

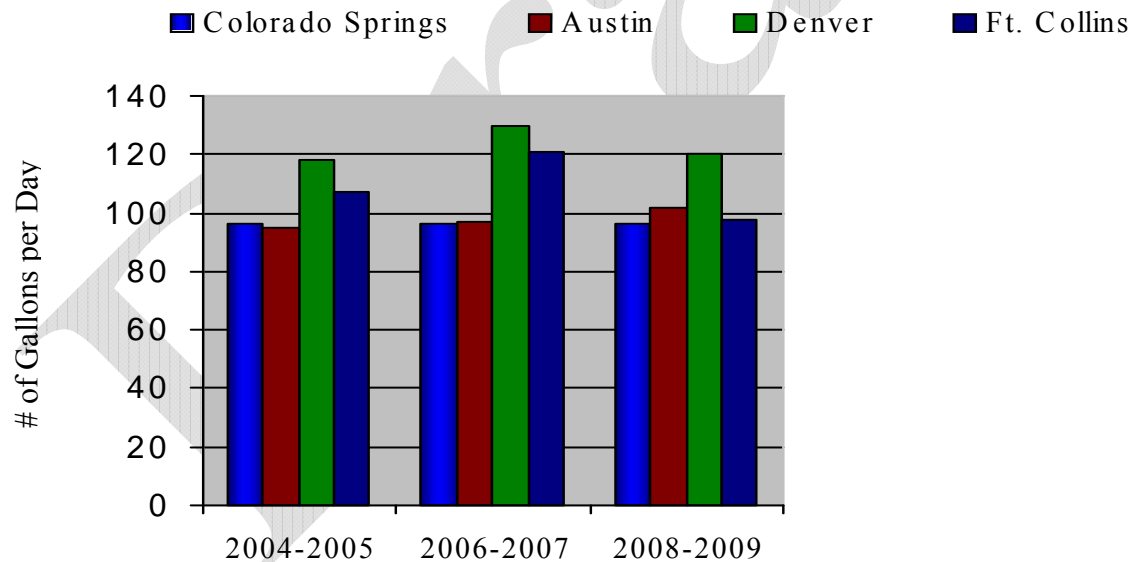
Water

By 2030, the region’s water use is met by currently-owned water supply and is as efficient as possible through application of best management practices. Achieving this goal means:

1. Residential water use is at or below 80 gallons/person/day.
2. Landscaping is efficient, low-water use, or water wise.
3. 80% of commercial and industrial users in the region employ best water management practices.
4. Non-potable water meets 30% of regional water needs.
5. More efficient agricultural water use is encouraged and agricultural water is protected by use of innovative methods to keep ranches and farms producing in the region.

Questions/issues for Focus Group consideration:

- Consider revising language on the new goal statement about agricultural water use in light of recent work on alternative agricultural transfers by other entities in the state.

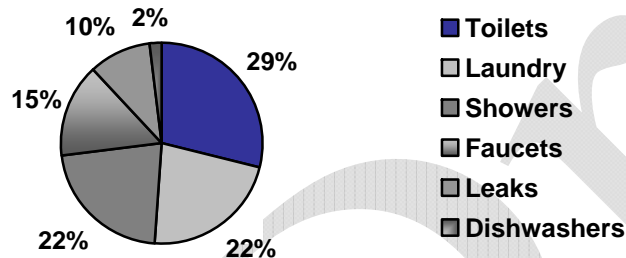


Goal 1 Residential water use is at or below 80 gallons/person/day.

Current Condition

Colorado Springs is among the lowest residential water users in the West, coming in 15-30% lower than Boulder, Denver and Pueblo per capita residential water use. According to the Colorado Springs Utilities 2008 – 2012 Water Conservation Plan, from 1990 through 2006, system-wide water use averaged 186 gallons per capita per day. During the same period, single-family residential water use averaged 112 gallons per capita per day. From 2002 through 2005, water use declined due to mandatory water restrictions. Water use has remained relatively low since water restrictions were lifted in late 2005. In Teller County, Woodland Park services approximately 3600 residences, businesses and institutions with water. Their 2008 raw water consumption per capita averaged 90 gallons per day. In 2008, 68% of Woodland Park’s raw water came from local wells and springs; 32% was piped in from the City’s transbasin water rights.

Figure X. Residential Water Consumption by Use. Approximately half is used for outdoor purposes and the other is used by the following household conveniences



Source: Strategic Plan for the Fountain Creek Watershed. 2009

Indicators

Gallons consumed per capita per day

El Paso

CSU- 1990-2006 System wide

186 gallons per capita

Residential = 112 gallons per capita per day

Woodland Park 2008 raw water consumption per capita

Water Provider	Water Use
Cherokee Metro District	4.2 kaf/yr
Colorado Springs	80.5 kaf/yr
Donala Water and Sanitation	1.6 kaf/yr
Fountain	2.8 kaf/yr
Manitou Springs	1.0 kaf/yr
Security	4.0 kaf/yr
Stratmoor Hills	1.1 kaf/yr
Widefield	2.9 kaf/yr
Woodmoor	1.1 kaf/yr
Individual Well Users	2.2 kaf/yr
All other Users	3.8 kaf/yr
Source: El Paso County Water Authority Report (2002)	

90 gallons per day

Figure shows the average daily water consumption per capita of single-family residential water supplied by Colorado Springs Utilities compared to four other communities.¹

Data Gaps

2010 data on gallons per capita per day

Data outside of Woodland Park water district

Ground water withdraws

Goal 2 Landscaping is efficient, low-water use, or water wise.

