

Notice
Fourth Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting and
2021 Budget Workshop of the
Board of Directors of the
Colorado River Water Conservation District and of the
Colorado River Water Conservation District
Acting by and Through Its
Colorado River Water Projects Enterprise
October 20, 2020
8:30 a.m.*

**PLEASE NOTE: The River District meeting will be a virtual meeting utilizing Zoom . To attend the meeting, please register at our website at www.coloradoriverdistrict.org.*

The fourth regular joint quarterly meeting of 2020 and 2021 Budget Workshop of the Board of Directors of the Colorado River Water Conservation District and of the Colorado River Water Conservation District acting by and through its Colorado River Water Projects Enterprise will be held on Tuesday October 20, 2020 commencing at 8:30 a.m.

Agenda
Fourth Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting and
2021 Budget Workshop of the
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Colorado River Water Conservation District
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Colorado River Water Projects Enterprise
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- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 8:30 | 1. Review Meeting Agenda and Objectives. |
| 8:30-8:35 | 2. Consent Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Approval of Minutes and Actions Taken:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Minutes of Third Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, July 21, 2020.ii. Minutes of Special Joint Meeting, Teleconference, September 1, 2020.b. Review and Acceptance of Treasurer's Reports, Check Registers and Financials for January-May 2020. |
| 8:35-9:55 | 3. General Counsel's Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Matters Proposed for Executive Session:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Wolford Mountain Reservoir and Ritschard Dam Operations. (An Enterprise Matter.)ii. CRCA Implementation Matters.iii. Application of Colorado Springs Utilities, Case No. 15CW3019, Water Division 5.iv. Homestake Reservoir Compact Release Pilot Project.v. Colorado River Compact, Interstate, International, and Intrastate Negotiation Matters, including Demand Management. |

9:55-10:10 Break

- 10:10-10:20** b. Public Session:
- i. Summary and Action Items from Executive Session
 - ii. Authorization to Enter into Boundary Agreement with Meyers.
 - iii. Discussion of Other Items in General Counsel's Report.
- 10:20-11:20** 4. General Manager's Report:
- a. Ballot Initiative Update (President Merritt).
 - b. Drought Contingency Planning and Demand Management Update.
 - c. Water Bank Work Group Economic Study Update.
 - d. Colorado River District Stakeholder Workgroup Update.
 - e. Colorado River Basin Hydrology.
- 11:20-11:50** 5. Directors' Updates/Concerns.

11:50-12:20 Lunch

- 12:20-1:20** 6. Presentation of Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado by Doug Jeavons, BBC Research & Consulting.
- 1:20-2:40** 7. CRWCD 2021 Budget Workshop.

2:40-2:55 Break

- 2:55-3:10** 8. External Affairs:
- a. Information and Outreach Update.
 - b. State Affairs.
 - c. Federal Affairs.
- 3:10-3:20** 9. Project Operations and Updates: (Enterprise Matters).
- a. Woford Mountain Reservoir.
 - b. Elkhead Reservoir.
- 3:20-3:25** 10. Future Meetings:
- a. Special Joint Meeting/CRWCD 2021 Budget Hearing, **December 3, 2020.**
 - b. First Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **January 19-20, 2021.**
 - c. Second Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **April 20-21, 2021.**
 - d. Third Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **July 20-21, 2021.**
 - e. Fourth Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **October 19-20, 2021.**
 - f. Other Meetings:
 - i. CWC Winter Event, **TBD, January 2021.**

3:25-3:30 Break

Agenda – Fourth Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting (River District and Enterprise)

October 20, 2020

Page 3

- 3:30-5:00** 11. Personnel Review Matters. (Executive Session):
- a. General Manager’s Review.
 - b. General Counsel’s Review.
- 5:00-5:05** 12. Personnel Review Matters. (Public Session).

The Board may address the agenda in any order to accommodate
the needs of the Board and the Audience.

Persons with special needs due to a disability are requested to call the River District at
970-945-8522 at least three days prior to the meeting.

This agenda may be viewed and printed from our website at
www.crwcd.org

GO BACK TO AGENDA

**THIRD REGULAR JOINT QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
AND OF THE
COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ACTING BY AND THROUGH ITS COLORADO RIVER WATER PROJECTS ENTERPRISE**

July 21, 2020

Pursuant to notice duly and properly given, the Second Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colorado River Water Conservation District (CRWCD) and of the Colorado River Water Conservation District acting by and through its Colorado River Water Projects Enterprise was held on Tuesday July 21, 2020 via Zoom.

Directors participating during all or part of the meeting:

David H. Merritt, President	Martha Whitmore, Vice President
Tom Alvey	Tom Gray
Steve Acquafresca	Rebie Hazard
John Ely	Doug Monger
Alden Vanden Brink	William S. Trampe
Karn Stiegelmeier	Kathy Chandler-Henry
Mike Ritschard	Marc Catlin
Stan Whinnery	

Others participating during all or part of the meeting:

Andrew A. Mueller, General Manager, CRWCD
Peter Fleming, General Counsel, CRWCD
John Currier, Chief Engineer, CRWCD
Audrey Turner, Chief of Operations, CRWCD
Jason Turner, Senior Counsel, CRWCD
Laurie DePaolo, Executive Assistant, CRWCD
Jim Pokrandt, Director, Community Affairs, CRWCD
Ray Tenney, Deputy Chief Engineer, CRWCD
Dave Kanzer, Deputy Chief Engineer, CRWCD
Don Meyer, Sr. Water Resources Engineer, CRWCD
Ian Philips, Chief Accountant, CRWCD
Mike Eytel, Sr. Water Resources Specialist, CRWCD
Hunter Causey, Sr. Water Resources Engineer, CRWCD
Zane Kessler, Director of Government Relations, CRWCD
Luci Wilson, Accountant, CRWCD
Lorra Nichols, Paralegal, CRWCD
Alesha Fredrick, Director of Information & Outreach, CRWCD
Gracie Wright, Contract Administrator/Information Specialist, CRWCD
Eleanor Hasenbeck, Water Policy & Communications Fellow, CRWCD
Lyzzi Borkenhagen, Administrative Assistant, CRWCD
Lori Weigel, New Bridge Strategy
Dan Cudahy, McMahan and Associates, LLC
Yadira Miller, McMahan and Associates, LLC
Jeff Rieker, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Dee Wisor, Butler Snow, LLP
Heather Sackett, Aspen Journalism

¹ An audio recording has been made of the meeting. The motions described herein may not necessarily represent a verbatim transcription. The audio recordings are available for listening at the CRWCD offices during regular office hours. These minutes are the official record of the Colorado River Water Conservation District's meeting.

Dennis Webb, Daily Sentential
Orla Bannon, Western Water Advocates
Ken Neubecker, American Rivers
Ted Kowalski, Walton Foundation
Sonja Chavez, Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District
Laura Spann, Southwestern Water Conservation District
Maria Pastore, Colorado Springs Utilities
Steve Anderson, Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association
Kyle Whittaker, Northern Water Conservancy District
Jackie Brown, Tri-State Generation & Transmission
Curran Trick Cliff Thompson
Katherine Duncan Cindy Dozier
Matt Rice Fay Hartman
Lauren Boebert JR Hamby
Sinjin Eberle April Long
Matt Mosely Eleanor Morris
Isabelle Deibel Martha Moore
Victor Lee Juan Roberto Madrid
Tony Massaro Meredith Brown

Quorum.

President Merritt found a quorum and called the meeting to order at 8:33 a.m.

Review Meeting Agenda and Objectives.

No changes were made to the agenda.

Consent Agenda.

Director Ely requested a correction on page 4 of the April 21, 2020 Second Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting minutes to reflect his vote opposing the Crystal River Study. Director Whitmore moved, seconded by Director Ely, to approve the consent agenda with the corrected minutes. Motion carried unanimously.

- a. Approval of Minutes and Actions Taken:
 - i. Minutes of Second Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, April 21, 2020.
 - ii. Minutes of Special Joint Meeting, Teleconference, June 4, 2020.

General Counsel's Report – Executive Session.

Peter Fleming reported that the following matters qualify for discussion in Executive Session pursuant to C.R.S. §§ 24-6-402(4) (a) property (b) (legal advice) and (e) (negotiations). Mr. Fleming also noted that agenda items 3.a.i. and 3. a. ix did not warrant discussion during Executive Session.

- i. Welford Mountain Reservoir and Ritschard Dam Operations. (An Enterprise Matter).
- ii. Application of Ouray County, Ouray County Water Users Association and Tri-County Water Conservancy District, Case No. 19CW3098, Water Division 4.
- iii. Colorado River Cooperative Agreement (CRCA) Implementation Matters.
- iv. Colorado Springs Utilities, Case No. 15CW3019, Water Division 5.
- iv. Upper Colorado River Wild and Scenic Alternative Management Plan.
- v. Colorado River District Conditional Water Rights (Enterprise and General District Matters).
- vi. Discussion of Potential Disposition of Land in Moffat County.
- vii. Paradox Unit Salinity Control Status.
- viii. Colorado River Compact, Interstate, International, and Intrastate Negotiation Matters, including Demand Management.

ix. Fair Campaign Practices Act and Potential Ballot Question.

Director Monger moved, seconded by Director Hazard, to proceed into Executive Session pursuant to C.R.S. §§ 24-6-402(4)(b) (legal advice) and (e) (negotiations). Motion carried unanimously.

Peter Fleming stated that no further record of the Executive Session need be kept based on his opinion that the discussion will constitute privileged attorney-client communications.

President Merritt reconvened into Public Session at 10:05 a.m.

General Counsel's Report – Public Session.

Peter Fleming reported that during Executive Session, the Board provided guidance to staff and General Counsel on the following matters:

- i. Wolford Mountain Reservoir and Ritschard Dam Operations. (An Enterprise Matter).
- ii. Application of Ouray County, Ouray County Water Users Association and Tri-County Water Conservancy District, Case No. 19CW3098, Water Division 4.
- iii. Colorado River Cooperative Agreement (CRCA) Implementation Matters.
- iv. Colorado Springs Utilities, Case No. 15CW3019, Water Division 5.
- v. Upper Colorado River Wild and Scenic Alternative Management Plan.
- v. Colorado River District Conditional Water Rights (Enterprise and General District Matters).
- vi. Discussion of Potential Disposition of Land in Moffat County.
- vii. Paradox Unit Salinity Control Status.
- viii. Colorado River Compact, Interstate, International, and Intrastate Negotiation Matters, including Demand Management.
- ix. Fair Campaign Practices Act and Potential Ballot Question.

Mr. Fleming also reported that agenda items 3.a. i. and 3 a.ix. were not discussed and Vice President Whitmore was not present during the discussion of agenda item 3.a.ii.

Director Acquafresca moved, seconded by Director Chandler-Henry, to authorize staff and counsel to execute a proposed amendment to the Green Mountain Reservoir Administrative Protocol Agreement and execute and file as co-applicant an Amended Application for Determination of Water Rights for Confirmation of the Green Mountain Reservoir Administrative Protocol in Motion carried unanimously.

Director Trampe moved, seconded by Director Ritschard, to authorize staff and counsel to file an application as co-applicant with Denver Water seeking a finding of reasonable diligence for the conditional Wolford Mountain Reservoir/Dillon Reservoir Exchange. Motion carried unanimously.

Director Ritschard moved, seconded by Director Trampe, to confirm the Board's intent to maintain the conditional Wolford Mountain Reservoir Second Enlargement and direct staff to take the steps necessary to complete the appropriation in a reasonably expedient and efficient manner consistent with Colorado law, and to direct counsel and staff to file an application seeking a finding of reasonable diligence for the conditional Wolford Mountain Reservoir Second Enlargement water right. Motion carried unanimously.

Director Hazard moved, seconded by Director Gray, to relinquish any remaining interest in the Basalt Project water rights to the Basalt Water Conservancy District this would not affect the River District's interests and ownership in Ruedi Reservoir. Motion carried unanimously.

Director Gray moved, seconded by Director Whitmore, to convey a parcel of land to David and Nikora Myers at an agreed upon price, contingent upon Moffat County's approval of the conveyance as a boundary adjustment. Motion carried unanimously.

Director Trampe moved, seconded by Director Vanden Brink, to authorize counsel to execute a proposed amended stipulation in the Application of the United States of America for the Taylor Park Reservoir Exchange/Refill Right, Case No. 11CW31, Water Division 4. Motion carried unanimously.

General Manager's Report.

WaterSmart Grant Update:

Andy Mueller reported that the River District has executed a contract for a WaterSmart grant that will provide up to \$315,000 towards the District's studies on demand management including the Risk Study, the Secondary Economic Impact Study, and a West Slope Demand Management Stakeholder Group that is currently being formed. The group will be composed of West Slope water users representing agricultural, municipal, industrial, and environmental interests and will use a facilitator. The goal of the group will be to examine potential structures and rules for a potential demand management program and achieve consensus.

Update on CRWCD Long Term Financial Condition and Discussion Regarding Potential Ballot Question:

Andy Mueller reminded the Board of its direction at the April 2020 quarterly meeting to conduct additional research on a potential ballot question in November to increase the River District's mill levy by .248 mills for a total mill levy of .500 mills. Lori Weigel of New Bridge Strategy conducted additional polling of River District constituents in June. Ms. Weigel noted that just as in March, the results indicated a favorable response to the River District's mission and voting for a mill levy increase despite the impacts of the coronavirus.

Mr. Mueller reviewed draft ballot language and a draft fiscal implementation plan outlining potential uses of increased tax revenues to benefit and protect West Slope water uses and noted the addition of language to both documents that no revenues would be allocated to fallow agricultural land.

Following an extensive and detailed discussion, Director Whitmore moved, seconded by Director Chandler-Henry, to adopt Resolution 2020-1 that approves the ballot language with minor modifications as discussed, authorizes Board officers and the General Manager and General Counsel to certify the same to the Clerk and Recorder of all 15 counties within the River District boundaries, and adopt the attached fiscal implementation plan with the inclusion of language committing the District to coordinate and consult with local elected officials in any and all relevant counties prior to committing any funds to any specific project or activity as a clear expression of the District's commitment as to how the additional taxpayer funds will be spent if the voters approve said ballot question. Motion carried with Director Ely voting against the motion. (The Resolution and Fiscal Implementation Plan are attached as Appendices A. and B.).

Discussion with Jeff Rieker, Manager, Eastern Colorado Area Office, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR).

Jeff Rieker outlined some of the responsibilities of the USBR Eastern Colorado Area Office that include operation of the Fry-Ark Project (Ruedi Reservoir) and Green Mountain Reservoir, overseeing the operation of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, and monitoring the Heeney Slide at Green Mountain Reservoir. Mr. Rieker also agreed to schedule a staff level meeting between the Eastern Colorado Area Office and River District staff to discuss issues of interest to the District.

General Manager's Report (Cont'd.).

Discussion of Draft Parental Leave Policy:

Director Stiegelmeier moved, seconded by Director Chandler-Henry, to adopt a parental leave policy that allows a full-time regular employee who has been employed for at least six months up to four weeks of paid

time off for the birth, adoption, or placement of a foster care child, to be used within 12 months of the event, in addition to an employee's use of accrued vacation, sick or unpaid leave. Motion carried unanimously.

Drought Contingency Planning and Demand Management Update:

Mr. Mueller noted that discussions are continuing at various levels throughout the Upper Basin on drought contingency planning and demand management.

Colorado River Basin Hydrology:

It was reported that current conditions are very dry, and apart from the Upper Yampa watershed, every sub-basin within the Colorado River Basin is near or below 50% of the 30-year average.

Phase III Risk Study Update:

Director Alvey moved, seconded by Director Trampe, to approve a contract amendment with Hydros Consulting extending the contract to July 31, 2021 and increasing the amount of the contract by \$100,000 for ongoing modeling work connected to the Phase III Risk Study with funding being provided by the WaterSmart grant and participating entities. Motion carried unanimously.

Presentation of 2019 CRWCD Audit by Dan Cudahy of McMahan and Associates, LLC.

Representing the River District's auditor for calendar year 2019, Dan Cudahy reported that in their opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and aggregate remaining fund information of the Colorado River Water Conservation District as of December 31, 2019. He also stated that the respective changes in financial position and cash flows were acceptable for the year and conform to generally accepted accounting principles. The audit report will be made available on the District's web page.

Acceptance of 2019 CRWCD Audit:

Director Vanden Brink moved, seconded by Director Trampe, to accept the 2019 CRWCD audit as presented. Motion carried unanimously.

Water Bank Workgroup Update:

It was reported that a draft final report on the Secondary Economic Impact Study has been issued and a presentation of the final report will be scheduled for the October 20, 2020 quarterly board meeting.

Upper Colorado Wild and Scenic Alternative Management Plan Update:

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Forest Service recently accepted an Amended and Restated Upper Colorado River Wild & Scenic Stakeholder Management Plan. The River District has been very active in the development of the plan.

Service Anniversaries Recognition:

Andy Mueller expressed the River District's appreciation to Jim Pokrandt for his 15 years of service to the District and then expressed the District's appreciation to John Currier for his 10 years of service to the District. Mr. Pokrandt and Mr. Currier will be retiring from the River District this year.

Directors' Updates/Concerns.

Directors reported that drought impacts have been severe throughout the River District, fires have been breaking out, and counties are continuing to deal with the impacts of the coronavirus.

Annual Policy Discussion.

Funding/Infrastructure:

Director Whitmore moved, seconded by Director Trampe, to adopt the River District's Funding/Infrastructure Policy as presented. Motion carried unanimously.

Colorado River Compacts/Entitlements:

Director Whitmore moved, seconded by Director Trampe, to adopt the River District's Colorado River Compacts/Entitlements Policy as presented. Motion carried unanimously.

Interstate Water Marketing:

Director Whitmore moved, seconded by Director Trampe, to list the River District's Interstate Water Marketing Policy as presented. Motion carried unanimously.

Transmountain Diversions:

Director Whitmore moved, seconded by Director Trampe, to adopt the River District's Transmountain Diversions Policy as presented. Motion carried unanimously. (The Policies are attached as Appendices C.-F.).

External Affairs.

Information and Outreach Update:

Because of COVID-19 restrictions, the River District's public outreach effort has successfully pivoted to virtual events including three State of the River meetings and, Water with Your Lunch webinars which occur during the lunch hour. The District's annual water seminar is being planned as several 60-90-minute webinars with guest presenters as well as staff. Outreach through social media is also continuing and has proven to be very effective. Also gaining interest is the River District's News Drop newsletter.

State Affairs:

Zane Kessler reported that budget cuts for the coming fiscal year included significant cuts to the Department of Natural Resources and the Colorado Water Conservation Board including the elimination of \$10 million for Water Plan implementation funding. Interim committees including the Water Resources and Wildfire Matters Review Committees have suspended for lack of funds.

Federal Affairs:

Mr. Kessler reported that Senator Cory Gardner introduced the Great Outdoors Act which permanently funds the Land Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million annually rather than having the funding levels being determined by congressional appropriations every year. He also reported that the House of Representatives passed the Moving Forward Act that includes authorization for almost \$70 billion for water infrastructure. The bill will move to the Senate.

Project Operations and Updates (Enterprise Matters).

Wolford Mountain Reservoir:

Hunter Causey updated the Board on current activities at both Wolford and Elkhead Reservoirs including successful dam inspections by the Office of Dam Safety and ongoing maintenance activities. He also noted that coronavirus safety protocols are in place at the Wolford Campground and recreation area and both areas are experiencing significant use.

Future Meetings.

- a. CRWCD 2021 Budget Workshop, **Date and Location TBD.**
- b. CRWCD Annual Seminar/Webinar, **TBD.**
- c. Fourth Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **October 20-21, 2020, Glenwood Springs, CO.**
- d. Other Meetings:
 - i. CWC Summer Event, **TBD.**
 - ii. CRWUA Conference, **December 14-16, 2020, Las Vegas, NV.**

Adjourn.

There being no other business before the Board, President Merritt adjourned the meeting at 4:48 p.m.

David H. Merritt, President

ATTEST:

Andrew A. Mueller, Secretary/General Manager

Executive Session Attestations.

I hereby attest that the portions of the Executive Session that were not recorded constituted privileged attorney-client communications.

Peter Fleming, General Counsel

GO BACK TO AGENDA

MINUTES¹

SPECIAL JOINT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND OF THE COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ACTING BY AND THROUGH ITS COLORADO RIVER WATER PROJECTS ENTERPRISE

September 1, 2020

Pursuant to notice duly and properly given, a special joint meeting telephone conference of the Board of Directors of the Colorado River Water Conservation District (CRWCD) and of the Colorado River Water Conservation District acting by and through its Colorado River Water Projects Enterprise was held on Tuesday September 1, 2020.

