

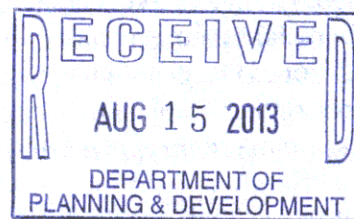


Colorado Springs Utilities

It's how we're all connected

August 14, 2013

Board of Directors
Lower Arkansas Valley Water Conservancy District
801 Swink Avenue
Rocky Ford, CO 81067



RE: Pueblo Chieftain Water Quality Article

Dear LAVWCD Board of Directors:

Colorado Springs Utilities (Springs Utilities) read with interest the Pueblo Chieftain July 18, 2013 story regarding flow, sediment and *E. coli* data for Fountain Creek. It is our understanding that the conclusions contained in the story were drawn from an analysis of data found in the 2012 MS4 (stormwater) permit report filed by the City of Colorado Springs with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). We have reviewed the MS4 report and plotted the data found therein as well as any additional relevant data we could locate, and have been unable to replicate the numbers reported in the newspaper story. We have requested the analysis that led to the conclusions in the story but have not received it at this time. Based on our analysis, we do not believe the data in the report supports any correlation between an increase in flows and/or pollutant concentrations in Fountain Creek and the dissolution of the Colorado Springs Stormwater Enterprise (SWENT) in 2010.

We would like to share our analysis with you and hope to begin a dialogue that will allow us to reach a shared understanding of what the raw data does, and does not, tell us, and what additional work, if any, may further inform the situation.

Using data from the USGS continuous recording stations along Fountain Creek, we found no increase in average or peak flows when comparing 2009 flows to 2012 flows, i.e., SWENT and post-SWENT years, as referenced in the Chieftain story. This is depicted in the three attached charts (Appendices 1-3), which, in fact, show a slight downward trend in average and peak flows.

Obviously, there will be a varying number of "peak days" recorded in any given year. This is simply based upon the random occurrence of storm events. However, Springs Utilities could not locate any evidence upon which a conclusion can be reached that a storm event in 2009 (during SWENT) of a given magnitude produced a significantly different flow than a comparable event in 2012 (post-SWENT) as a result of the absence of detention facilities that "may" have been built if SWENT had been in existence. Obviously, making such a comparison on a storm-by-storm basis is fraught with peril given the variable nature of Front Range summer "monsoon" events where isolated storm cells can drop significant precipitation at very specific locations that do not necessarily reflect the actual point of flow measurement.

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For example, a significant rainfall event in August of 2008 (1.48") resulted in a sustained peak flow at Security of approximately 6000 cfs, while only about one-half of that flow level was recorded at the Pueblo gauge. However, a single, short duration storm event in July 2010 of approximately 1.2" resulted in an instantaneous peak flow of almost 8000cfs at Security, but a peak of about only 1550 cfs at Pueblo. This would indicate that a number of factors are at work, including exactly where the storm event is centered, the intensity and duration of the storm, and even whether water rights are being exercised in the same manner during the storm occurrences.

Relative to *E. coli* densities, Springs Utilities has graphed the available data for the 2008-2012 period, and it demonstrates, if anything, a slight downward trend at the Security gauge during the summer months of these years (Appendix 4). The graphs also demonstrate that *E. coli* densities are not well correlated with flow levels (Appendices 5-6, Fountain Creek at Highway 50 and Fountain Creek at Pinon). Naturally, many factors may influence *E. coli* densities in a particular stream reach, including land use activities unrelated to a stormwater regulatory program, and the presence of waterfowl and other bird species. That said, point sources, including Springs Utilities' wastewater reclamation facilities, must always be prepared to meet their *E. coli* permit effluent limitations.

Drawing any conclusions from the sediment data is even more complex. The 2007-2012 time series at the Security gauge (Appendix 7) would appear to show a small upward trend beginning in 2010. However, upon closer examination, this simply reflects the fact that there were higher peak events in 2010-2012, i.e., more intense storms, which naturally move more sediment. In fact, when the 2007-2012 sediment data are plotted against flow (Appendices 8 and 9), the 2010-2012 data are actually concentrated below the approximate trend line for the 2007-2009 data. That is to say, for the 2010-2012 period, there is a lower sediment concentration associated with a given flow rate when compared to the 2007-2009 data.

The majority of the above observations are based on data collected at the Security gauge, which is the farthest downstream gauge used in the MS4 report. However, it may be valuable to examine more closely the "Pueblo" USGS monitoring records, as these may be of greater direct interest to the Pueblo area and downstream communities. Unfortunately, a preliminary analysis of this site by Springs Utilities revealed that sediment and *E. coli* measurements were not necessarily taken at the same frequency or on the same dates as they were at the Security gauge. This makes it difficult to draw any conclusions.

