Your Colorado River Water Conservation District is Celebrating its Diamond Jubilee in 2012!

The Colorado River District has a historic tradition of negotiated solutions, and this year marks a major milestone in the development of the Colorado River. The 1922 Colorado River Compact was signed in 1922 – the Colorado River Compact is the backbone of the Colorado River, and the District has made significant progress in recent years in implementing Colorado River Compact requirements. This year is the 75th anniversary of the Colorado River Compact and we are proud to celebrate this historic event.

The Colorado River Compact was signed in 1922, and it established a framework for the equitable and sustainable use of the Colorado River waters. The Compact has been in effect for 75 years, and it continues to be the foundation for managing the Colorado River for the benefit of the seven states that share the river basin. The District has actively worked to support the implementation of the Colorado River Compact and has been a leader in the development of transbasin diversions, transboundary water projects, and the implementation of the Colorado River Compact.

This year, we are celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Colorado River Compact by hosting events, activities, and exhibits at our office in Glenwood Springs. We encourage all residents of Western Colorado to join us in celebrating this historic event and to learn more about the Colorado River and its importance to our state.

In addition to celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Colorado River Compact, the District is also celebrating the 1922 Water Act, which established the Colorado River District. The District is proud to have played a major role in the development and implementation of the Colorado River Compact. We are committed to continuing our efforts to protect and conserve the Colorado River for future generations.

The Colorado River District is committed to protecting and conserving the Colorado River for the benefit of all its constituents. We pledge our continued support for the Colorado River Compact and our commitment to protecting and conserving the Colorado River.

We encourage all residents of Western Colorado to join us in celebrating this historic event and to learn more about the Colorado River and its importance to our state. We look forward to celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Colorado River Compact and the 1922 Water Act with you at our office in Glenwood Springs.

Thank you for your support and your continued commitment to protecting and conserving the Colorado River.

The Colorado River District

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The Colorado River District
Colorado's population is projected to nearly double to between 8.6 and 10 million people by 2050. How will we meet the increased demand for water?

## Highlights for Cities, Counties and Other Entities in the Colorado River Basin

- Additional water for towns, districts and all areas in Grand and Summit Counties to serve the needs of their residents and to improve the health of our ecosystems, and the Colorado River is the key to that.
- It preserves what makes Western Colorado wonderful and unique. That is our ecosystem, and the Colorado River is the key to that," said River District General Manager Eric Kuhn at the announcement.
- "Most importantly, the agreement changes the culture to one of cooperation rather than confrontation," Kuhn said of how the agreement speaks to the historic interplay between Denver Water and the West Slope over water issues. Any future Denver Water project on the West Slope can only proceed if it is a cooperative one with the West Slope. The agreement was expected to be signed by all the parties in 2012. Still to be worked out are implementation issues involving transmountain water to water providers in that area.
- The agreement benefits Denver Water customers.
- It provides greater certainty in the continued availability of water in the middle and lower Colorado River by ensuring that when the Shoshone Hydro Plant in Glenwood Canyon is not operating, the parties will operate their facilities in cooperation with those entities impacted by the development. Any future Denver Water project on the West Slope can only occur if it is a cooperative one with the West Slope.
- The agreement benefits Denver, West Slope neighbors, especially in the South Metro Area where over-reliance on ground water is a looming crisis. Denver can now sell reusable water outside its service territory, thus paving the way for the cooperative agreement.

## New Era of Cooperation in Colorado

- Children in an era of cooperation by providing for the first time projects by Denver Water in the Colorado River Basin that will be developed only in cooperation with entities identified by the development agreements.
- Solidifies the idea of cooperation by establishing a "Learning by Doing" process where Denver Water, Grand County, the Colorado River District, the Middle Park Water Conservancy District and others have made a commitment to cooperation and mutual understanding.
- Ushers in a new era of cooperation by providing for the first time projects by Denver Water in the Colorado River Basin that will be developed only in cooperation with entities identified by the development agreements.
- Highlights for Denver Water
- Greater certainty in developing a water source for Denver Water customers by resolving long-standing disputes over its service territory, its ability to use West Slope water, its ability to develop future water supplies in the Colorado River Basin and other legal issues
- Additional water and enhanced system reliability for customers of Denver Water, representing nearly 25 percent of the state’s population, by advancing the Moffat Collection System Project
- Agreement by all partners to not oppose Denver’s storage of its Blue River water in Dillon Reservoir
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- Agreement by Denver Water to pay for watershed, water treatment and aquatic habitat improvements in the Colorado River Basin
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## Colorado River

