



Big Thompson Watershed News

The Quarterly Newsletter of the Big Thompson Watershed Forum

Fall 2005

Volume 6, Issue 3

Four Segments in the Forum's Geographical Area on the Proposed 2006 List of Impaired Waters

by Jeffrey Boring

As a collaborative nonprofit organization, the Big Thompson Watershed Forum strives to protect the quality of water in the Big Thompson Watershed primarily through education and restoration activities. The following information is provided for its educational content.

In September, the Colorado Water Quality Control Division published proposed revisions to Regulation #93. Regulation #93, subtitled Section 303(d) List of Water-Quality-Limited Segments Requiring Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), lists impaired waters that do not meet or are not expected to meet water quality standards. According to the Clean Water Act, States must develop TMDLs for all waters on the 303(d) list (Killam, 2005). This list was proposed by Colorado Water Quality Control Division staff, and may change before the Commission publishes its Prehearing Statement in early December. The final 2006 303(d) List will be approved by the Commission at the conclusion of the public rulemaking hearing on February 13, 2006.

Three flowing waters in the Big Thompson watershed have been placed on the proposed 303(d) list, including segments of the Big Thompson River, Little Thompson River and tributaries to the Little Thompson River. Moreover, Horsetooth Reservoir has been added and one previously listed segment of the Big Thompson River has been removed from this proposed list (Table 1).

Segment BT05, the Big Thompson River from I-25 to the South Platte River, is listed for selenium. Selenium is an essential trace element that occurs naturally in the environment; it is widely distributed in rocks, soils, water and living organisms. However, elevated levels of selenium have been shown to cause reproductive failure and deformities in fish and aquatic birds. This segment was also on the 2004 303(d) List for the same impairment.

Segment BT09, the Little Thompson River from the Culver Ditch to its confluence with the Big Thompson River, has been listed for selenium and E. coli. E. coli is short for Escherichia coli, a type of fecal coliform bacteria commonly found in the intestines of animals and humans. E. coli is a better predictor of human health impacts from waterborne pathogens than fecal coliform (Regulation #31, 2001). BT09 was previously listed for the same impairments.

Segment BT10, Big Hollow Creek, a tributary to the Little Thompson River, is also listed for selenium. BT10 was previously listed for selenium.

The only new addition to the Proposed 303(d) list within the Forum's geographical boundary is Segment CP14, Horsetooth Reservoir, which is listed for dissolved oxygen. Dissolved oxygen is essential for aquatic life respiration, which makes the dissolved oxygen standard an important criterion in determining the reservoir's ability to support aquatic life.

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Table 1. Segments in the Forum's geographical area that are addressed in the Proposed 2006 303(d) List (Regulation #93). Note: underlines reflect additions to the 2004 List and strikethroughs reflect previously listed segments that would be delisted.

Segment	Description	Portion	Impairment	Priority
<u>CP14</u>	<u>Horsetooth Reservoir</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>D.O.</u>	<u>L</u>
BT05	Big Thompson River, I-25 to S. Platte River	All	Se	L
BT09	Little Thompson River, Culver Ditch to Big Thompson River	All	Se, E. coli	<u>L</u> /H
BT10	Tributaries to the Little Thompson River	Big Hollow	Se	L
BT02	Big Thompson River, RMNP to Home Supply Canal	Below Big Thompson Powerplant	Cu	H



ABOUT US...

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

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

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The next update on the Big Thompson Watershed Water Quality Management Plan will appear in the Winter issue of the News. Follow ongoing developments of the planning process at our website www.btwatershed.org or contact us at (970) 613-6160.

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In the case of Horsetooth Reservoir, Division staff have determined the concentration of dissolved oxygen isn't high enough to meet water quality standards.

The underlying cause of low dissolved oxygen levels in Horsetooth Reservoir will be an important issue to address prior to the rulemaking hearing in February, as TMDLs are only required where one or more pollutants is the cause of non-attainment. When non-attainment is attributed to something other than pollutants, TMDLs are not mandatory (Section 303(d) Listing Methodology for the 2006 Listing Cycle, 2005).