Current Condition

It is estimated that half of the water used by municipal systems is for outdoor irrigation and the other half for indoor purposes. Figures are based on indoor water usage. Currently, there is a need to quantify outdoor uses and how much landscaping is considered low-water or water wise.

Indicators

CSU gallons per capita residential = 112 gallons per day
@ 50 % is used for landscape irrigation = 56 gallons per day

Residential water consumption by use
Gallons per capita consumed
Amount of water used in parks

Teller gallons per capita = 90 gallons per day
@ 50% irrigation use = 45 gallons per day

(Baseline year/s needed)

Data Gaps

¹ 2010 Quality of Life Indicators: Pikes Peak Region

Quantifiable data for outdoor water consumption by use – currently outdoor use is assumed to be 50% of total consumption

The best method may be to determine the acreage of Waterwise or xeriscaped landscaping.

Aerial images to assist in quantifying the number of irrigated acres or tree canopy in the region

Water usage by parks

Goal 3 80% of commercial and industrial users in the region employ best water management practices.

Current Condition

Indicators

Number of commercial and industrial water customers served.	CCF per customer (1 CCF = 748 gallons)
CSU residential customers @ 121,243	
Commercial customers @ 13,085	
Industrial customers @ 295	

Data Gaps

How many industrial and commercial customers employ best management practices for water conservation?

 Create a survey to capture the best management practices being used by how many customers.

 How much is being currently used in order compare to newly implemented bmp practices

What is the current use per customer type?

HB 1051 data – State water BMP's

Goal 4 Non-potable water meets 30% of regional water needs.

Current Condition

State law enables the portion of non-native water that remains after its initial use to be ‘reused to extinction’. According to the El Paso County Water Authority, Denver Basin aquifer water can be used, and reused, to extinction. An augmentation plan is the legal tool available in Colorado to allow water supply providers to reuse this water to meet municipal in house and landscaping demands. Using water to extinction allows the resource to be either reused for non-potable uses or exchanged for other non-native water. Direct reuse is done through a non-potable water system and used for power generation as well as non-residential outdoor irrigation. Approximately 13% of the water used in the Colorado Springs Utilities service area (10.2 million gallons per day) comes from non-potable sources. Through multiple reuse and exchanges of water, one gallon of imported water equates to 2.1 gallons. Most (@ 80%) municipal water supplied to the El Paso County region is ‘non-native’ water which is water transported from other water basins or deep wells. Pipelines have been constructed to bring water to this region from the south slope of Pikes Peak to basins 200 miles away. There are 25 water and/or sanitation districts in El Paso County that get the majority of their water from the Colorado River watershed and the Denver Basin aquifer. Moreover, the El Paso County Water Authority Report approximates 105.4 thousand acre-feet per year (kaf/yr) of water is used by El Paso County and on average 42.2 kaf/year is consumed by users. The Arkansas Basin Roundtable estimates that by 2030 El Paso County will have a 22,600 acre foot/ year gross gap between water demand and water supply. The cause is due to increased demand in unincorporated El Paso County and loss of groundwater supplies. Projected water demand has instigated major water projects such as the Southern Delivery System to increase supplies.²

Indicators

CSU @ 10.2 million gallons per day of non potable water
= 13% of water used
= 3723 mgal/yr
= 11.43 kaf/yr

Million gallons per day from non
potable sources

Regional demand * .30 = non potable need
El Paso County Water Authority = 89.6 kaf/yr used

To reach goal:
30 % = 26.9 kaf/yr
= 8758.8 mgal/yr

[1 kaf = 325.85 mgal]

*Based off of 2009 Strategic Plan for the FC Watershed and 2002 EPCWA
Water Report

Data Gap

Only non potable water data has come from CSU

² Statistics have been presented in the Strategic Plan for the Fountain Creek Watershed and were compiled from the Colorado State Engineers office, Arkansas Basin Consumptive Use Water Needs Assessment: 2030 (2008), Western Resources Advocates, Pueblo Board of Water Works and the Southern Delivery System EIS.

Note: Potable and non-potable water are currently addressed separately in the goals. For the purposes of this project non-potable water should be considered treated wastewater.

Goal 5 More efficient agricultural water use is encouraged and agricultural water is protected by use of innovative methods to keep ranches and farms producing in the region.

