Denver Water could not commit to releasing the full 1,000 af of water for voluntary pilot projects designed to evaluate the relationship between stream temperature and stream flow as required in Denver Water's 401 certification for the Gross Reservoir Expansion Project. Denver Water did commit 200 af of water for voluntary pilot projects in 2025.

Following LBD meetings in the spring, the first official LBD Operations Subcommittee call of 2025 was held on April 16, 2025, and discussion included expected spring operations, forecasted spills (un-diverted flow), status of litigation of the 404 Permit for Gross Dam, and the construction timeline for the expansion of Gross Dam. As runoff began and prior to filling Gross and Ralston reservoirs, Denver Water began spilling the Moffat Collection System on May 26 and all diversions were being spilled at least in part by June 4. Approximately 25,500 af was spilled from the Moffat Collection System between May 26 and July 12 (Figure 21). As the year transitioned from Spring runoff to Summer baseflows, precipitation and cooler air temperatures contributed to stream temperatures that were, for the most part, below stream temperature standards.

[1] Denver Water classifies "un-diverted" water as a "spill". This water is not diverted and allowed to pass downstream of the diversion point. Table 2 of this report lists the different types of spills Denver Water experiences during operation of the water collection system.

When planning for the 2025 runoff and summer operations in early spring, Denver Water anticipated an average runoff and constraints on its operational flexibility due to the ongoing Gross Reservoir Expansion Project and other maintenance projects in its collection system that affect raw water operations system-wide. Therefore, Denver Water made the decision that the entire 1,000 af of voluntary bypass flows would not be feasible, but it

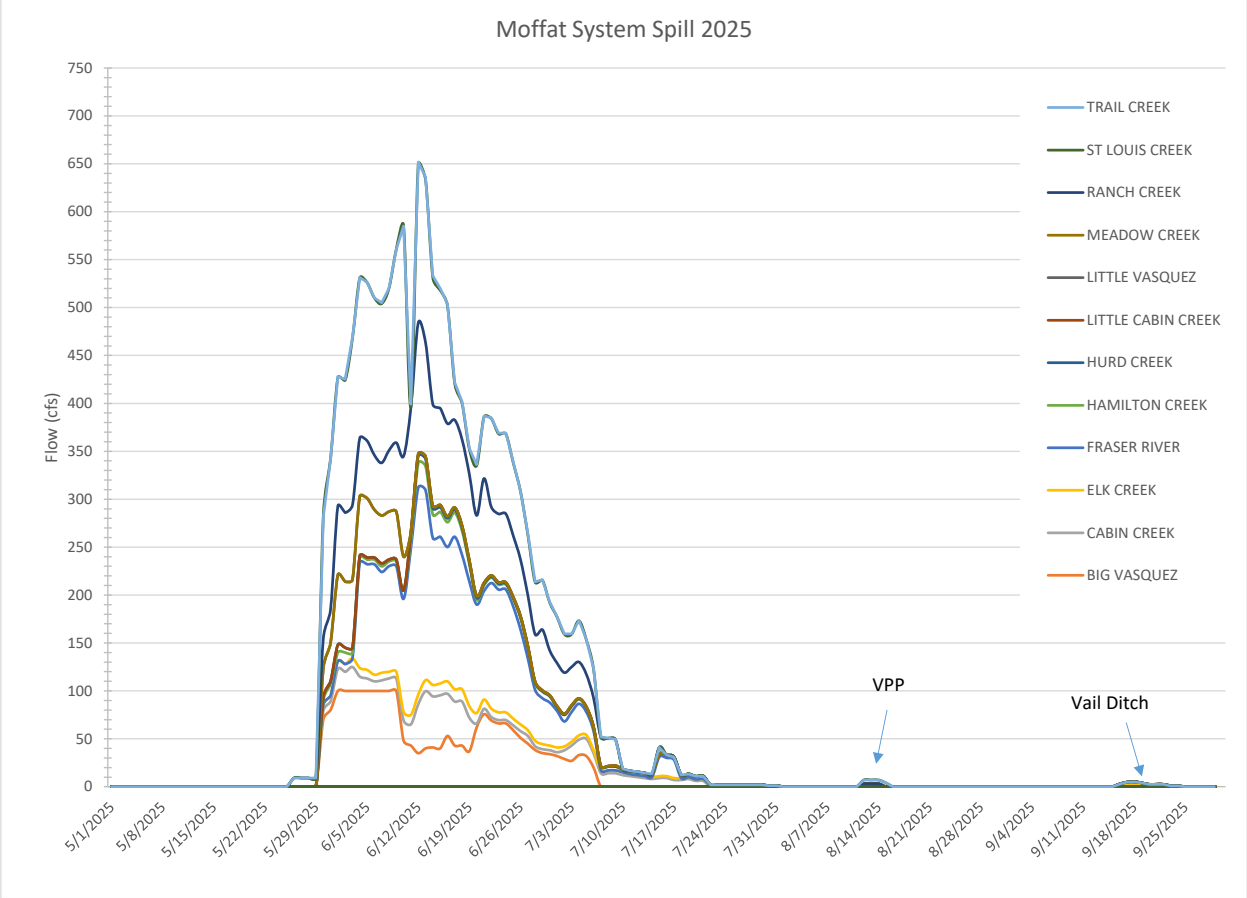

Figure 21: Moffat Collection System spill in 2025.

could designate 200 af of additional environmental water releases for a Voluntary Pilot Project in 2025.[2] Additionally, a cumulative release of 50 af of Vail Ditch water owned by Grand County Mutual Ditch and Reservoir Company was released by Denver Water at Vasquez Creek and Fraser River Diversions (September 16 to September 24, 2025). The 50 AF of water was conveyed to Denver Water at Meadow Creek Reservoir and Denver Water released a subsequent amount at these three tributaries. This cooperative effort allows water to be moved to different locations within Denver Water's Moffat Collection System and provides greater flexibility for LBD to provide water releases for environmental benefits.