The observations above should be considered in the context of the soon to be released USGS "Fountain Creek Peak Flow and Sediment Study," which was funded by the SDS participants. Though it is estimated that the final version of the study will not be available until this December, the USGS has presented preliminary results to the Fountain Creek Watershed Flood Control and Greenway District (FCWFCGD). Representatives of Springs Utilities were present for the presentation. As noted in the USGS presentation, the study objective was "to assess the effectiveness of various management strategies to attenuate storm flows and to control the erosional and depositional effects of sediment transport." The USGS developed a fairly complex model encompassing the Fountain Creek basin and ran thirteen (13) separate "scenarios" in which varying numbers of detention facilities were constructed in an effort to reduce peak flows and sediment transport "in Pueblo". Scenario #1 had seven detention facilities (3,520 a/f total), all in El Paso County, while scenario #8 had forty-four detention facilities (30,500 a/f total), six of which were in Pueblo County. Scenario #12 had only ten detention facilities (13,250 a/f), but six of the ten were within Pueblo County. What is most telling and interesting relative to potential future

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planning, is that the modeling indicates that the FCWFCGD could construct as many as thirty-four facilities in El Paso County and not have the type of significant effect on peak flows (24.9% reduction) and sediment (8.6% reduction) that the USGS was attempting to identify. Yet, with scenario #12 and the ten facilities, where the majority of facilities are constructed in Pueblo County, there was a significant reduction in both peak flows (47.7%) and sediment loading (62.1%).

The above USGS modeling effort further supports the conclusion that no valid correlation can be drawn between any increase in flows or sediment loading, even if such increases were recorded, and the existence or non-existence of SWENT during the years referenced in the Chieftain story. That is to say, while local infrastructure investments within Colorado Springs outside the context of any permit requirements may have benefited Colorado Springs' residents, the few actual detention facilities that "may" have been constructed by the Enterprise in those three years (2010-2012) would have had no significant impact on flows or sediment loads in Pueblo or below Pueblo. However, the preliminary USGS results do indicate that a dialogue over the future construction of detention facilities within Pueblo County, under the auspices of the FCWFCGD, is a concept that merits future investigation.

Springs Utilities would like to reiterate that it takes stormwater control and water quality within the Fountain Creek basin very seriously, as the basin represents one of Springs Utilities' water supply sources and a community amenity. While the Pueblo County 1041 permit for the Southern Delivery System does not require any set monetary amount of stormwater control investments or the construction of any identified list of infrastructure projects, the SDS participants must ensure that once the SDS project is operational there must be in place "controls and other regulations intended to ensure that Fountain Creek peak flows resulting from new development served by the SDS project within the Fountain Creek basin are no greater than existing conditions." Springs Utilities and its partners shall meet that commitment.

Finally, Springs Utilities has been an active participant in the formation of the Arkansas Fountain Coalition for Urban River Evaluation (AF Cure), a consortium of local entities, including the City of Pueblo, dedicated to water quality monitoring and water quality improvement in the Fountain Creek watershed. Springs Utilities has also indicated to the USGS its interest in funding, along with other interested parties, "post-fire/post storm event" water quality monitoring in order to evaluate the impacts of the Waldo Canyon and Black Forest fires. This is in addition to the continuation of the water quality monitoring activities established under the 1041 permit.

Springs Utilities hopes that this material proves of benefit to the Lower District in evaluating the stormwater/water quality/water quantity nexus. Springs Utilities would be glad to attend the District's September Board meeting and provide both any further explanation of the data we have examined, and an update on local Stormwater Steering Committee activities. In addition, Springs Utilities staff would be available to meet with any of the District's water quality consultants in the interim should you believe that would be useful.

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Thank you for your attention to the matter.