Directors participating during all or part of the meeting:

David H. Merritt, President	Martha Whitmore, Vice President
Steve Acquafresca	Tom Gray
Kathy Chandler-Henry	Stan Whinnery
Al Vanden Brink	Rebie Hazard
Karn Stiegelmeier	Doug Monger
Mike Ritschard	

Directors not participating:

Marc Catlin	John Ely
William S. Trampe	Tom Alvey

Other participating during all or part of the meeting:

Andrew A. Mueller, General Manager, CRWCD
Peter Fleming, General Counsel, CRWCD
Audrey Turner, Chief of Operations, CRWCD
John Currier, Chief Engineer, CRWCD
Jason Turner, Senior Counsel, CRWCD
Zane Kessler, Director of Governmental Affairs, CRWCD
Ray Tenney, Deputy Chief Engineer, CRWCD
Dave Kanzer, Deputy Chief Engineer, CRWCD
Mike Eytel, Sr. Water Resources Specialist, CRWCD
Laurie DePaolo, Executive Assistant, CRWCD
Hunter Causey, Sr. Water Resources Engineer, CRWCD
Don Meyer, Sr. Water Resources Engineer, CRWCD
Jim Pokrandt, Director, Community Affairs, CRWCD
Ian Philips, Chief Accountant, CRWCD
Eleanor Hasenbeck, Water Policy & Communications Fellow, CRWCD
Lorra Nichols, Paralegal, CRWCD
Alesha Frederick, Director of Information & Outreach, CRWCD
Gracie Wright, Contract Administrator, CRWCD
Luci Wilson, Accountant, CRWCD
Liz Smith, Commissioner, Gunnison County

Quorum.

President Merritt found a quorum and called the meeting to order 12:32 p.m.

Andy Mueller proposed the addition of Proposed Wavier of CRWCD Water Marketing Contract Application

¹An audio recording has been made of the meeting. The motions described herein may not necessarily represent a verbatim transcription. The audio recordings are available for listening at the CRWCD offices during regular office hours. These minutes are the official record of the Colorado River Water Conservation District's meeting.

Fee, re: Contract with Colorado Water Conservation Board as item 2.a. on the agenda. The Board accepted the proposal.

Approval of Increased Releases from Elkhead Reservoir to Benefit Yampa River Endangered Fish Critical Habitat.

Andy Mueller reported as a result of continuing low flows and a recent call placed on the Yampa River, staff is recommending that the Board authorize a release of up to 750 acre-feet of water from Elkhead Reservoir to help alleviate the call on the river and help water users resume diversions for agricultural purposes. Mr. Mueller also reported that the Colorado Water Trust will be leasing approximately 250 acre-feet of water from the River District for endangered fish flows. Tri-State Generation & Transmission is also contemplating releasing up to 500 acre-feet of its Elkhead Reservoir water to assist in the effort.

Director Gray moved, seconded by Director Monger, to approve staff's recommendation to release up to 750 acre-feet of Elkhead Reservoir water to assist water users on the lower Yampa River. Motion carried unanimously.

Authorization of Agreement with Upper Colorado Endangered Fish Recovery Program, re: Increased Releases from Ruedi Reservoir to Benefit the 15 Mile Reach (A General and Enterprise Matter).

John Currier reported that as a result of continuing low flows and poor hydrology in the Colorado River, staff is recommending that the Board authorize a release of up to 1,500 acre-feet of River District water from Ruedi Reservoir to benefit endangered fish flows in the 15-Mile Reach and potentially benefit agricultural water users in the Grand Valley. This release would be independent of a potential water contract with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for an additional 1,500 acre-feet of Ruedi Reservoir water for endangered fish flows. It was also reported that the Colorado Water Trust is contracting for an additional 1,000 acre-feet for endangered fish flows.

Director Acquafresca moved, seconded by Director Whitmore, to approve staff's recommendation to release up to 1,500 acre-feet of Ruedi Reservoir water to benefit endangered fish flows in the 15-Mile Reach and other water users, independent of a potential water contract with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for an additional 1,500 acre-feet of Ruedi Reservoir water. Motion carried unanimously.

Proposed Waiver of CRWCD Water Marketing Contract Application Fee, re: Contract with Colorado Water Conservation Board.

John Currier reported that the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) will be contracting for 3,500 acre-feet of Ruedi Reservoir water for winter releases in the Fryingpan River to prevent the formation of anchor ice and protect fish habitat. The CWCB has requested that the CRWCD contract application fee be waived.

Director Whitmore moved, seconded by Director Chandler-Henry, to waive the CRWCD contract application fee for a Ruedi water marketing contract with the CWCB for 3,500 acre-feet of water. Motion carried unanimously.

General Manager's Report.

Andy Mueller reported that he has presented information about the District's ballot initiative to various boards of county commissioners and several organizations at their request.

Adjourn.

There being no other business the Board, President Merritt adjourned the meeting at 1:17 p.m.

David H. Merritt, President

ATTEST:

Andrew A. Mueller, Secretary/General Manager

DRAFT

GO BACK TO AGENDA
COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
TREASURER'S REPORT
GENERAL FUND

JANUARY 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 12/31/19

CASH ON HAND	\$439.44	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$2,221.74	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$1,445,825.37	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$438,677.71	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$1,378,110.26	
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00	
TOTAL		\$3,265,274.52

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.38	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	371,969.28	
COLOTRUST PRIME	567.90	
COLOTRUST PLUS	2,160.92	
INVESTMENTS	0.00	
TOTAL		374,698.48

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	696,276.83	
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
INVESTMENTS	0.00	
TOTAL		696,276.83

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
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CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 01/31/20


\$2,943,696.17

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$439.44
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$2,222.12
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$1,121,517.82
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$439,245.61
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$1,380,271.18
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 01/31/20

\$2,943,696.17

 7/21/20

Signature Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
GENERAL FUND**

JANUARY 31, 2020

	BALANCE 12/31/19	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 01/31/20
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT				
	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
SUMMARY:				
Additions	\$0.00			
Deletions	0.00			
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	\$0.00			

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
01 General Fund			
Assets			
01-00-1000.000 Cash Box - General	439.44	185.63	253.81
01-00-1001.000 Cash In Bank - BoC - Checking	1,121,517.82	941,859.67	179,658.15
01-00-1002.000 Cash In Bank - Petty Cash	2,222.12	282.91	1,939.21
01-00-1008.000 EFT Clearing Account	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1009.000 Undeposited Funds	172,939.40	198,848.43	(25,909.03)
01-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1015.000 General ColoTrust Prime	439,245.61	430,428.80	8,816.81
01-00-1016.000 General ColoTrust Plus	1,380,271.18	515,559.58	864,711.60
01-00-1020.000 Investments-All	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1021.000 Allow. For Investments+-	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	2,984.90	2,950.90	34.00
01-00-1201.000 Accounts Receivable - Spec.	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	176,518.09	308,065.10	(131,547.01)
01-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(5,157.53)	(9,756.70)	4,599.17
01-00-1207.000 457 Loans Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1210.000 Property Tax Receivables	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(96,000.00)	(148,928.00)	52,928.00
01-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1505.000 Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-02-1990.000 Internal Balances	(200,000.00)	(47,514.22)	(152,485.78)
01-03-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-04-1990.000 Internal Balances	(8,044.62)	217,310.18	(225,354.80)
01-05-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-06-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-07-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	5,411.14	(5,411.14)
Total Assets	7,376,878.41	6,712,709.42	664,168.99
Liabilities and Net Assets			
01-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	55,815.24	222,160.63	(166,345.39)
01-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2010.000 Wages Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	0.00	125.06	(125.06)
01-00-2012.000 Fwt Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2013.000 Cwt Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2014.000 Sui Payable	637.23	658.28	(21.05)
01-00-2015.000 Disability Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2016.000 Deferred Compension Payable	0.10	0.00	0.10
01-00-2017.000 HSA	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2018.000 Health Insurance Premium Payable	0.00	254.04	(254.04)
01-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	(0.02)	0.02
01-00-2020.000 Voluntary Life Payable	(476.82)	(517.85)	41.03
01-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2022.000 Accrued Vacation/Comp	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2023.000 Cafeteria Plan - MSA Payable	(52.08)	150.00	(202.08)
01-00-2024.000 Cafeteria Plan - DCAP Payable	833.32	833.33	(0.01)
01-00-2025.000 457 Loan Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2026.000 Roth Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2040.000 24hourFlex Min Maint Bal	(1,500.00)	(1,500.00)	0.00
01-00-2200.000 Deferred Property Tax Revenue	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-2999.000 Excess Funds Transfer to CPO	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	4,445,198.99	4,520,169.47	(74,970.48)
01-00-3000.000 Tabor Emergency Reserve	120,806.00	133,418.00	(12,612.00)
01-00-3010.000 Unappropriated Fund Balance	2,990,478.86	2,183,902.12	806,576.74
Change in Net Assets	(179,605.44)	(124,780.17)	(54,825.27)
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	7,376,878.41	6,712,709.42	664,168.99

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

General Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4000. County Taxes	136,832.84	136,832.84	4,394,454.86	3.11
4001. SO And Other Tax	26,550.66	26,550.66	300,872.47	8.82
4002. Delinquent Taxes (general)	2,234.07	2,234.07	6,528.08	34.22
4010. Property Tax Interest	237.04	237.04	8,488.96	2.79
4020. Tax Increment Financing	(679.26)	(679.26)	(15,649.13)	4.34
4025. Tax Abatements/Credits	(160.20)	(160.20)	(31,831.01)	0.50
4030. County Treasurers Fees	(5,575.75)	(5,575.75)	(143,428.46)	3.89
4110. Investment Interest	3,177.47	3,177.47	28,000.00	11.35
4120. Miscellaneous Income	9.26	9.26	7,500.00	0.12
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4401. Cost of Goods Sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	162,626.13	162,626.13	4,554,935.77	3.57
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	144,855.79	144,855.79	1,949,476.02	7.43
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	10,457.36	10,457.36	132,561.76	7.89
5014. Unemployment	409.36	409.36	5,732.17	7.14
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	5,971.50	5,971.50	3,897.68	153.21
5115. Disability Insurance	918.20	918.20	11,652.81	7.88
5118. Health Insurance	37,107.51	37,107.51	429,810.01	8.63
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	48.75	48.75	0.00	0.00
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	1,340.44	1,340.44	18,000.00	7.45
5123. Retirement - Employer	13,613.70	13,613.70	182,853.00	7.45
5124. Retirement - Administration	0.00	0.00	3,750.00	0.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	2,466.92	2,466.92	18,300.00	13.48
5211. Employee Housing	1,125.00	1,125.00	46,125.00	2.44
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	21,442.50	0.00
5310. Travel	8,435.44	8,435.44	154,000.00	5.48
5311. Staff Registration	307.50	307.50	22,875.00	1.34
5312. Meeting Expense	787.50	787.50	37,800.00	2.08
6000. Directors Fees	0.00	0.00	13,500.00	0.00
6001. Education/Professional Development	0.00	0.00	8,250.00	0.00
6012. Legal Notice	858.96	858.96	2,250.00	38.18
6013. Special Counsel	3,465.84	3,465.84	74,875.00	4.63
6014. Legal Engineering	812.25	812.25	118,770.00	0.68
6015. Legal/Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	1,854.50	1,854.50	18,750.00	9.89
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
6018. Legal Assistance To Others	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	1,125.00	1,125.00	13,500.00	8.33
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	1,500.00	1,500.00	18,000.00	8.33
6022. Education Assistance To Others	3,187.50	3,187.50	11,250.00	28.33
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	1,598.63	1,598.63	135,000.00	1.18
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
6100. Projects & Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	15,285.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	13.69	13.69	450.00	3.04
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	77.25	77.25	4,000.00	1.93
6150. Assessments	5,195.67	5,195.67	74,760.70	6.95
6200. Postage	15.00	15.00	300.00	5.00
6201. Office Supplies	609.07	609.07	9,000.00	6.77
6202. Telephone	1,431.86	1,431.86	21,500.00	6.66
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	32,907.75	32,907.75	22,500.00	146.26
6205. Records	33.75	33.75	300.00	11.25
6210. Lease Equipment	191.14	191.14	9,000.00	2.12
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	224.25	224.25	2,700.00	8.31
6302. Dues / Memberships	8,505.38	8,505.38	20,400.00	41.69

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

	M-T-D	Y-T-D	Annual	YTD %
General Fund	Actual \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Budget
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	6,731.25	6,731.25	51,000.00	13.20
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	450.00	0.00
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	1,744.02	1,744.02	13,500.00	12.92
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6601. Technical Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
6605. Water Quality/Selenium Coord.	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6606. Colorado Watershed Management	12,931.42	12,931.42	27,500.00	47.02
6607. Interstate Watershed Management	9,837.50	9,837.50	105,000.00	9.37
6608. Division 4 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6609. Division 5 Work Plan	6,038.92	6,038.92	50,000.00	12.08
6610. Division 6 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
6611. ESA/Recovery	13,496.00	13,496.00	15,000.00	89.97
6612. Colorado River Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7001. USGS Gaging	0.00	0.00	309,505.73	0.00
7120. Tabor Contingency	0.00	0.00	132,107.17	0.00
8900. Excess Fund Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	<u>342,231.57</u>	<u>342,231.57</u>	<u>4,535,679.55</u>	<u>7.55</u>
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(179,605.44)</u>	<u>(179,605.44)</u>	<u>19,256.22</u>	<u>(932.71)</u>

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT GENERAL FUND

February 29, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 01/31/20

CASH ON HAND	\$439.44	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$2,222.12	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$1,121,517.82	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$439,245.61	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$1,380,271.18	
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00	
TOTAL		\$2,943,696.17

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.34	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	161,625.05	
COLOTRUST PRIME	529.15	
COLOTRUST PLUS	1,927.41	
TOTAL		164,081.95

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	401,225.23	
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
TOTAL		401,225.23

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	0.00	
TOTAL		0.00

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 02/29/20

\$2,706,552.89

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$439.44
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$2,222.46
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$881,917.64
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$439,774.76
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$1,382,198.59
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 02/29/20

\$2,706,552.89

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
GENERAL FUND

February 29, 2020

	BALANCE 01/31/20	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 02/29/20
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
SUMMARY:				
Additions	\$0.00			
Deletions	<u>0.00</u>			
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	<u>\$0.00</u>			

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
01 General Fund			
Assets			
01-00-1000.000 Cash Box - General	439.44	179.64	259.80
01-00-1001.000 Cash In Bank - BoC - Checking	881,917.64	483,483.05	398,434.59
01-00-1002.000 Cash In Bank - Petty Cash	2,222.46	282.95	1,939.51
01-00-1008.000 EFT Clearing Account	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1009.000 Undeposited Funds	1,256,520.24	1,163,523.45	92,996.79
01-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1015.000 General ColoTrust Prime	439,774.76	431,189.37	8,585.39
01-00-1016.000 General ColoTrust Plus	1,382,198.59	516,590.61	865,607.98
01-00-1020.000 Investments-All	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1021.000 Allow. For Investments+-	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	2,984.90	2,950.90	34.00
01-00-1201.000 Accounts Receivable - Spec.	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	166,101.05	308,065.10	(141,964.05)
01-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(5,157.53)	(9,756.70)	4,599.17
01-00-1207.000 457 Loans Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1210.000 Property Tax Receivables	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(86,000.00)	(148,928.00)	62,928.00
01-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1505.000 Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-02-1990.000 Internal Balances	(198,463.00)	(47,514.22)	(150,948.78)
01-03-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-04-1990.000 Internal Balances	116,163.92	392,315.00	(276,151.08)
01-05-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-06-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-07-1990.000 Internal Balances	2,471.29	19,697.54	(17,226.25)
Total Assets	8,351,115.76	7,410,084.69	941,031.07
Liabilities and Net Assets			
01-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	63,911.69	48,302.01	15,609.68
01-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2010.000 Wages Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	0.00	125.06	(125.06)
01-00-2012.000 Fwt Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2013.000 Cwt Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2014.000 Sui Payable	1,323.61	1,325.80	(2.19)
01-00-2015.000 Disability Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2016.000 Deferred Compension Payable	0.10	0.00	0.10
01-00-2017.000 HSA	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2018.000 Health Insurance Premium Payable	0.00	254.04	(254.04)
01-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	(0.01)	0.01
01-00-2020.000 Voluntary Life Payable	(476.82)	(481.95)	5.13
01-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2022.000 Accrued Vacation/Comp	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2023.000 Cafeteria Plan - MSA Payable	(44.63)	(127.45)	82.82
01-00-2024.000 Cafeteria Plan - DCAP Payable	1,249.98	1,666.66	(416.68)
01-00-2025.000 457 Loan Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2026.000 Roth Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2040.000 24hourFlex Min Maint Bal	(1,500.00)	(1,500.00)	0.00
01-00-2200.000 Deferred Property Tax Revenue	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-2999.000 Excess Funds Transfer to CPO	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	4,454,405.93	4,347,570.16	106,835.77
01-00-3000.000 Tabor Emergency Reserve	120,806.00	133,418.00	(12,612.00)
01-00-3010.000 Unappropriated Fund Balance	2,990,478.86	2,183,902.12	806,576.74
Change in Net Assets	785,424.97	745,194.41	40,230.56
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	8,351,115.76	7,410,084.69	941,031.07

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

General Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4000. County Taxes	1,263,667.40	1,400,500.24	4,394,454.86	31.87
4001. SO And Other Tax	26,348.49	52,899.15	300,872.47	17.58
4002. Delinquent Taxes (general)	2,308.42	4,542.49	6,528.08	69.58
4010. Property Tax Interest	97.38	334.42	8,488.96	3.94
4020. Tax Increment Financing	(5,198.19)	(5,877.45)	(15,649.13)	37.56
4025. Tax Abatements/Credits	(518.67)	(678.87)	(31,831.01)	2.13
4030. County Treasurers Fees	(43,684.59)	(49,260.34)	(143,428.46)	34.34
4110. Investment Interest	2,827.67	6,005.14	28,000.00	21.45
4120. Miscellaneous Income	0.00	9.26	7,500.00	0.12
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4401. Cost of Goods Sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	1,245,847.91	1,408,474.04	4,554,935.77	30.92
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	147,108.58	291,964.37	1,949,476.02	14.98
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	11,113.22	21,570.58	132,561.76	16.27
5014. Unemployment	435.85	845.21	5,732.17	14.75
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	(903.75)	5,067.75	3,897.68	130.02
5115. Disability Insurance	910.10	1,828.30	11,652.81	15.69
5118. Health Insurance	33,619.91	70,727.42	429,810.01	16.46
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	48.75	97.50	0.00	0.00
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	1,309.58	2,650.02	18,000.00	14.72
5123. Retirement - Employer	13,616.48	27,230.18	182,853.00	14.89
5124. Retirement - Administration	0.00	0.00	3,750.00	0.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	2,521.50	4,988.42	18,300.00	27.26
5211. Employee Housing	0.00	1,125.00	46,125.00	2.44
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	21,442.50	0.00
5310. Travel	7,317.39	15,752.83	154,000.00	10.23
5311. Staff Registration	1,421.25	1,728.75	22,875.00	7.56
5312. Meeting Expense	582.01	1,369.51	37,800.00	3.62
6000. Directors Fees	0.00	0.00	13,500.00	0.00
6001. Education/Professional Development	1,885.04	1,885.04	8,250.00	22.85
6012. Legal Notice	266.55	1,125.51	2,250.00	50.02
6013. Special Counsel	1,553.86	5,019.70	74,875.00	6.70
6014. Legal Engineering	3,665.80	4,478.05	118,770.00	3.77
6015. Legal/Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	1,355.67	3,210.17	18,750.00	17.12
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
6018. Legal Assistance To Others	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	1,125.00	2,250.00	13,500.00	16.67
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	750.00	2,250.00	18,000.00	12.50
6022. Education Assistance To Others	1,875.00	5,062.50	11,250.00	45.00
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	7,340.37	8,939.00	135,000.00	6.62
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	1,097.70	1,097.70	1,000.00	109.77
6100. Projects & Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	15,285.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	18.00	31.69	450.00	7.04
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	32.71	109.96	4,000.00	2.75
6150. Assessments	5,195.67	10,391.34	74,760.70	13.90
6200. Postage	89.33	104.33	300.00	34.78
6201. Office Supplies	1,064.83	1,673.90	9,000.00	18.60
6202. Telephone	1,620.30	3,052.16	21,500.00	14.20
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	0.00	32,907.75	22,500.00	146.26
6205. Records	45.00	78.75	300.00	26.25
6210. Lease Equipment	869.16	1,060.30	9,000.00	11.78
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	51.00	275.25	2,700.00	10.19
6302. Dues / Memberships	0.00	8,505.38	20,400.00	41.69

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

	M-T-D	Y-T-D	Annual	YTD %
	Actual \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Budget
General Fund				
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	2,841.85	9,573.10	51,000.00	18.77
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	450.00	0.00
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	379.29	2,123.31	13,500.00	15.73
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6601. Technical Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
6605. Water Quality/Selenium Coord.	8.00	8.00	20,000.00	0.04
6606. Colorado Watershed Management	1,366.89	14,298.31	27,500.00	51.99
6607. Interstate Watershed Management	25,000.00	34,837.50	105,000.00	33.18
6608. Division 4 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6609. Division 5 Work Plan	2,219.61	8,258.53	50,000.00	16.52
6610. Division 6 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
6611. ESA/Recovery	0.00	13,496.00	15,000.00	89.97
6612. Colorado River Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7001. USGS Gaging	0.00	0.00	309,505.73	0.00
7120. Tabor Contingency	0.00	0.00	132,107.17	0.00
8900. Excess Fund Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	<u>280,817.50</u>	<u>623,049.07</u>	<u>4,535,679.55</u>	<u>13.74</u>
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>965,030.41</u>	<u>785,424.97</u>	<u>19,256.22</u>	<u>4,078.81</u>