[2] Denver Water bypasses, or spills, water for the following reasons: 1. Lack of storage and water demand on the East Slope; 2. The Moffat Collection System (piping) is at capacity; 3. Maintenance projects; 4. Voluntary releases for environmental benefit; and 5. Downstream water rights, fish flows, or delivery obligations.

Table 2: 2025 Summary of Denver Water's additional bypass flows for: Spills, Voluntary/Enhancement, and Construction flows.

Dates	Duration	DW Diversion Location	Total Amount of Water Bypassed (af)[1]
5/26/2025 to 7/19/2025[2]	57 days	Moffat Collection System (i.e., Fraser River, Cabin, Hurd, Hamilton, Ranch, St. Louis, and Vasquez creeks)	25,450
8/12/2025 to 8/14/2025 [3]	3 days	Iron and Byers Creeks	24
9/16/2025 to 9/24/2025 [4]	9 days	Fraser River and Vasquez Creek	50
TOTAL			**25,524**

1 - Does not include USFS-required bypass flows at Denver Water's diversions or senior water rights.
2 – In cooperation with LBD, impacted by Gross Reservoir Expansion Project operations.
3 – VPP release in 2025.
4 – In cooperation with LBD and Vail Ditch, Denver Water bypassed 50 af (cumulative) of Vail Ditch water at Fraser River diversions (including Jim Creek) and Vasquez Creek.

Table 3 shows a summary of additional bypass flows, including Voluntary/Environmental bypasses, Construction bypasses, and Spill bypasses, from 2015 to 2025. In 2025, Denver Water released environmental water for a Voluntary Pilot Project to evaluate the effects of bypass flows on stream temperature for a segment of Ranch Creek to help inform future decision-making regarding bypass actions. A summary of the 2025 VPP study is provided in Attachment J.

Flushing Flows

The Grand County Mitigation and Enhancement Coordination Plan (MECP), U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Off-license Agreement, and Section 404 Permit for the Moffat Project (a.k.a., Gross Reservoir Expansion Project) all have flushing flow requirements. In 2025, these flows were met or exceeded at all sites for the Fraser River, Vasquez Creek, St. Louis Creek, Ranch Creek, Cabin Creek, Steelman Creek, Bobtail Creek and McQueary Creek (see Attachment E). A comparison to past years' data collected since 2018 is shown in Attachment F.

Table 3: Summary of Denver Water's additional bypass flows from 2015 through 2025.

Year	Voluntary/Environmental (af)	LBD and Vail Ditch	Construction (af)	Spill[1] (af)
2015	500	---	---	41,500
2016	119	---	1,279	65,398
2017	613	---	1,050	40,663
2018	---	---	950	17,950
2019	---	---	100	42,100
2020	---	---	1,939	22,939
2021	768	---	7,104	18,872
2022	199	---	---	23,699
2023	119	54	178	59,470
2024	23	50	194	45,200
2025	24	50	---	25,450

1 – Spill numbers were revised for 2015 through 2023 in the 2024 report.

In 2026, Denver Water will coordinate system flexibility with LBD to use system flexibility to target streams of importance to LBD. Secondarily, Denver Water will target flushing flows on Cabin Creek and the upper Williams Fork as these streams do not always have sufficient native flow to meet flushing flow targets.

Fraser Sediment Pond

Denver Water, CDOT, and Grand County entered into a participation agreement to remove accumulated sediment from the Fraser River Diversion structure. Table 4 shows sediment removal at this location for each year since 2013, which was the first year of sediment removal activities.

Due to a change in CDOT personnel, no sediment removal activities occurred in 2023. Sediment removal activities by CDOT were scheduled for October 2025 and 40 truckloads (approximately 400 tons) of sediment were removed.

Table 4: Truck Loads and Amount of Sediment (tons) removed each year from the Fraser River Diversion.

Year	Truck Loads	Sediment Removed (Tons)
2013	68	680
2014	69	690
2015	55	550
2016	37	370
2017	32	320
2018	29	290
2019	33	330
2020	18	180

Year	Truck Loads	Sediment Removed (Tons)
2021	18	180
2022	9	90
2023	0[1]	0
2024	14	140
2025	40	400
Total	**422**	**4,220**

1. CDOT had a change in personnel and did not clean out of the Fraser River Diversion Dam in 2023.

2024 Denver Water Diversions

In the future, bypass (un-diverted) water will be available every year for LBD to use. The graph and table shown in Attachments G(1) and (2) depict Denver Water diversions based on gaged flows in the Moffat Collection System for 2024. Flows in 2025 will be provided in next year's summary. However, this historic information can be useful to LBD to plan where additional bypass water may be available as it shows where in the Moffat Collection System Denver Water diverted water for a given year. A summary of 2024 Denver Water diversions is shown in Table 5. For detailed information, refer to Attachments G(1) and (2).

Green Mountain Substitution

There have been six substitution years (2002, 2003, 2012, 2013, 2021,2022, and 2025) with 2012 being the largest amount of water at almost 40,000 af (Table 6).

2025 Shoshone Outage Protocol

Denver Water and other west slope reservoir operators began participating in a voluntary program where historic releases were made when the Shoshone Power Plant was nonoperational during a timeframe when it would have historically operated. This is called the Shoshone Outage Protocol (ShOP).

The Shoshone power plant is over 100 years old and outages for maintenance related issues have increased in recent years. ShOP assures the flows historically present in the Colorado River will continue to flow into the future. Table 7 shows ShOP amounts by calendar year.

Table 5: Moffat Collection System 2024 Diversions based on canal gages.

Location	Total Volume Diverted 7/1/2024-9/30/2024 (af)	July Average Daily Diversion Rate (cfs)	August Average Daily Diversion Rate (cfs)	September Average Daily Diversion Rate (cfs)
Jones Pass to Vasquez Creek	1,794	14	11	4
Vasquez Diversion	3,015	31	12	6

St. Louis Creek to Elk Creek Diversion	2,005	22	8	3
Little Vasquez and Cooper Creek Diversions	345	2	2	2
Meadow Creek Direct Diversion	0	0	0	0
Meadow Creek Storage Release	2,682	0	17	28
Trail Creek to Little Cabin Creek Diversion	300	5	0	0
North Ranch to Buck Creek Diversion	1,735	17	6	5
Fraser River and Jim Creek Diversions	3,155	33	11	8

Table 6: Total Substitution amounts by Denver Water and Colorado Springs Utilities by year.