Horsetooth Reservoir was previously listed on the 2004 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) List for dissolved oxygen. The M&E List identifies water bodies where water quality problems are suspected, but there is uncertainty regarding one or more factors, such as the representative nature of the data (Regulation #94, 2004). The inclusion of Horsetooth Reservoir on the Proposed 303(d) List indicates (1) Horsetooth Reservoir is still not meeting its dissolved oxygen standard and (2) the uncertainties that justified placing the reservoir on the M&E List no longer exist.

One Big Thompson River segment that was on the 2004 303(d) list has been removed from all 2006 Proposed Lists. A portion of segment BT02, the Big Thompson River below the Big Thompson Powerplant to the confluence with the Home Supply canal, was listed for copper in 2004. Copper is a micronutrient for both plants and animals at low concentrations; however, it may become toxic to some forms of aquatic life at elevated

concentrations (EPA, 2003). Removal from the 303(d) list suggests the copper standard is being met.

Proposed revisions to Regulation #94, subtitled Colorado's Monitoring and Evaluation List, were also published in September. The only relevant change on the proposed 2006 M&E List is the relocation of segment CP14 (Horsetooth Reservoir) from the M&E List to the 2006 Proposed 303(d) List (Table 2).

Segment BT04b, the Big Thompson River from the Greeley-Loveland Canal diversion to CR11H, remains on the M&E list for selenium. Segment BT09, the Little Thompson River from the Culver Ditch to the Big Thompson River, is still on the M&E list for impaired Aquatic Life Use. BT09 was placed on the M&E List due to suspicions that it was incapable of sustaining a wide variety of warm water biota, resulting in the substantial impairment of the abundance and diversity of species (Regulation #31, 2001).

Regulation #93 and #94 are critical regulatory tools for identifying impaired water bodies or water bodies where there are suspected water quality problems. These regulations are also important to the development of federally supported watershed restoration plans. The Forum will continue to track this process, provide relevant information, and facilitate consensus regarding water quality concerns and restoration priorities.

Please contact the Forum at (970) 613-6160 for the list of references cited in this article. Visit <http://www.cdph.state.co.us/wq> for details regarding Colorado's water quality regulations.

Table 2. Segments in the Forum's geographical area that are addressed in the Proposed 2006 Monitoring and Evaluation List (Regulation #94). Note: underlines reflect additions to the 2004 List and strikethroughs reflect previously listed segments that would be delisted.

Segment	Description	Portion	Parameter
BT04b	Big Thompson River, Greeley-Loveland Canal diversion to CR11H	All	Se
BT09	Little Thompson River, Culver Ditch to Big Thompson River	All	Auatic Life Uses
CP14	Horsetooth Reservoir	All	D.O.



Establishing Criteria for Sufficient Data

by Jeffrey Boring

Unfortunately, all data are not created equal. If this were the case, it would be a cinch to manage data that were collected by different samplers, with different equipment and protocols, and analyzed with different methodologies from different labs. Instead, these seemingly minor differences become major management and assessment challenges.

Good data managers recognize these potential obstacles and build checks into their monitoring programs, such as splitting samples in the field or between labs. The Big Thompson Watershed Forum and Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District began splitting samples in 2005. United States Geological Survey (USGS) staff, who work in conjunction with the Forum, collect duplicate samples and send one set to the National Water Quality Lab in Lakewood, Colorado and the other set to ACZ Laboratories in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. Assessing the statistical variation of results from these two labs allows the lab methodologies to be compared.

The Forum and Northern also coordinate method splits, if necessary. "Method splits would be done if the lab splits do not account for any variation seen in the data," said Nicole Seltzer, Water Resources Planning Liaison with Northern. "This would require Harlan and Associates to collect a sample at the same time and location as USGS using their regular methods, then have that sample analyzed at both the USGS and ACZ labs. This split would pinpoint the differences that might be introduced into a sample by the different methods," she said.

Sometimes, data managers have to incorporate data that wasn't coordinated with lab or field splits, and they have to establish specific criteria that govern which data will be acceptable for use in an assessment report. The Forum's Water Quality Management Plan is a good example of this. The Management Planning Team suggested that Forum staff include as much relevant data as possible into the analysis of the severity and extent of nutrients in the Big Thompson watershed. Consequently, data from the Forum, Northern, City of Greeley, City of Loveland, State of Colorado Water Control Division, Upper Thompson Sanitation District, Estes Park Sanitation District, and the Thompson River Project at Thompson Valley High School were all considered.