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT GENERAL FUND

March 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 02/29/20

CASH ON HAND	\$439.44	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$2,222.46	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$881,917.64	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$439,774.76	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$1,382,198.59	
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00	
TOTAL		\$2,706,552.89

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.39	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	1,520,236.56	
COLOTRUST PRIME	378.69	
COLOTRUST PLUS	1,712.21	
TOTAL		1,522,327.85

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	438,806.59	
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
TOTAL		438,806.59

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	0.00	
TOTAL		0.00

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 03/31/20

\$3,790,074.15

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$439.44
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$2,222.85
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$1,963,347.61
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$440,153.45
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$1,383,910.80
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 03/31/20

\$3,790,074.15

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
GENERAL FUND

March 31, 2020

	BALANCE 02/29/20	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 03/31/20
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
SUMMARY:				
Additions	\$0.00			
Deletions	<u>0.00</u>			
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	<u>\$0.00</u>			

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 3/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
01 General Fund			
Assets			
01-00-1000.000 Cash Box - General	439.44	180.64	258.80
01-00-1001.000 Cash In Bank - BoC - Checking	1,963,347.61	1,234,867.37	728,480.24
01-00-1002.000 Cash In Bank - Petty Cash	2,222.85	282.99	1,939.86
01-00-1008.000 EFT Clearing Account	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1009.000 Undeposited Funds	564,838.10	381,960.79	182,877.31
01-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1015.000 General ColoTrust Prime	440,153.45	432,037.24	8,116.21
01-00-1016.000 General ColoTrust Plus	1,383,910.80	517,721.87	866,188.93
01-00-1020.000 Investments-All	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1021.000 Allow. For Investments+-	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	198.90	2,950.90	(2,752.00)
01-00-1201.000 Accounts Receivable - Spec.	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	163,525.09	307,157.97	(143,632.88)
01-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(5,157.53)	(9,756.70)	4,599.17
01-00-1207.000 457 Loans Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1210.000 Property Tax Receivables	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(86,000.00)	(148,928.00)	62,928.00
01-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1505.000 Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-02-1990.000 Internal Balances	(200,000.00)	(47,154.24)	(152,845.76)
01-03-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-04-1990.000 Internal Balances	(13,173.94)	518,776.80	(531,950.74)
01-05-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-06-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-07-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	25,730.68	(25,730.68)
Total Assets	8,604,246.77	7,513,834.31	1,090,412.46
Liabilities and Net Assets			
01-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	56,593.25	33,845.31	22,747.94
01-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2010.000 Wages Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	0.00	125.06	(125.06)
01-00-2012.000 Fwt Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2013.000 Cwt Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2014.000 Sui Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2015.000 Disability Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2016.000 Deferred Compension Payable	0.10	0.00	0.10
01-00-2017.000 HSA	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2018.000 Health Insurance Premium Payable	50.63	254.04	(203.41)
01-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2020.000 Voluntary Life Payable	0.00	(481.95)	481.95
01-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2022.000 Accrued Vacation/Comp	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2023.000 Cafeteria Plan - MSA Payable	(54.63)	172.55	(227.18)
01-00-2024.000 Cafeteria Plan - DCAP Payable	416.64	1,768.99	(1,352.35)
01-00-2025.000 457 Loan Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2026.000 Roth Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2040.000 24hourFlex Min Maint Bal	(1,500.00)	(1,500.00)	0.00
01-00-2200.000 Deferred Property Tax Revenue	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-2999.000 Excess Funds Transfer to CPO	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	4,445,447.99	4,332,190.00	113,257.99
01-00-3000.000 Tabor Emergency Reserve	120,806.00	133,418.00	(12,612.00)
01-00-3010.000 Unappropriated Fund Balance	2,990,478.86	2,183,902.12	806,576.74
Change in Net Assets	1,047,513.92	864,324.19	183,189.73
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	8,604,246.77	7,513,834.31	1,090,412.46

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 3/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

General Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4000. County Taxes	549,436.02	1,949,936.26	4,394,454.86	44.37
4001. SO And Other Tax	21,970.54	74,869.69	300,872.47	24.88
4002. Delinquent Taxes (general)	2,523.95	7,066.44	6,528.08	108.25
4010. Property Tax Interest	53.32	387.74	8,488.96	4.57
4020. Tax Increment Financing	(1,700.79)	(7,578.24)	(15,649.13)	48.43
4025. Tax Abatements/Credits	(222.02)	(900.89)	(31,831.01)	2.83
4030. County Treasurers Fees	(20,722.92)	(69,983.26)	(143,428.46)	48.79
4110. Investment Interest	2,688.49	8,693.63	28,000.00	31.05
4120. Miscellaneous Income	0.00	9.26	7,500.00	0.12
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4401. Cost of Goods Sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	554,026.59	1,962,500.63	4,554,935.77	43.09
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	172,054.67	464,019.04	1,949,476.02	23.80
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	12,694.32	34,264.90	132,561.76	25.85
5014. Unemployment	497.91	1,343.12	5,732.17	23.43
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	0.00	5,067.75	3,897.68	130.02
5115. Disability Insurance	0.00	1,828.30	11,652.81	15.69
5118. Health Insurance	31,807.17	102,534.59	429,810.01	23.86
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	48.75	146.25	0.00	0.00
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	1,454.90	4,104.92	18,000.00	22.81
5123. Retirement - Employer	16,218.56	43,448.74	182,853.00	23.76
5124. Retirement - Administration	937.50	937.50	3,750.00	25.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	2,456.70	7,445.12	18,300.00	40.68
5211. Employee Housing	0.00	1,125.00	46,125.00	2.44
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	21,442.50	0.00
5310. Travel	5,706.99	21,459.82	154,000.00	13.93
5311. Staff Registration	0.00	1,728.75	22,875.00	7.56
5312. Meeting Expense	171.38	1,540.89	37,800.00	4.08
6000. Directors Fees	2,812.50	2,812.50	13,500.00	20.83
6001. Education/Professional Development	0.00	1,885.04	8,250.00	22.85
6012. Legal Notice	450.47	1,575.98	2,250.00	70.04
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	5,019.70	74,875.00	6.70
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	4,478.05	118,770.00	3.77
6015. Legal/Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	1,293.13	4,503.30	18,750.00	24.02
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
6018. Legal Assistance To Others	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	1,125.00	3,375.00	13,500.00	25.00
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	750.00	3,000.00	18,000.00	16.67
6022. Education Assistance To Others	0.00	5,062.50	11,250.00	45.00
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	1,067.83	10,006.83	135,000.00	7.41
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	793.48	1,891.18	1,000.00	189.12
6100. Projects & Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	15,285.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	19.50	51.19	450.00	11.38
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	0.00	109.96	4,000.00	2.75
6150. Assessments	5,195.67	15,587.01	74,760.70	20.85
6200. Postage	0.00	104.33	300.00	34.78
6201. Office Supplies	179.73	1,853.63	9,000.00	20.60
6202. Telephone	1,760.09	4,812.25	21,500.00	22.38
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	0.00	32,907.75	22,500.00	146.26
6205. Records	0.00	78.75	300.00	26.25
6210. Lease Equipment	297.85	1,358.15	9,000.00	15.09
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	51.00	326.25	2,700.00	12.08
6302. Dues / Memberships	0.00	8,505.38	20,400.00	41.69

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 3/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
General Fund				
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	6,869.96	16,443.06	51,000.00	32.24
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	450.00	0.00
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	1,175.08	3,298.39	13,500.00	24.43
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6601. Technical Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
6605. Water Quality/Selenium Coord.	8.00	16.00	20,000.00	0.08
6606. Colorado Watershed Management	1,539.00	15,837.31	27,500.00	57.59
6607. Interstate Watershed Management	20,500.50	55,338.00	105,000.00	52.70
6608. Division 4 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6609. Division 5 Work Plan	2,000.00	10,258.53	50,000.00	20.52
6610. Division 6 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
6611. ESA/Recovery	0.00	13,496.00	15,000.00	89.97
6612. Colorado River Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7001. USGS Gaging	0.00	0.00	309,505.73	0.00
7120. Tabor Contingency	0.00	0.00	132,107.17	0.00
8900. Excess Fund Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	<u>291,937.64</u>	<u>914,986.71</u>	<u>4,535,679.55</u>	<u>20.17</u>
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>262,088.95</u>	<u>1,047,513.92</u>	<u>19,256.22</u>	<u>5,439.87</u>

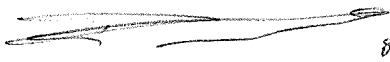
GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT GENERAL FUND

April 30, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF:	03/31/20		
CASH ON HAND		\$439.44	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497		\$2,222.85	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING		\$1,963,347.61	
COLOTRUST PRIME		\$440,153.45	
COLOTRUST PLUS		\$1,383,910.80	
INVESTMENTS		\$0.00	
TOTAL			\$3,790,074.15
DEPOSITS:			
CASH ON HAND		0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497		0.37	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING		659,144.75	
COLOTRUST PRIME		113.06	
COLOTRUST PLUS		1,405.28	
TOTAL			660,663.46
DISBURSEMENTS:			
CASH ON HAND		0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497		0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING		377,515.40	
COLOTRUST PRIME		0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS		0.00	
TOTAL			377,515.40
INVESTMENTS:			
NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]		0.00	
TOTAL			0.00
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF:	04/30/20		\$4,073,222.21
SUMMARY:			
CASH ON HAND		\$439.44	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497		\$2,223.22	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING		\$2,244,976.96	
COLOTRUST PRIME		\$440,266.51	
COLOTRUST PLUS		\$1,385,316.08	
INVESTMENTS		\$0.00	
SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF:	04/30/20		\$4,073,222.21


Signature Date 8/14/20
ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
GENERAL FUND

April 30, 2020

	BALANCE 03/31/20	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 04/30/20
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
SUMMARY:				
Additions	\$0.00			
Deletions	<u>0.00</u>			
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	<u>\$0.00</u>			

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
01 General Fund			
Assets			
01-00-1000.000 Cash Box - General	439.44	152.44	287.00
01-00-1001.000 Cash In Bank - BoC - Checking	2,244,976.96	1,219,869.33	1,025,107.63
01-00-1002.000 Cash In Bank - Petty Cash	2,223.22	283.03	1,940.19
01-00-1008.000 EFT Clearing Account	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1009.000 Undeposited Funds	904,616.59	1,112,942.13	(208,325.54)
01-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1015.000 General ColoTrust Prime	440,266.51	432,865.25	7,401.26
01-00-1016.000 General ColoTrust Plus	1,385,316.08	518,812.23	866,503.85
01-00-1020.000 Investments-All	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1021.000 Allow. For Investments+-	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	194.90	2,950.90	(2,756.00)
01-00-1201.000 Accounts Receivable - Spec.	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	163,105.26	306,301.12	(143,195.86)
01-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(5,157.53)	(9,756.70)	4,599.17
01-00-1207.000 457 Loans Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1210.000 Property Tax Receivables	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(86,000.00)	(148,928.00)	62,928.00
01-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1505.000 Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-02-1990.000 Internal Balances	(198,978.26)	(50,003.52)	(148,974.74)
01-03-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-04-1990.000 Internal Balances	4,737.24	645,845.17	(641,107.93)
01-05-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-06-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-07-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	27,346.19	(27,346.19)
Total Assets	9,245,682.41	8,356,685.57	888,996.84
Liabilities and Net Assets			
01-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	76,604.22	157,055.73	(80,451.51)
01-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2010.000 Wages Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	0.00	(0.01)	0.01
01-00-2012.000 Fwt Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2013.000 Cwt Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2014.000 Sui Payable	592.08	666.83	(74.75)
01-00-2015.000 Disability Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2016.000 Deferred Compension Payable	0.11	0.00	0.11
01-00-2017.000 HSA	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2018.000 Health Insurance Premium Payable	0.00	254.04	(254.04)
01-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	0.01	(0.01)
01-00-2020.000 Voluntary Life Payable	(476.82)	(481.95)	5.13
01-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2022.000 Accrued Vacation/Comp	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2023.000 Cafeteria Plan - MSA Payable	65.37	(311.44)	376.81
01-00-2024.000 Cafeteria Plan - DCAP Payable	833.30	2,102.32	(1,269.02)
01-00-2025.000 457 Loan Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2026.000 Roth Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2040.000 24hourFlex Min Maint Bal	(1,500.00)	(1,500.00)	0.00
01-00-2200.000 Deferred Property Tax Revenue	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-2999.000 Excess Funds Transfer to CPO	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	4,466,060.26	4,455,791.53	10,268.73
01-00-3000.000 Tabor Emergency Reserve	120,806.00	133,418.00	(12,612.00)
01-00-3010.000 Unappropriated Fund Balance	2,990,478.86	2,183,902.12	806,576.74
Change in Net Assets	1,668,337.29	1,583,573.92	84,763.37
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	9,245,682.41	8,356,685.57	888,996.84

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

General Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4000. County Taxes	901,641.34	2,851,577.60	4,394,454.86	64.89
4001. SO And Other Tax	33,077.71	107,947.40	300,872.47	35.88
4002. Delinquent Taxes (general)	(517.55)	6,548.89	6,528.08	100.32
4010. Property Tax Interest	(162.96)	224.78	8,488.96	2.65
4020. Tax Increment Financing	(6,648.38)	(14,226.62)	(15,649.13)	90.91
4025. Tax Abatements/Credits	(3,543.52)	(4,444.41)	(31,831.01)	13.96
4030. County Treasurers Fees	(32,730.05)	(102,713.31)	(143,428.46)	71.61
4110. Investment Interest	2,127.89	10,821.52	28,000.00	38.65
4120. Miscellaneous Income	27.77	37.03	7,500.00	0.49
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4401. Cost of Goods Sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	893,272.25	2,855,772.88	4,554,935.77	62.70
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	134,319.68	598,338.72	1,949,476.02	30.69
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	9,613.33	43,878.23	132,561.76	33.10
5014. Unemployment	376.33	1,719.45	5,732.17	30.00
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	0.00	5,067.75	3,897.68	130.02
5115. Disability Insurance	1,678.90	3,507.20	11,652.81	30.10
5118. Health Insurance	31,076.24	133,610.83	429,810.01	31.09
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	48.75	195.00	0.00	0.00
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	1,475.63	5,580.55	18,000.00	31.00
5123. Retirement - Employer	12,399.28	55,848.02	182,853.00	30.54
5124. Retirement - Administration	0.00	937.50	3,750.00	25.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	2,145.09	9,590.21	18,300.00	52.41
5211. Employee Housing	36,601.22	37,726.22	46,125.00	81.79
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	21,442.50	0.00
5310. Travel	133.50	21,839.54	154,000.00	14.18
5311. Staff Registration	249.75	1,978.50	22,875.00	8.65
5312. Meeting Expense	138.97	1,679.86	37,800.00	4.44
6000. Directors Fees	0.00	2,812.50	13,500.00	20.83
6001. Education/Professional Development	246.75	2,131.79	8,250.00	25.84
6012. Legal Notice	0.00	1,575.98	2,250.00	70.04
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	5,019.70	74,875.00	6.70
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	4,478.05	118,770.00	3.77
6015. Legal/Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	1,170.64	5,914.26	18,750.00	31.54
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
6018. Legal Assistance To Others	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	1,125.00	4,500.00	13,500.00	33.33
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	3,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	33.33
6022. Education Assistance To Others	0.00	5,062.50	11,250.00	45.00
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	4,973.81	14,980.64	135,000.00	11.10
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	818.68	2,709.86	1,000.00	270.99
6100. Projects & Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	15,285.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	0.00	51.19	450.00	11.38
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	0.00	109.96	4,000.00	2.75
6150. Assessments	5,212.55	20,799.56	74,760.70	27.82
6200. Postage	0.00	104.33	300.00	34.78
6201. Office Supplies	33.61	1,887.24	9,000.00	20.97
6202. Telephone	2,522.05	7,382.45	21,500.00	34.34
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	(561.75)	32,346.00	22,500.00	143.76
6205. Records	0.00	78.75	300.00	26.25
6210. Lease Equipment	736.51	2,094.66	9,000.00	23.27
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	58.49	384.74	2,700.00	14.25
6302. Dues / Memberships	393.75	8,899.13	20,400.00	43.62

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
General Fund				
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	2,851.59	19,294.65	51,000.00	37.83
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	450.00	0.00
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	164.92	3,463.31	13,500.00	25.65
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6601. Technical Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
6605. Water Quality/Selenium Coord.	8.00	24.00	20,000.00	0.12
6606. Colorado Watershed Management	940.50	16,777.81	27,500.00	61.01
6607. Interstate Watershed Management	11,923.50	67,261.50	105,000.00	64.06
6608. Division 4 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6609. Division 5 Work Plan	6,038.92	16,297.45	50,000.00	32.59
6610. Division 6 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
6611. ESA/Recovery	0.00	13,496.00	15,000.00	89.97
6612. Colorado River Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7001. USGS Gaging	0.00	0.00	309,505.73	0.00
7120. Tabor Contingency	0.00	0.00	132,107.17	0.00
8900. Excess Fund Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	<u>271,914.19</u>	<u>1,187,435.59</u>	<u>4,535,679.55</u>	<u>26.18</u>
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>621,358.06</u>	<u>1,668,337.29</u>	<u>19,256.22</u>	<u>8,663.89</u>

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT GENERAL FUND

May 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 04/30/20

CASH ON HAND	\$439.44	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$2,223.22	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$2,244,976.96	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$440,266.51	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$1,385,316.08	
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00	
TOTAL		\$4,073,222.21

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.35	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	941,144.16	
COLOTRUST PRIME	105.81	
COLOTRUST PLUS	849.52	
TOTAL		942,099.84

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	605,706.55	
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
TOTAL		605,706.55

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	0.00	
TOTAL		0.00

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 05/31/20

\$4,409,615.50

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$439.44
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$2,223.57
BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$2,580,414.57
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$440,372.32
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$1,386,165.60
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 05/31/20

\$4,409,615.50

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
GENERAL FUND

May 31, 2020

	BALANCE 04/30/20	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 05/31/20
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
SUMMARY:				
Additions	\$0.00			
Deletions	<u>0.00</u>			
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	<u>\$0.00</u>			

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
01 General Fund			
Assets			
01-00-1000.000 Cash Box - General	439.44	139.99	299.45
01-00-1001.000 Cash In Bank - BoC - Checking	2,580,414.57	1,746,693.89	833,720.68
01-00-1002.000 Cash In Bank - Petty Cash	2,223.57	2,899.68	(676.11)
01-00-1008.000 EFT Clearing Account	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1009.000 Undeposited Funds	463,715.22	526,316.02	(62,600.80)
01-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1015.000 General ColoTrust Prime	440,372.32	433,717.66	6,654.66
01-00-1016.000 General ColoTrust Plus	1,386,165.60	519,928.93	866,236.67
01-00-1020.000 Investments-All	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1021.000 Allow. For Investments+-	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	194.90	2,950.90	(2,756.00)
01-00-1201.000 Accounts Receivable - Spec.	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	126,252.21	295,441.18	(169,188.97)
01-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(5,157.53)	(9,756.70)	4,599.17
01-00-1207.000 457 Loans Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1210.000 Property Tax Receivables	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(86,000.00)	(138,928.00)	52,928.00
01-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1505.000 Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-02-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	(55,059.54)	55,059.54
01-03-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-04-1990.000 Internal Balances	108,204.00	832,247.78	(724,043.78)
01-05-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-06-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-07-1990.000 Internal Balances	10,375.06	31,751.72	(21,376.66)
Total Assets	9,417,141.36	8,486,349.51	930,791.85
Liabilities and Net Assets			
01-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	18,963.38	42,187.29	(23,223.91)
01-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2010.000 Wages Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	0.00	3,855.59	(3,855.59)
01-00-2012.000 Fwt Payable	0.00	1,758.38	(1,758.38)
01-00-2013.000 Cwt Payable	0.00	400.88	(400.88)
01-00-2014.000 Sui Payable	1,203.27	1,537.92	(334.65)
01-00-2015.000 Disability Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2016.000 Deferred Compension Payable	0.11	17,848.93	(17,848.82)
01-00-2017.000 HSA	0.00	200.00	(200.00)
01-00-2018.000 Health Insurance Premium Payable	0.00	254.04	(254.04)
01-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	4,236.78	(4,236.78)
01-00-2020.000 Voluntary Life Payable	(476.82)	(464.13)	(12.69)
01-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2022.000 Accrued Vacation/Comp	0.00	0.00	0.00
01-00-2023.000 Cafeteria Plan - MSA Payable	125.37	(11.44)	136.81
01-00-2024.000 Cafeteria Plan - DCAP Payable	1,249.97	2,935.65	(1,685.68)
01-00-2025.000 457 Loan Payable	0.00	92.09	(92.09)
01-00-2026.000 Roth Payable	0.00	300.00	(300.00)
01-00-2040.000 24hourFlex Min Maint Bal	(1,500.00)	(1,500.00)	0.00
01-00-2200.000 Deferred Property Tax Revenue	4,389,942.00	4,298,006.00	91,936.00
01-00-2999.000 Excess Funds Transfer to CPO	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	4,409,507.28	4,371,637.98	37,869.30
01-00-3000.000 Tabor Emergency Reserve	120,806.00	133,418.00	(12,612.00)
01-00-3010.000 Unappropriated Fund Balance	2,990,478.86	2,183,902.12	806,576.74
Change in Net Assets	1,896,349.22	1,797,391.41	98,957.81
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	9,417,141.36	8,486,349.51	930,791.85