Year	Amount (af)
2002	31,747
2003	30,320
2012	39,786
2013	8,487
2021	37,818
2022	18,228
2025	23,099

Table 7: Denver Water ShOP Amounts by Calendar Year.

Year	Amount (af)
2020	8,818[1]
2021	7,980
2022	480
2023	44,630
2024	17,440
2025	0

1. The 2020 value was revised to include releases made in the Spring.

Colorado River Water Conservation District Operations

Wolford Mountain Reservoir operations are depicted in Figure 22. 2025 release obligations were considerably greater than in 2024 due to 2025 being a Substitution year. As a result, the reservoir was drawn down to 15.5 ft below full capacity by November 1st, about 7.5 ft lower than this day in 2024. April through July 2025 runoff in the Muddy Creek basin above Wolford was 30,000 af, down from 54,000 af in 2024.

The Shoshone Call dictated inflow bypasses and contract releases through April 10th, after which releases were managed to meet downstream instream flow obligations and fill the reservoir. Rapidly declining runoff forecasts throughout April made the prospect of filling tenuous, but the reservoir filled and spilled on May 25th. Coordinated Reservoir Operations (CROs) did not occur in 2025 due to insufficient peak flows at Cameo, but 6,000 af was released from Wolford for the Recovery Program from July 3rd through September 30th.

Another 9,615 af was released from August 20th through September 19th to meet Denver Water's Substitution obligation, and the Homestake Exchange was operated from July 3rd through 16th with a release of 286 af from Wolford. Going into winter, the reservoir sits at 45,000 af or 68% of capacity, down from 56,000 af / 80% at this time last year.

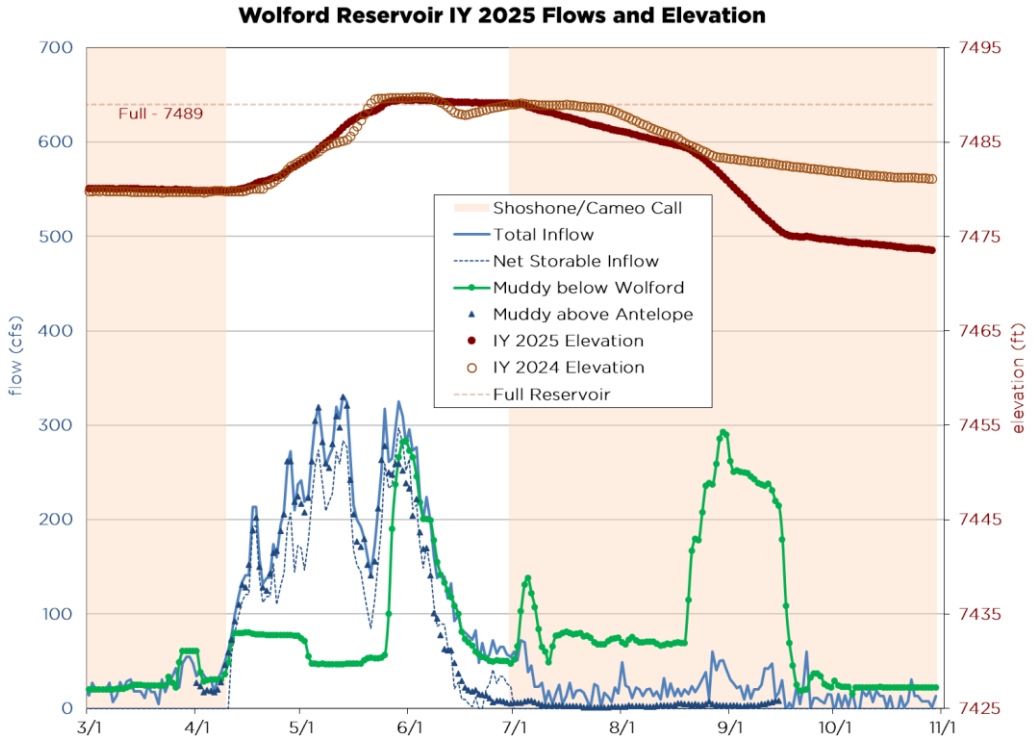

Figure 22: 2025 Wolford Mountain Reservoir operations including inflow, outflow, and water surface elevation for both 2024 and 2025.

Glossary

15-Mile Reach: The 15-Mile Reach is the segment of the Colorado River from its confluence with the Gunnison River upstream to the Grand Valley Irrigation Company Diversion Dam. Located downstream of the major Grand Valley diversions, the reach experiences extremely low flows throughout the irrigation season if no action is taken to augment flows. As such, the reach is key to achieving the goals of the Recovery Program, and many Recovery Program actions target the 15-Mile Reach.

5412 Water: Water users in the Colorado River Headwaters basin have committed to provide 10,825 af to the 15-Mile Reach each year to advance Recovery Program goals. This volume is divided evenly between the East and West Slopes, with each contributing 5,412.5 af (commonly referred to as "5412 Water") each year. The East Slope's 5412 Water is stored in, and released from, Granby Reservoir, and thus can benefit the Colorado River within Grand County in addition to the benefits it provides in the 15-Mile Reach. 5412 Water in Granby Reservoir is obtained by the permanent dry-up of 752 acres served by the Redtop Valley Ditch, and is released at the request of the Recovery Program with additional input from Colorado Parks and Wildlife and Grand County.

Coordinated Reservoir Operations (CROs): CROs is a tool of the Recovery Program in which major diverters in the Colorado River Headwaters basin augment seasonal peak flows in all but extremely dry or extremely wet years. These voluntary, coordinated releases enhance the endangered fish species' critical habitat by replicating the river's pre-development flow regime. CROs is implemented in years when peak flows are between 12,900 cfs and 26,600 cfs in the 15-Mile Reach.

