Farming communities in Northern- 
eastern Colorado are understandably con- 
cerned about their future. 
Growth of cities and towns, large and 
small, threaten to consume their land 
and their water at an unprecedented rate 
every year from 30 to 50 years. "We need 
more storage" is a rallying cry that sounds 
compelling. 
But do some water projects bet- 
ter protect farming than others? Are all 
water supply projects smart and sustain- 
able? 
There are several possibilities to 
increase water supply. Which of these 
makes sense if evaluated along three critical 
dimensions: providing needed water for 
growing cities right now, preserving farm- 
ing in the long run, and protecting our 
environment? 
The cheapest, easiest and fastest 
water supply strategy is conservation and 
efficiency. Cents for dollar, municipal 
and industrial water conservation has proven 
itself exceptionally cost effective, very reli- 
able, and it provides immediate results. 
Conservation and efficiency work for us 
year-round. In dry years and out, in wet, 
where they are flexible and can adapt to changing cir- 
ocumstances. Besides, wasting any re- 
sources, especially one valuable as water, is 
unacceptably wasteful. 
But, you say, "we can’t conserve our way out of this mess; we have too big a problem." That’s why a successful water 
supply strategy has two other sturdy legs: 
reuse and water sharing. 
Water reuse is simply inevitable. 
Several cities have led the way in Colorado 
and many more are following. Broomfield 
uses recycled water to irrigate golf courses 
and parks. Denver uses treated effluent for 
their greenbelts and parks. Surely we can 
do better than Northern Colorado. Proven 
technology exists to completely purify the 
water we must do more of. 
The third leg of the stool is water 
sharing. Cities want water. Cities have 
money. Farmers have a larger reservoir of 
water than could ever be built – and they 
need the money. Partnerships where cities 
lease water in water-short years and farm- 
ers keep the water in good farming years 
and keep the water (in the other years) make sense for all concerned. The land 
stands perpetually in these areas as a 
usually called interruptible supply or rotat- 
tional fallowing agreements, protecting the 
livelihood of rural economies. 
Water conservation, reuse, and 
sharing together make a solid, sustainable 
strategy to supply our region with "new" 
water. These options allow cities to accept 
their full responsibility as stewards of our 
premier environmental resources – water. 
So where does that leave other 
water supply strategies like dams and reservoirs? Well, it depends. 
Some dams and reservoirs need 
attention; they must be rehabilitated to 
store larger volumes and better deliver 
their supplies. Existing reservoirs must 
work cooperatively to optimize the effi- 
ciency and effectiveness of our intercon- 
ected water infrastructure. 
What about new dams and reser- 
vours? Aren’t they a useful strategy too? 
Here’s where we must broaden the 
discussion. As Coloradans, we need 
justifiable pride in our state’s natural val- 
ues: scenic landscapes – including farm 
land – and our flowing rivers. These ele- 
ments, after all, are the foundation for our 
pride. We should not, and we need not, 
sacrifice these values to satisfy our growing 
water needs. 
All major rivers in Colorado have been extensively dammed, and often more than 
both. Doing so allowed us to support one of the most successful, and verdant, agri- 
cultural economies in North America. The 
benefits were great, but the costs are high. 
Dry rivers are ugly scars on the landscape; once blue rivers have be- 
come pea-green canals you would refuse to 
let your children play in – goodness only 
knows what’s in that water! 
Surely this is not the Colorado we 
want in our children’s future. 
Specifically, where does this leave 
the proposed Northern Integrated Supply 
Project (NISP) and its Glade and Galeton 
Reservoirs? Unsupportable. This contro- 
versial proposal would likely compromise 
ecosisms, poor environmental stewardship, 
and harming farming far more than it could help. 
Yes, I could go on and on about these is- 
nues, but briefly, the NISP proposal is hugely expensive. If built, its water would 
not cost communities far more to build, fund, 
and operate than water easily available 
through the other three supply options 
mentioned above. The NISP complex would greatly reduce the health and 
beauty of the Cache la Poudre River as it 
flows through Northern Colorado. Not 
only does a dammed river lose much 
and poor environmental stewardship, but 
much more important it will harm farms. 
How would NISP harm farming? Four main ways: First, by depleting 
water conservation, reuse, and partnership 
impervious, growing cities would consume 
ever more water in the future - water that would likely come from farms. This cycle 
is simply unsustainable if we want to main- 
tain viable farming communities. 
Second, if Glade were built, High- 
way 287 would be rerouted to the east, bi- 
cepting quality ag land that would surely 
then be devoted by farm-unfriendly sub- 
divisions. 
Third, by pumping and storing 
high salinity South Platte River water in the 
shallow and evaporation prone Galeton 
Reservoir, NISP would amplify the Platte’s salinity and share the surrounding 
sods that now receive high quality Poudre 
water. Those in agriculture know all too 
well that sustained application of saline water is proving to be less than 
productive land. This unsustainable exchange would 
preclude future generations of farmers from 
Becoming the way for more economic 
given to them by their forefathers. 
Finally, much of the water to 
be stored in Glade is water that is being used 
by downstream farmers today. Ironically, 
NISP would rob some small farmers who 
cannot afford the project in order to claim 
that it would save others. 
We support effective water con- 
servation, reuse, and sharing partnerships. 
These smart, responsible strategies will 
sustain our farming communities and our 
rivers. We support the replacement of NISP with smart and effective water supply 
solutions. 
To the astute agricultural cooper- 
ative or ditch company – or macherog ag 
producer – that wants to negotiate a 
beneficial partnership 
ship with a growing town. Your water 
rights can be another valuable crop, one 
that will provide sorely needed farm capi- 
tal. 
For more on our perspective, in- 
cluding facts and figures on successful 
water solutions we can all get behind, 
please visit: 
SaveThePoudre.org  or  WesternResourceAd- vocates.org/facingourfuture/.