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

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Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 5/31/2020

Page: 1

General Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4000. County Taxes	446,260.06	3,297,837.66	4,394,454.86	75.05
4001. SO And Other Tax	23,152.27	131,099.67	300,872.47	43.57
4002. Delinquent Taxes (general)	2,803.68	9,352.57	6,528.08	143.27
4010. Property Tax Interest	502.74	727.52	8,488.96	8.57
4020. Tax Increment Financing	(2,782.06)	(17,008.68)	(15,649.13)	108.69
4025. Tax Abatements/Credits	(5,125.79)	(9,570.20)	(31,831.01)	30.07
4030. County Treasurers Fees	(14,595.68)	(117,308.99)	(143,428.46)	81.79
4110. Investment Interest	1,748.54	12,570.06	28,000.00	44.89
4120. Miscellaneous Income	0.00	37.03	7,500.00	0.49
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4401. Cost of Goods Sold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	451,963.76	3,307,736.64	4,554,935.77	72.62
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	136,261.00	734,599.72	1,949,476.02	37.68
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	9,790.83	53,669.06	132,561.76	40.49
5014. Unemployment	382.30	2,101.75	5,732.17	36.67
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	0.00	5,067.75	3,897.68	130.02
5115. Disability Insurance	863.00	4,370.20	11,652.81	37.50
5118. Health Insurance	31,695.08	165,305.91	429,810.01	38.46
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	48.75	243.75	0.00	0.00
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	1,469.77	7,050.32	18,000.00	39.17
5123. Retirement - Employer	12,559.32	68,407.34	182,853.00	37.41
5124. Retirement - Administration	0.00	937.50	3,750.00	25.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	2,186.75	11,776.96	18,300.00	64.35
5211. Employee Housing	0.00	37,726.22	46,125.00	81.79
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	21,442.50	0.00
5310. Travel	77.41	21,916.95	154,000.00	14.23
5311. Staff Registration	75.00	2,053.50	22,875.00	8.98
5312. Meeting Expense	0.00	1,679.86	37,800.00	4.44
6000. Directors Fees	0.00	2,812.50	13,500.00	20.83
6001. Education/Professional Development	0.00	2,131.79	8,250.00	25.84
6012. Legal Notice	0.00	1,575.98	2,250.00	70.04
6013. Special Counsel	517.58	5,537.28	74,875.00	7.40
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	4,478.05	118,770.00	3.77
6015. Legal/Litigation / Adr	168.75	168.75	25,000.00	0.68
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	1,303.25	7,217.51	18,750.00	38.49
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
6018. Legal Assistance To Others	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	1,125.00	5,625.00	13,500.00	41.67
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	1,500.00	7,500.00	18,000.00	41.67
6022. Education Assistance To Others	0.00	5,062.50	11,250.00	45.00
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	4,828.47	19,809.11	135,000.00	14.67
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	0.00	2,709.86	1,000.00	270.99
6100. Projects & Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	15,285.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	12.38	80.45	450.00	17.88
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	0.00	109.96	4,000.00	2.75
6150. Assessments	5,195.67	25,978.35	74,760.70	34.75
6200. Postage	15.90	120.23	300.00	40.08
6201. Office Supplies	443.79	2,331.03	9,000.00	25.90
6202. Telephone	1,455.30	8,837.75	21,500.00	41.11
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	131.25	32,477.25	22,500.00	144.34
6205. Records	0.00	78.75	300.00	26.25
6210. Lease Equipment	550.83	2,645.49	9,000.00	29.39
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	0.00	384.74	2,700.00	14.25
6302. Dues / Memberships	918.75	9,424.13	20,400.00	46.20

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
General Fund				
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	3,192.34	22,486.99	51,000.00	44.09
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	450.00	0.00
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	37.11	3,500.42	13,500.00	25.93
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6601. Technical Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
6605. Water Quality/Selenium Coord.	8.00	32.00	20,000.00	0.16
6606. Colorado Watershed Management	1,624.50	18,402.31	27,500.00	66.92
6607. Interstate Watershed Management	5,907.50	73,169.00	105,000.00	69.68
6608. Division 4 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6609. Division 5 Work Plan	0.00	16,297.45	50,000.00	32.59
6610. Division 6 Work Plan	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
6611. ESA/Recovery	0.00	13,496.00	15,000.00	89.97
6612. Colorado River Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7001. USGS Gaging	0.00	0.00	309,505.73	0.00
7120. Tabor Contingency	0.00	0.00	132,107.17	0.00
8900. Excess Fund Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	<u>224,345.58</u>	<u>1,411,387.42</u>	<u>4,535,679.55</u>	<u>31.12</u>
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>227,618.18</u>	<u>1,896,349.22</u>	<u>19,256.22</u>	<u>9,847.98</u>

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

1 GEN - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
Report Criteria: 10/07/2020 @			
Form:	AP Check Register (1) - Check Register		
Sort by	ActivityDate		
activity dates:	From: 1/01/2020 To: 5/31/2020		
EFT2714b71	1/02/2020	[CAUSEYH] HUNTER J CAUSEY	90.62
0997990	1/03/2020	[CML] COLORADO MUNICIPAL LEAGUE	300.00
0997991	1/03/2020	[CWC] COLORADO WATER CONGRESS	19,411.00
0997992	1/03/2020	[NCCG] NORTHWEST COLORADO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	3,713.00
0997993	1/03/2020	[SDA] SPECIAL DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO	1,237.50
0997994	1/03/2020	[WTRRPT] THE WATER REPORT	299.00
EFT1153980	1/06/2020	[CO SD] COLORADO SPECIAL DISTRICTS P&L POOL	51,839.00
EFT48f4241	1/06/2020	[CHAVEZS] SONJA CHAVEZ	85.96
0998007	1/08/2020	[WHITE RIVER] WHITE RIVER CONSERVATION DISTRICT	500.00
0998006	1/08/2020	[WEX] WEX BANK	1,267.35
0998005	1/08/2020	[WTR STRAT] WATER STRATEGIES LLC	1,500.00
0998004	1/08/2020	[VGA] VOTUPAL GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS LLC	1,000.00
0998003	1/08/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	1,547.07
0998002	1/08/2020	[TWORIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	6,927.56
EFTd684166	1/08/2020	[WSHCG] WESTERN SLOPE HEALTH CARE GROUP	47,884.08
0998000	1/08/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	369.31
0997999	1/08/2020	[TENNEYR] RAY D TENNEY	426.88
0997998	1/08/2020	[METLIFE] METLIFE - GROUP BENEFITS	4,535.42
0997997	1/08/2020	[FILEFIND] FILE FINDERS LTD	45.00
0997996	1/08/2020	[BISHOP] BISHOP-BROGDEN ASSOCIATES, INC	495.00
0997995	1/08/2020	[ASPENRADIO] ASPEN PUBLIC RADIO	442.00
0998001	1/08/2020	[RIVERSEDGE] RIVERSEDGE WEST	500.00
EFT0156	1/10/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	9.54
EFT011320	1/13/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	65.00
0998013	1/14/2020	[SANDYS] SANDY'S OFFICE SUPPLY, INC	143.21
0998011	1/14/2020	[HVZ] HVZ DESIGN	641.25
0998012	1/14/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	10.73
0998009	1/14/2020	[MRP] GLOBAL RETIREMENT PARTNERS, LLC	1,250.00
0998008	1/14/2020	[GWS-CBN] CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS	75.00
0998010	1/14/2020	[GRANFA] GRAN FARNUM PRINTING	366.00
EFT1b545be	1/15/2020	[EYTELM] MICHAEL A EYTEL	353.93
EFTcf64c7a8	1/15/2020	[WRIGHTG] GRACE L WRIGHT	679.51
EFT5781009	1/16/2020	[CITRIX] LOGMEIN USA, INC.	251.81
EFT74c4d77	1/16/2020	[HASENBECKE] ELEANOR C HASENBECK	276.62
EFTc614cae	1/16/2020	[MUELLERA] ANDREW A MUELLER	734.91
EFTc824a52	1/16/2020	[FREDERICKA] ALESHA L FREDERICK	141.40
EFTd6a45f9	1/16/2020	[MUELLERA] ANDREW A MUELLER	394.80
EFT1716875	1/22/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	138.98
EFT1716875	1/22/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	6,930.29
EFT1716875	1/22/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	4,605.00
EFT1716876	1/22/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	94.81
EFT7a4411a	1/24/2020	[USBANKHSA] US BANK (Jan PR)	6,602.00
EFT1199997	1/24/2020	[ICMA401] ICMA (Jan PR)	21,424.52
EFT1199003	1/24/2020	[ICMARHS] ICMA - RHS	8,331.46

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

1 GEN - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
EFT1193208	1/24/2020	[ICMA457] ICMA - 457 (Jan PR)	26,669.54
EFT	1/24/2020	Pay period ending 1/14/2020	135,950.36
EFT1193986	1/24/2020	[ICMAIRA] ICMA - ROTH IRA (Jan PR)	1,300.00
EFT0156	1/27/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	416.67
EFT0156	1/27/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	40.00
EFT1060007	1/27/2020	[FPMAIL] FP MAILING SOLUTIONS	20.00
EFT4532688	1/27/2020	[IRS] INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (Jan PR)	59,138.30
EFT8163199	1/27/2020	[CODEPREV] COLORADO DEPT OF REVENUE	7,838.16
0998028	1/28/2020	[WECO] WATER EDUCATION COLORADO	3,000.00
EFT0156	1/28/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	77.54
0998029	1/28/2020	[HVZ] HVZ DESIGN	641.25
0998027	1/28/2020	[DULAW] UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	500.00
0998026	1/28/2020	[USGS] DOI - USGS	204,425.00
0998024	1/28/2020	[WESTPU] THOMSON REUTERS-WEST PAYMENT CENTER	1,683.66
0998023	1/28/2020	[QUILL] QUILL	118.94
0998022	1/28/2020	[IMAGENET] IMAGENET CONSULTING LLC	235.13
0998025	1/28/2020	[UMB] UMB	72.58
0998020	1/28/2020	[GBERRY] GBERRY CORP	1,000.00
0998019	1/28/2020	[EPRC] EAGLE PARK RESERVOIR COMPANY	7,787.34
0998021	1/28/2020	[GJMEDIA] GRAND JUNCTION MEDIA	156.70
0998018	1/28/2020	[CAA] COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE ALLIANCE	500.00
0998017	1/28/2020	[CRWA] COLO RURAL WATER ASSOCAT	175.00
0998016	1/28/2020	[CO INTER] COLORADO INTERACTIVE	258.50
0998015	1/28/2020	[BBC] BBC RESEARCH & CONSULTING	43,109.73
0998014	1/28/2020	[ALPINE] ALPINE TECHNOLOGIES, INC	3,210.00
EFT1436775	1/29/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	638.91
EFTd4e4cd1	2/03/2020	[KANZERD] DAVID A KANZER	865.13
EFT43047d7	2/03/2020	[WSHCG] WESTERN SLOPE HEALTH CARE GROUP	43,144.16
EFT01147c3	2/04/2020	[CURRIERJ] JOHN M CURRIER	10.27
EFT0156	2/04/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	85.00
EFT2b34a94	2/04/2020	[TURNERJ] JASON V TURNER	17.38
EFT4a04c99	2/04/2020	[MUELLERA] ANDREW A MUELLER	1,061.57
EFTa0e460a	2/04/2020	[CURRIERJ] JOHN M CURRIER	1,136.12
EFTb6a4803	2/04/2020	[CAUSEYH] HUNTER J CAUSEY	1,268.00
EFTda7422c	2/04/2020	[TURNERJ] JASON V TURNER	357.41
0998044	2/05/2020	[ACQUAFRESCAS] STEVEN J ACQUAFRESCA	103.50
0998042	2/05/2020	[SHAVANO] SHAVANO CONSERVATION DISTRICT	250.00
0998043	2/05/2020	[WHINNERYS] STANLEY W WHINNERY	287.50
0998045	2/05/2020	[ALVEYT] THOMAS M ALVEY	80.50
0998041	2/05/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	369.31
0998047	2/05/2020	[TWORIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	6,927.56
0998048	2/05/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	1,078.43
0998049	2/05/2020	[WTR STRAT] WATER STRATEGIES LLC	1,500.00
0998046	2/05/2020	[GRAYT] TOM R GRAY	147.20
0998040	2/05/2020	[HAZARDR] REBIE S HAZARD	246.68
0998030	2/05/2020	[MONGERD] DOUGLAS B. MONGER	143.75
0998038	2/05/2020	[METLIFE] METLIFE - GROUP BENEFITS	4,222.15
0998037	2/05/2020	[WHITMOREM] MARTHA P WHITMORE	190.90
0998036	2/05/2020	[CHANDLERHENRYK] KATHY CHANDLER-HENRY	69.00
0998035	2/05/2020	[STIEGELMEIERK] KARN STIEGELMEIER	104.65

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

1 GEN - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
0998034	2/05/2020	[HVZ] HVZ DESIGN	713.25
0998033	2/05/2020	[GBERRY] GBERRY CORP	1,000.00
0998032	2/05/2020	[FILEFIND] FILE FINDERS LTD	45.00
0998031	2/05/2020	[FAMILYA] FAMILY FARM ALLIANCE	500.00
0998039	2/05/2020	[OUTWEST] OUTWEST GRAPHICS LLP	103.00
EFT59541ce	2/07/2020	[FREDERICKA] ALESHA L FREDERICK	585.26
eftd9343efa2	2/07/2020	[FLEMINGP] PETER C FLEMING	1,258.72
0998066	2/12/2020	[WEX] WEX BANK	1,101.48
0998065	2/12/2020	[VGA] VOTOUPAL GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS LLC	1,000.00
0998064	2/12/2020	[SANDYS] SANDY'S OFFICE SUPPLY, INC	153.15
0998063	2/12/2020	[RIVERIA] RIVERSIDE IMPORT AUTO	1,809.46
0998062	2/12/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	19.72
0998061	2/12/2020	[QUILL] QUILL	226.32
0998060	2/12/2020	[MICROPLASTIC] MICROPLASTICS, INC.	540.00
0998059	2/12/2020	[WHITMOREM] MARTHA P WHITMORE	507.36
0998057	2/12/2020	[GJMEDIA] GRAND JUNCTION MEDIA	718.20
0998056	2/12/2020	[EC] EMPLOYERS COUNCIL	2,367.00
0998055	2/12/2020	[MONGERD] DOUGLAS B. MONGER	455.31
0998054	2/12/2020	[CMNM] COLORADO MOUNTAIN NEWS MEDIA	427.08
0998053	2/12/2020	[CO INTER] COLORADO INTERACTIVE	289.00
0998052	2/12/2020	[GWS-CBN] CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS	75.00
0998051	2/12/2020	[BISHOP] BISHOP-BROGDEN ASSOCIATES, INC	812.25
0998050	2/12/2020	[ASPENRADIO] ASPEN PUBLIC RADIO	476.00
0998058	2/12/2020	[IDF] IMPACT DEVELOPMENT FUND	1,500.00
EFT021320	2/13/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	65.00
EFT7aa4393	2/13/2020	[KANZERD] DAVID A KANZER	1,691.59
EFTf244e55	2/13/2020	[EYTELM] MICHAEL A EYTEL	534.49
EFT3411600	2/18/2020	[CITRIX] LOGMEIN USA, INC.	428.47
EFT0156	2/19/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	52.55
0998074	2/20/2020	[NCWCD] NORTHERN WATER	1,320.00
0998076	2/20/2020	[WESTPU] THOMSON REUTERS-WEST PAYMENT CENTER	1,363.24
EFT59f4bb3	2/20/2020	[TURNERA] AUDREY M TURNER	1,085.64
0998075	2/20/2020	[JIMENEZ] SUSIE JIMENEZ	1,050.00
0998073	2/20/2020	[MICROPLASTIC] MICROPLASTICS, INC.	390.20
0998068	2/20/2020	[CONFLUENCE] CONFLUENCE WATER CONSULTING LLC	899.61
0998071	2/20/2020	[HVZ] HVZ DESIGN	1,134.75
0998070	2/20/2020	[GCWIN] GRAND COUNTY WATER INFORMATION NETWORK	11,545.00
0998069	2/20/2020	[MONGERD] DOUGLAS B. MONGER	143.75
0998067	2/20/2020	[ALPINE] ALPINE TECHNOLOGIES, INC	5,400.00
0998072	2/20/2020	[MAGGARD] MAGGARD & HOOD, P.C.	1,575.00
EFT69c4cd6	2/21/2020	[WRIGHTG] GRACE L WRIGHT	1,316.20
EFT	2/24/2020	Pay period ending 2/14/2020	135,811.10
EFT1193302	2/24/2020	[ICMA457] ICMA - 457 (Feb PR)	27,851.38
EFT1193989	2/24/2020	[ICMAIRA] ICMA - ROTH IRA (Feb PR)	1,300.00
EFT1198493	2/24/2020	[ICMARHS] ICMA - RHS (Feb PR)	8,334.48
EFT1198979	2/24/2020	[ICMA401] ICMA (Feb PR)	21,454.77
EFT8174349	2/24/2020	[USBANKHSA] US BANK (Feb PR)	6,702.00
eft7e443f5b5	2/25/2020	[NICHOLSL] LORRA L NICHOLS	223.19
EFT2088063	2/25/2020	[IRS] INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (Feb PR)	64,426.69
EFT65e4f84	2/25/2020	[FREDERICKA] ALESHA L FREDERICK	191.36

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

1 GEN - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
EFT0082379	2/25/2020	[CODEPREV] COLORADO DEPT OF REVENUE (Feb PR)	8,489.41
EFT0156	2/25/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	416.67
0998077	2/26/2020	[BLIZZARD] BLIZZARD PRESS	750.00
0998078	2/26/2020	[BONFIRE] BONFIRE COFFEE	134.16
0998079	2/26/2020	[IMAGENET] IMAGENET CONSULTING LLC	409.19
0998080	2/26/2020	[JMMSC] JOHN MCCONNELL MATH & SCIENCE CENTER	2,500.00
0998081	2/26/2020	[PBS] ROCKY MOUNTAIN PBS	2,500.00
0998082	2/26/2020	[GRAYT] TOM R GRAY	631.89
EFT1722204	2/26/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	2,965.56
EFT1722204	2/26/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	2,117.88
EFT1722204	2/26/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	96.58
EFT1722204	2/26/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	3,694.45
EFT4d64bcb	3/01/2020	[WSHCG] WESTERN SLOPE HEALTH CARE GROUP	43,374.74
EFT1437474	3/02/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	639.14
EFT3f54540	3/03/2020	[USBANKHSA] US BANK (CT Separation Pay)	1,350.00
EFT1193155	3/03/2020	[ICMA401] ICMA (CT Separation Pay)	4,811.70
EFT0156	3/03/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	40.00
EFT1191855	3/03/2020	[ICMA457] ICMA - 457 (CT Separation Pay)	26,000.00
EFT	3/03/2020	Pay period ending 3/02/2020	12,045.56
0998083	3/04/2020	[AMT] ALWAYS MOUNTAIN TIME LLC	2,574.00
0998084	3/04/2020	[BBC] BBC RESEARCH & CONSULTING	9,837.50
0998085	3/04/2020	[BISHOP] BISHOP-BROGDEN ASSOCIATES, INC	5,884.69
0998086	3/04/2020	[CA14032] DIETZE & DAVIS, PC	4,621.12
0998087	3/04/2020	[METLIFE] METLIFE - GROUP BENEFITS	4,337.85
0998088	3/04/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	369.31
0998089	3/04/2020	[TWORIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	6,927.56
0998090	3/04/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	1,352.78
0998091	3/04/2020	[WTR STRAT] WATER STRATEGIES LLC	1,500.00
EFT0082517	3/04/2020	[CODEPREV] COLORADO DEPT OF REVENUE	575.00
EFT0156	3/04/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	1,250.00
EFT0ce4cdf9	3/04/2020	[KANZERD] DAVID A KANZER	2,884.28
EFT1562957	3/04/2020	[IRS] INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (CT separation pay)	11,724.07
EFT1fd4638	3/09/2020	[CAUSEYH] HUNTER J CAUSEY	48.21
EFTe09413a	3/11/2020	[CURRIERJ] JOHN M CURRIER	255.95
EFT12b4bdf	3/11/2020	[TURNERJ] JASON V TURNER	529.01
0998097	3/11/2020	[WEX] WEX BANK	1,130.43
0998096	3/11/2020	[GBERRY] GBERRY CORP	1,000.00
0998094	3/11/2020	[CMNM] COLORADO MOUNTAIN NEWS MEDIA	355.40
0998093	3/11/2020	[GWS-CBN] CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS	75.00
0998092	3/11/2020	[BISHOP] BISHOP-BROGDEN ASSOCIATES, INC	1,386.42
0998095	3/11/2020	[EC] EMPLOYERS COUNCIL	146.38
EFT031220	3/12/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	65.00
EFT1725078	3/13/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	722.16
EFT1725079	3/13/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	402.41
EFT1725079	3/13/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	5,417.21
0998104	3/16/2020	[QUILL] QUILL	149.99
EFT1577376	3/16/2020	[CITRIX] LOGMEIN USA, INC.	467.73
EFTb5c4532	3/16/2020	[EYTELM] MICHAEL A EYTEL	104.31
EFTc1d44c5	3/16/2020	[MUELLERA] ANDREW A MUELLER	1,239.92
EFT031720	3/17/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	70.00