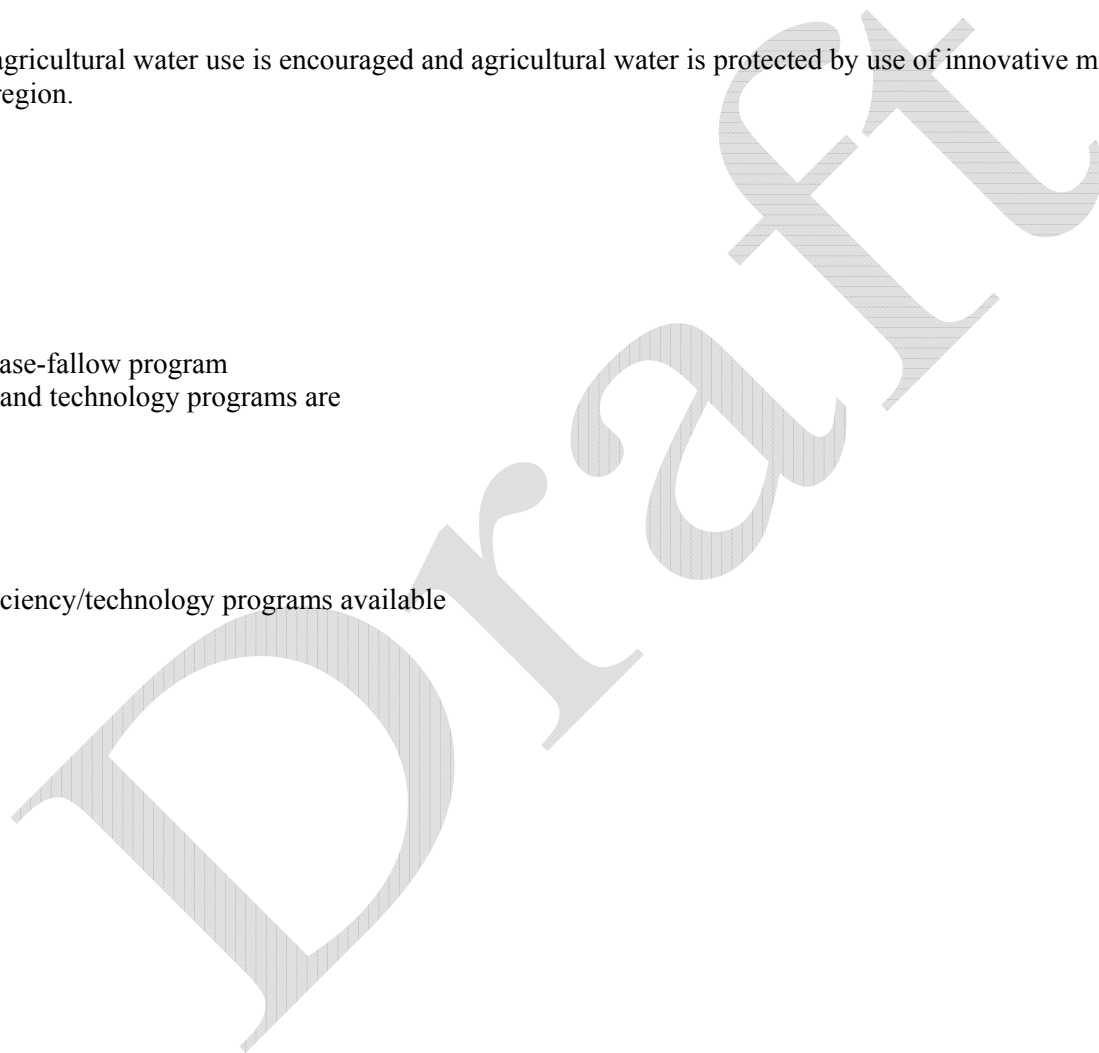
Current Condition

Indicators

Acre feet of water in lease-fallow program
What BMP, efficiency and technology programs are available?

Data Gaps

Survey of BMP and efficiency/technology programs available



El Paso County	Total	Acers
Population	565,582	
Population Served	547,740	
Withdrawals*		
Public Supplies	116.66 Mgal/d	
Domestic	103.09 Mgal/d	
Irrigation	34 Mgal/d	13,440
Golf and Crop		
Livestock	.35 Mgal/d	
Mining	.05 Mgal/d	
Thermoelectric	2.54 Mgal/d	
Total El Paso Withdrawal	157.08 Mgal/d	
(public and self supplied)		
Teller County	Total	Acers
Population	21,918	
Population Served	19,457	
Withdrawals*		
Public Supplies	1.32 Mgal/d	
Domestic	1.31 Mgal/d	
Industrial	1.21 Mgal/d	
Irrigation	3.67 Mgal/d	710
Golf and Crop		
Livestock	.03 Mgal/d	
Mining	.04 Mgal/d	
Total Teller Withdrawal	6.42 Mgal/d	
(public and self supplied)		

County Water Usage* Source: USGS Water Usage tables for 2005

Natural Environment

By 2030, the built and natural environments complement one another and reflect our commitment to enhancing the lives of people; promoting community, culture, and commerce; and preserving and protecting the natural environment. Achieving this goal means:

1. New and redeveloped residential and commercial development is built to incorporate walkability, bikability, affordability, efficient high performance buildings, access to parks and trails, access to important services including grocery stores and work places, and access to multiple forms of transportation.
2. Existing communities are incorporating these same concepts as opportunities arise.
3. All residents have access to a sustainable and comprehensive system of parks, open space, and trails.
4. Habitat in the region, including for threatened, endangered, and imperiled species, is restored, protected and preserved.
5. Indoor and outdoor environmental quality is healthy for all, with air pollutant levels below state and local health thresholds.
6. Ground and surface water quality is better than designated water quality standards and classified uses (recreation, aquatic habitat, agriculture, and/or water supply).