The challenges of comparing data collected by professionals with data collected by volunteers became immediately apparent. How could the Forum evaluate the validity and rigor of data that were collected by another party? Incorporating "bad" data into the project could provide false results and mislead the development of effective restoration strategies. On the other hand, ignoring useful data could prevent the identification of an entirely new source of valuable information. The answer was to develop criteria for sufficient data.

Basic rules were immediately established. The evaluation of the severity and extent of nutrients in the Big Thompson

watershed is intended to be an analysis of the current state of the watershed; therefore, only data collected between the years 2000-2005 is included. The Forum is more interested in a trends analysis of the data and less interested in acute or short-term findings. Therefore, data sets have to include at least 10 records before they can be included in the Water Quality Management Plan.

Non-detects, or values observed below the detection limit of the analytical instrument, also became a problem. Watersheds with relatively clean water, like the Big Thompson, commonly have low levels of water quality constituents. Sometimes, the concentrations of these constituents are so low that they are not traceable and are listed as non-detects by the lab. These records are still extremely valuable, as they suggest clean water.

However, detection limits vary from analytical instrument to instrument and even within labs (as they acquire new, more precise instruments). As a result, the Science and Monitoring subcommittee of the Management Plan decided to convert all non-detects within a given constituent, from a given data set, to one-half the highest detection limit of that given constituent. While this may seem like techno-babble, the interpretation and treatment of all data has a tremendous influence on the overall assessment of water quality data, especially data at the margins of the range.

The Forum will continue to collect, manage, and assess data for the purpose of protecting and restoring the Big Thompson watershed, and we'll have to make tough decisions on the relevancy of data. As we mature and strengthen our relationship with our federal, state and local partners, coordination among data managers to develop scientifically defensible criteria for data sufficiency will become more critical.



Volunteers Needed to Monitor Water Quality



The Forum's Volunteer Monitoring Program needs recruits and you can help. No experience is necessary.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY!

An exciting three-hour training workshop is being conducted by EPA and Forum staff. The training will cover sampling and analysis procedures for bacteria, nutrients, and physical water quality parameters.

The training is scheduled for Wednesday, December 7th at 9:00 am.

For more information or to RSVP, contact Jeffrey Boring at 970-613-6163.



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

Suckers: There's One Ignored Every Minute

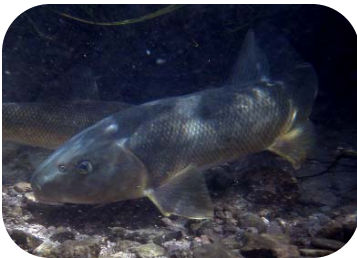
by Bob Zuellig and Jeremy Monroe

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



The Bluehead is one of seven species of suckers native to Colorado.

The suckers (family Catostomidae) are a group of fish that are little known outside the angling community. Yet, even most anglers ignore these not-so-prized fish, which often take bait intended for trout and other sportfish. Although they are commonly caught this way, suckers are rarely kept for food and commonly disregarded as "bottom feeders" or "trash fish." In fact, there are some anglers who feel that the best thing to do with an inadvertently caught sucker is to leave it on the streambank to die....one less sucker in the river. Unfortunately, the suckers are among many misunderstood and underappreciated fishes that play a critical role in river ecosystems and fisheries.



A native of the Eastern slope, the White Sucker often hybridizes with native suckers of the Western slope, where it has been inadvertently introduced by anglers and managers.

Suckers are commonly very abundant members of river fish communities in mountain, plains, and desert landscapes. They are, in fact, bottom feeders, as are most other fishes that inhabit streams and rivers with biologically productive streambeds. While the name "sucker" is less than flattering, these fish literally vacuum streambed surfaces with a remarkably specialized mouth that features large fleshy lips that help them to locate and ingest food. Different species of suckers specialize on different kinds of food, including insects and other invertebrates, algae, and plant material. Young suckers are often important prey for top predators in rivers, such as trout and large minnows, but some species, like the Razorback Sucker, can attain sizes of two to three feet and grow to ages of over 40 years. There are seven species of suckers native to Colorado: the White Sucker, Longnose Sucker, Mountain Sucker, Bluehead Sucker, Flannelmouth Sucker, and the endangered Rio Grande and Razorback Suckers. Threats to native suckers include habitat loss and predation and competition from exotic fishes.