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

1 GEN - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
0998106	3/18/2020	[RIVERIA] RIVERSIDE IMPORT AUTO	320.01
0998108	3/18/2020	[WESTPU] THOMSON REUTERS-WEST PAYMENT CENTER	1,683.66
0998107	3/18/2020	[SANDYS] SANDY'S OFFICE SUPPLY, INC	61.77
0998105	3/18/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	11.08
0998103	3/18/2020	[PPIS] PEAK PERFORMANCE IMAGING SOLUTIONS	5,290.00
0998101	3/18/2020	[GJMEDIA] GRAND JUNCTION MEDIA	600.62
0998100	3/18/2020	[ERWC] EAGLE RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL, INC	2,000.00
0998099	3/18/2020	[CO INTER] COLORADO INTERACTIVE	444.32
0998098	3/18/2020	[ALPINE] ALPINE TECHNOLOGIES, INC	3,600.00
0998102	3/18/2020	[HMH] HOTCHKISS MEMORIAL HALL	150.00
EFT	3/24/2020	Pay period ending 3/14/2020	138,903.71
EFT	3/24/2020	Pay period ending 3/14/2020	92.35
EFT1100533	3/24/2020	[ICMARHS] ICMA - RHS (March PR)	8,048.72
EFT1101550	3/24/2020	[ICMA401] ICMA (March PR)	20,448.88
EFT1191228	3/24/2020	[ICMA457] ICMA - 457 (March PR)	21,251.38
EFT1192823	3/24/2020	[ICMAIRA] ICMA - ROTH IRA (March PR)	1,960.00
EFT992486d	3/24/2020	[USBANKHSA] US BANK (March PR)	7,002.00
EFT0083089	3/25/2020	[CODEPREV] COLORADO DEPT OF REVENUE (March PR)	7,463.26
EFT032520	3/25/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	416.67
EFT3361305	3/25/2020	[IRS] INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (March PR)	56,771.17
EFT950275	3/25/2020	[COLOTR] COLO STATE TREASURER (1st Qtr Payment)	2,088.61
0998112	3/26/2020	[IMAGENET] IMAGENET CONSULTING LLC	235.13
EFT032620	3/26/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	40.00
0998113	3/26/2020	[VGA] VOTUPAL GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS LLC	1,000.00
0998111	3/26/2020	[HVZ] HVZ DESIGN	505.00
0998110	3/26/2020	[HMH] HOTCHKISS MEMORIAL HALL	30.00
0998109	3/26/2020	[CA14032] DIETZE & DAVIS, PC	2,071.81
0998117	3/30/2020	[QUILL] QUILL	16.49
EFT1438221	3/31/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	639.12
0998114	4/01/2020	[BISHOP] BISHOP-BROGDEN ASSOCIATES, INC	1,539.00
0998115	4/01/2020	[GBERRY] GBERRY CORP	1,000.00
0998116	4/01/2020	[METLIFE] METLIFE - GROUP BENEFITS	4,014.29
0998118	4/01/2020	[TWO RIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	6,927.56
EFTdac403a	4/01/2020	[WSHCG] WESTERN SLOPE HEALTH CARE GROUP	37,602.61
EFT238454a	4/02/2020	[CAUSEYH] HUNTER J CAUSEY	334.66
0998119	4/08/2020	[FPMAIL] FP MAILING SOLUTIONS	162.00
0998120	4/08/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	369.31
0998121	4/08/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	1,260.92
0998122	4/08/2020	[VGA] VOTUPAL GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS LLC	1,000.00
0998123	4/08/2020	[WTR STRAT] WATER STRATEGIES LLC	1,500.00
0998124	4/08/2020	[WEX] WEX BANK	753.39
EFT041320	4/13/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	65.00
EFT8127022	4/16/2020	[CITRIX] LOGMEIN USA, INC.	635.03
0998131	4/17/2020	[WESTPU] THOMSON REUTERS-WEST PAYMENT CENTER	1,683.66
0998127	4/17/2020	[GWS-CBN] CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS	142.13
0998132	4/17/2020	[VITAL] VITAL FILMS	6,475.00
0998130	4/17/2020	[SANDYS] SANDY'S OFFICE SUPPLY, INC	73.16
0998125	4/17/2020	[ALPINE] ALPINE TECHNOLOGIES, INC	3,600.00
0998128	4/17/2020	[MRP] GLOBAL RETIREMENT PARTNERS, LLC	1,250.00
0998126	4/17/2020	[CODOS] CENTER FOR SNOW & AVALANCHE STUDIES	25,000.00

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

1 GEN - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
0998129	4/17/2020	[RIVERIA] RIVERSIDE IMPORT AUTO	1,102.10
0998133	4/22/2020	[CO INTER] COLORADO INTERACTIVE	40.50
0998134	4/22/2020	[EPRC] EAGLE PARK RESERVOIR COMPANY	13,468.50
0998135	4/22/2020	[HVZ] HVZ DESIGN	801.25
0998136	4/22/2020	[HYDROS] HYDROS CONSULTING INC.	7,528.00
EFT	4/24/2020	Pay period ending 4/14/2020	121,910.87
EFT1128614	4/24/2020	[ICMA457] ICMA - 457 (April PR)	30,353.27
EFT1129597	4/24/2020	[ICMAIRA] ICMA - ROTH IRA (April PR)	1,960.00
EFT1130849	4/24/2020	[ICMARHS] ICMA - RHS (April PR)	7,532.96
EFT1132696	4/24/2020	[ICMA401] ICMA (April PR)	20,098.13
EFT1731769	4/24/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	95.00
EFT1731769	4/24/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	3,492.55
EFT1731770	4/24/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	1,190.70
EFT1731771	4/24/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	343.86
EFT74f4dee	4/24/2020	[USBANKHSA] US BANK (April PR)	10,602.00
EFT6497931	4/27/2020	[IRS] INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (April PR)	53,534.22
EFT0083959	4/27/2020	[CODEPREV] COLORADO DEPT OF REVENUE (April PR)	7,017.95
EFT0156	4/27/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	416.67
EFT0156	4/28/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	40.00
EFT1439104	4/29/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	636.65
EFT68a4988	5/01/2020	[WSHCG] WESTERN SLOPE HEALTH CARE GROUP	40,727.33
EFT01e4afe	5/06/2020	[CAUSEYH] HUNTER J CAUSEY	773.35
0998137	5/06/2020	[ASPENRADIO] ASPEN PUBLIC RADIO	408.00
0998138	5/06/2020	[BBC] BBC RESEARCH & CONSULTING	12,972.50
0998139	5/06/2020	[BISHOP] BISHOP-BROGDEN ASSOCIATES, INC	940.50
0998140	5/06/2020	[CO INTER] COLORADO INTERACTIVE	10.00
0998141	5/06/2020	[GMV] GARFIELD MOTOR VEHICLE	1.19
0998142	5/06/2020	[IMAGENET] IMAGENET CONSULTING LLC	235.13
0998143	5/06/2020	[KDNK] CARBONDALE COMMUNITY ACCESS RADIO	750.00
0998144	5/06/2020	[METLIFE] METLIFE - GROUP BENEFITS	4,176.07
0998145	5/06/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	369.31
0998146	5/06/2020	[TWO RIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	6,927.56
0998147	5/06/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	2,327.05
EFT1fd4b1c8	5/06/2020	[KANZERD] DAVID A KANZER	657.68
EFTbfc44558	5/07/2020	[FLEMINGP] PETER C FLEMING	390.69
EFT051220	5/12/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	65.00
0998148	5/13/2020	[GBERRY] GBERRY CORP	1,000.00
0998149	5/13/2020	[IDF] IMPACT DEVELOPMENT FUND	48,801.62
0998150	5/13/2020	[KVNf] KVNf - NORTH FORK VALLEY PUBLIC RADIO, INC.	1,263.00
0998151	5/13/2020	[LEXISBENDER] MATTHEW BENDER	367.18
0998152	5/13/2020	[WESTPU] THOMSON REUTERS-WEST PAYMENT CENTER	1,683.66
0998153	5/13/2020	[VGA] VOTOU PAL GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS LLC	1,000.00
0998154	5/13/2020	[WTR STRAT] WATER STRATEGIES LLC	1,500.00
0998155	5/13/2020	[WEX] WEX BANK	367.33
EFT137410e	5/18/2020	[DEPAOLOL] LAURIE J DePAOLO	145.29
EFT3900011	5/18/2020	[CITRIX] LOGMEIN USA, INC.	257.57
EFT79545cd	5/18/2020	[CLONINGERR] RONALD CLONINGER	61.53
EFTa164d99	5/18/2020	[WILSONL] LUCI L WILSON	48.49
EFTfc2415e9	5/18/2020	[TURNERA] AUDREY M TURNER	88.14
EFT0f04a9a	5/19/2020	[PHILIPSI] IAN PHILIPS	64.20

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

1 GEN - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
EFTd9b4ca3	5/20/2020	[HASENBECKE] ELEANOR C HASENBECK	57.44
0998159	5/20/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	8.26
0998158	5/20/2020	[HYDROS] HYDROS CONSULTING INC.	3,177.50
0998157	5/20/2020	[GWS-CBN] CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS	212.13
0998156	5/20/2020	[ALPINE] ALPINE TECHNOLOGIES, INC	3,600.00
EFT	5/22/2020	Pay period ending 5/14/2020	135,896.29
EFT1162071	5/22/2020	[ICMA457] ICMA - 457 (May PR)	21,353.27
EFT1163286	5/22/2020	[ICMAIRA] ICMA - ROTH IRA (May PR)	1,960.00
EFT1168788	5/22/2020	[ICMARHS] ICMA - RHS (May PR)	7,545.33
EFT1169486	5/22/2020	[ICMA401] ICMA (May PR)	20,292.92
EFT18b4cfa8	5/22/2020	[USBANKHSA] US BANK (May PR)	7,302.00
EFT0084653	5/26/2020	[CODEPREV] COLORADO DEPT OF REVENUE (May PR)	7,316.32
EFT0156	5/26/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	416.67
EFT14F41B	5/26/2020	[BORKENHAGENE] ELIZABETH S BORKENHAGEN	199.99
EFT1736669	5/26/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	649.37
EFT1736670	5/26/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	27.00
EFT1736678	5/26/2020	[VISA] VISA-PINNACLE BANK OF PAPILLION	5,278.96
EFT65845ee	5/26/2020	[EYTELM] MICHAEL A EYTEL	542.68
EFT9559276	5/26/2020	[IRS] INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (May PR)	55,600.05
EFT0156	5/27/2020	[24HOURFLEX] 24HOURFLEX	40.00
0998162	5/28/2020	[RICOH] RICOH USA, INC	369.31
0998163	5/28/2020	[SAW] SAW ADVERTISING AGENCY	1,500.00
0998160	5/28/2020	[METLIFE] METLIFE - GROUP BENEFITS	4,176.07
0998161	5/28/2020	[MWIFS] MOUNTAIN WEST INSURANCE & FINANCIAL SERVICES, LLC	175.00
eft14398867	5/29/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	635.86

Total Checks:

2,321,320.09

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT TREASURER'S REPORT CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

JANUARY 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF:

12/31/19

BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$738,399.55
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$83,011.28
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$2,107,033.69
PEAKS	\$21,420.03
INVESTMENTS	\$1,000,000.00

TOTAL

\$3,949,864.55

DEPOSITS:

BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	135.81
COLOTRUST PRIME	107.46
COLOTRUST PLUS	3,303.90
PEAKS	10,458.71

TOTAL

14,005.88

DISBURSEMENTS:

BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	17,159.90
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00
PEAKS	0.00

TOTAL

17,159.90

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	0.00
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0.00

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF:

01/31/20

\$3,946,710.53

SUMMARY:

BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$721,375.46
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$83,118.74
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$2,110,337.59
PEAKS	\$31,878.74
INVESTMENTS	\$1,000,000.00

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF:

01/31/20

\$3,946,710.53

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND**

JANUARY 31, 2020

	BALANCE 12/31/19	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 01/31/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
FHLB #31308Q30	\$1,000,000.00			\$1,000,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00

SUMMARY:

Additions \$0.00

Deletions 0.00

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) **\$0.00**

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Unaudited

For 1/31/2020

	This Year	Last Year	Change
02 Capital Project Fund			
Assets			
02-00-1001.000 Capital Project -BoC	721,375.46	871,963.39	(150,587.93)
02-00-1002.000 Peaks - CPO	31,878.74	10,619.73	21,259.01
02-00-1009.000 Undeposit Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5604 - Omid	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1015.000 Capital ColoTrust Prime	83,118.74	81,450.34	1,668.40
02-00-1016.000 Capital ColoTrust Plus	2,110,337.59	2,062,238.40	48,099.19
02-00-1020.000 Investments-All	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
02-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments	0.00	(47,390.00)	47,390.00
02-00-1022.000 Accum. Amortization	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	9,405.00	9,405.00	0.00
02-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1599.000 Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1999.000 Excess Funds Transfer from GEN	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	200,000.00	47,514.22	152,485.78
Total Assets	4,156,115.53	4,035,801.08	120,314.45
Liabilities and Net Assets			
02-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-3010.000 Fund Balances	4,156,300.66	4,039,283.36	117,017.30
Change in Net Assets	(185.13)	(3,482.28)	3,297.15
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	4,156,115.53	4,035,801.08	120,314.45

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Capital Project Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	14,005.88	14,005.88	70,000.00	20.01
4120. Miscellaneous Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4900. Excess Funds Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	14,005.88	14,005.88	70,000.00	20.01
<u>Expenses</u>				
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5312. Meeting Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6101. Project Assistance	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6201. Office Supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6310. Computers - Licenses/Software & Services	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	0.00
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6501. Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
6502. Computer Equipment	0.00	0.00	17,000.00	0.00
6503. Office Reconfiguration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7011. Ruedi Water	14,191.01	14,191.01	20,000.00	70.96
7108. Contingency Planning Implementation (Water Banking)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Fleet Vehicle Acquisition	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
Total Expenses	14,191.01	14,191.01	174,500.00	8.13
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(185.13)	(185.13)	(104,500.00)	0.18

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

February 29, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 01/31/20

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$721,375.46
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$83,118.74
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$2,110,337.59
PEAKS	\$31,878.74
INVESTMENTS	<u>\$1,000,000.00</u>

TOTAL **\$3,946,710.53**

DEPOSITS:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	121.25
COLOTRUST PRIME	100.13
COLOTRUST PLUS	2,946.87
PEAKS	<u>25.33</u>

TOTAL **3,193.58**

DISBURSEMENTS:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	23,000.00
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00
PEAKS	<u>0.00</u>

TOTAL **23,000.00**

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	<u>0.00</u>
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TOTAL **0.00**

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 02/29/20

\$3,926,904.11

SUMMARY:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$698,496.71
COLOTRUST PRIME	83,218.87
COLOTRUST PLUS	2,113,284.46
PEAKS	31,904.07
INVESTMENTS	<u>1,000,000.00</u>

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 02/29/20 **\$3,926,904.11**



Signature _____ Date _____
ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

February 29, 2020

	BALANCE 01/31/20	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 02/29/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
FHLB #31308Q30	\$1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	<u>\$1,000,000.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$1,000,000.00</u>

SUMMARY:

Additions	0.00
Deletions	<u>\$0.00</u>
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	<u><u>\$0.00</u></u>

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
02 Capital Project Fund			
Assets			
02-00-1001.000 Capital Project -BoC	698,496.71	856,314.53	(157,817.82)
02-00-1002.000 Peaks - CPO	31,904.07	10,651.99	21,252.08
02-00-1009.000 Undeposit Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5604 - Omid	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1015.000 Capital ColoTrust Prime	83,218.87	81,594.25	1,624.62
02-00-1016.000 Capital ColoTrust Plus	2,113,284.46	2,066,362.53	46,921.93
02-00-1020.000 Investments-All	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
02-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments	0.00	(47,390.00)	47,390.00
02-00-1022.000 Accum. Amortization	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	9,405.00	9,405.00	0.00
02-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1599.000 Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1999.000 Excess Funds Transfer from GEN	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	198,463.00	47,514.22	150,948.78
Total Assets	4,134,772.11	4,024,452.52	110,319.59
Liabilities and Net Assets			
02-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	3,300.00	0.00	3,300.00
02-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	3,300.00	0.00	3,300.00
02-00-3010.000 Fund Balances	4,156,300.66	4,039,283.36	117,017.30
Change in Net Assets	(24,828.55)	(14,830.84)	(9,997.71)
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	4,134,772.11	4,024,452.52	110,319.59

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Capital Project Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	3,193.58	17,199.46	70,000.00	24.57
4120. Miscellaneous Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4900. Excess Funds Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	3,193.58	17,199.46	70,000.00	24.57
<u>Expenses</u>				
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5312. Meeting Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6101. Project Assistance	26,300.00	26,300.00	75,000.00	35.07
6105. Investment/Banking Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6201. Office Supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6310. Computers - Licenses/Software & Services	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	0.00
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6501. Office Equipment	1,537.00	1,537.00	5,000.00	30.74
6502. Computer Equipment	0.00	0.00	17,000.00	0.00
6503. Office Reconfiguration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7011. Ruedi Water	0.00	14,191.01	20,000.00	70.96
7108. Contingency Planning Implementation (Water Banking)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Fleet Vehicle Acquisition	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
Total Expenses	27,837.00	42,028.01	174,500.00	24.08
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(24,643.42)	(24,828.55)	(104,500.00)	23.76

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

March 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 02/29/20

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$698,496.71
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$83,218.87
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$2,113,284.46
PEAKS	\$31,904.07
INVESTMENTS	<u>\$1,000,000.00</u>

TOTAL \$3,926,904.11

DEPOSITS:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	134.04
COLOTRUST PRIME	1,000,071.66
COLOTRUST PLUS	2,617.86
PEAKS	<u>3,218.03</u>

TOTAL 1,006,041.59

DISBURSEMENTS:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	5,389.83
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00
PEAKS	<u>0.00</u>

TOTAL 5,389.83

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	<u>(1,000,000.00)</u>
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TOTAL (1,000,000.00)

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 03/31/20

\$3,927,555.87

SUMMARY:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$693,240.92
COLOTRUST PRIME	1,083,290.53
COLOTRUST PLUS	2,115,902.32
PEAKS	35,122.10
INVESTMENTS	<u>0.00</u>

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 03/31/20 \$3,927,555.87

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

March 31, 2020

	BALANCE 02/29/20	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 03/31/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
FHLB #31308Q30	\$1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	0.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	<u>\$1,000,000.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$1,000,000.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

SUMMARY:

Additions 0.00

Deletions \$1,000,000.00

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) (\$1,000,000.00)

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 3/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
02 Capital Project Fund			
Assets			
02-00-1001.000 Capital Project -BoC	693,240.92	843,964.21	(150,723.29)
02-00-1002.000 Peaks - CPO	35,122.10	10,676.95	24,445.15
02-00-1009.000 Undeposit Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5604 - Omid	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1015.000 Capital ColoTrust Prime	1,083,290.53	81,754.69	1,001,535.84
02-00-1016.000 Capital ColoTrust Plus	2,115,902.32	2,070,887.57	45,014.75
02-00-1020.000 Investments-All	0.00	1,000,000.00	(1,000,000.00)
02-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments	0.00	(47,390.00)	47,390.00
02-00-1022.000 Accum. Amortization	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	9,405.00	9,405.00	0.00
02-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1599.000 Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1999.000 Excess Funds Transfer from GEN	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	200,000.00	47,154.24	152,845.76
Total Assets	4,136,960.87	4,016,452.66	120,508.21
Liabilities and Net Assets			
02-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	0.00	24,409.35	(24,409.35)
02-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	0.00	24,409.35	(24,409.35)
02-00-3010.000 Fund Balances	4,156,300.66	4,039,283.36	117,017.30
Change in Net Assets	(19,339.79)	(47,240.05)	27,900.26
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	4,136,960.87	4,016,452.66	120,508.21

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Unaudited

For 3/31/2020

Page: 1

Capital Project Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	6,041.59	23,241.05	70,000.00	33.20
4120. Miscellaneous Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4900. Excess Funds Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	6,041.59	23,241.05	70,000.00	33.20
<u>Expenses</u>				
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5312. Meeting Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6101. Project Assistance	0.00	26,300.00	75,000.00	35.07
6105. Investment/Banking Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6201. Office Supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6310. Computers - Licenses/Software & Services	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	0.00
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6501. Office Equipment	0.00	1,537.00	5,000.00	30.74
6502. Computer Equipment	552.83	552.83	17,000.00	3.25
6503. Office Reconfiguration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7011. Ruedi Water	0.00	14,191.01	20,000.00	70.96
7108. Contingency Planning Implementation (Water Banking)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Fleet Vehicle Acquisition	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
Total Expenses	552.83	42,580.84	174,500.00	24.40
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	5,488.76	(19,339.79)	(104,500.00)	18.51