Questions/issues for Focus Group consideration:

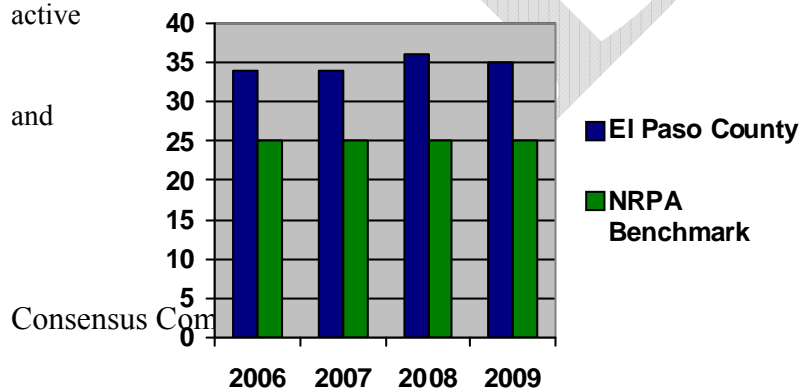
- Financial incentives and public policy could be included as strategies.
- Clarify how/why “existing communities” in Goal 2 are different from “new and redeveloped residential and commercial development” in Goal 1.

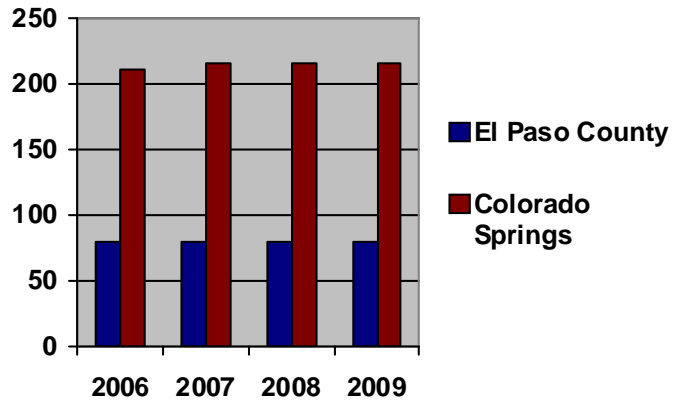
(Goals 1 and 2 are being addressed by the Blue Team Focus group.)

Goal 3 All residents have access to a sustainable and comprehensive system of parks, open space, and trails.

Current Condition

In El Paso County there are 10,978 acres of Parks/Trails and Open Space with approximately 10,237 acres in the Colorado Springs area. There are 35 acres per 1000 people, which exceeds the National Recreation and Parks Association recommendation of 25 ac/1000 people. The Teller County Division of Parks currently manages or co-manages 32 acres of developed, use parks, including Florissant Community Park, Hayden Divide, Sunnywood, Four Mile and Teller County Fair Grounds. The City of Woodland Park has 11 developed parks with 136.32 acres of Parks, Trails and Open Space. The proximity of the Pike San Isabel National Forest, Florissant Fossil Beds and State Parks provide convenient unique recreational experiences for regional communities.





Miles of Trails in Parks and Open Space

Parks Acreage: Acres per 1,000 People

Draft

Indicators

Acres in parks/trails/open space
Acres per 1000 people
Miles of trail
Miles of continuous trail

El Paso
10978 acres of Parks/trails/open space
35 acres per 1000 people
Over 200 miles of trails

Teller
168.32 acres of parks (County and City)

State and Federal (Florissant, Mueller, Cheyenne)
12,678 acres
Pike (unknown)