Flushing Flows: Flushing flows are estimated flow thresholds at which spawning gravel will begin to mobilize. These flow rates are targeted with specific durations and frequencies for various stream reaches to ensure that fine sediments are flushed from spawning sites, thus improving the substrate quality at these sites.

Green Mountain Substitution: In years when Green Mountain Reservoir does not fill, Denver Water and Colorado Springs Utilities (the Cities) may substitute releases of water stored in Wolford Mountain Reservoir, Williams Fork Reservoir, and Homestake Reservoir for water that they would otherwise be required to store in, and release from, Dillon and Upper Blue Reservoirs in order to make Green Mountain Reservoir whole.

Recovery Program: The Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program was established in 1987 as a framework to protect four species of endangered fish endemic to the Upper Colorado River Basin, and to work toward their delisting under the Endangered Species Act. The Recovery Program is implemented through the cooperation of numerous public and private entities in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Voluntary Pilot Projects: As a condition of a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Qualification Certificate issued June 2016, Denver Water is to conduct a Voluntary Pilot Project (VPP) in the Fraser River Basin each summer between July 15 and August 31 as water conditions allow. The purpose of VPPs is to study the relationship between additional bypass water and stream temperature to help determine guidelines for the release of environmental water for stream temperature mitigation.

Abbreviations

AF: Acre-Feet
C-BT: Colorado-Big Thompson Project
CBRFC: Colorado Basin River Forecast Center
CDOT: Colorado Department of Transportation
CEA: Cooperative Effort Area
CFS: Cubic Feet per Second
CPW: Colorado Parks and Wildlife
CROs: Coordinated Reservoir Operations
DM: Daily Maximum
KAF: Thousand Acre-Feet
LBD: Learning By Doing
NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service
ShOP: Shoshone Outage Protocol
SMP: Stream Management Plan
SWE: Snow-Water Equivalent
VPP: Voluntary Pilot Projects
WAT: Weekly Average Temperature
WS: Water Supply

Attachments

Attachment A: Map of the Fraser River Collection System

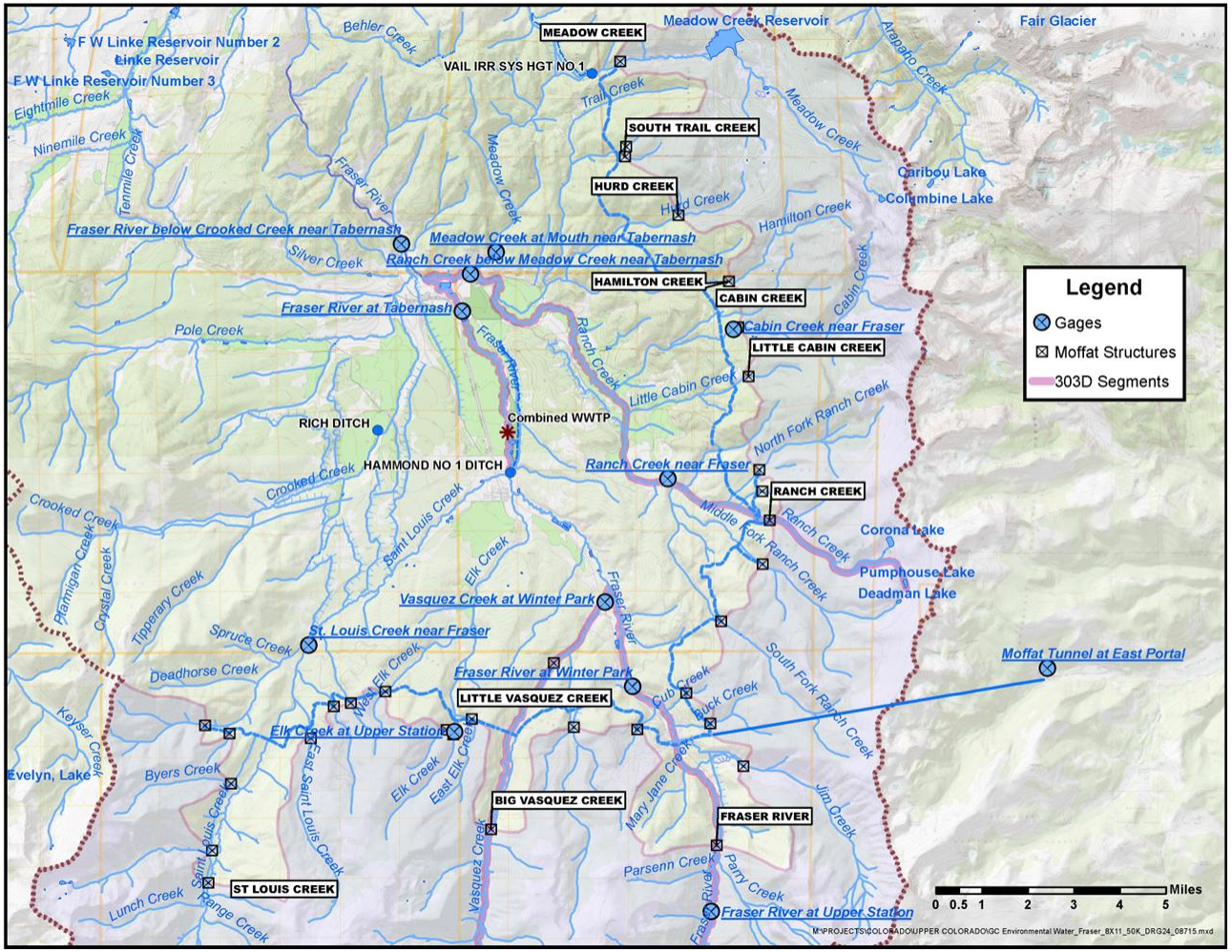

Figure 23: Map of the Fraser River Collection System highlighting Denver Water's Moffat structures.