GO BACK TO AGENDA
COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

April 30, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 03/31/20

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$693,240.92
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$1,083,290.53
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$2,115,902.32
PEAKS	\$35,122.10
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00

TOTAL **\$3,927,555.87**

DEPOSITS:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	125.35
COLOTRUST PRIME	278.27
COLOTRUST PLUS	2,148.58
PEAKS	0.22

TOTAL **2,552.42**

DISBURSEMENTS:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	0.00
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00
PEAKS	0.00

TOTAL **0.00**

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	0.00
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TOTAL **0.00**

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 04/30/20

\$3,930,108.29

SUMMARY:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$693,366.27
COLOTRUST PRIME	1,083,568.80
COLOTRUST PLUS	2,118,050.90
PEAKS	35,122.32
INVESTMENTS	0.00

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 04/30/20 **\$3,930,108.29**

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

April 30, 2020

	BALANCE 03/31/20	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 04/30/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES	\$0.00		0.00	0.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

SUMMARY:

Additions	0.00
Deletions	<u>\$0.00</u>
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	<u>\$0.00</u>

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
02 Capital Project Fund			
Assets			
02-00-1001.000 Capital Project -BoC	693,366.27	787,905.99	(94,539.72)
02-00-1002.000 Peaks - CPO	35,122.32	10,694.55	24,427.77
02-00-1009.000 Undeposit Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5604 - Omid	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1015.000 Capital ColoTrust Prime	1,083,568.80	81,911.38	1,001,657.42
02-00-1016.000 Capital ColoTrust Plus	2,118,050.90	2,075,249.01	42,801.89
02-00-1020.000 Investments-All	0.00	1,000,000.00	(1,000,000.00)
02-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments	0.00	(47,390.00)	47,390.00
02-00-1022.000 Accum. Amortization	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	9,405.00	9,405.00	0.00
02-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1599.000 Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1999.000 Excess Funds Transfer from GEN	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	198,978.26	50,003.52	148,974.74
Total Assets	4,138,491.55	3,967,779.45	170,712.10
Liabilities and Net Assets			
02-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	0.00	10,000.00	(10,000.00)
02-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	0.00	10,000.00	(10,000.00)
02-00-3010.000 Fund Balances	4,156,300.66	4,039,283.36	117,017.30
Change in Net Assets	(17,809.11)	(81,503.91)	63,694.80
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	4,138,491.55	3,967,779.45	170,712.10

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Capital Project Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	2,552.42	25,793.47	70,000.00	36.85
4120. Miscellaneous Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4900. Excess Funds Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	2,552.42	25,793.47	70,000.00	36.85
<u>Expenses</u>				
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5312. Meeting Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6101. Project Assistance	0.00	26,300.00	75,000.00	35.07
6105. Investment/Banking Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6201. Office Supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6310. Computers - Licenses/Software & Services	648.10	648.10	7,500.00	8.64
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6501. Office Equipment	0.00	1,537.00	5,000.00	30.74
6502. Computer Equipment	373.64	926.47	17,000.00	5.45
6503. Office Reconfiguration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7011. Ruedi Water	0.00	14,191.01	20,000.00	70.96
7108. Contingency Planning Implementation (Water Banking)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Fleet Vehicle Acquisition	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
Total Expenses	1,021.74	43,602.58	174,500.00	24.99
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	1,530.68	(17,809.11)	(104,500.00)	17.04

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

May 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 04/30/20

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$693,366.27
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$1,083,568.80
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$2,118,050.90
PEAKS	\$35,122.32
INVESTMENTS	\$0.00

TOTAL \$3,930,108.29

DEPOSITS:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	199,134.24
COLOTRUST PRIME	260.44
COLOTRUST PLUS	1,298.86
PEAKS	0.16

TOTAL 200,693.70

DISBURSEMENTS:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	0.00
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00
PEAKS	0.00

TOTAL 0.00

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	0.00
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TOTAL 0.00

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 05/31/20

\$4,130,801.99

SUMMARY:

BOC-GLENWOOD - CHECKING	\$892,500.51
COLOTRUST PRIME	1,083,829.24
COLOTRUST PLUS	2,119,349.76
PEAKS	35,122.48
INVESTMENTS	0.00

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 05/31/20 **\$4,130,801.99**

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

May 31, 2020

	BALANCE 04/30/20	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 05/31/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES	\$0.00		0.00	0.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

SUMMARY:

Additions	0.00
Deletions	<u>\$0.00</u>
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	<u>\$0.00</u>

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
02 Capital Project Fund			
Assets			
02-00-1001.000 Capital Project -BoC	892,500.51	788,053.21	104,447.30
02-00-1002.000 Peaks - CPO	35,122.48	5,665.32	29,457.16
02-00-1009.000 Undeposit Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5604 - Omid	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1015.000 Capital ColoTrust Prime	1,083,829.24	82,072.68	1,001,756.56
02-00-1016.000 Capital ColoTrust Plus	2,119,349.76	2,079,715.84	39,633.92
02-00-1020.000 Investments-All	0.00	1,000,000.00	(1,000,000.00)
02-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments	0.00	(47,390.00)	47,390.00
02-00-1022.000 Accum. Amortization	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	9,405.00	9,405.00	0.00
02-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1599.000 Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-00-1999.000 Excess Funds Transfer from GEN	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	0.00	55,059.54	(55,059.54)
Total Assets	4,140,206.99	3,972,581.59	167,625.40
Liabilities and Net Assets			
02-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	0.00	10,000.00	(10,000.00)
02-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	0.00	10,000.00	(10,000.00)
02-00-3010.000 Fund Balances	4,156,300.66	4,039,283.36	117,017.30
Change in Net Assets	(16,093.67)	(76,701.77)	60,608.10
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	4,140,206.99	3,972,581.59	167,625.40

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Capital Project Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	1,715.44	27,508.91	70,000.00	39.30
4120. Miscellaneous Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4900. Excess Funds Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	1,715.44	27,508.91	70,000.00	39.30
<u>Expenses</u>				
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5312. Meeting Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6101. Project Assistance	0.00	26,300.00	75,000.00	35.07
6105. Investment/Banking Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6201. Office Supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6310. Computers - Licenses/Software & Services	0.00	648.10	7,500.00	8.64
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
6501. Office Equipment	0.00	1,537.00	5,000.00	30.74
6502. Computer Equipment	0.00	926.47	17,000.00	5.45
6503. Office Reconfiguration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7011. Ruedi Water	0.00	14,191.01	20,000.00	70.96
7108. Contingency Planning Implementation (Water Banking)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Fleet Vehicle Acquisition	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
Total Expenses	0.00	43,602.58	174,500.00	24.99
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	1,715.44	(16,093.67)	(104,500.00)	15.40

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

3 CPO - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
Report Criteria: 10/07/2020 @			
Form:	AP Check Register (1) - Check Register		
Sort by	ActivityDate		
activity dates:	From: 1/01/2020 To: 5/31/2020		
0995088	1/03/2020	[BOR] BOR-GREAT PLAINS REGION	14,191.01
0995089	2/12/2020	[CG16004] ORCHARD RANCH DITCH COMPANY	6,250.00
0995090	2/20/2020	[CG18003] EASTERN RIO BLANCO RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT	16,750.00
0995091	3/04/2020	[POLLARD] WAYNE POLLARD	3,300.00
Total Checks:			40,491.01

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT TREASURER'S REPORT ENTERPRISE FUND

JANUARY 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 12/31/19

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00	
BANK OF THE WEST-PETTY CASH-2163	\$3,555.96	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$1,622,716.02	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$2,907,814.07	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$6,616,037.49	
CSAFE-5610	\$3,211,361.40	
PEAKS	\$542,747.93	
INVESTMENTS	<u>\$13,277,083.50</u>	
TOTAL		\$28,181,516.37

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	1,216.75	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	1,725,421.44	
COLOTRUST PRIME	3,764.38	
COLOTRUST PLUS	10,374.16	
CSAFE-5610	5,142.50	
PEAKS	<u>20,331.49</u>	
TOTAL		1,766,250.72

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	345,311.73	
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
CSAFE-5610	0.00	
PEAKS	<u>490,000.00</u>	
TOTAL		835,311.73

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	<u>490,000.00</u>	<u>490,000.00</u>
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CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 01/31/20

\$29,602,455.36

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$4,772.71
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$3,002,825.73
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$2,911,578.45
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$6,626,411.65
CSAFE-5610	\$3,216,503.90
PEAKS	\$73,079.42
INVESTMENTS	<u>\$13,767,083.50</u>

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 01/31/20

\$29,602,455.36

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
ENTERPRISE FUND**

JANUARY 31, 2020

	BALANCE	ADDITIONS	DELETIONS	BALANCE
	12/31/19	(PURCHASED)	(MATURED)	01/31/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
CCB Utah#20033ASX5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042ON22	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042REA5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Discover 3254672M39	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express #02587DM70	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EFH59	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FFCB #3133EGLFO	\$1,030,000.00			\$1,030,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CL7	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CF0	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FFCB #3133EFFF28	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3136G3ZY4	\$999,000.00			\$999,000.00
US Treas #912828T67	\$988,080.00			\$988,080.00
FHLB #310A9PD7	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3134G9L70	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FFCB #313EGTN5	\$1,000,000.00			\$1,000,000.00
Goldman Sachs #38148PJK4	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Ally Bank #02006L2J1	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Sallie Mae #795450A21	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express FSB #02587CEM8	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Synchrony Bank #87165HRY8	\$135,003.50			\$135,003.50
First Bank Highland #319141JV0	\$110,000.00			\$110,000.00
CitiBank #17312QJ34	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
UBS Bank #90348JCW8	\$125,000.00			\$125,000.00
Morgan Stanley #6169OUEH9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morgan Stanley #61760AVS5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
TIAA #87270BU6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morton Community #619165HZ9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Wells Fargo #949763YH#	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EKNE2	\$625,000.00			\$625,000.00
EnerBank #29278TMD9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EK2U9	\$1,100,000.00			\$1,100,000.00
Enterprise #29367SJR6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
BMW Bank #05580ATU8	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
JP Morgan #48128LB73	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$13,277,083.50	\$490,000.00	\$0.00	\$13,767,083.50

SUMMARY:

Additions	\$490,000.00
Deletions	0.00

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)

\$490,000.00

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04 Enterprise Fund			
Assets			
04-00-1000.000 Cash Box	200.00	200.00	0.00
04-00-1001.000 Peaks - ENT	73,079.42	18,459.76	54,619.66
04-00-1002.000 Petty Cash	4,772.71	1,928.12	2,844.59
04-00-1003.000 Cash In Bank-BoC -Checking	3,002,825.73	4,837,455.34	(1,834,629.61)
04-00-1004.000 Alpine Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1005.000 Bank CD's	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1006.000 First Bank CD	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1007.000 Mountain View Bank CD	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1009.000 Undeposited Fund	(13,500.00)	524.45	(14,024.45)
04-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5603 - Elkhead Escrow	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1012.000 Csafe-5601	3,216,503.90	3,144,020.24	72,483.66
04-00-1013.000 Aim-0045	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1014.000 RESTRICTED CWCB/ELKHEAD	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAYMENT			
04-00-1015.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Prime	2,911,578.45	2,853,135.44	58,443.01
04-00-1016.000 Us Bank Money Market	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1017.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Plus	6,626,411.65	3,093,357.59	3,533,054.06
04-00-1020.000 Investments-All	13,767,083.50	13,582,083.50	185,000.00
04-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments+-	33,334.46	(343,002.94)	376,337.40
04-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	3,090.18	2,856.75	233.43
04-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	104,604.79	193,569.34	(88,964.55)
04-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	208,385.19	359,092.61	(150,707.42)
04-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	68,452.42	105,751.06	(37,298.64)
04-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(1,719.18)	(3,252.23)	1,533.05
04-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(32,000.00)	(49,642.66)	17,642.66
04-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1400.000 ST Invest In Sales-Type Lease	1,451,027.94	2,761,482.50	(1,310,454.56)
04-00-1401.000 LT Investment Sales-Type Lease	0.00	1,451,027.94	(1,451,027.94)
04-00-1500.000 Land	3,091,477.22	3,091,477.22	0.00
04-00-1501.000 Vehicles	237,079.86	237,079.86	0.00
04-00-1502.000 Dam Projects	66,154,085.78	65,480,581.78	673,504.00
04-00-1503.000 Recreation Area	1,222,328.29	1,151,704.49	70,623.80
04-00-1504.000 Equipment	200,607.49	181,383.34	19,224.15
04-00-1505.000 Reservoir Co Stock	2,588,173.44	2,589,382.67	(1,209.23)
04-00-1506.000 Computer Equipment	13,166.74	13,166.74	0.00
04-00-1507.000 Office Building	1,504,865.05	1,499,009.77	5,855.28
04-00-1508.000 Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1509.000 Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1510.000 GWS Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1511.000 Water Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1520.000 Construction In Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1601.000 A/D-Vehicles	(202,706.94)	(181,271.71)	(21,435.23)
04-00-1602.000 A/D-Dam Project	(15,170,690.54)	(14,244,245.49)	(926,445.05)
04-00-1603.000 A/D-Recreation Area	(588,338.55)	(549,388.85)	(38,949.70)
04-00-1604.000 A/D-Furniture & Fixtures	(92,295.46)	(80,958.03)	(11,337.43)
04-00-1605.000 A/D-Office Equipment	(9,271.00)	(9,271.00)	0.00
04-00-1606.000 A/D-Computer Equipment	(10,432.42)	(9,832.07)	(600.35)
04-00-1607.000 A/D-Office Building	(350,320.72)	(307,702.17)	(42,618.55)
04-00-1608.000 A/D-Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1609.000 A/D-Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1610.000 A/D-GWS Office Building	(19,401.00)	(19,401.00)	0.00
04-00-1611.000 A/D-Water Treatment Plant	(13,724.12)	(13,724.12)	0.00
04-00-1620.000 Accumulated Depreciation	(921,910.26)	(921,910.26)	0.00
04-00-1700.000 Reservoir Company Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1800.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA03053 (5000 AF)	2,681,664.00	2,905,136.00	(223,472.00)
04-00-1801.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00034 (500AF)	89,911.20	104,896.40	(14,985.20)
04-00-1802.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00036 (700AF)	125,875.68	146,854.96	(20,979.28)
04-00-1803.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA02027 (530AF)	165,374.88	184,830.76	(19,455.88)
04-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	8,044.62	(217,310.18)	225,354.80
04-06-1501.001 WMP Vehicles	6.22	6.22	0.00
Total Assets	92,127,700.62	93,039,542.14	(911,841.52)
Liabilities and Net Assets			

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	292,869.58	251,807.14	41,062.44
04-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2005.000 Project Faciliation Passthrough	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	8,543.77	9,281.93	(738.16)
04-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	107,468.80	116,753.86	(9,285.06)
04-00-2101.000 Note/Contract Payable - Short Term	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2110.000 Deferred Water Revenue	820,428.37	615,831.04	204,597.33
04-00-2120.000 Accrued Interest Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2201.000 N/P Cwcb - Wolford	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2202.000 N/P CWCB - Elkhead	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2203.000 Long Term Ruedi Contracts Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	1,229,310.52	993,673.97	235,636.55
04-00-3000.000 EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-3010.000 Net Position	89,627,102.92	90,525,876.68	(898,773.76)
Change in Net Assets	1,271,287.18	1,519,991.49	(248,704.31)
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	92,127,700.62	93,039,542.14	(911,841.52)

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	40,323.14	40,323.14	400,000.00	10.08
4120. Rent & Misc. Income	4,944.32	4,944.32	60,000.00	8.24
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
4140. Other Fees & Rec Area	1,216.75	1,216.75	45,000.00	2.70
4150. Project Contribution (other)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4160. Grants	0.00	0.00	177,247.00	0.00
4200. Elkhead OM&R Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4300. Joint Venture Income	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
4301. Sale Of Capital Asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4303. Sale Of Water	0.00	0.00	1,200,000.00	0.00
4304. Denver Water	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	100.00
4305. Water Application/Change	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
4306. Up-Front Sale Of Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4307. Project Contributions	37,560.00	37,560.00	2,199,559.00	1.71
4308. Federal Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	1,584,044.21	1,584,044.21	5,706,806.00	27.76
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	80,310.04	80,310.04	813,199.16	9.88
5004. Accrued Vacation Adjustment	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	5,788.06	5,788.06	56,684.18	10.21
5014. Unemployment	225.96	225.96	2,400.19	9.41
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	1,990.50	1,990.50	7,766.92	25.63
5115. Disability Insurance	306.07	306.07	3,884.27	7.88
5118. Health Insurance	12,369.16	12,369.16	144,330.00	8.57
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	16.25	16.25	200.00	8.13
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	726.23	726.23	7,600.00	9.56
5123. Retirement - Employer	7,744.87	7,744.87	77,285.33	10.02
5124. Retirement - Administration	0.00	0.00	1,250.00	0.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	1,511.76	1,511.76	6,900.00	21.91
5211. Employee Housing	375.00	375.00	15,375.00	2.44
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	9,647.50	0.00
5310. Travel	2,879.26	2,879.26	57,833.00	4.98
5311. Registration	102.50	102.50	7,625.00	1.34
5312. Meeting Expense	262.50	262.50	5,600.00	4.69
5313. Travel Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6000. Directors Fees	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
6001. Education/Professional Development	0.00	0.00	2,750.00	0.00
6012. Legal Notice	286.32	286.32	750.00	38.18
6013. Special Counsel	1,155.28	1,155.28	22,625.00	5.11
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	4,780.00	4,780.00	150,000.00	3.19
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	618.16	618.16	6,250.00	9.89
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	375.00	375.00	4,500.00	8.33
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	500.00	500.00	6,000.00	8.33
6022. Education Assistance To Others	1,062.50	1,062.50	3,750.00	28.33
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	667.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	532.87	532.87	45,000.00	1.18
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	16,667.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	0.00	0.00	333.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	5,095.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	4.56	4.56	150.00	3.04
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	25.75	25.75	1,000.00	2.58
6150. Assessments	4,650.16	4,650.16	66,911.56	6.95
6200. Postage	5.00	5.00	300.00	1.67
6201. Office Supplies	389.86	389.86	3,500.00	11.14
6202. Telephone	677.28	677.28	10,500.00	6.45
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	10,969.25	10,969.25	7,500.00	146.26

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
6205. Records	11.25	11.25	100.00	11.25
6210. Lease Equipment	63.71	63.71	3,000.00	2.12
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	74.75	74.75	900.00	8.31
6302. Dues / Memberships	3,585.12	3,585.12	7,550.00	47.49
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	2,243.75	2,243.75	17,000.00	13.20
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
6330. Utilities	3,520.85	3,520.85	30,000.00	11.74
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	1,834.72	1,834.72	19,500.00	9.41
6350. Roads/Buildings Maintenences	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6401. Cleaning/Janitorial	280.00	280.00	6,000.00	4.67
6402. Small Tools/Supplies	81.56	81.56	25,000.00	0.33
6403. Water System Operation	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00
6410. Recreation Area O&M	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00
6411. Dam/Project Maintenance	342.54	342.54	100,000.00	0.34
6412. Weed Control WMP	0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00
6413. Water Quality - In House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6414. USGS Gaging - Water Quality	0.00	0.00	80,749.94	0.00
6415. USGS Streamflow Gaging	0.00	0.00	24,594.34	0.00
6416. Dam & Reservoir OM&R Contingency	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00
6417. RD Facilities OM&R	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
6418. Dam Deformation	3,600.00	3,600.00	100,000.00	3.60
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	22,250.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6602. Surveying & Mapping	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6603. Archeology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6604. Water Marketing (Modeling)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6720. Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
7001. USGS Guaging	0.00	0.00	29,006.53	0.00
7002. Water Quality	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
7009. WMP Weather Station (CoAgMet)	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7010. Vehicle & asset upgrades for WMP	0.00	0.00	29,000.00	0.00
7011. Watershed Management	70,942.42	70,942.42	185,000.00	38.35
7012. Ruedi Contract-(700) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7013. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) O&M	15,150.00	15,150.00	18,000.00	84.17
7014. Ruedi Contract-(530) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7015. Ruedi Contract-(500) O&M	1,515.00	1,515.00	1,800.00	84.17
7016. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7017. Ruedi Contract-(530) O&M	1,605.90	1,605.90	2,000.00	80.30
7018. Ruedi Contract-(700) O&M	2,121.00	2,121.00	2,500.00	84.84
7020. Hydro Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7021. Old Dillon Reserv. Enlargement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7022. Elkhead Dam & Reservoir Op.	2,254.00	2,254.00	100,000.00	2.25
7023. Elkhead Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7100. Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7101. River Mou	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7102. 15-Mile Reach/Recovery Program	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
7103. Vail Ditch	6,700.00	6,700.00	10,000.00	67.00
7104. WR & Project Development	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7105. Op. Wetland & Other Mitigation	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
7106. Mitigation Maintenance	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
7107. Mitigation Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
7110. River Projects Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
7120. Elkhead Ops Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7200. Ruedi 15 MR PBO Compliance	22,459.88	22,459.88	28,000.00	80.21
7201. Fisheries/Stocking	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7202. Elkhead Fish Screen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7203. Annual Assessment	1,748.42	1,748.42	25,000.00	6.99
7204. Special Assessment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7500. Cooperative Management	6,726.51	6,726.51	310,000.00	2.17
7510. RCPP	16,062.50	16,062.50	2,061,948.00	0.78
7600. Technical Study - Risk Management	9,193.00	9,193.00	100,000.00	9.19
8000. Principal - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8001. Interest - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8002. Amortization Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Acquisition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9010. Depreciation	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
9020. Gain/Loss Of Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	312,757.03	312,757.03	6,527,877.92	4.79