Sincerely,

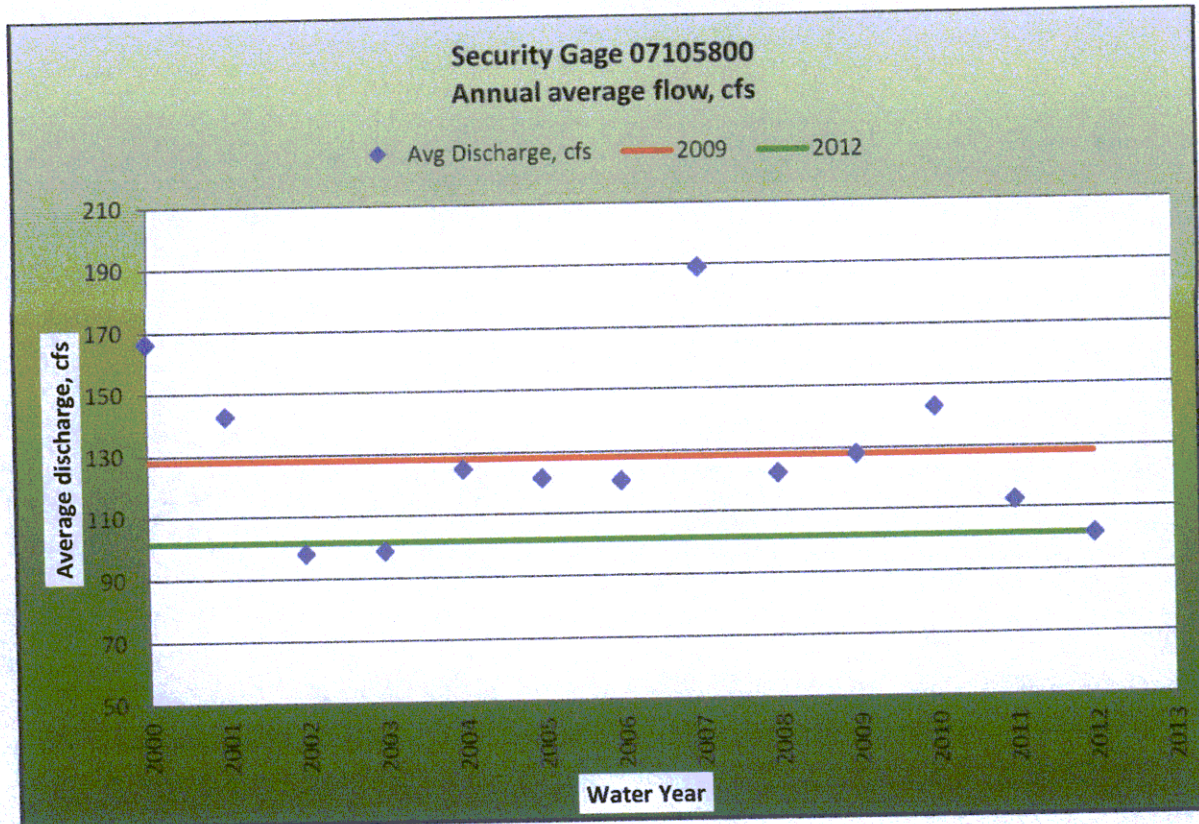
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Pifher', with a large, stylized loop at the end.