Attachment B: Map of the Colorado River from Lake Granby to the Williams Fork

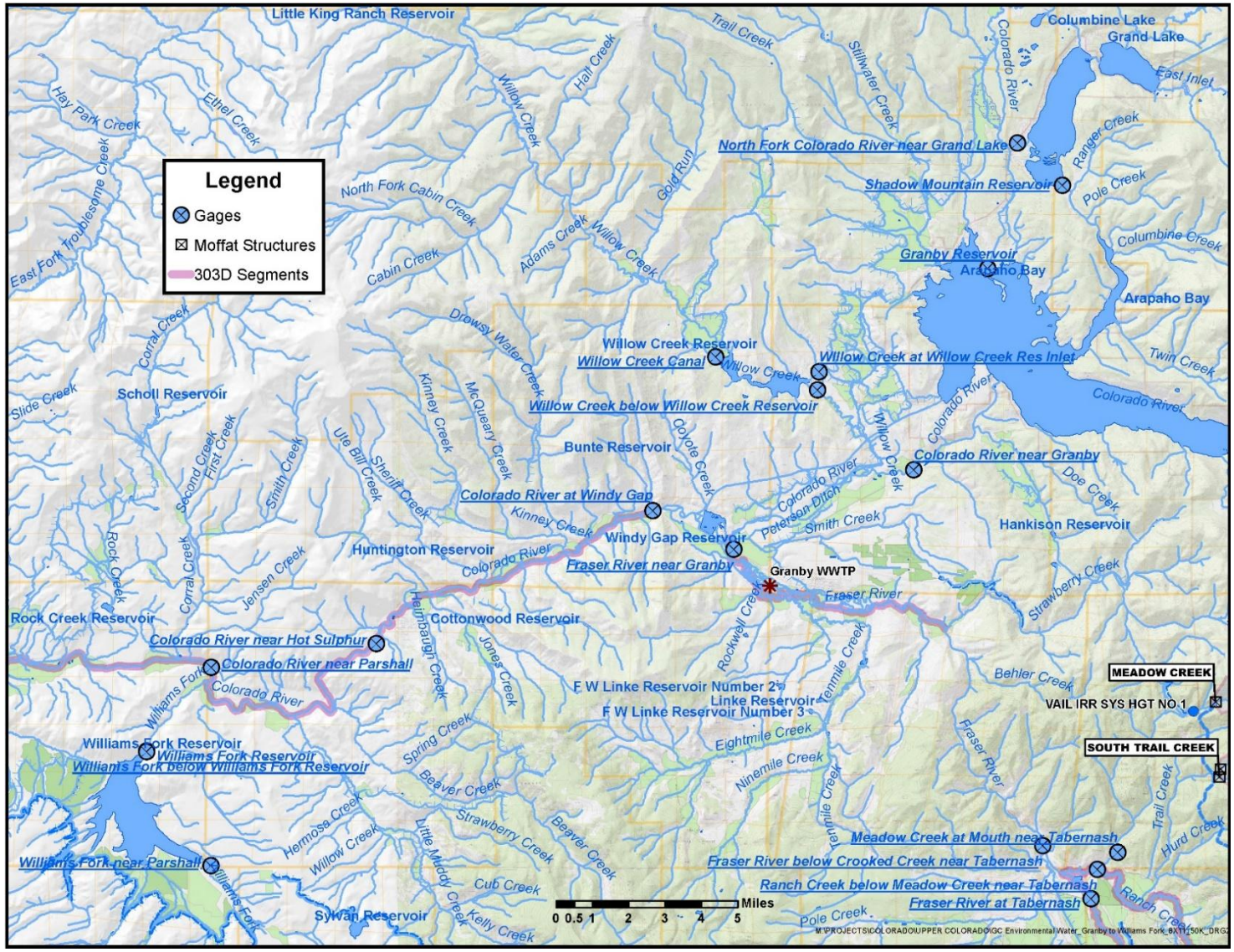

Figure 24: Map of the Colorado River from Shadow Mountain Reservoir to the Williams Fork, highlighting flow gages.

Attachment C: LBD Water Sources and Quantities Offering Flexibility

1. Moffat Collection System Voluntary/Enhancement Water
    - 1,000 af environmental bypass
    - Surplus water not needed in a given year by Denver Water
2. Northern/Subdistrict Water
    - Grand County's Water Supply
        - Variable Supply - 3.8% of Windy Gap Pumping in excess of 15,000 af, up to 1,500 af, after WGFP Completion
        - MPWCD transfer water – Potential August 1 transfer equal to unused portion of Middle Park's Annual Water Supply (up to 2,300 af) from prior Windy Gap accounting year (only half of the unused water available for transfer prior to completion of Chimney Hollow Reservoir)
        - After WGFP Completion, end of year pumping if Subdistrict pumping is complete, must pay power costs for pumping (DW allocated $1M pumping fund)
        - Storage capacity:
            - Before Chimney Hollow completion – 7,500 af, if unused capacity available
            - Grand County's Carryover Balance limitation is reduced to 6,000 af after Chimney Hollow completion and until the WGFP water stored reaches 85% of active storage
            - After Chimney Hollow's active storage reaches 85% WGFP water, Grand County's Carryover Balance Limitation is reduced to 4,500 af in Granby Reservoir, if unused capacity available, with ability to share MPWCD's storage if both agree
    - MPWCD's Water Supply
        - The first 3,000 af of Windy Gap pumping if Middle Park continues to operate under the 80 and 85 agreements. One year after completion, Middle Park can elect to start operating under the IGA water supplies
        - Variable Supply - 3.8% of Windy Gap Pumping in excess of 15,000 af, up to 1,500 af (estimated long-term average yield of 700 af)
        - Carryover storage capacity of 3,000 af in Granby Reservoir, if unused capacity available, after Chimney Hollow completion
        - After Chimney Hollow completion, Middle Park may elect to receive 850 af, plus the ratio of Windy Gap water in Chimney Hollow and Granby relative to 32% of the constructed capacity of Chimney Hollow, multiplied by 1,450 acre-ft, not to exceed 1,450 acre-ft
3. Endangered Fish Water
    - 5,412.5 af for endangered fish. US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) can call for this water. The water may be released from Granby after August 1st during wet years, and exchanged into Green Mountain, Williams Fork and/or Wolford Mountain Reservoir, until FWS asks for the release to the 15-mile reach. Releases depend on

the type of hydrologic year and the targeted streamflow in the Colorado River in the 15-mile reach. These releases are coordinated with Grand County and other interested parties during the HUP calls, benefiting the stream segment below Granby Reservoir. The typical release schedule aids in maintaining a 75 cfs flow at USGS Granby gage from Aug 1 through mid-September