The Colorado River flows westward into Gore Canyon downstream of Kremmling after being fortified by inflows from the Blue River and Muddy Creek. The agreement also gives Denver the ability to work cooperatively with its Front Range neighbors, especially in the South Metro Area where over-reliance on ground water is a looming crisis. Denver can now sell reimbursable transmountain water to water providers in that area.
Governor John Hickenlooper visited the Colorado River District offices on May 31, 2011, to discuss water supply issues and the forthcoming nomination of the new member of the Colorado River Compact Committee (CRC) from Colorado. In his remarks, Governor Hickenlooper relayed the state's support for the Denver Water-West Slope settlement; the Shoshone Hydro Plant protocol being finalized through the Compact Committee; and the possible required instream flows for three segments on the Colorado River mainstem from the Continental Divide.

The governor expressed his support of the Roundtables/BCC process and stated it as a venue to encourage participation from a broad range of people and places to come to a long-term and sustainable instream water supply plan; called conservation "a cure" for the success of such a plan and expressed the opinion that instream Congressional efforts is a critical factor in the economic health of the entire state.

Activities in 2011

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In 2011, the Colorado River District Board agreed with the finding of the Roundtables/IBCC process and stated it as a venue to encourage participation from a broad range of people and places to come to a long-term and sustainable instream water supply plan; called conservation "a cure" for the success of such a plan and expressed the opinion that instream Congressional efforts is a critical factor in the economic health of the entire state.

Governor Hickenlooper relayed the state's support for the Denver Water-West Slope settlement and commented the District was to be one of the first Water-Wise agencies funding the implementation of the basin-wide Water-Wise agencies settlement. The Board believes settlement processes set forth in the settlement include: the division and potential conflict that are the root cause of misunderstanding and specific water projects; the need to have agencies funding the implementation of the Water-Wise Water-Wise agencies settlement; the Shoshone Hydro Project impact; the development of alternative pathways for the settlement such as adding an agreement with Xcel Energy on the Shoshone Hydro Project; the increasing number of projects without formal water use, to include reversing water quality standards; the implementation of additional draft the Colorado River Compact settlement as a result in the creation of instream water supply plans.

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West Divide Project: Water Rights Downsize

As part of the mission to conserve and develop the Colorado River for the benefit of future generations, the Colorado River District periodically re-examines the water rights portfolio as it becomes evident that some rights are either no longer needed or are no longer valuable. This process can be quite difficult, as it requires an in-depth understanding of the various water use and potential impacts on the environment.

The Colorado River District has continued to work with the Upper Colorado River Conservancy's Colorado River Water Bank to identify water rights that could be downsized or abandoned.

Big Rainbow in 2011

The year 2011 was a watershed year for the Upper Colorado River basin. Heavy winter and spring snows led to some of the highest river flows on record, and the inflow to Lake Powell during water year 2011 was 129% of average. In April, the April inflow to Lake Powell was 12.85 maf, which was 117% of average. Despite this record inflow, the water year ended with a deficit of 0.29 maf, which was 16% below average.

In order to assist the recovery of four endangered fish in the Gunnison River, the Bureau of Reclamation has proposed to change the manner of operations at the Aspinall Unit Reservoirs and has released a Final Environmental Impact Statement for public review.

The Colorado River District consulted in the process because of the importance of the reservoir to the local community and the region's water resources.

Water Rights Program

The Water Rights Program is responsible for the management and protection of the Colorado River District's water rights, which are held for various purposes, including the development of water resources and the conservation of natural resources.

The Water Rights Program monitors water use and ensures that all water rights are being used in compliance with the terms of the water rights and the Colorado River Compact.