Mark Pifher
SDS Permitting Manager
Colorado Springs Utilities

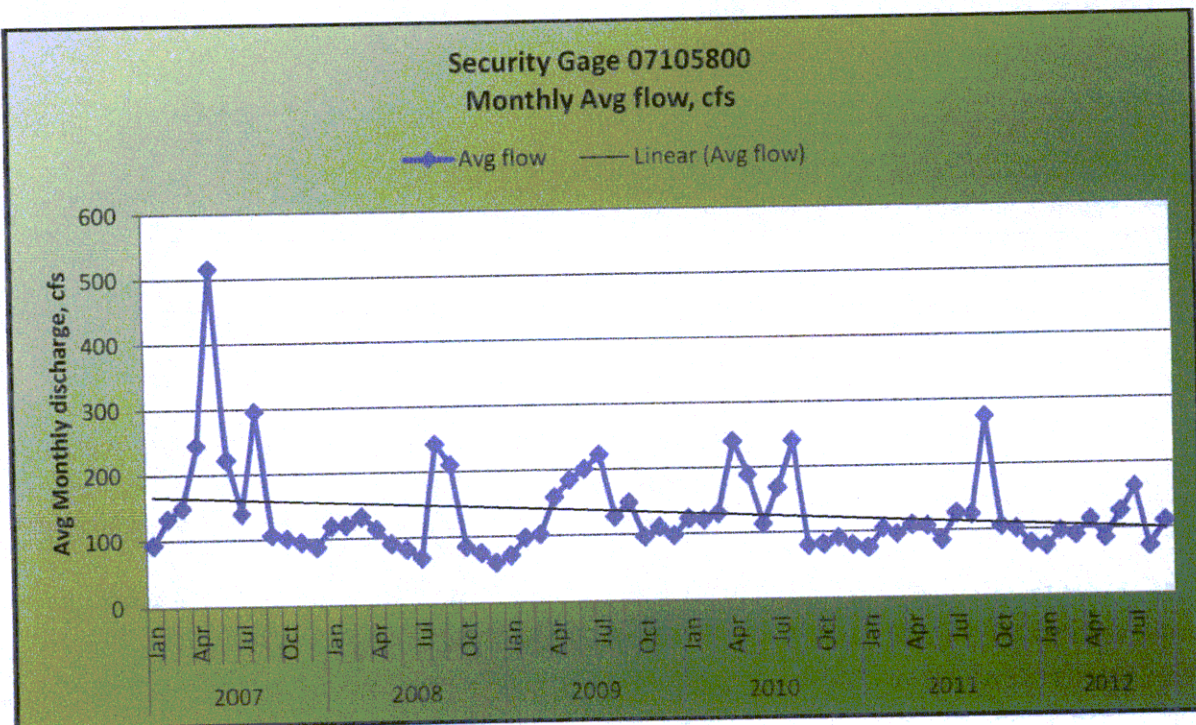
Attachments: Appendices 1 through 9

cc: Jay Winner, Executive Director LAVWCD
Peter Nichols, Attorney