H₂Organizations: Colorado Watershed Assembly - The Umbrella

by Jeanne M. Beaudry

An umbrella is an odd visual in Colorado; it rarely comes out unless we are experiencing a major downpour. But when in need it provides great protection and sheltering. The Colorado Watershed Assembly exists to provide an umbrella for Colorado's watershed groups, all 45 and growing. The Assembly can act as a statewide voice, provide additional resources, and help amplify local watershed groups' public outreach and educational efforts.



The Assembly was incorporated five years ago by several watershed directors who realized that, together as a collective voice, we gain strength in addressing overall water issues in Colorado. For five years, the Colorado Watershed Assembly has operated through volunteer and part-time administrative help. This summer, however, the organization has taken a leap forward by hiring an Executive Director. It is my privilege to serve in this first directorship role.

For the Assembly, this coming year will be a crucial time of prioritizing. We have received assistance through funding from a 319 Nonpoint Source grant. This will allow us to achieve the following:

- Provide existing and new watershed groups with technical assistance, capacity building, and overall guidance in becoming active members of the Colorado watershed community.
- Promote public knowledge about watershed issues, and increase public involvement in watershed protection and restoration activities.
- Increase attendance at both the annual Nonpoint Source Forum and the Colorado Watershed Assembly Annual Conference through improved and expanded efforts to coordinate and publicize the events.
- Create a five-year strategic plan for the Colorado Watershed Assembly that includes long-term funding strategies.

The Assembly exists to help watershed groups succeed in their local efforts. My hope is that we will determine how the Assembly can best provide an umbrella for Colorado's watershed groups. Over time, we will grow to include more agencies and other water-related interest groups. We know that coordinating a watershed group, and then stretching to be involved at the state level, can at times be overwhelming. But when we do come together, there is value for all involved.



Volunteers - Our Key to Success!

by Diana Johnson

Did you know that volunteers have logged over 1,500 hours for the Forum since the beginning of 2005? Volunteers contribute in multiple ways: monitoring portions of the watershed; cleaning up the waterways; helping to promote, organize and set up for events; providing graphic and laboratory services, office support and much more. Thank you to all who have volunteered your time and energy. You have helped make the Forum a success!

Help the Forum continue to protect water quality. Turn your concern for clean water and the environment into action through active participation in the Big Thompson Watershed Forum - **VOLUNTEER TODAY!**

To become involved and learn about new opportunities, visit our website or call Debra Unger at 970-613-6160. (See page 3 of this issue of the News for information about an upcoming Volunteer Monitoring training workshop.)



Cub Scout Pack 184 joins forces with the Forum to clean up the Big Thompson River during this year's Big Thompson River Revival.

4th Annual Big Thompson River Revival



Thompson River Project students feature H2O Jo and Flo in a colorful 'microtrash mural' they created with trash collected along the Big Thompson River. Can you spot the trash?

What happens when you combine 130 volunteers, food, art, music, a clown, garbage, and a river? You get our 4th Annual Big Thompson River Revival! Volunteers came out on September 24th to collect over five cubic yards of trash from the Big Thompson River near Centennial Park in Loveland. Afterward, volunteers enjoyed a picnic lunch, music from Dale & the River Revival Band, entertainment from Flip the Clown, and a variety of educational booths and displays provided by the cities of Loveland and Greeley, CSU Colorado Climate Center, Center for People with Disabilities, Thompson River Project, and others. People came from all over the watershed to help out and enjoy the day. Over 30 students from Eagle Rock School in Estes Park worked at Jay Hawker ponds cleaning up trash and removing Russian Olive trees and other noxious plants. Our sponsors included City of Loveland Stormwater Division and Parks & Recreation Department, Agilent Technologies, Bear Rock Café, Eldorado Artesian Springs, Pepsi Cola, Thompson School District, and Starbucks.