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Old Dillon Reservoir
Construction Underway

In 2011, the Colorado River District continued to support Summit County entities with construction oversight on the Old Dillon Reservoir storage project. Old Dillon Reservoir once served the former town site of Dillon where Denver Water built its Dillon Reservoir in the 1950s.

In 2010, the Colorado River District, working on behalf of Summit County, Dillon and Silverthorne, secured permits to rehabilitate Old Dillon Reservoir and enlarge it. Construction began in 2011 to expand the old 62 acre-foot reservoir to 288 acre feet. Modernization includes a new state-of-the-art diversion from nearby Salt Lick Gulch and operational automation.

This has been a six-year project. In 2010 the Old Dillon Reservoir Water Authority signed a construction contract with Fiore and Sons for $3.6 million. Completion of the project was expected in the summer of 2012.

Benefits to having a project above Denver Water’s Dillon Dam will: increase Summit County’s ability to provide for development, park irrigation and wetlands development in unincorporated areas; give Dillon an alternative source of water supply from Straight Creek, which is vulnerable to water quality problems from I-70 runoff; and provide flexibility for Silverthorne, which can use Old Dillon Reservoir to store water for critically dry years or to enhance flows in the Blue River.

COOPERATIVE RIVER OPERATIONS MAINTAIN SHOSHONE FLOWS

Colorado River flows on the mainstem above Grand Junction, Colo., are monitored by the Shoshone Power Plant and are governed by the Shoshone Hydro Plant calling for its senior water rights with additional benefits enjoyed by rafters, endangered fish and municipalities who depend on the river bolstered by the plant’s 1,250 cubic foot a second (cfs) water right.

When the cooperative plan is necessary, the target river flow is maintained through normal reservoir operations that include releases to meet the plant’s senior right and water held in storage to help protect endangered fish habitat in the Grand Valley. Some of the water would otherwise be released in the winter to make room for the next year’s snowmelt.
Kuhn addresses risks of river overdevelopment

One of the Colorado River District’s top priorities is to keep users of the Colorado River from triggering a curtailment of water use because of overdevelopment of the river under terms of the Colorado River Compact of 1922. Unlike the Rio Grande, Republican, Arkansas and South Platte Rivers, the Colorado has never been subject to compact curtailment.

In 2011, General Manager Eric Kuhn authored a paper outlining risk-management issues associated with the growing use of water in the Colorado River Basin. It is called “Risk Management Strategies for the Upper Colorado River Basin,” and it can be downloaded from the Colorado River District website: www.ColoradoRiverDistrict.org

The paper presents the risks lurking in the shadows as demands on the river exceed supply, and Kuhn explores strategies to minimize the risk of a Colorado River Compact curtailment of the states of the Upper Basin, which are Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico.

Also in the paper, Kuhn addresses new storage projects, re-operations of current projects and potential litigation as strategies to manage risk. He also advocates for a water bank and conservation as hedging tools.

Looking ahead, Kuhn says new agreements could reduce risk, and that new efficient uses would be the most controversial.

At the top of the list is the idea of interstate water marketing, allowing market mechanisms to address regional shortages and the interstate movement of water. Kuhn also suggests that the Upper Basin states be allowed to store conserved water in Lake Powell as a water bank.

He advocates that dust control, tamarisk eradication and cloud seeding programs should be maintained and better financed.

Additionally, he dismisses the value of the desalination of ocean water as a big water-supply generator and says it is likely that a big project will be built that would move water from another part of the country, like the Mississippi River, to the southwestern U.S.
As it strives to protect Western Colorado water, the Colorado River District actively participates in the legislative process regarding water matters on both the state and federal levels.

The 2011 Colorado legislative session opened with all the right bipartisan promises but ended with little consensus and less cooperation. The Republicans held a majority in the House by just a single member, and while one way of addressing such a tight margin might be cooperation and compromise, that was not the case in the session concluded. Numerous bills died on the calendar with little final action including, regrettably, Senate Concurrent Resolution 001, which would have placed a question on the November ballot to amend Colorado’s Initiative process for placing and revising citizen-initiated proposals to the state constitution.