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 1/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 3

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	1,271,287.18	1,271,287.18	(821,071.92)	(154.83)

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT TREASURER'S REPORT ENTERPRISE FUND

FEBRUARY 29, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 01/31/20

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00	
BANK OF THE WEST-PETTY CASH-2163	\$4,772.71	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$3,002,825.73	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$2,911,578.45	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$6,626,411.65	
CSAFE-5610	\$3,216,503.90	
PEAKS	\$73,079.42	
INVESTMENTS	\$13,767,083.50	
TOTAL		\$29,602,455.36

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	146,274.10	
COLOTRUST PRIME	3,507.50	
COLOTRUST PLUS	9,253.12	
CSAFE-5610	4,649.34	
PEAKS	13,525.38	
TOTAL		177,209.44

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	169,982.07	
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
CSAFE-5610	0.00	
PEAKS	0.00	
TOTAL		169,982.07

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
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CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 02/29/20

\$29,609,682.73

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$4,772.71
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$2,979,117.76
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$2,915,085.95
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$6,635,664.77
CSAFE-5610	\$3,221,153.24
PEAKS	\$86,604.80
INVESTMENTS	\$13,767,083.50

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 02/29/20

\$29,609,682.73

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
ENTERPRISE FUND**

February 29, 2020

	BALANCE 1/31/2020	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 2/29/2020
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
CCB Utah#20033ASX5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042ON22	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042REA5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Discover #254672M39	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express #02587DM70	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EFH59	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FFCB #3133EGLFO	\$1,030,000.00			\$1,030,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CL7	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CF0	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FFCB #3133EFF28	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3136G3ZY4	\$999,000.00			\$999,000.00
USTreas #912828T67	\$988,080.00			\$988,080.00
FHLB #310A9PD7	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3134G9L70	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FFCB #3133EGTN5	\$1,000,000.00			\$1,000,000.00
Goldman Sachs #38148PJK4	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Ally Bank #02006L2J1	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Sallie Mae #795450A21	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express FSB #02587CEM8	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Synchrony Bank #87165HRY8	\$135,003.50			\$135,003.50
First Bank Highland #319141JV0	\$110,000.00			\$110,000.00
CitiBank #17312QJ34	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
UBS Bank #90348JCW8	\$125,000.00			\$125,000.00
Morgan Stanley #61690UEH9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morgan Stanley #61760AVS5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
TIAA #87270BU6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morton Community #619165HZ9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Wells Fargo #949763YH#	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EKNE2	\$625,000.00			\$625,000.00
EnerBank #29278TMD9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EK2U9	\$1,100,000.00			\$1,100,000.00
Enterprise #29367SJR6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
BMW Bank #05580ATU8	\$245,000.00	-		\$245,000.00
JP Morgan #48128LB73	\$245,000.00	-		\$245,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$13,767,083.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,767,083.50

SUMMARY:

Additions	\$0.00
Deletions	0.00
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	\$0.00

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04 Enterprise Fund			
Assets			
04-00-1000.000 Cash Box	200.00	200.00	0.00
04-00-1001.000 Peaks - ENT	86,604.80	45,089.47	41,515.33
04-00-1002.000 Petty Cash	4,772.71	1,928.12	2,844.59
04-00-1003.000 Cash In Bank-BoC -Checking	2,979,117.76	4,718,925.30	(1,739,807.54)
04-00-1004.000 Alpine Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1005.000 Bank CD's	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1006.000 First Bank CD	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1007.000 Mountain View Bank CD	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1009.000 Undeposited Fund	(13,500.00)	0.00	(13,500.00)
04-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5603 - Elkhead Escrow	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1012.000 Csafe-5601	3,221,153.24	3,150,055.20	71,098.04
04-00-1013.000 Aim-0045	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1014.000 RESTRICTED CWC/ELKHEAD	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAYMENT			
04-00-1015.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Prime	2,915,085.95	2,858,176.97	56,908.98
04-00-1016.000 Us Bank Money Market	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1017.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Plus	6,635,664.77	3,099,543.78	3,536,120.99
04-00-1020.000 Investments-All	13,767,083.50	13,562,083.50	205,000.00
04-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments+-	33,334.46	(343,002.94)	376,337.40
04-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	3,090.18	2,856.75	233.43
04-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	104,604.79	193,569.34	(88,964.55)
04-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	248,005.80	590,619.10	(342,613.30)
04-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	68,313.41	105,751.06	(37,437.65)
04-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(1,719.18)	(3,252.23)	1,533.05
04-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(32,000.00)	(49,642.66)	17,642.66
04-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1400.000 ST Invest In Sales-Type Lease	1,451,027.94	2,761,482.50	(1,310,454.56)
04-00-1401.000 LT Investment Sales-Type Lease	0.00	1,451,027.94	(1,451,027.94)
04-00-1500.000 Land	3,091,477.22	3,091,477.22	0.00
04-00-1501.000 Vehicles	237,079.86	237,079.86	0.00
04-00-1502.000 Dam Projects	66,154,085.78	65,480,581.78	673,504.00
04-00-1503.000 Recreation Area	1,222,328.29	1,151,704.49	70,623.80
04-00-1504.000 Equipment	200,607.49	181,383.34	19,224.15
04-00-1505.000 Reservoir Co Stock	2,588,173.44	2,589,382.67	(1,209.23)
04-00-1506.000 Computer Equipment	13,166.74	13,166.74	0.00
04-00-1507.000 Office Building	1,504,865.05	1,499,009.77	5,855.28
04-00-1508.000 Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1509.000 Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1510.000 GWS Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1511.000 Water Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1520.000 Construction In Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1601.000 A/D-Vehicles	(202,706.94)	(181,271.71)	(21,435.23)
04-00-1602.000 A/D-Dam Project	(15,170,690.54)	(14,244,245.49)	(926,445.05)
04-00-1603.000 A/D-Recreation Area	(588,338.55)	(549,388.85)	(38,949.70)
04-00-1604.000 A/D-Furniture & Fixtures	(92,295.46)	(80,958.03)	(11,337.43)
04-00-1605.000 A/D-Office Equipment	(9,271.00)	(9,271.00)	0.00
04-00-1606.000 A/D-Computer Equipment	(10,432.42)	(9,832.07)	(600.35)
04-00-1607.000 A/D-Office Building	(350,320.72)	(307,702.17)	(42,618.55)
04-00-1608.000 A/D-Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1609.000 A/D-Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1610.000 A/D-GWS Office Building	(19,401.00)	(19,401.00)	0.00
04-00-1611.000 A/D-Water Treatment Plant	(13,724.12)	(13,724.12)	0.00
04-00-1620.000 Accumulated Depreciation	(921,910.26)	(921,910.26)	0.00
04-00-1700.000 Reservoir Company Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1800.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA03053 (5000 AF)	2,681,664.00	2,905,136.00	(223,472.00)
04-00-1801.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00034 (500AF)	89,911.20	104,896.40	(14,985.20)
04-00-1802.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00036 (700AF)	125,875.68	146,854.96	(20,979.28)
04-00-1803.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA02027 (530AF)	165,374.88	184,830.76	(19,455.88)
04-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	(116,163.92)	(392,315.00)	276,151.08
04-06-1501.001 WMP Vehicles	6.22	6.22	0.00
Total Assets	92,050,201.05	93,000,901.71	(950,700.66)

Liabilities and Net Assets

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	338,650.35	170,415.45	168,234.90
04-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2005.000 Project Faciliation Passthrough	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	8,543.77	9,281.93	(738.16)
04-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	107,468.80	116,753.86	(9,285.06)
04-00-2101.000 Note/Contract Payable - Short Term	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2110.000 Deferred Water Revenue	820,428.37	615,831.04	204,597.33
04-00-2120.000 Accrued Interest Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2201.000 N/P Cwcb - Woford	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2202.000 N/P CWCB - Elkhead	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2203.000 Long Term Ruedi Contracts Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	1,275,091.29	912,282.28	362,809.01
04-00-3000.000 EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-3010.000 Net Position	89,627,102.92	90,525,876.68	(898,773.76)
Change in Net Assets	1,148,006.84	1,562,742.75	(414,735.91)
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	92,050,201.05	93,000,901.71	(950,700.66)

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	31,573.40	71,896.54	400,000.00	17.97
4120. Rent & Misc. Income	4,857.42	9,801.74	60,000.00	16.34
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
4140. Other Fees & Rec Area	0.00	1,216.75	45,000.00	2.70
4150. Project Contribution (other)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4160. Grants	0.00	0.00	177,247.00	0.00
4200. Elkhead OM&R Reimbursements	76,836.80	76,836.80	100,000.00	76.84
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4300. Joint Venture Income	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
4301. Sale Of Capital Asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4303. Sale Of Water	0.00	0.00	1,200,000.00	0.00
4304. Denver Water	0.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	100.00
4305. Water Application/Change	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
4306. Up-Front Sale Of Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4307. Project Contributions	103,616.26	141,176.26	2,199,559.00	6.42
4308. Federal Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	216,883.88	1,800,928.09	5,706,806.00	31.56
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	79,720.27	160,030.31	813,199.16	19.68
5004. Accrued Vacation Adjustment	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	6,245.81	12,033.87	56,684.18	21.23
5014. Unemployment	244.92	470.88	2,400.19	19.62
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	(301.25)	1,689.25	7,766.92	21.75
5115. Disability Insurance	303.37	609.44	3,884.27	15.69
5118. Health Insurance	11,206.63	23,575.79	144,330.00	16.33
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	16.25	32.50	200.00	16.25
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	730.61	1,456.84	7,600.00	19.17
5123. Retirement - Employer	7,636.51	15,381.38	77,285.33	19.90
5124. Retirement - Administration	0.00	0.00	1,250.00	0.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	1,435.50	2,947.26	6,900.00	42.71
5211. Employee Housing	0.00	375.00	15,375.00	2.44
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	9,647.50	0.00
5310. Travel	2,445.31	5,324.57	57,833.00	9.21
5311. Registration	473.75	576.25	7,625.00	7.56
5312. Meeting Expense	194.00	456.50	5,600.00	8.15
5313. Travel Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6000. Directors Fees	0.00	0.00	4,500.00	0.00
6001. Education/Professional Development	628.34	628.34	2,750.00	22.85
6012. Legal Notice	88.85	375.17	750.00	50.02
6013. Special Counsel	517.95	1,673.23	22,625.00	7.40
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	3,563.00	8,343.00	150,000.00	5.56
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	451.89	1,070.05	6,250.00	17.12
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	375.00	750.00	4,500.00	16.67
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	250.00	750.00	6,000.00	12.50
6022. Education Assistance To Others	625.00	1,687.50	3,750.00	45.00
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	667.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	755.45	1,288.32	45,000.00	2.86
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	16,667.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	0.00	0.00	333.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	5,095.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	6.00	10.56	150.00	7.04
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	10.91	36.66	1,000.00	3.67
6150. Assessments	4,650.16	9,300.32	66,911.56	13.90
6200. Postage	37.37	42.37	300.00	14.12
6201. Office Supplies	387.15	777.01	3,500.00	22.20
6202. Telephone	781.56	1,458.84	10,500.00	13.89
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	0.00	10,969.25	7,500.00	146.26

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
6205. Records	0.00	11.25	100.00	11.25
6210. Lease Equipment	289.73	353.44	3,000.00	11.78
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	17.00	91.75	900.00	10.19
6302. Dues / Memberships	0.00	3,585.12	7,550.00	47.49
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	947.27	3,191.02	17,000.00	18.77
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
6330. Utilities	2,708.29	6,229.14	30,000.00	20.76
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	865.33	2,700.05	19,500.00	13.85
6350. Roads/Buildings Maintenences	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6401. Cleaning/Janitorial	280.00	560.00	6,000.00	9.33
6402. Small Tools/Supplies	220.80	302.36	25,000.00	1.21
6403. Water System Operation	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00
6410. Recreation Area O&M	994.79	994.79	150,000.00	0.66
6411. Dam/Project Maintenance	1,136.13	1,478.67	100,000.00	1.48
6412. Weed Control WMP	0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00
6413. Water Quality - In House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6414. USGS Gaging - Water Quality	0.00	0.00	80,749.94	0.00
6415. USGS Streamflow Gaging	0.00	0.00	24,594.34	0.00
6416. Dam & Reservoir OM&R Contingency	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00
6417. RD Facilities OM&R	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
6418. Dam Deformation	0.00	3,600.00	100,000.00	3.60
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	22,250.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6602. Surveying & Mapping	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6603. Archeology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6604. Water Marketing (Modeling)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6720. Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
7001. USGS Guaging	6,500.00	6,500.00	29,006.53	22.41
7002. Water Quality	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
7009. WMP Weather Station (CoAgMet)	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7010. Vehicle & asset upgrades for WMP	0.00	0.00	29,000.00	0.00
7011. Watershed Management	61.79	71,004.21	185,000.00	38.38
7012. Ruedi Contract-(700) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7013. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) O&M	0.00	15,150.00	18,000.00	84.17
7014. Ruedi Contract-(530) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7015. Ruedi Contract-(500) O&M	0.00	1,515.00	1,800.00	84.17
7016. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7017. Ruedi Contract-(530) O&M	0.00	1,605.90	2,000.00	80.30
7018. Ruedi Contract-(700) O&M	0.00	2,121.00	2,500.00	84.84
7020. Hydro Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7021. Old Dillon Reserv. Enlargement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7022. Elkhead Dam & Reservoir Op.	57,284.09	59,538.09	100,000.00	59.54
7023. Elkhead Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7100. Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7101. River Mou	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7102. 15-Mile Reach/Recovery Program	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
7103. Vail Ditch	0.00	6,700.00	10,000.00	67.00
7104. WR & Project Development	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7105. Op. Wetland & Other Mitigation	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
7106. Mitigation Maintenance	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
7107. Mitigation Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
7110. River Projects Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
7120. Elkhead Ops Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7200. Ruedi 15 MR PBO Compliance	0.00	22,459.88	28,000.00	80.21
7201. Fisheries/Stocking	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7202. Elkhead Fish Screen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7203. Annual Assessment	0.00	1,748.42	25,000.00	6.99
7204. Special Assessment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7500. Cooperative Management	14,577.26	21,303.77	310,000.00	6.87
7510. RCPP	128,660.43	144,722.93	2,061,948.00	7.02
7600. Technical Study - Risk Management	2,141.00	11,334.00	100,000.00	11.33
8000. Principal - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8001. Interest - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8002. Amortization Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Acquisition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9010. Depreciation	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
9020. Gain/Loss Of Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	340,164.22	652,921.25	6,527,877.92	10.00

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 2/29/2020

Unaudited

Page: 3

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(123,280.34)	1,148,006.84	(821,071.92)	(139.82)

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT TREASURER'S REPORT ENTERPRISE FUND

MARCH 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 02/29/20

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00	
BANK OF THE WEST-PETTY CASH-2163	\$4,772.71	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$2,979,117.76	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$2,915,085.95	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$6,635,664.77	
CSAFE-5610	\$3,221,153.24	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	\$0.00	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	\$0.00	
PEAKS	\$86,604.80	
INVESTMENTS	\$13,767,083.50	
TOTAL		\$29,609,682.73

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	2,450.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	5,220,818.82	
COLOTRUST PRIME	3,002,510.19	
COLOTRUST PLUS	1,199,620.83	
CSAFE-5610	4,345.98	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	245,188.01	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	245,000.00	
PEAKS	4,576,476.56	
TOTAL		14,496,410.39

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	5,207,072.16	
COLOTRUST PRIME	1,000,000.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
CSAFE-5610	0.00	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	0.00	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	0.00	
PEAKS	3,681,400.82	
TOTAL		9,888,472.98

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/[DECREASE]	-4,518,080.00	<u>-4,518,080.00</u>
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CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 03/31/20

\$29,699,540.14

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$7,222.71
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$2,992,864.42
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$4,917,596.14
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$7,835,285.60
CSAFE-5610	\$3,225,499.22
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	\$245,188.01
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	\$245,000.00
PEAKS	\$981,680.54
INVESTMENTS	\$9,249,003.50

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 03/31/20

\$29,699,540.14

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
ENTERPRISE FUND**

MARCH 31, 2020

	BALANCE 12/31/19	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 01/31/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
CCB Utah#20033ASX5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042ON22	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042REA5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Discover 3254672M39	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express #02587DM70	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EFH59	\$500,000.00		-500,000.00	\$0.00
FFCB #3133EGLFO	\$1,030,000.00		-1,030,000.00	\$0.00
FNMA #3136G3CL7	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CF0	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FFCB #3133EFFF28	\$500,000.00		-500,000.00	\$0.00
FNMA #3136G3ZY4	\$999,000.00			\$999,000.00
US Treas #912828T67	\$988,080.00		-988,080.00	\$0.00
FHLB #310A9PD7	\$500,000.00		-500,000.00	\$0.00
FNMA #3134G9L70	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FFCB #313EGTN5	\$1,000,000.00		-1,000,000.00	\$0.00
Goldman Sachs #38148PJK4	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Ally Bank #02006L2J1	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Sallie Mae #795450A21	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express FSB #02587CEM8	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Synchrony Bank #87165HRY8	\$135,003.50			\$135,003.50
First Bank Highland #319141JV0	\$110,000.00			\$110,000.00
CitiBank #17312QJ34	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
UBS Bank #90348JCW8	\$125,000.00			\$125,000.00
Morgan Stanley #6169OUEH9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morgan Stanley #61760AVS5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
TIAA #87270BU6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morton Community #619165HZ9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Wells Fargo #949763YH#	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EKNE2	\$625,000.00			\$625,000.00
EnerBank #29278TMD9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EK2U9	\$1,100,000.00			\$1,100,000.00
Enterprise #29367SJR6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
BMW Bank #05580ATU8	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
JP Morgan #48128LB73	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$13,767,083.50	\$0.00	-\$4,518,080.00	\$9,249,003.50

SUMMARY:

Additions \$0.00

Deletions -4,518,080.00

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)

-4,518,080.00

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 3/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04 Enterprise Fund			
Assets			
04-00-1000.000 Cash Box	200.00	200.00	0.00
04-00-1001.000 Peaks - ENT	981,680.54	67,840.24	913,840.30
04-00-1002.000 Petty Cash	7,222.71	1,888.12	5,334.59
04-00-1003.000 Cash In Bank-BoC -Checking	2,992,864.42	5,259,879.57	(2,267,015.15)
04-00-1004.000 Alpine Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1005.000 Bank CD's	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1006.000 First Bank CD	245,188.01	0.00	245,188.01
04-00-1007.000 Mountain View Bank CD	245,000.00	0.00	245,000.00
04-00-1009.000 Undeposited Fund	(13,500.00)	1,755.45	(15,255.45)
04-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5603 - Elkhead Escrow	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1012.000 Csafe-5601	3,225,499.22	3,156,694.18	68,805.04
04-00-1013.000 Aim-0045	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1014.000 RESTRICTED CWCB/ELKHEAD	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAYMENT			
04-00-1015.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Prime	4,917,596.14	2,863,797.13	2,053,799.01
04-00-1016.000 Us Bank Money Market	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1017.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Plus	7,835,285.60	3,106,331.33	4,728,954.27
04-00-1020.000 Investments-All	9,249,003.50	13,562,083.50	(4,313,080.00)
04-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments+-	33,334.46	(343,002.94)	376,337.40
04-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	3,090.18	2,856.75	233.43
04-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	104,604.79	193,569.34	(88,964.55)
04-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	1,007,348.38	1,059,301.11	(51,952.73)
04-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	67,454.76	105,448.68	(37,993.92)
04-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(1,719.18)	(3,252.23)	1,533.05
04-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(32,000.00)	(49,642.66)	17,642.66
04-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1400.000 ST Invest In Sales-Type Lease	1,451,027.94	2,761,482.50	(1,310,454.56)
04-00-1401.000 LT Investment Sales-Type Lease	0.00	1,451,027.94	(1,451,027.94)
04-00-1500.000 Land	3,091,477.22	3,091,477.22	0.00
04-00-1501.000 Vehicles	237,079.86	237,079.86	0.00
04-00-1502.000 Dam Projects	66,154,085.78	65,480,581.78	673,504.00
04-00-1503.000 Recreation Area	1,222,328.29	1,151,704.49	70,623.80
04-00-1504.000 Equipment	200,607.49	181,383.34	19,224.15
04-00-1505.000 Reservoir Co Stock	2,588,173.44	2,589,382.67	(1,209.23)
04-00-1506.000 Computer Equipment	13,166.74	13,166.74	0.00
04-00-1507.000 Office Building	1,504,865.05	1,499,009.77	5,855.28
04-00-1508.000 Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1509.000 Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1510.000 GWS Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1511.000 Water Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1520.000 Construction In Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1601.000 A/D-Vehicles	(202,706.94)	(181,271.71)	(21,435.23)
04-00-1602.000 A/D-Dam Project	(15,170,690.54)	(14,244,245.49)	(926,445.05)
04-00-1603.000 A/D-Recreation Area	(588,338.55)	(549,388.85)	(38,949.70)
04-00-1604.000 A/D-Furniture & Fixtures	(92,295.46)	(80,958.03)	(11,337.43)
04-00-1605.000 A/D-Office Equipment	(9,271.00)	(9,271.00)	0.00
04-00-1606.000 A/D-Computer Equipment	(10,432.42)	(9,832.07)	(600.35)
04-00-1607.000 A/D-Office Building	(350,320.72)	(307,702.17)	(42,618.55)
04-00-1608.000 A/D-Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1609.000 A/D-Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1610.000 A/D-GWS Office Building	(19,401.00)	(19,401.00)	0.00
04-00-1611.000 A/D-Water Treatment Plant	(13,724.12)	(13,724.12)	0.00
04-00-1620.000 Accumulated Depreciation	(921,910.26)	(921,910.26)	0.00
04-00-1700.000 Reservoir Company Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1800.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA03053 (5000 AF)	2,681,664.00	2,905,136.00	(223,472.00)
04-00-1801.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00034 (500AF)	89,911.20	104,896.40	(14,985.20)
04-00-1802.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00036 (700AF)	125,875.68	146,854.96	(20,979.28)
04-00-1803.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA02027 (530AF)	165,374.88	184,830.76	(19,455.88)
04-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	13,173.94	(518,776.80)	531,950.74
04-06-1501.001 WMP Vehicles	6.22	6.22	0.00
Total Assets	93,027,880.25	93,927,286.72	(899,406.47)
Liabilities and Net Assets			