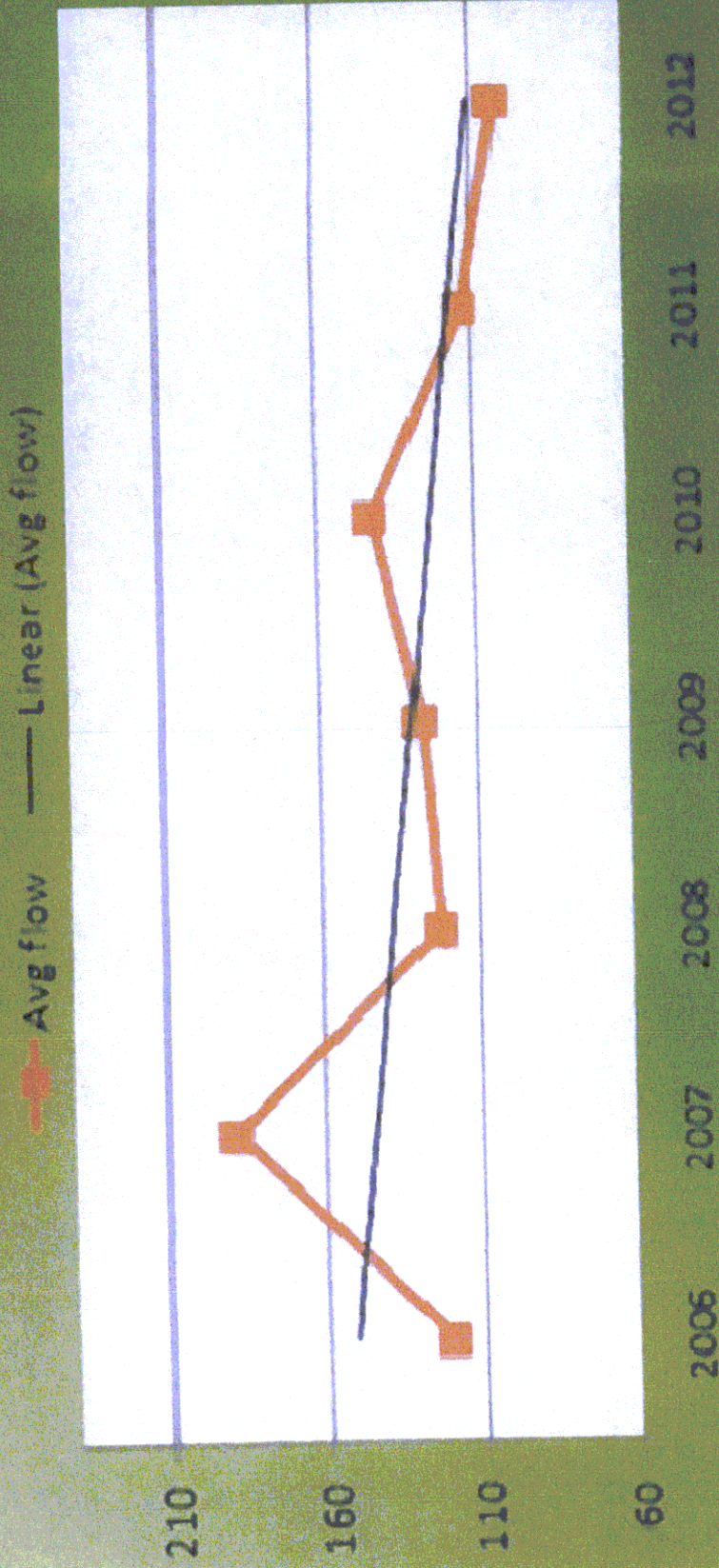
Appendix 1



Appendix 2

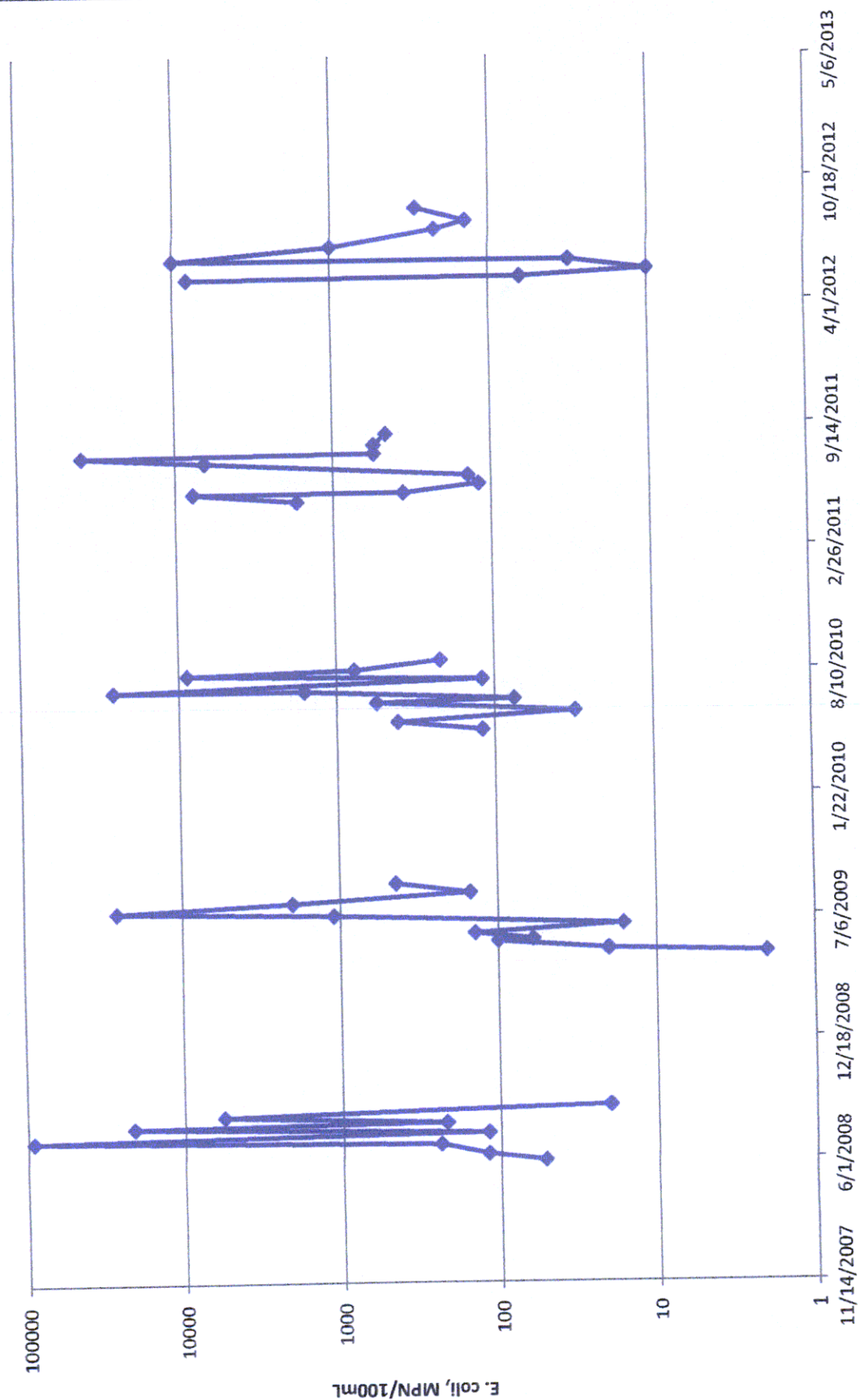


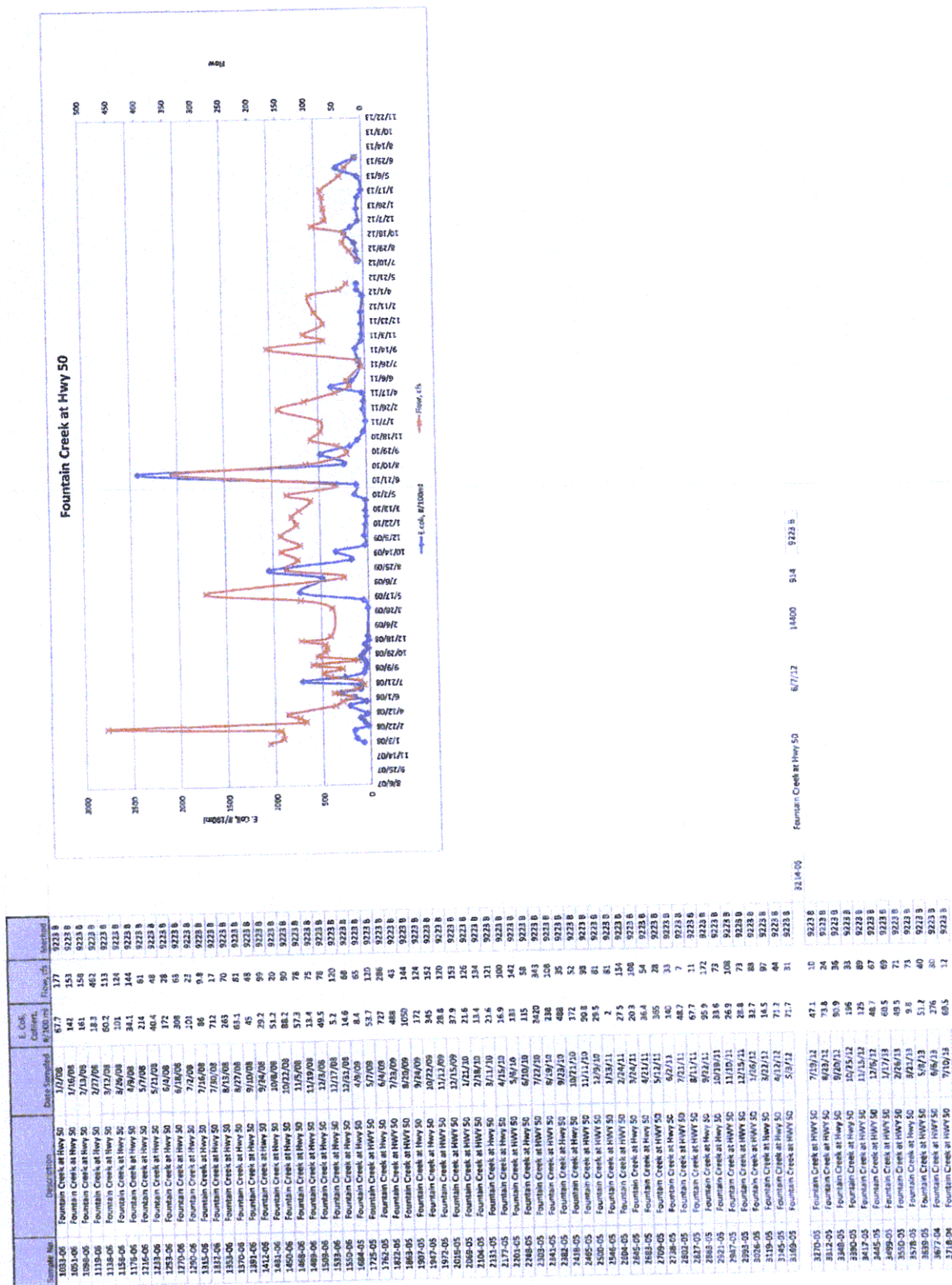
Security Gage 07105800 Annual Avg flow, cfs