**Water Issues Yield to Budget Restructuring**

As anticipated, the budget was the principal topic and challenge throughout the 2011 session. Near the end of the session, however, the Legislature passed the 2012 budget with relatively little ran- dom or, despite its containing numerous difficult and unpalatable trade-offs. For the water community, such trade-offs included yet more transfers from other coffers, despite its containing numerous difficult and unpalatable trade-offs. For the water community, such trade-offs included yet more transfers from other coffers. Republican efforts in both the House and Senate to protect these funds from future raids were unsuccessful.

The Colorado River District, as the state’s principal mechanism for water allocation, was positioned for a contentious election season. As it strives to protect Western Colorado water, the Colorado River District actively participates in the legislative process regarding water matters on both the state and federal levels.

**Fulfill Obligations for Fish Recovery**

Fulfill obligations to provide 10,825 acre feet of water for the Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program. The obligation is to supply West Slope efforts to fulfill water users’ “10825” obligation to the Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program. The bill also appropriated $500,000 to assist with selenium control efforts in the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers.

**Water for Fish Recovery**

Notably, the annual Species Conservation Fund had authorized $1 million to assist both East and West Slope efforts to fulfill water users’ “10825” obligation to the Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program. The bill also appropriated $500,000 to assist with selenium control efforts in the lower Colorado and Gunnison River basins.

**Budget Restructuring**

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**Legislative Highlights**

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**Colorado River District**

Colorado River District 2011 Annual Report

**Title Setting Board**

The Title Setting Board is the Colorado’s last water court, which apportions water to specified purposes, including, for periods up to 40 years, was killed at the request of the bill’s sponsor at its first hearing. Similarly, a widely circulated draft bill to study the South Platte River’s tributary groundwater and surface water interactions was never even introduced.

**Water for Agriculture**

Similarly, supplanting the decennial process of redrawing state House and Senate districts to comply with new census data, drew considerable attention. The appointed Reapportionment Commission redrew district boundaries to the dissatisfaction of Republicans. Republicans successfully challenged the commission’s initial maps, with the courts returning the process to the commission for a do-over. The final, court-approved maps reflected dramatic changes and many current office holders residing in the same district as other current elected representatives. All of which resulted in severe partisan resentment and 2012 legislators positioned for a contentious election season.

**Irrigated Agriculture Can Have Adverse Economic and Environmental Impacts**

Currently, about 700,000 irrigated acres could be dried up by 2050 because of accelerated water use and climate impacts. Large scale dry up of irrigated agriculture can have adverse economic and environmental impacts.
The Colorado River District closely follows federal legislative and executive branch water-related developments throughout the year.

**Endangered Fish in the Margin**

Of primary federal interest to Colorado water users statewide was the need to pass legislation reauthorizing the highly successful Upper Colorado River and San Juan River Endangered Fish Recovery Programs.

Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) introduced a bill to accomplish this, but it did not receive a hearing in 2011, pending resolution of new Congressional rules that require fiscal offsets for legislation with fiscal impacts, even for the extension of existing programs. These two programs provide water users with vital Endangered Species Act protection. If funding is cut off, this critical benefit is threatened.

**Small Hydro on the Horizon**

Several bills were introduced in the 2011 Congress to provide incentives for new hydroelectric installations, principally small hydro projects. At Congressman Scott Tipton’s (R-CO) request, the Colorado River District testified in favor of his bill to authorize small hydro installation on U.S. Bureau of Reclamation canals and conduits. Reclamation determined that the cumulative small hydro potential on its existing infrastructure equals the electrical output of Glen Canyon Dam.

**Other Priorities**

The River District actively supported legislation to reverse a federal court decision imposing duplicative permitting and licensing requirements on farmers, ranchers and public entities using pesticides on or near water. The House passed H.R. 872 with bipartisan support, but the bill stalled in the Senate. Efforts in 2012 will focus on education regarding the new (though duplicative) requirements as well as seeking legislative relief.

With the Congress largely at a partisan impasse, the River District closely monitored a couple of agencies policy-setting initiatives. The Environmental Protection Agency’s proposed “guidance document” would significantly broaden the Clean Water Act’s definition of “waters of the U.S.” And the Bureau of Reclamation sought public input on its “directives and standards” document. Both documents have the force of adopted rules but do not go through a formal, public rule-making process. River District comment and monitoring on both of these federal efforts will continue in 2012.
The Colorado River District operates a Grant Program to provide financial assistance to projects proposed by constituents that will develop or improve water supplies within the boundaries of the District’s 15 counties.