4. Williams Fork Reservoir Storage
    - 1,000 af environmental water (CRCA) stored when 1,000 af environmental water is bypassed during a mainstem Colorado River Call. 2,500 af maximum carryover, first to spill, notification of anticipated spill

Attachment D: Administrative Flow Requirements

Table 8: Administrative Flow Requirements for Northern Water and the Municipal Subdistrict.

Reservoir	Dates	Flow, cfs	Measuring Point
Lake Granby	Oct - Apr	20	Granby Dam
	May - Jul	75	Y Gage
	Aug	40	Y Gage
	Sept	20	Y Gage
Shadow Mountain Reservoir	Oct	35	
	Nov - Dec	45	
	Jan - May	20	
	Jun - Jul	50	
	Aug	40	
	Sept	35	
Willow Creek Reservoir	Oct - Apr	7	
	May - Sept	0	
Windy Gap Reservoir	While Pumping	90	Windy Gap Dam to Confluence with Williams Fork
		135	Confluence with Williams Fork to Confluence with Troublesome
		150	Confluence with Troublesome to Confluence with Blue

Attachment E: Denver Water 2025 Flushing Flow Monitoring Report

Fraser and Upper Williams Fork River Basins
ANNUAL FLUSHING FLOW MONITORING - 2025

Year Type: **DRY**

Table 9: Fraser and Upper Williams Fork Flushing Flows, 2025.

Waterbody	Measuring Location	Flushing Flow Mean Daily Discharge (cfs)	Dates Flow was at or above Flushing Flow Target	Flushing Flow (mean daily flow) Achieved for a Minimum of 72 Hours?
Fraser River Basin				
Fraser River at Winter Park	USGS 0902400	80	6/4-6/25/2025	YES
Vasquez Creek at DW Diversion	broad-crested weir on diversion	50	5/30-6/9/2025, 6/20-6/26/2025	YES
Ranch Creek near Fraser	USGS 09032000	40	5/31-7/3/2025	YES
Cabin Creek near Fraser	USGS 09032100	40	6/11-6/17/2025	YES
St. Louis Creek near Fraser	USGS 09026500	70	5/30-6/9/2025, 6/12-6/15/2025, 6/21-6/30-2025*	YES
Williams Fork River Basin				
Steelman Creek	Williams Fork below Steelman Creek - USGS 09035500	At least 35 cfs	6/3-6/5/2025, 6/20-6/26/2025 (above 140 cfs all diversion spilling)	YES
Bobtail Creek		At least 80 cfs	6/3-6/5/2025, 6/20-6/26/2025 (above 140 cfs all diversion spilling))	YES
McQueary Creek		At least 25 cfs	6/3-6/5/2025, 6/20-6/26/2025 (above 140 cfs all diversion spilling)	YES

Attachment F: Denver Water Cumulative Flushing Flow Monitoring Report

Fraser and Upper Williams Fork River Basins
FLUSHING FLOW MONITORING (2018-2025)
Cumulative Reporting (Target: 4 out of 10 years)

Report Date: November 1, 2025

Table 10: Fraser and Upper Williams Fork Flushing Flows, 2018-2025.

Waterbody	Flushing Flow Mean Daily Discharge (cfs)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Summary
		Flushing Flow Achieved?											
Year Type		Dry	Wet	Norm	Dry	Dry	Wet	Wet	Dry				
		Fraser River Basin											
Fraser River at Winter Park	80	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES				8 of 8 years
Vasquez Creek at DW Diversion	50	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES				8of 8 years
Ranch Creek near Fraser	40	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES				8 of 8 years
Cabin Creek near Fraser	40	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES				5of 8 years
St. Louis Creek near Fraser	70	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES				8 of 7 years
		Williams Fork River Basin											
Steelman Creek	At least 35	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES				7 of 8 years
Bobtail Creek	At least 80	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES				7 of 8 years
McQueary Creek	At least 25	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES				7 of 8 years

Attachment G(1): Daily Denver Water Diversions from several locations in the Moffat Collection System, July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024