Palmer Land Trust = 4477 – EPC 6758 - TC
Nature Conservancy = 48,621 - EPC

Data Gaps

Other parks and open space acreages

Teller county total parks and open space acres per 1000 people

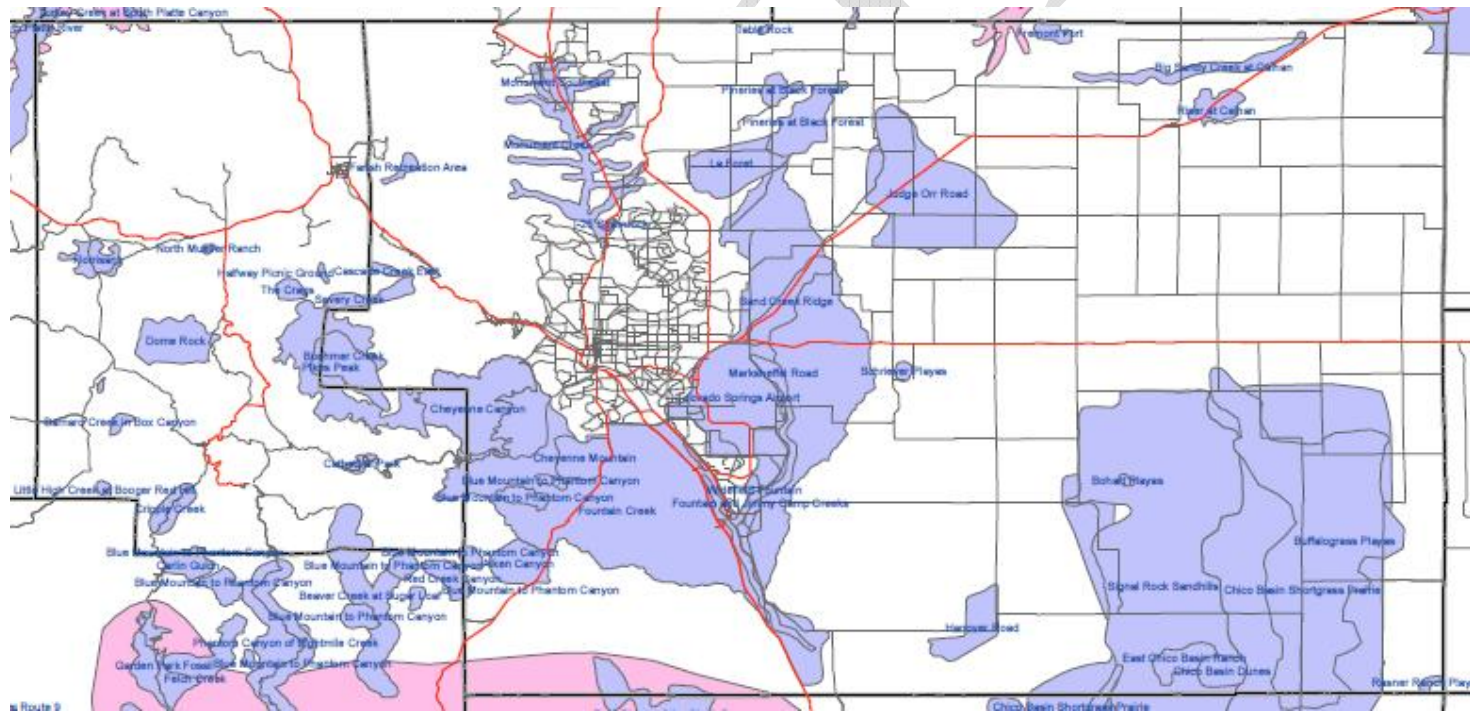
Miles of trail in segments versus connected to the larger system

Goal 4 Habitat in the region, including for threatened, endangered, and imperiled species, is restored, protected and preserved.

Current Condition

The Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) maintains a database developed by a multi-disciplinary team of scientists and information managers. They gather comprehensive information on rare, threatened, and endangered species and significant plant communities of Colorado. Information is used to determine species imperilment ranks and habitat quality ratings for locations throughout Colorado. CNHP is one system that can be used to establish priority areas for protection, conservation and restoration efforts.

According to the CNHP Biological Surveys of the Pikes Peak Area there are several conservation areas within the Pikes Peak Area. (Figure X.) Nineteen ninety nine surveys identified areas containing fifty significant plant, animal and natural communities. In 1995, the USAFA entered into a cooperative agreement with the CNHP to conduct field surveys for Preble’s meadow jumping mouse (PMJM). When the PMJM was listed as Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act in 1998, the USAFA and CNHP began a collaborative planning project. The process was led by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to set conservation targets and strategies, including protecting seven miles of USAFA



tributaries to Monument Creek that are currently occupied by PMJM and contain habitat that is connected to critical habitat along Monument Creek.

Furthermore, reports such as the 2001 CNHP biological survey on El Paso County and the 2006 Central Shortgrass Prairie Ecoregional Assessment were conducted through partnerships between federal, state and non-governmental agencies. Conservation sites are found in Chico Basin, Cheyenne Canyon, Black Forest and along Monument Creek, among others. The approximate total acreage with significant potential for conservation is 238,155 (2000 figure).

The leading causes for vulnerability of these areas are identified as:

- a. Road Density (primary, secondary, local roads, and trails);
- b. Residential and Commercial Development;
- c. Noxious Weeds
- d. Tilled Agriculture.
- e. Recreational Over-Use or Unmanaged Use.
- f. Oil and Gas Wells, Sand and Gravel Mines, Coal Mines

The CNHP map identifies purple areas as Potential Conservation Areas and pink as Networks of Conservation Areas.

Indicators

Acres conserved for habitat/wildlife protection

CNHP – 2002 figure – 238,155 acres of potential conservation areas or networks

What is the current acreage in conservation easements or protected habitat?

Data Gaps

Conservation easement data

Current status of potential areas, capacity for conservation, how they are zoned.

Goal 5 Indoor and outdoor environmental quality is healthy for all, with air pollutant levels below state and local health thresholds.