THANKS TO ALL WHO PARTICIPATED AND TO THOSE WHO HELPED MAKE THIS EVENT A SUCCESS!

Service Learning Brings Rewards to Students and the Forum

As part of CSU's Environmental Health 320 course, Professor David Gilkey created a service learning project with the Forum. This initial project was to learn about watershed stewardship by participating in the planning and organization of the Big Thompson River Revival. Students promoted the event, registered volunteers, provided educational displays and other activities to help make the event a success.

Thanks to Professor Gilkey, Mary Afzali, Mike Bignall, Amanda Draine, Lauren Gambon, Sarah Fleischauer, Shannon Oliver, Cathy Pollard, and Sarah Smith!





District Middle-School Students Tackle Water Issues

by Lisa Coalwell

Lisa Coalwell is a Freelance Environmental Writer.

"We can't drain the reservoir, because the farmers need the water for their crops!" "We have to drain the reservoir to dredge out the phosphate build-up."

Although it sounds like a debate in the City Council, or even at the State Health Department, the spirited discussion takes place in a Thompson School District 6th grade classroom. The students play "stakeholders" in a scenario based on a real water issue in Colorado. Some of them portray city managers, others are water-rights lawyers, recreational water users, and farmers. They are part of a pilot program with several district middle-school science teachers who have worked to develop an integrated water curriculum with community agencies including the Big Thompson Watershed Forum, the Colorado Foundation for Agriculture, and Larimer County Parks and Open Lands.

The curriculum is designed to teach students where our water comes from, how it is used, and where it goes after it's



used. The challenges for each grade, however, are far from simple (just like real-life water issues).

The 6th grade scenario requires the students to understand a watershed, and the effects of people living in that area on the quality of the water. Janet Fuerniss' classes at Conrad Ball Middle School and Alysia Perry's classes at Erwin Middle School will role-play various water users, learning about water rights and the controversies that arise when those rights come into conflict.

Lynn Lauterbach's 7th grade classes at Erwin Middle School and Lynn Gilbert's classes at Conrad Ball Middle School will become environmental detectives to solve a fish-kill problem. They will do water-quality testing, and look at habitat changes caused by human activities to see why the fish and other wildlife are dying.

The 8th grade program will focus on the roles of effluent, decomposers and nutrients in water that cause excessive plant growth (eutrophication). Teachers Kristen Morrow at Turner Middle School and Peter Groepler at Bill Reed Middle School will ask their students to use filtering techniques and other scientific procedures to combat the problem.

After this year, the piloting teachers plan to train other middle-school science teachers, so that all district students will have the maximum benefit of a three-year water curriculum integrating earth, life and physical sciences.



Randy Van Buren of the Colorado Division of Wildlife and Erwin Middle School students collect samples to determine the cause of a fish-kill in the Big Thompson River.



Save the Date:

2006 ANNUAL MEETING & SYMPOSIUM FEBRUARY 16, 2006

The Forum's 2006 Annual Meeting & Symposium will be held at the Aims College Corporate Education Center in Greeley. This event is an excellent opportunity to learn about water quality issues, the Forum's activities, and the Forum's role in water quality assessment and protection in Colorado. The annual meeting is open to all Forum members, but seating is limited.

RSVP online at www.btwatershed.org or call (970) 613-6160.

2006 Board Elections

The Forum has an all-volunteer Board of Directors, which is responsible for promoting our mission and governing our programs and activities. Visit our website at www.btwatershed.org for information about the election of new Board members. All Forum members are encouraged to vote!

Hurricane Relief

Our hearts go out to all those who have lost loved ones, livelihoods and homes, and to the gulf area so devastated by the storm and resulting toxic debris. To find out more about the impact of Hurricane Katrina on the environment and the efforts of local watershed groups, visit www.RiverNetwork.org/Katrina.



Sounding Board

The Big Thompson River - Our Shared Heritage - PART 2

(cont'd from the Summer 2005 News)

by Neil Grigg, Chairman of the Board

What's necessary to face up to the need to preserve and manage streams? It's easy to see both sides of this question. If nothing is done, the streams will die. At the other extreme, it is not feasible to return streams to completely natural conditions because we rely on them for our own lives. So, the answer is somewhere in the middle. We must manage our streams for "multiple purposes," achieving a healthy balance that nourishes environmental conditions while meeting human needs.

