

HALLIGAN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

QUICK FACTS

The Halligan Water Supply Project will enlarge Halligan Reservoir, an existing reservoir on the North Fork of the Poudre River, to help meet future water supply needs. **Total cost of the project: \$46.5M**

History and Timeline

Halligan constructed by NPIC to hold a volume of about 6,400 acre-feet

1909

Utilities and NPIC began investigations for enlarging the reservoir

1980s

Utilities acquired Halligan Reservoir property from NPIC (NPIC retains existing storage capacity)

1993

The Water Supply and Demand Management Policy was approved, which confirmed a need for storage

2003

Utilities gathered project partners, including surrounding water districts and NPIC

2004

City entered federal permitting process. Fort Collins and Greeley agreed to jointly permit enlargements of Halligan and Milton Seaman Reservoirs, respectively

2006

Water districts withdrew from the permitting process

2009

Water Supply and Demand Policy updated

2012

NPIC withdrew from the permitting process

2014

Permitting process for Halligan and Milton Seaman Reservoirs separated

2015

Draft EIS expected from the Corps allowing for public hearings and comments about the project

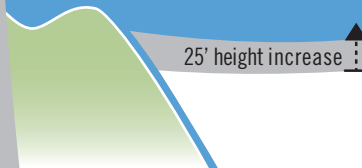
2017

Final EIS and permit decision

2018-2019

Design and construction

2019-2021



The project would expand the reservoir from about 8,100 acre-feet* to roughly 14,500 acre-feet by increasing the height of the existing dam by 25 feet.

This is Important Because:

- Current water supply is not enough for the projected population and commercial growth in the event of a drought. In addition, Fort Collins remains vulnerable to water supply disruptions without additional storage.



The current population for the Utility Service Area is 133,000 people. The projected population for 2065 is 178,000.

- Utilities currently has very little raw water storage, only Joe Wright Reservoir, which holds roughly 7,100 acre-feet.
- The additional storage will improve the reliability and availability of water supply and address some of the potential impacts of climate change.
- Conservation has reduced water demands, but alone cannot meet future needs or provide adequate drought protection.



It's a Smart Project Because It:

- Will enlarge an existing reservoir instead of building a new one
- Is the most cost-effective option to meet water storage needs
- May allow environmental flow enhancement on the North Fork, potentially leading to fishery and habitat improvement
- Is a gravity project – no pumping needed – which requires no energy or greenhouse gas emissions

* An average single-family home served by Utilities uses almost a third of an acre-foot of water a year.