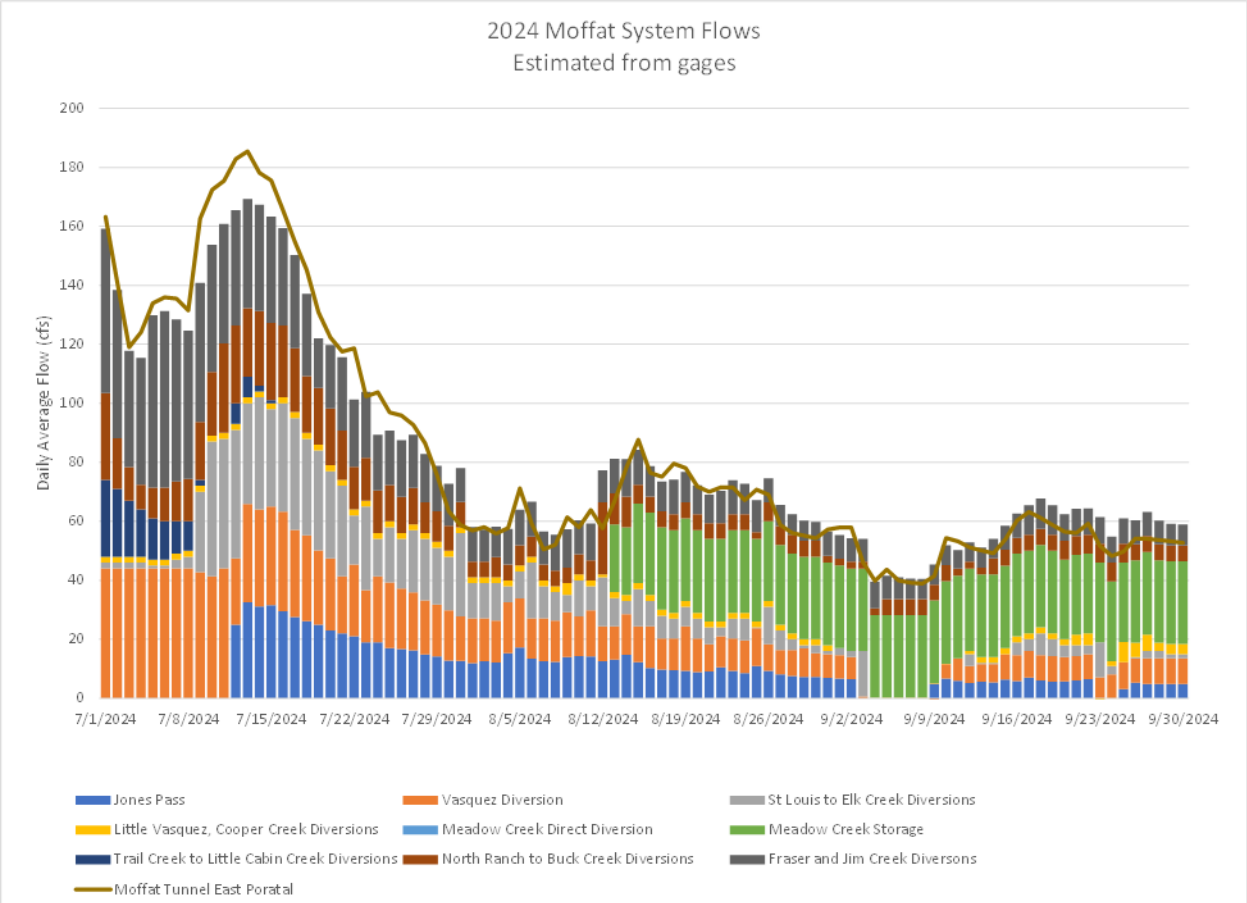

Figure 25: 2024 Moffat System Flows.

Attachment G(2): Daily Denver Water Diversions from several locations in the Moffat Collection System, July 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024.

Note – some of these values are calculated based upon diversions at other locations.

Table 11: Daily Diversions from several locations in the Moffat Collection System, July 1 to September 30, 2024.

Date	Jones Pass	Vasquez Creek	St. Louis Creek to Elk Creek	Little Vasquez, Cooper Creeks	Meadow Creek Direct	Meadow Creek Storage Release	Trail Creek to Little Cabin Creek	North Ranch to Buck Creek	Fraser River and Jim Creek	East Portal Moffat Tunnel
7/1/2024	0	44	2	2	0	0	26	29	56	163
7/2/2024	0	44	2	2	0	0	23	17	50	141
7/3/2024	0	44	2	2	0	0	19	11	40	119
7/4/2024	0	44	2	2	0	0	16	8	43	124
7/5/2024	0	44	1	2	0	0	14	10	59	134
7/6/2024	0	44	1	2	0	0	13	11	60	136
7/7/2024	0	44	3	2	0	0	11	13	55	135
7/8/2024	0	44	4	2	0	0	10	14	50	132
7/9/2024	0	43	27	2	0	0	2	20	47	163
7/10/2024	0	41	46	2	0	0	0	22	43	172
7/11/2024	0	44	44	2	0	0	0	30	41	175
7/12/2024	25	23	44	2	0	0	7	26	39	183
7/13/2024	33	33	34	2	0	0	7	23	37	185
7/14/2024	31	33	38	2	0	0	2	25	36	178
7/15/2024	32	33	33	2	0	0	1	26	36	176
7/16/2024	30	34	37	2	0	0	0	24	33	165
7/17/2024	28	30	38	2	0	0	0	22	32	155
7/18/2024	26	29	33	2	0	0	0	19	28	145
7/19/2024	25	25	34	2	0	0	0	19	17	131
7/20/2024	23	24	30	2	0	0	0	19	22	122
7/21/2024	22	19	31	2	0	0	0	17	25	118
7/22/2024	21	24	17	2	0	0	0	15	23	119
7/23/2024	19	18	28	2	0	0	0	15	22	102
7/24/2024	19	22	13	2	0	0	0	15	19	104
7/25/2024	17	22	19	2	0	0	0	12	18	97
7/26/2024	17	21	17	2	0	0	0	12	19	96
7/27/2024	16	20	21	2	0	0	0	12	18	93
7/28/2024	15	18	21	2	0	0	0	10	16	86
7/29/2024	14	18	19	2	0	0	0	10	15	76
7/30/2024	13	17	18	2	0	0	0	9	14	63
7/31/2024	13	15	28	2	0	0	0	9	12	59
8/1/2024	12	15	12	2	0	0	0	5	12	57
8/2/2024	13	15	12	2	0	0	0	5	11	58