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For each additional family member add: $ 4,882 $ 6,919

Children from families whose income is at or below the levels shown are eligible for 
free or reduced price meals.

Application forms are being sent to all homes at a letter to parents. Additional 
forms are available at the principal s office in each school. The information provided 
on the application is confidential and will be used only for the purpose of determining 
eligibility and verifying data. Applications from families receiving Supplemental Nut-
ritition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (formerly the Food Stamp Program) or 
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FPDIR) need only to list the 
children s names, respective case number, and the signature of an adult household 
member.

All other households that would qualify based upon income must show the names of 
all household members related or not (such as grandparents, other relatives, or 
friends) the annual gross income each person received last month and source, and 
the signature of an adult household member and that adult s social security number, 
or check the box if the adult does not have a social security number. The information 
on the application may be verified by the school or other program officials at any 
time during the school year.

In certain cases, foster children are also eligible for these benefits. If a family has 
foster children living with them and wishes to apply for meals, they should contact the 
school.

Under the provision of the Policy, Debbie Benson will review applications and deter-
mine eligibility. If a parent is dissatisfied with the decision, a request must be made 
to discuss it with the determining official. A formal appeal may be made either orally 
or in writing to Mindi Wolf for a hearing to appeal the decision. The policy contains 
an outline of the hearing procedure.

Applications may be submitted any time during the school year. If you are not eligible 
now but have a decrease in income, become unemployed, have an increase in 
family size, or become eligible for SNAP benefits, you may fill out an application at that time.

Each school has a copy of the complete policy which may be reviewed by any interested 
party. 

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ington DC 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TTY). 
USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

The law enforcement agencies of the Weld County DUI Task Force will be con-
ducting increased DUl saturation patrols and sobriety checkpoints in Weld County 
during the National Drunk and up-
coming Labor Day weekend Enforcement 
Period that starts Friday, August 20th and runs through Tuesday, September 7th, 2010. Sobriety checkpoints and in-
creased DUl saturation patrols can take 
place on any given night at any location 
county-wide. The Weld County DUI Task 
Force is conducting these operations in 
collaboration with the "100 Days of Heat" 
which is a statewide DUI enforcement 
campaign that runs through Labor Day.

The Weld County DUI Task Force is a multi-jurisdictional organiz-
ating consisting of many different partici-
pating law enforcement agencies focused 
on targeting impaired driving in Weld 
County. By conducting sobriety check-
points and saturation patrols this task 
force strives to increase public aware-
ness about the dangers of impaired 
driving, as well as making the roads safer for 
those traveling in and through Weld 
County. 

The Weld County DUI Task 
Force would like to encourage and chal-
lenge all drivers to be sober and safe 
when operating their vehicles during this 
safety enforcement period. For more informa-
tion about DUI Enforcement, contact the 
Weld County Sheriff’s Office, District 
Division at 970-356-4015 or visit Colorado 
Department of Transportation’s "Heats on 
" website at www.HeatsOnCol-
orado.com 

John B. Cooke – Sheriff