(Qualifying projects must meet one or more of these objectives):

• Development of a new water supply
• Improvement of an existing water supply system
• Measures to improve instream water quality
• Measures which promote water use efficiency
• Sediment reduction measures
• Implementation of watershed management actions
• Tamarisk control measures

The Board of Directors awarded the following grants:

**Conservation Improvements**

- East Mesa Water Company of Pitkin County – $15,000 toward improvement of an existing water supply by replacing an outdated pipeline and adding fire irrigation with a new biopipe and sprinkler system to improve efficiency.
- Richard Hanson of Garfield County – $5,352 toward an outdated pipeline used for flood irrigation with a new and improved sprinkler system to improve efficiency.
- H. John Ballas of Garfield County – $10,400 toward the repair of damages to the Maybell Ditch caused by the 2011 spring runoff from the Yampa River.
- The Nature Conservancy of Mesa County – $15,000 toward an ongoing tamarisk control project along nine miles of the Dolores River near Gateway to restore the noxious and invasive tamarisk plants in and around the Rifle Interstate 70 Rest Area in Garfield County, including the south bank of the Colorado River.
- The City of Ouray in Ouray County – $22,500 toward rehabilitation of Red Mountain Ditch, which diverts water from Mineral Creek in the Animas River Basin and is a critical agricultural use downstream.
- Gunnison River Diversion Dam Reconstruction Project – $50,000 toward design and engineering of the reconstructed diversion dam.

**Irrigation System Repair**

- Lone Cabin Ditch and Reservoir Company of Delta County – $10,000 associated with a feasibility report and repair recommendations for the Lone Cabin Ditch and Reservoir Company’s reservoir.
- North Delta Irrigation Company of Delta County – $15,000 toward a feasibility report of an irrigation system in & around the Yampa River.
- East Mesa Water Company of East Mesa Ditch – $10,000 toward new system to allow fish to swim upstream under the headgates and add a fish ladder.

**Diversion Dam Improvement Creates Fish Migration Path**

- Palix Water Resources Conservation and Development Council of Delta County – $35,000 toward designs and implementation of a fish passage, dam modification, and implementing the last major fish migration in the lowest Gunnison River and significantly improving river system health.
- Hartland Diversion Dam shown here before removal and project dewatering.
- The carefully engineered structures allow safe passage for fish and humans.
- The Hartland Diversion Dam of the Dugout Creek Dam removal was moved and a fish ladder was constructed to allow free migration of several important fish species in the Gunnison River near Delta. An engineered stream flow was allowed to pass through the dam just prior to its removal.

**Future Fund**

- The Colorado River District operates a Grant Program to provide financial assistance to projects proposed by constituents that will develop or improve water supplies within the boundaries of the District’s 15 counties.
The Continental divide creates a perfect learning environment to understand where water flows naturally in Colorado and the western United States and why water is diverted to the arid East Slope of Colorado.

The Colorado River District created a three-day, water-education camp that is now entering its fourth year with sessions held in April and October at the Keystone Science School in Summit County.

"H2O Outdoors" has grown to include more sessions and more program partners with Aurora Water and Denver Water joining ranks with the Colorado River District and the Keystone Science School. The school complex includes a gathering/dining room and dorm-style housing in a stunning, mountain setting at the Keystone Resort. In 2011 students came from across the state and represented all high school grades from public, charter and home schools.

The program is designed to provide students with an understanding of and insight into the complex world of Colorado's limited water resources through a wide variety of activities such as Colorado water law lessons, water quality testing of local streams, reservoir and transmountain diversion purposes, a review of threats to water in the West and a trip to the Continental Divide.

Students heard from an expert panel consisting of program partners and other statewide professionals presenting various perspectives of water management. The students met with the experts in small groups, which allowed for better understanding of the various roles in the real-world complexities of water management.