Current Condition

Outdoor Air Quality

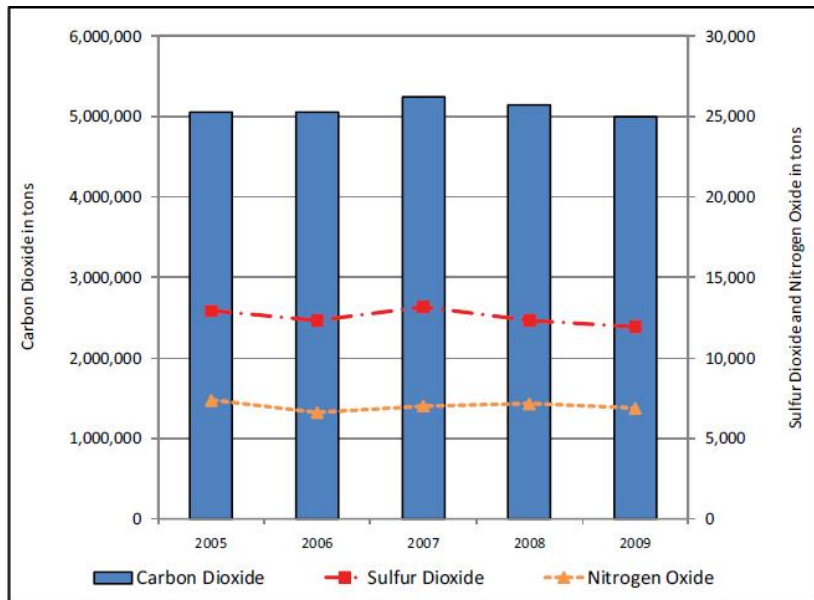
El Paso County Health Department eliminated its Air Quality Program in 2009. Outdoor air quality monitoring stations are only required in El Paso County and not in Teller County (except for monitoring that is required at Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mining). El Paso County is monitored by the Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. El Paso County currently monitors for ozone, carbon monoxide and particulate matter and due to low concentrations no longer monitors for lead, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen dioxide. Criteria pollutants are those for which the federal government has established ambient air quality standards in the Federal Clean Air Act and its amendments. The six pollutant criteria are carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead, and particulate matter split into two size fractions. Four monitoring sites are within the Colorado Springs metro area. They are located at Colorado College, USAFA, Manitou Springs and the airport. According to the Colorado 2009 Air Quality Data Report, there are no exceedances reported for 2010.

Element	Primary Standards		Secondary Standards	
	Standard	Duration	Standard	Duration
CO Carbon monoxide	9 ppm (10 g/m ³)	8 hour	none	
	35 ppm (40 g/m ³)	1 hour		
Pb (Lead)	0.15 µg/m ³	3 month avg.	Same as Primary	
	1.5 µg/m ³	Quarterly avg.		
NO ₂ Nitrogen dioxide	53 ppb	Annual avg.	Same as Primary	
	100 ppb	1 hour		
PM ₁₀	150 µg/m ³	24 hour	Same as Primary	
PM _{2.5}	15.0 µg/m ³	Annual avg.		
	35 µg/m ³	24 hour		
O ₃ Ozone	0.075 ppm	8 hour	0.5 ppm 3 hour	
SO ₂ Sulfur dioxide	.03 ppm	Annual avg.		
	0.14 ppm	24 hour		
	75 ppb	1 hour	none	

Source: 2009 Colorado Air Quality Data Report

Indoor Air Quality

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's Air Pollution Control Division recognizes Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) as a public concern, however there are no regulations directly addressing non-occupational indoor air quality in Colorado. Most other states and the Environmental Protection Agency also do not have regulations for non-occupational indoor air quality. Sources of indoor air pollution include tobacco smoke and combustion sources such as oil, gas, kerosene, coal, wood, and candles, building materials and furnishings, lead-based paint,



Source: EPA Clean Markets Database

household cleaning agents, chemicals and improper ventilation. There is little data on IAQ in non-industrial settings because measurements are usually taken when health symptoms arise or there are signs of poor ventilation and specific sources or pollutants. The EPA has voluntary programs for schools (*Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools*) and for home owners (*Indoor airPlus*). Indoor air quality concerns usually fall into three categories. First is a comfort issue, for example the building is considered too hot, cold or drafty. Next is Sick Building Syndrome where occupants have symptoms like headaches or nausea while in the building but tend to disappear once they leave. Lastly is building related illness which arises from exposure to materials or conditions in a building that lead to long-term or serious health effects. By EPA recommendation, when more than 20% of the buildings occupants have complaints in one or more categories, the building should be monitored for IAQ problems.

Many factors that can play a part in determining the indoor air quality include:

- Pollutants that come in from outside the building;
- Pollutants generated by chemicals, materials or products used within the building; and
- Activities of building occupants.

Sources of indoor air pollution include:

- Combustion sources such as oil, gas, kerosene, coal, wood, and candles
- Carbon monoxide from appliances that is not properly maintained or vented.
- Central heating and cooling systems and humidification devices
- Deteriorated asbestos-containing insulation and materials
- Lead-based paint
- Mold associated with wet or damp carpet, wood, and other building materials
- Formaldehyde or other gases from carpeting, cabinetry or furniture made of certain pressed wood products
- Common household cleaning products and room deodorizers

- Radon
- Pesticides and residues from household pesticides
- Outdoor ambient air pollution such as dust and particulates
- Tobacco smoke

Regulated Indoor Air Contaminants

Asbestos: Asbestos is regulated by the USEPA and by the State of Colorado. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has established regulations for Public and Commercial buildings and schools including multi-family dwellings with four or more residences, but excludes “single family dwellings”. CDPHE requires that the maximum allowable asbestos level (MAAL) of .01 fibers/cc not be exceeded in any area of public access. See AQCC Regulation #8, Part B, Asbestos.