Appendix 4

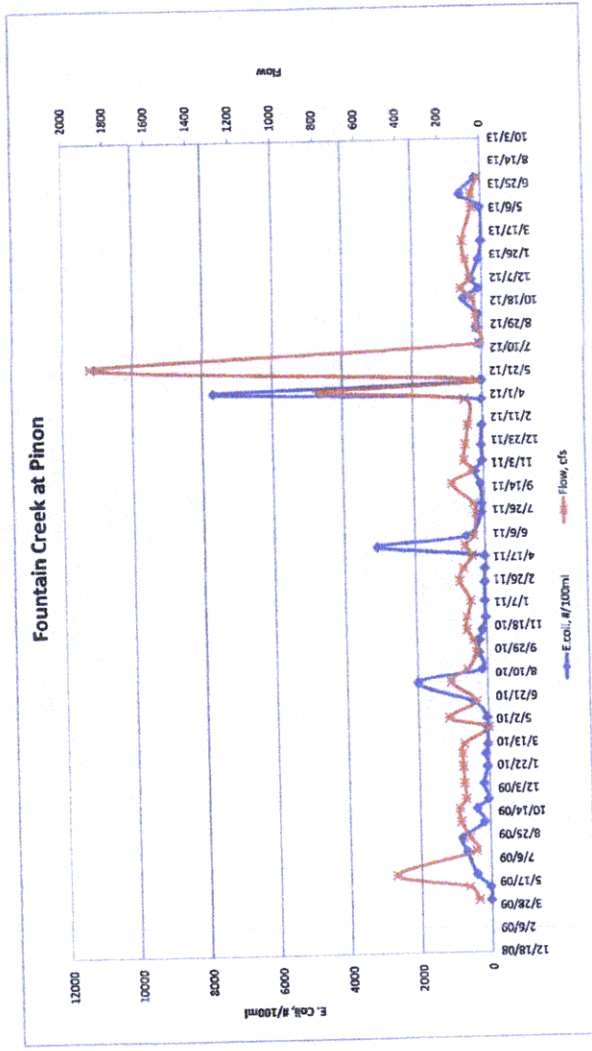
May through September - Station 07105800 - *E. coli*