Date	Jones Pass	Vasquez Creek	St. Louis Creek to Elk Creek	Little Vasquez, Cooper Creeks	Meadow Creek Direct	Meadow Creek Storage Release	Trail Creek to Little Cabin Creek	North Ranch to Buck Creek	Fraser River and Jim Creek	East Portal Moffat Tunnel
8/3/2024	12	14	13	2	0	0	0	7	10	56
8/4/2024	15	17	5	2	0	0	0	5	12	58
8/5/2024	17	17	9	2	0	0	0	7	12	71
8/6/2024	13	14	19	2	0	0	0	7	12	59
8/7/2024	13	15	11	2	0	0	0	5	11	50
8/8/2024	12	14	10	2	0	0	0	5	12	52
8/9/2024	14	15	6	4	0	0	0	5	13	61
8/10/2024	14	13	12	2	0	0	0	7	12	58
8/11/2024	14	16	8	2	0	0	0	7	12	64
8/12/2024	13	12	17	1	0	0	0	24	11	58
8/13/2024	13	11	10	2	0	23	0	10	12	67
8/14/2024	15	14	5	2	0	23	0	10	13	78
8/15/2024	12	12	13	2	0	27	0	6	12	88
8/16/2024	10	14	9	2	0	28	0	5	10	76
8/17/2024	10	11	8	2	0	28	0	5	10	75
8/18/2024	9	11	7	2	0	28	0	5	12	80
8/19/2024	9	15	7	2	0	28	0	5	10	78
8/20/2024	9	12	7	2	0	28	0	5	10	72
8/21/2024	9	9	6	2	0	28	0	5	10	70
8/22/2024	10	11	3	2	0	28	0	5	11	72
8/23/2024	9	11	7	2	0	28	0	5	12	71
8/24/2024	9	11	7	2	0	28	0	5	10	67
8/25/2024	11	13	0	2	0	28	0	2	11	71
8/26/2024	9	9	13	2	0	27	0	6	8	69
8/27/2024	8	8	7	2	0	27	0	6	7	59
8/28/2024	8	9	4	2	0	27	0	6	7	56
8/29/2024	7	10	1	2	0	28	0	5	7	55
8/30/2024	7	8	3	2	0	28	0	5	6	54
8/31/2024	7	8	1	2	0	28	0	2	8	57
9/1/2024	7	8	2	0	0	28	0	2	8	58
9/2/2024	7	7	2	0	0	28	0	2	8	58
9/3/2024	0	1	15	0	0	28	0	2	8	46
9/4/2024	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	2	9	40
9/5/2024	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	5	8	44
9/6/2024	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	5	7	40
9/7/2024	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	5	7	39
9/8/2024	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	5	7	39
9/9/2024	5	-5	0	0	0	28	0	5	7	41
9/10/2024	7	5	0	0	0	28	0	5	7	54

Date	Jones Pass	Vasquez Creek	St. Louis Creek to Elk Creek	Little Vasquez, Cooper Creeks	Meadow Creek Direct	Meadow Creek Storage Release	Trail Creek to Little Cabin Creek	North Ranch to Buck Creek	Fraser River and Jim Creek	East Portal Moffat Tunnel
9/11/2024	6	8	0	0	0	28	0	2	6	53
9/12/2024	5	6	4	1	0	28	0	2	7	51
9/13/2024	6	6	0	2	0	28	0	2	7	50
9/14/2024	5	6	0	2	0	28	0	5	7	49
9/15/2024	6	9	0	2	0	28	0	5	8	54
9/16/2024	6	9	4	2	0	28	0	5	8	60
9/17/2024	7	9	4	2	0	28	0	5	10	63
9/18/2024	6	9	7	2	0	28	0	5	10	61
9/19/2024	6	9	6	2	0	28	0	5	10	59
9/20/2024	6	8	4	2	0	27	0	6	9	57
9/21/2024	6	8	4	4	0	27	0	6	9	56
9/22/2024	7	8	3	4	0	27	0	6	9	59
9/23/2024	0	7	12	-6	0	27	0	6	9	52
9/24/2024	0	8	3	2	0	27	0	6	9	48
9/25/2024	3	9	0	7	0	27	0	6	9	50
9/26/2024	5	8	0	5	0	28	0	5	8	54
9/27/2024	5	9	2	6	0	28	0	5	8	54
9/28/2024	5	9	2	3	0	28	0	5	8	54
9/29/2024	5	9	1	3	0	28	0	5	7	53
9/30/2024	5	9	1	3	0	28	0	5	7	53

Note – some of these values are calculated based upon diversion at other locations.

Attachment H: Summary of Denver Water's 2025 Substitution Releases

Table 12: Denver Water's 2025 Substitution releases.

Water Source	Release Dates	Total Amount (AF)
Wolford Mountain Reservoir	8/20/25-9/19/25	9,592
Williams Fork Reservoir	8/20/25-9/21/25	10,000
Ruedi Reservoir	9/10/25-9/16/25	188
Dillon Reservoir	11/1/25-3/31/25	1,000
Total		**20,780**

Attachment I: Summary of Denver Water's 2025 ShOP Bypasses

Table 13: Denver Water's 2025 ShOP Bypasses

Water Source	Bypass Dates	Total Amount (AF)
Dillon Reservoir and Williams Fork	0	0

Attachment J: Denver Water's Voluntary Pilot Project, St. Louis Creek

Denver Water was issued a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Qualification Certificate through the CDPHE on June 23, 2016. Condition 3 of the 401 Certification requires Denver Water to conduct a Voluntary Pilot Project (VPP) in the Fraser River Basin each summer between July 15 and August 31 as water conditions allow.

Denver Water determined that a VPP was possible in 2025 due to several factors including snowpack, system wide reservoir storage, maintenance and operations schedules, and summer forecast. A VPP study plan was prepared by Denver Water and submitted to CDPHE as required. The 2025 plan considered lessons learned from 2023 and 2024, and had a threshold target high daily temperature of 78 degrees with several days of no predicted rainfall. This plan contained the following components as required by Condition 3: Objectives of the VPP, Targeted Stream (St. Louis Creek), Sources of bypass flows, Monitoring Locations, and Assessment Metrics. In 2025, the conditions outlined in the VPP study plan resulted in a 24 AF release of water. Because of low flows all water available at the St. Louis Creek diversion was being bypassed to meet Denver Water required minimum flow, so two other tributaries, Iron and Byers Creek were bypassed to provide the additional flow for the VPP. While this was far short of the 200 AF allocated, stream temperatures, for the most part, were below state stream standards due to streamflows, daily high ambient air temperatures, and precipitation events.