Being in the middle is measured by tools such as what the water industry calls the "triple bottom line." This means a decision is measured by economic, social, and environmental impact. Finding good answers in all three categories requires everyone's participation, and that's where the Big Thompson Watershed Forum comes in.

The role of the Forum is to involve people, or "stakeholders," in protecting water quality. As a unique volunteer association involving citizens and government, the Forum provides the opportunity to inform our stakeholders about conditions in the watershed so they can take appropriate action. After all, most stakeholders care about the river and will do what is right, given the opportunity.

Naturally, the Forum gets involved in controversies. It is not always simple to assess conditions in the watershed. That's true in watersheds everywhere. Water quality involves complex chemistry, biology, and impacts on people and biota. Even well-funded government agencies don't always get it right.

The Forum is your organization to facilitate protection of a shared and precious resource. Please take the time to find out what we're doing and look for ways you can help out.

BTWF Membership Form

Name: _____
 Street Address: _____
 City, State, Zip Code: _____
 Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____
 Fax: _____ E-mail: _____
 Membership Type: Private Organization (Please complete next 2 lines.)
 Organization: _____
 Your Title: _____

Clip and mail this form to the address on the back of the newsletter, or join on-line at www.btwatershed.org. Thanks!

Donations

Please consider donating to the Big Thompson Watershed Forum today. We rely entirely on voluntary contributions for our operating funds. Only with your help can we continue to protect water quality. Your donation is completely tax deductible. Make your check payable to the Big Thompson Watershed Forum and mail it to us at the address on the back of the newsletter. For more information, contact Diana Johnson at djohnson@btwatershed.org or (970) 613-6162. In-kind contributions and volunteer services are also greatly appreciated. Thank you!

Does your employer have a Donation Matching Program?

This space is dedicated to the partners that are critical to the Big Thompson Watershed Forum's vitality and success as an organization.

City of Fort Collins Water Quality Lab

The Big Thompson Watershed Forum has a long and effective history with the City of Fort Collins Water Quality Lab. Before the Forum became an official non-profit organization in 2003, the Water Quality Lab was processing Forum samples from throughout the watershed. In fact, prior to 1997, when an official watershed protection organization was just a figment of someone's imagination, the lab was running samples, for free, in conjunction with Rob Buirgy's Aquatic Ecology class at Thompson Valley High School.

The City of Fort Collins Water Quality Lab continues to provide high quality service to the Forum as an in-kind contribution. The lab currently analyzes water samples for volatile organic compounds including benzene, ethylbenzene, m+p-xylene, o-xylene, toluene and total organic carbon. Sue Reed, Lab Supervisor, provides excellent technical expertise to the Forum's monitoring programs, and her staff of lab technicians and chemists consistently perform precise and calculated analyses. The Forum owes Sue Reed, Robin Daniels, Jeff Cannon, Anita Flores, David Onn, Randy Redmond-Ott, Pam Vagge and the entire Fort Collins Water Quality Lab a hearty and overdue **THANK YOU!**



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Return Service Requested

Mark your calendar!

**2006 ANNUAL MEETING
& SYMPOSIUM**

February 16, 2006

THE FUTURE OF WATER QUALITY IS IN OUR HANDS

Join the Forum Today!

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

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

WET'S HAPPENING: Calendar of Upcoming Events

December 7, 2006: Volunteer Monitoring Training Workshop 9:00 am - 12:00 pm. For more information or to RSVP, call Jeffrey Boring at (970) 613-6163.

January 17, 2006: BTWF Board Meeting 11:30 am - 2:30 pm. Thompson R2-J School District Bldg, 800 South Taft Avenue, Loveland.

February 16, 2006: BTWF Annual Meeting & Symposium Aims College Corporate Education Center, Greeley. For more information or to RSVP, visit www.btwatershed.org or call (970) 613-6160.

March 21, 2006: BTWF Board Meeting Call (970) 613-6166 for time and location.

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