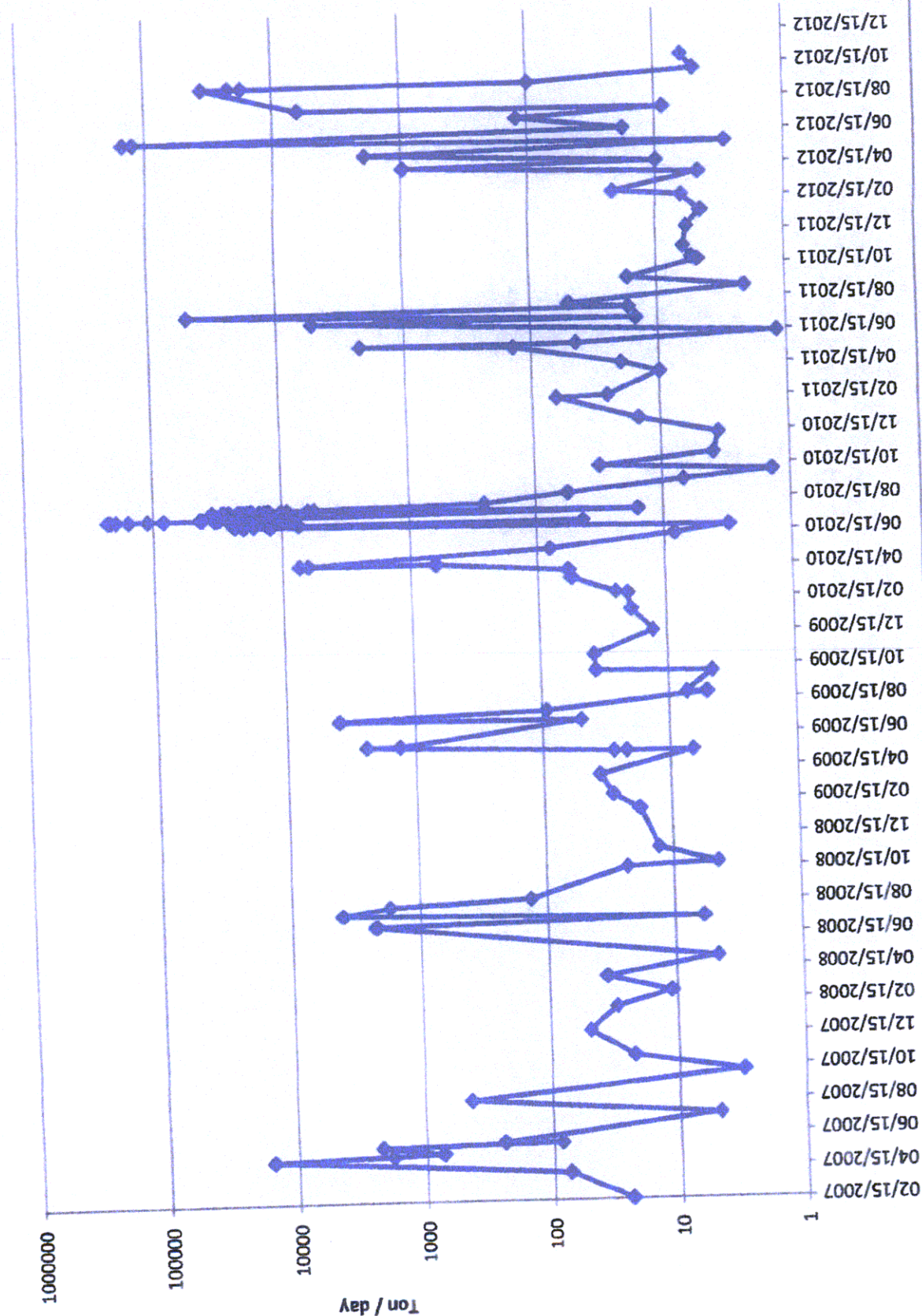
Appendix 6

Sample No.	Description	Date Sampled	E. Coli, Coliform, #/100 ml	Flow, cfs	Method
1684-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	4/9/09	18.5	61.9223 B	
1715-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	5/7/09	30.5	106.9223 B	
1762-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	6/4/09	411	450.9223 B	
1822-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	7/23/09	687	59.9223 B	
1863-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	8/30/09	816	100.9223 B	
1907-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	9/24/09	172	140.9223 B	
1947-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	10/22/09	370	145.9223 B	
1972-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	11/12/09	50.4	115.9223 B	
2016-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	12/15/09	172	120.9223 B	
2069-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	1/21/10	52.1	125.9223 B	
2104-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	2/18/10	91	127.9223 B	
2131-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	3/11/10	29.8	119.9223 B	
2171-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	4/15/10	37.3	2.2.9223 B	
2201-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	5/6/10	38.4	187.9223 B	
2248-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	6/10/10	411	55.9223 B	
2303-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	7/12/10	1590	174.9223 B	
2341-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	8/19/10	162	96.9223 B	
2381-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	9/23/10	238	50.9223 B	
2418-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	10/21/10	219	64.9223 B	
2465-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	11/11/10	127	94.9223 B	
2500-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	12/9/10	26.2	94.9223 B	
2546-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	1/13/11	35.9	74.9223 B	
2604-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	2/24/11	31.8	125.9223 B	
2645-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	3/24/11	24.1	106.9223 B	
2683-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	4/21/11	26.2	63.9223 B	
2709-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	5/12/11	3080	96.9223 B	
2803-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	6/2/11	548	53.9223 B	
2827-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	7/21/11	93.3	41.9223 B	
2883-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	8/11/11	69.7	50.9223 B	
2921-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	9/22/11	105	153.9223 B	
2947-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	10/19/11	248	53.9223 B	
2993-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	11/10/11	35.9	94.9223 B	
3026-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	12/15/11	52	85.9223 B	
3119-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	1/26/12	26.2	72.9223 B	
3146-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	3/22/12	34.5	88.9223 B	
3169-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	4/12/12	7700	787.9223 B	
3169-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	5/3/12	16	29.9223 B	
3214-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	6/7/12	11100	1870.9223 B	
3270-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	7/19/12	79.4	15.9223 B	
3312-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	8/23/12	172	28.9223 B	
3348-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	9/20/12	119	30.9223 B	
3390-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	10/25/12	546	47.9223 B	
3417-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	11/15/12	299	101.9223 B	
3445-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	12/6/12	299	60.9223 B	
3499-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	1/17/13	98.8	79.9223 B	
3550-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	2/26/13	18.7	91.9223 B	
3639-06	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	5/8/13	38.4	44.9223 B	
3677-01	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	6/6/13	613	46.9223 B	
3718-01	Fountain Creek at Pinon Bridge	7/10/13	162	15.9223 B	