To more fully appreciate the numerous stakeholders and their positions, each student was tasked with taking on the role of a water-related stakeholder and playing that role when they came together to discuss solutions to meeting the growing demands for a limited resource. The roles varied from a manager of a large municipality, a state water executive, a ski resort owner, a recreationalist, an environmentalist, a rancher, an angler and others. Their positions were incorporated into subsequent activities such as when discussing water quality issues, each stakeholder would speak on the implications of the decision for high quality water from their perspectives.

The program culminated in a town hall-style meeting focused on the question: "How should we manage Colorado's water so that we meet everyone's needs?" The students used their new knowledge to represent their organization's interests as the group worked to develop a feasible policy to improve water management in the state by employing different strategies and offers a variety of policy recommendations.

After proposing initial ideas and then addressing possible issues and conflicts, the group decided on a resolution to be implemented that combined expansion of water storage facilities, increased sharing and new research on water management.

Beyond gaining a deeper understanding of water issues in the West, the program's goals include collaboration, understanding how various perspectives are shared and how difficult, challenging compromises evolve.

For more information, visit www.ColoradoRiverDistrict.org or the Keystone Science School's Community Programs page at www.keystone.org.

Quotes from students:

"It was a pleasure to participate in the three-day H2O Outdoors program. I was so impressed with the dedication and involvement from all the leaders and teachers."

"I am thankful for all the work and group effort that went into making this happen. I feel lucky to have been a part of it."
**REACHING OUT TO THE PUBLIC**

The Colorado River District believes that an educated citizenry is the best defense of Western Colorado water.

To that end, the Colorado River District annually offers six State of the River Seminars in September and operates a Speakers Bureau that welcomes invitations to address civic groups or other public gatherings.

Another public education initiative is the District’s rich website at ColoradoRiverDistrict.org. The website posts important water news and offers an extensive database of water in the West.

The Colorado River District was created by the Colorado General Assembly in 1937 to protect Western Colorado water in the debate over transmountain diversions and to protect all of Colorado’s interests in the river within the seven-state Colorado River Basin. The District was founded on the Committee of Seventeen’s 19th Resolution. Foster, Stone and Delaney might be described as the triumvirate most responsible for 1937’s major changes in “the way Colorado does water.” (Delaney was by then a member of the CSPC staff.)

To commemorate our anniversary, the District commissioned author George Sibley of Gunnison, Colo., to research our history and produce a book. The history of the district is part of the vibrant, combative history of water in the West. It is the story of the tension between nature and humanity, and of the balance that is essential for a healthy Colorado. The history of the district is part of the vibrant, combative history of water in the West. It is the story of the tension between nature and humanity, and of the balance that is essential for a healthy Colorado.

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In 2012, the Colorado River District is celebrating the 75th anniversary of its founding. To that end, the Colorado River District annually offers six State of the River Seminars in September and operates a Speakers Bureau that welcomes invitations to address civic groups or other public gatherings.

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The Colorado River District conducts business through two budgets: One for General Operations and one for the Enterprise Fund. The General Budget is funded primarily by a property tax collected in the District’s 15 counties. The tax rate is 0.288 mills. It goes down as the District’s total assessed value base grows, a function of the revenue-limiting Taxpayers Bill of Rights (TABOR) amendment to the state constitution.

The District’s Enterprise Fund is employed to fund capital improvement projects and to conduct water leasing and marketing programs. Enterprise Fund revenue is derived principally from water leasing and marketing activities.

### General Funds Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditures</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Legal</th>
<th>Engineering</th>
<th>Projects and Studies</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>$148,371</td>
<td>$266,496</td>
<td>$85,801</td>
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<td>$510,882</td>
<td>$505,846</td>
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<td>$510,882</td>
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<td>$510,882</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$2,398,026</td>
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<td>$1,484,517</td>
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<td>$510,882</td>
<td>$505,846</td>
<td>$349,890</td>
<td>$5,854,515</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Enterprise Fund Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditures</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Legal</th>
<th>Engineering</th>
<th>Projects and Studies</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$113,182</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>$3,298,026</td>
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<td>$224,819</td>
<td>$5,854,515</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Total Enterprise Expenditures*
How we conserve and plan for a finite water supply will determine our recreational, environmental and economic sustainability in the future.
A lone skier enjoys abundant snow during the record setting snow year of 2011.