Lead: Lead poisoning in humans is the result of exposure to lead from a wide variety of sources including paint pigments, dust, soil, industrial pollution and automobile exhaust. While adults can suffer various health ailments due to elevated lead levels in their blood, the group most at risk from exposure to lead is children under the age of six. In addition, pregnant women and women who may bear children in the future must be aware of the risk of lead hazards due to the potential exposure to their unborn children.

See attached for a complete discussion of lead regulations and programs to reduce the potential for inhalation/ingestion of lead dust from paint.

Radon: EPA estimates that about 20,000 lung cancer deaths each year in the U.S. are radon-related. Exposure to radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer after smoking. Radon is an odorless, tasteless and invisible gas produced by the decay of naturally occurring uranium in soil and water. Radon is a form of ionizing radiation and a proven carcinogen. Lung cancer is the only known effect on human health from exposure to radon in air. Thus far, there is no evidence that children are at greater risk of lung cancer than are adults.

Radon in air is ubiquitous. Radon is found in outdoor air and in the indoor air of buildings of all kinds. EPA recommends homes be fixed if the radon level is 4 pCi/L (picocuries per liter) or more. Because there is no known safe level of exposure to radon, EPA also recommends that Americans consider fixing their home for radon levels between 2 pCi/L and 4 pCi/L. The average radon concentration in the indoor air of America's homes is about 1.3 pCi/L. It is upon this level that EPA based its estimate of 20,000 radon-related lung cancers a year upon. It is for this simple reason that EPA recommends that Americans consider fixing their homes when the radon level is between 2 pCi/L and 4 pCi/L. The average concentration of radon in outdoor air is .4 pCi/L or 1/10th of EPA's 4 pCi/L action level.

Colorado Revised Statutes 25-1.5-101 authorizes the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to establish and enforce sanitary standards for the operation and maintenance of schools and other institutions. Regulations adopted under the law (Colorado code, tit. 6, s. 1010-6) requires schools to test for radon. Regulations also require that newly-constructed schools undergo radon testing within 19 months of occupancy

and that remodeled schools be evaluated by the state to determine the need for radon testing. Regulations require that radon testing be carried out in a manner consistent with EPA guidance and that schools make the test results available. The results of these tests shall be on file at each school and available for review. This survey has been designed to determine Colorado schools compliance with the regulations.

Colorado Climate Registry CSU emissions registry (Total – utilities to operations)

Direct Emissions (Metric Tons)	CO ₂ e	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆
Stationary Combustion	4,718,422	4,696,356	49.89155	67.80170	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biogenic emissions	13,485						

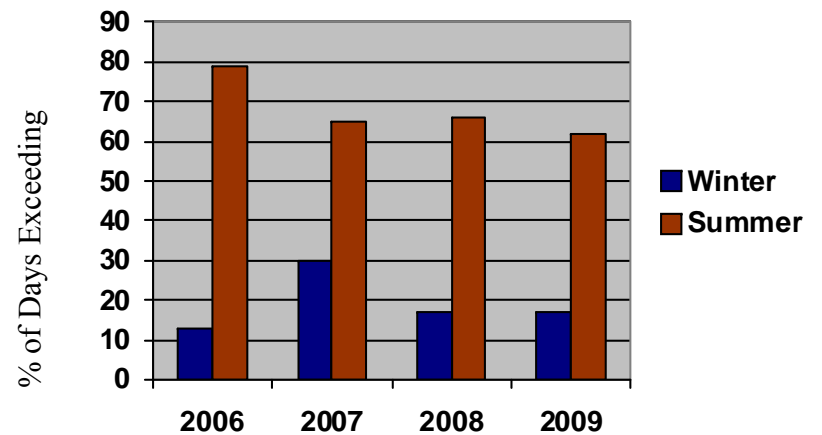
Indicators

- 4 Air Quality monitoring stations
- Air Quality reports – no exceedances for 2008 or 2009
- Carbon Dioxide emissions – city and utilities

Goal 6 Ground and surface water quality is better than designated water quality standards and classified uses (recreation, aquatic habitat, agriculture, and/or water supply).

Current Condition

The Fountain Creek Watershed is broken down into eleven different stream segments. Specific water quality standards are listed for each of these segments and if they are not maintained the stream or segment can be placed on the state’s 303(d) list. E. Coli is listed on the 303(d) list as a high priority for Upper Fountain Creek and the mainstem of Fountain Creek from the confluence at Monument Creek to the Highway 47 bridge in Pueblo. Monitoring by the Pueblo City/County Health Department shows that bacteria frequently exceed water quality standards in Fountain Creek, especially in summer and after storms. Sediment has been identified by CWQCC as a concern for three tributaries to Fountain Creek (Bear, Fourmile and Cheyenne Creek). Other 303 (d) listed segments are indicated below. There are no



segments listed on the 303d list (only the M & E List) for the Teller County portion of the Upper Arkansas Watershed and the following segments are listed for the Teller County portion of the South Platte/Upper South Platte Watersheds.