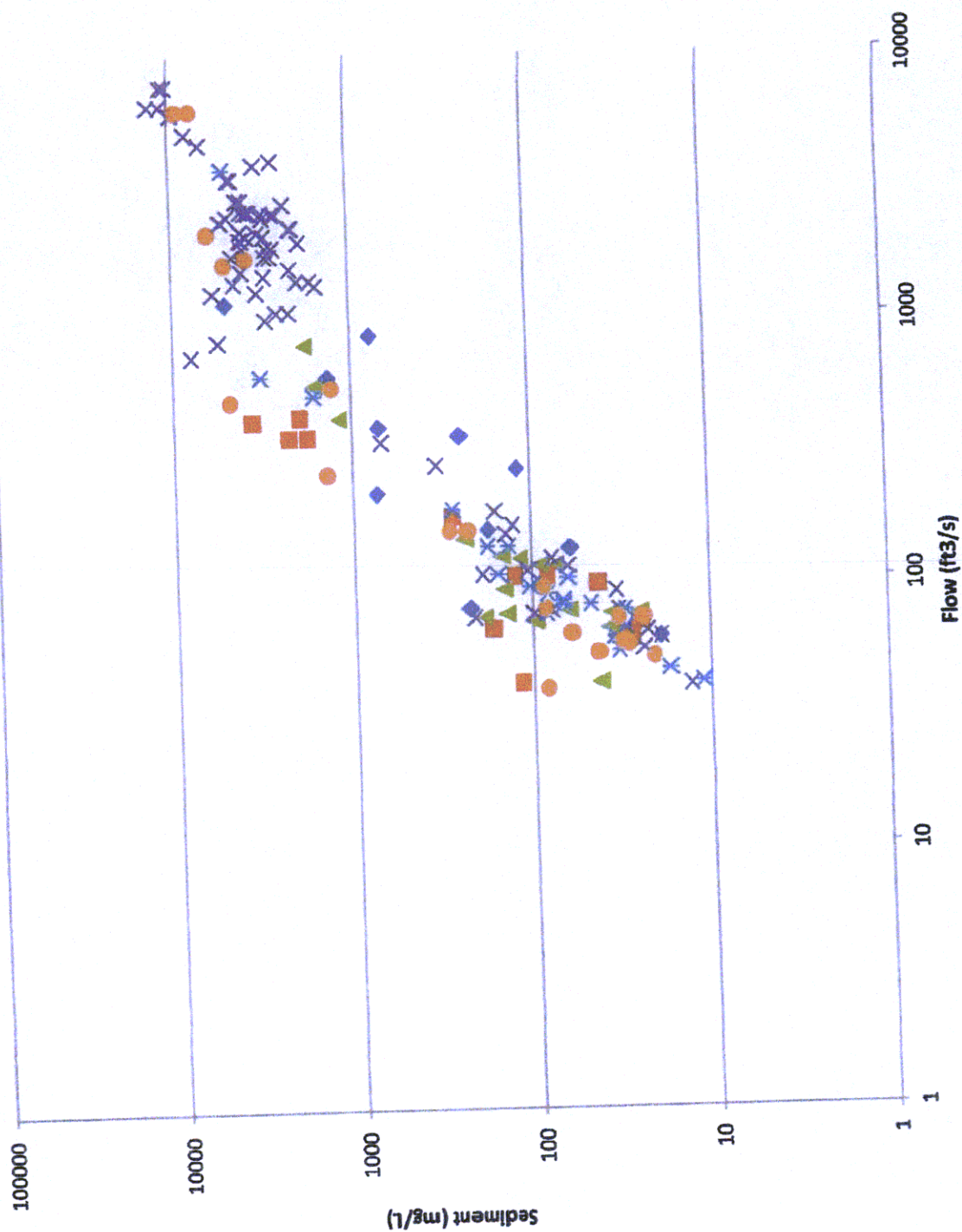
Appendix 7

Station 07105800 - Suspended Sediment Discharge



Appendix 8

Sediment Concentration vs. Instantaneous Discharge - 07105800



Appendix 9

Sediment Concentration vs. Instantaneous Discharge - 07105800