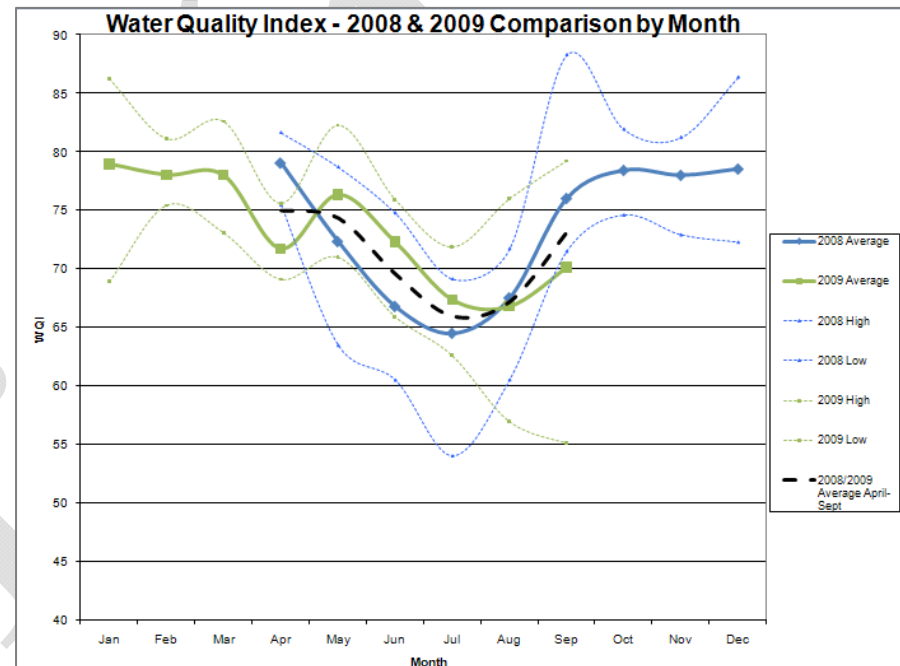
Colorado Springs Utilities funded a study to develop a water quality index for Fountain Creek. The following results were presented.

Water Quality Index

- The WQI is a unit-less number ranging from 1 to 100 (Hallock, 2002).
- The higher the number, the better the quality of water.
 - 90-100: excellent, 70-90: good, 50-70: fair, 25-50: poor, 0-25: very poor.

WQI For Fountain Creek³

- 12 months of data: (04/08 - 04/09)
- Average: 74.8
- Standard Deviation: 1.5
- 95% Confidence Interval: 71.8-77.9
- High: Monument Cr @ Cottonwood Cr- 76.8
- Low: Fountain Cr @ Sand Cr – 72.0
- Water quality along creek is statistically the same.
- Water quality varies most at Pikeview, Pinõn and Pueblo.
- July/August is the worst time of year; winter is the best time of year, in regards to the WQI.
- *E. coli* and Dissolved Oxygen are the most influential.
- The sample sites were collected again in February 2011.
- Verified that the model has not drifted.



³ Berlemann, Annie. February 2011. Examination of Fountain Creek Using a Water Quality Index. Laboratory Services Microbiology

Table 16-1 2010 SP & USP Section 303(d) List and Monitoring and Evaluation List

Segment	Segment Description	Affected Portion	Monitoring & Evaluation List	Impairment	Pri.
COSPUS03	Tributaries to S. Platte River, Tarryall Creek to N. Fk. S. Platte R	Trout Creek and tributaries on USFS property		Sediment	M
COSPUS03	Tributaries to S. Platte River, Tarryall Creek to N. Fk. S. Platte R	1) Pine Creek; 2) Fourmile Creek		1) As; 2) Fe,(trec), As, Hg	H
COSPUS03	Tributaries to S. Platte River, Tarryall Creek to N. Fk. S. Platte River	1) Hawkins Gulch; 2) Horse Creek; 3) West Creek; 4) Goose Creek; and 5) Trail and Wigwam Creeks; 6) Portions of Pine Creek and Sugar Creek on USFS Land	Parameters are based on Number id used for Affected Portion: 1) Cd, Se; 2) D.O, Fe (trec); 3) As, Hg; 4) D.O. and 5) Fe (trec); 6) Sediment		
COSPUS03	Tributaries to S. Platte River, Tarryall Creek to N. Fk. S. Platte R	Trout Creek and tributaries on USFS property		Sediment	M
COARUA20	Fourmile Creek and tributaries, Cripple Creek to Arkansas River	North Fork Wilson Creek below Independence Mine	As, Cu		

Water Body ID	Segment Description	Portion	Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Impairment	303(d) Priority
COARFO01a	Fountain Creek and tributaries above Monument Creek	all	<i>E. coli</i> , Se	H/L
COARFO02a	Fountain Creek, Monument Creek to Hwy 47	all	<i>E. coli</i>	H
COARFO04	All tribs to Fountain Creek, which are not on National Forest or Air Force Academy Land	all	<i>E. coli</i>	H
COARFO06	Monument Creek from National Forest to Fountain Creek	Below Mesa Road (for Se only) All (for <i>E. coli</i>)	Se, <i>E. coli</i> (May-October)	L/H
COARFO07a	Pikeview Reservoir, Willow Springs Ponds #1 and #2	Willow Springs Ponds #1 & #2	Aquatic Life Use (PCE FCA)	M

Indicators

303(d) list for Fountain Creek Segments
 5 segments H priority for *E. Coli*
 3 segments L priority for Se

State water quality standards – 303(d) list

CSU – WQI = 74.8

Data Gaps

Upper South Platte water quality data