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 3/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	184,271.52	407,795.58	(223,524.06)
04-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2005.000 Project Faciliation Passthrough	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	8,543.77	9,281.93	(738.16)
04-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	107,468.80	116,753.86	(9,285.06)
04-00-2101.000 Note/Contract Payable - Short Term	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2110.000 Deferred Water Revenue	820,428.37	615,831.04	204,597.33
04-00-2120.000 Accrued Interest Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2201.000 N/P Cwcb - Woford	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2202.000 N/P CWCB - Elkhead	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2203.000 Long Term Ruedi Contracts Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	1,120,712.46	1,149,662.41	(28,949.95)
04-00-3000.000 EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-3010.000 Net Position	89,627,102.92	90,525,876.68	(898,773.76)
Change in Net Assets	2,280,064.87	2,251,747.63	28,317.24
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	93,027,880.25	93,927,286.72	(899,406.47)

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 3/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	52,144.56	124,041.10	400,000.00	31.01
4120. Rent & Misc. Income	4,857.42	14,659.16	60,000.00	24.43
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
4140. Other Fees & Rec Area	2,450.00	3,666.75	45,000.00	8.15
4150. Project Contribution (other)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4160. Grants	0.00	0.00	177,247.00	0.00
4200. Elkhead OM&R Reimbursements	0.00	76,836.80	100,000.00	76.84
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4300. Joint Venture Income	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
4301. Sale Of Capital Asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4303. Sale Of Water	1,290,015.57	1,290,015.57	1,200,000.00	107.50
4304. Denver Water	0.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	100.00
4305. Water Application/Change	400.00	400.00	5,000.00	8.00
4306. Up-Front Sale Of Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4307. Project Contributions	0.00	141,176.26	2,199,559.00	6.42
4308. Federal Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	1,349,867.55	3,150,795.64	5,706,806.00	55.21
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	88,516.82	248,547.13	813,199.16	30.56
5004. Accrued Vacation Adjustment	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	6,448.08	18,481.95	56,684.18	32.61
5014. Unemployment	251.97	722.85	2,400.19	30.12
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	0.00	1,689.25	7,766.92	21.75
5115. Disability Insurance	0.00	609.44	3,884.27	15.69
5118. Health Insurance	10,602.39	34,178.18	144,330.00	23.68
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	16.25	48.75	200.00	24.38
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	979.08	2,435.92	7,600.00	32.05
5123. Retirement - Employer	8,545.01	23,926.39	77,285.33	30.96
5124. Retirement - Administration	312.50	312.50	1,250.00	25.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	1,425.31	4,372.57	6,900.00	63.37
5211. Employee Housing	0.00	375.00	15,375.00	2.44
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	9,647.50	0.00
5310. Travel	1,962.16	7,286.73	57,833.00	12.60
5311. Registration	0.00	576.25	7,625.00	7.56
5312. Meeting Expense	57.12	513.62	5,600.00	9.17
5313. Travel Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6000. Directors Fees	937.50	937.50	4,500.00	20.83
6001. Education/Professional Development	0.00	628.34	2,750.00	22.85
6012. Legal Notice	150.15	525.32	750.00	70.04
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	1,673.23	22,625.00	7.40
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	0.00	8,343.00	150,000.00	5.56
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	431.03	1,501.08	6,250.00	24.02
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	375.00	1,125.00	4,500.00	25.00
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	250.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	16.67
6022. Education Assistance To Others	0.00	1,687.50	3,750.00	45.00
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	667.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	355.93	1,644.25	45,000.00	3.65
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	16,667.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	0.00	0.00	333.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	5,095.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	1,109.00	1,119.56	150.00	746.37
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	0.00	36.66	1,000.00	3.67
6150. Assessments	4,650.16	13,950.48	66,911.56	20.85
6200. Postage	0.00	42.37	300.00	14.12
6201. Office Supplies	141.95	918.96	3,500.00	26.26
6202. Telephone	750.22	2,209.06	10,500.00	21.04
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	0.00	10,969.25	7,500.00	146.26

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District Unaudited

For 3/31/2020

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
6205. Records	0.00	11.25	100.00	11.25
6210. Lease Equipment	99.28	452.72	3,000.00	15.09
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	17.00	108.75	900.00	12.08
6302. Dues / Memberships	0.00	3,585.12	7,550.00	47.49
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	2,289.99	5,481.01	17,000.00	32.24
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
6330. Utilities	2,435.69	8,664.83	30,000.00	28.88
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	814.77	3,514.82	19,500.00	18.02
6350. Roads/Buildings Maintenences	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6401. Cleaning/Janitorial	280.00	840.00	6,000.00	14.00
6402. Small Tools/Supplies	26.00	328.36	25,000.00	1.31
6403. Water System Operation	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00
6410. Recreation Area O&M	0.00	994.79	150,000.00	0.66
6411. Dam/Project Maintenance	0.00	1,478.67	100,000.00	1.48
6412. Weed Control WMP	0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00
6413. Water Quality - In House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6414. USGS Gaging - Water Quality	0.00	0.00	80,749.94	0.00
6415. USGS Streamflow Gaging	0.00	0.00	24,594.34	0.00
6416. Dam & Reservoir OM&R Contingency	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00
6417. RD Facilities OM&R	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
6418. Dam Deformation	0.00	3,600.00	100,000.00	3.60
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	22,250.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6602. Surveying & Mapping	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6603. Archeology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6604. Water Marketing (Modeling)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6720. Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
7001. USGS Guaging	0.00	6,500.00	29,006.53	22.41
7002. Water Quality	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
7009. WMP Weather Station (CoAgMet)	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7010. Vehicle & asset upgrades for WMP	0.00	0.00	29,000.00	0.00
7011. Watershed Management	56,164.17	127,168.38	185,000.00	68.74
7012. Ruedi Contract-(700) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7013. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) O&M	0.00	15,150.00	18,000.00	84.17
7014. Ruedi Contract-(530) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7015. Ruedi Contract-(500) O&M	0.00	1,515.00	1,800.00	84.17
7016. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7017. Ruedi Contract-(530) O&M	0.00	1,605.90	2,000.00	80.30
7018. Ruedi Contract-(700) O&M	0.00	2,121.00	2,500.00	84.84
7020. Hydro Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7021. Old Dillon Reserv. Enlargement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7022. Elkhead Dam & Reservoir Op.	915.00	60,453.09	100,000.00	60.45
7023. Elkhead Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7100. Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7101. River Mou	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7102. 15-Mile Reach/Recovery Program	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
7103. Vail Ditch	0.00	6,700.00	10,000.00	67.00
7104. WR & Project Development	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7105. Op. Wetland & Other Mitigation	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
7106. Mitigation Maintenance	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
7107. Mitigation Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
7110. River Projects Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
7120. Elkhead Ops Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7200. Ruedi 15 MR PBO Compliance	0.00	22,459.88	28,000.00	80.21
7201. Fisheries/Stocking	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7202. Elkhead Fish Screen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7203. Annual Assessment	0.00	1,748.42	25,000.00	6.99
7204. Special Assessment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7500. Cooperative Management	4,332.00	25,635.77	310,000.00	8.27
7510. RCPP	42,903.99	187,626.92	2,061,948.00	9.10
7600. Technical Study - Risk Management	1,559.00	12,893.00	100,000.00	12.89
8000. Principal - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8001. Interest - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8002. Amortization Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Acquisition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9010. Depreciation	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
9020. Gain/Loss Of Disposal	(22,295.00)	(22,295.00)	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	217,809.52	870,730.77	6,527,877.92	13.34

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 3/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 3

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	1,132,058.03	2,280,064.87	(821,071.92)	(277.69)

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT TREASURER'S REPORT ENTERPRISE FUND

APRIL 30, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 03/31/20

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00	
BANK OF THE WEST-PETTY CASH-2163	\$7,222.71	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$2,992,864.42	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$4,917,596.14	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$7,835,285.60	
CSAFE-5610	\$3,225,499.22	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	\$245,188.01	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	\$245,000.00	
PEAKS	\$981,680.54	
INVESTMENTS	\$9,249,003.50	
TOTAL		\$29,699,540.14

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	488,335.10	
COLOTRUST PRIME	1,263.19	
COLOTRUST PLUS	6,746.49	
CSAFE-5610	3,567.08	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	0.00	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	491.55	
PEAKS	2,263,142.85	
TOTAL		2,763,546.26

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	200.73	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	150,091.31	
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
CSAFE-5610	0.00	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	0.00	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	0.00	
PEAKS	980,000.00	
TOTAL		1,130,292.04

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	-1,254,000.00	-1,254,000.00
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CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 04/30/20


\$30,078,794.36

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$7,021.98
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$3,331,108.21
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$4,918,859.33
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$7,842,032.09
CSAFE-5610	\$3,229,066.30
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	\$245,188.01
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	\$245,491.55
PEAKS	\$2,264,823.39
INVESTMENTS	\$7,995,003.50

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 04/30/20

\$30,078,794.36


Signature Date 8/14/20
ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
ENTERPRISE FUND**

APRIL 30, 2020

	BALANCE 12/31/19	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 01/31/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
CCB Utah#20033ASX5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042ON22	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042REA5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Discover 3254672M39	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express #02587DM70	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CL7	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CF0	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3136G3ZY4	\$999,000.00		-999,000.00	\$0.00
FNMA #3134G9L70	\$500,000.00		-500,000.00	\$0.00
Goldman Sachs #38148PJK4	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Ally Bank #02006L2J1	\$245,000.00		-245,000.00	\$0.00
Sallie Mae #795450A21	\$245,000.00		-245,000.00	\$0.00
Amer. Express FSB #02587CEM8	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Synchrony Bank #87165HRY8	\$135,003.50			\$135,003.50
First Bank Highland #319141JVO	\$110,000.00			\$110,000.00
CitiBank #17312QJ34	\$245,000.00		-245,000.00	\$0.00
UBS Bank #90348JCW8	\$125,000.00			\$125,000.00
Morgan Stanley #6169OUEH9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morgan Stanley #61760AVS5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
TIAA #87270BU6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morton Community #619165HZ9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Wells Fargo #949763YH#	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EKNE2	\$625,000.00			\$625,000.00
EnerBank #29278TMD9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EK2U9	\$1,100,000.00			\$1,100,000.00
Enterprise #29367SJR6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
BMW Bank #05580ATU8	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
JP Morgan #48128LB73	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Medallion Bank #58404DGT2	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
Merrick Bank #59013KHN9	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
Cadence Bank #12738RGA6	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
Berkshire Bank #084601XC2	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$9,249,003.50	\$980,000.00	-\$2,234,000.00	\$7,995,003.50

SUMMARY:

Additions	\$980,000.00
Deletions	-2,234,000.00

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)

- \$1,254,000.00

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04 Enterprise Fund			
Assets			
04-00-1000.000 Cash Box	200.00	200.00	0.00
04-00-1001.000 Peaks - ENT	2,264,823.39	105,515.65	2,159,307.74
04-00-1002.000 Petty Cash	7,021.98	1,888.12	5,133.86
04-00-1003.000 Cash In Bank-BoC -Checking	3,331,108.21	5,801,228.77	(2,470,120.56)
04-00-1004.000 Alpine Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1005.000 Bank CD's	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1006.000 First Bank CD	245,188.01	0.00	245,188.01
04-00-1007.000 Mountain View Bank CD	245,491.55	0.00	245,491.55
04-00-1009.000 Undeposited Fund	(13,500.00)	2,206.25	(15,706.25)
04-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5603 - Elkhead Escrow	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1012.000 Csafe-5601	3,229,066.30	3,163,192.28	65,874.02
04-00-1013.000 Aim-0045	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1014.000 RESTRICTED CWC/ELKHEAD	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAYMENT			
04-00-1015.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Prime	4,918,859.33	2,869,285.70	2,049,573.63
04-00-1016.000 Us Bank Money Market	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1017.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Plus	7,842,032.09	3,112,873.48	4,729,158.61
04-00-1020.000 Investments-All	7,995,003.50	13,562,083.50	(5,567,080.00)
04-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments+-	33,334.46	(343,002.94)	376,337.40
04-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	3,090.18	2,856.75	233.43
04-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	104,604.79	193,569.34	(88,964.55)
04-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	562,080.23	393,258.83	168,821.40
04-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	67,314.82	105,163.07	(37,848.25)
04-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(1,719.18)	(3,252.23)	1,533.05
04-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(32,000.00)	(49,642.66)	17,642.66
04-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1400.000 ST Invest In Sales-Type Lease	1,451,027.94	2,761,482.50	(1,310,454.56)
04-00-1401.000 LT Investment Sales-Type Lease	0.00	1,451,027.94	(1,451,027.94)
04-00-1500.000 Land	3,091,477.22	3,091,477.22	0.00
04-00-1501.000 Vehicles	237,079.86	237,079.86	0.00
04-00-1502.000 Dam Projects	66,154,085.78	65,480,581.78	673,504.00
04-00-1503.000 Recreation Area	1,222,328.29	1,151,704.49	70,623.80
04-00-1504.000 Equipment	200,607.49	181,383.34	19,224.15
04-00-1505.000 Reservoir Co Stock	2,588,173.44	2,589,382.67	(1,209.23)
04-00-1506.000 Computer Equipment	13,166.74	13,166.74	0.00
04-00-1507.000 Office Building	1,504,865.05	1,499,009.77	5,855.28
04-00-1508.000 Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1509.000 Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1510.000 GWS Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1511.000 Water Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1520.000 Construction In Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1601.000 A/D-Vehicles	(202,706.94)	(181,271.71)	(21,435.23)
04-00-1602.000 A/D-Dam Project	(15,170,690.54)	(14,244,245.49)	(926,445.05)
04-00-1603.000 A/D-Recreation Area	(588,338.55)	(549,388.85)	(38,949.70)
04-00-1604.000 A/D-Furniture & Fixtures	(92,295.46)	(80,958.03)	(11,337.43)
04-00-1605.000 A/D-Office Equipment	(9,271.00)	(9,271.00)	0.00
04-00-1606.000 A/D-Computer Equipment	(10,432.42)	(9,832.07)	(600.35)
04-00-1607.000 A/D-Office Building	(350,320.72)	(307,702.17)	(42,618.55)
04-00-1608.000 A/D-Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1609.000 A/D-Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1610.000 A/D-GWS Office Building	(19,401.00)	(19,401.00)	0.00
04-00-1611.000 A/D-Water Treatment Plant	(13,724.12)	(13,724.12)	0.00
04-00-1620.000 Accumulated Depreciation	(921,910.26)	(921,910.26)	0.00
04-00-1700.000 Reservoir Company Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1800.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA03053 (5000 AF)	2,681,664.00	2,905,136.00	(223,472.00)
04-00-1801.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00034 (500AF)	89,911.20	104,896.40	(14,985.20)
04-00-1802.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00036 (700AF)	125,875.68	146,854.96	(20,979.28)
04-00-1803.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA02027 (530AF)	165,374.88	184,830.76	(19,455.88)
04-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	(4,737.24)	(645,845.17)	641,107.93
04-06-1501.001 WMP Vehicles	6.22	6.22	0.00
Total Assets	92,943,815.20	93,731,894.69	(788,079.49)
Liabilities and Net Assets			

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	233,486.93	730,606.84	(497,119.91)
04-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2005.000 Project Faciliation Passthrough	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	8,543.77	9,281.93	(738.16)
04-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	107,468.80	116,753.86	(9,285.06)
04-00-2101.000 Note/Contract Payable - Short Term	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2110.000 Deferred Water Revenue	820,428.37	615,831.04	204,597.33
04-00-2120.000 Accrued Interest Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2201.000 N/P Cwcb - Wolford	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2202.000 N/P CWCB - Elkhead	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2203.000 Long Term Ruedi Contracts Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	1,169,927.87	1,472,473.67	(302,545.80)
04-00-3000.000 EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-3010.000 Net Position	89,627,102.92	90,525,876.68	(898,773.76)
Change in Net Assets	2,146,784.41	1,733,544.34	413,240.07
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	92,943,815.20	93,731,894.69	(788,079.49)

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	40,959.59	165,000.69	400,000.00	41.25
4120. Rent & Misc. Income	4,866.67	19,525.83	60,000.00	32.54
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
4140. Other Fees & Rec Area	0.00	3,666.75	45,000.00	8.15
4150. Project Contribution (other)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4160. Grants	0.00	0.00	177,247.00	0.00
4200. Elkhead OM&R Reimbursements	0.00	76,836.80	100,000.00	76.84
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4300. Joint Venture Income	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
4301. Sale Of Capital Asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4303. Sale Of Water	19,783.00	1,309,798.57	1,200,000.00	109.15
4304. Denver Water	0.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	100.00
4305. Water Application/Change	400.00	800.00	5,000.00	16.00
4306. Up-Front Sale Of Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4307. Project Contributions	17,331.00	158,507.26	2,199,559.00	7.21
4308. Federal Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	83,340.26	3,234,135.90	5,706,806.00	56.67
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	75,449.87	323,997.00	813,199.16	39.84
5004. Accrued Vacation Adjustment	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	5,235.20	23,717.15	56,684.18	41.84
5014. Unemployment	205.05	927.90	2,400.19	38.66
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	0.00	1,689.25	7,766.92	21.75
5115. Disability Insurance	559.64	1,169.08	3,884.27	30.10
5118. Health Insurance	10,358.74	44,536.92	144,330.00	30.86
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	16.25	65.00	200.00	32.50
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	952.01	3,387.93	7,600.00	44.58
5123. Retirement - Employer	7,247.02	31,173.41	77,285.33	40.34
5124. Retirement - Administration	0.00	312.50	1,250.00	25.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	1,364.58	5,737.15	6,900.00	83.15
5211. Employee Housing	12,200.40	12,575.40	15,375.00	81.79
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	9,647.50	0.00
5310. Travel	165.80	7,534.60	57,833.00	13.03
5311. Registration	83.25	659.50	7,625.00	8.65
5312. Meeting Expense	46.32	559.94	5,600.00	10.00
5313. Travel Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6000. Directors Fees	0.00	937.50	4,500.00	20.83
6001. Education/Professional Development	82.25	710.59	2,750.00	25.84
6012. Legal Notice	0.00	525.32	750.00	70.04
6013. Special Counsel	0.00	1,673.23	22,625.00	7.40
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	0.00	8,343.00	150,000.00	5.56
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	390.20	1,971.38	6,250.00	31.54
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	375.00	1,500.00	4,500.00	33.33
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	1,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	33.33
6022. Education Assistance To Others	0.00	1,687.50	3,750.00	45.00
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	667.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	1,657.93	3,302.18	45,000.00	7.34
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	16,667.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	0.00	0.00	333.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	5,095.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	0.00	1,119.56	150.00	746.37
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	0.00	36.66	1,000.00	3.67
6150. Assessments	4,655.78	18,606.26	66,911.56	27.81
6200. Postage	71.84	114.21	300.00	38.07
6201. Office Supplies	373.28	1,292.24	3,500.00	36.92
6202. Telephone	1,326.36	3,551.47	10,500.00	33.82
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	(187.25)	10,782.00	7,500.00	143.76

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
6205. Records	0.00	11.25	100.00	11.25
6210. Lease Equipment	245.50	698.22	3,000.00	23.27
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	19.50	128.25	900.00	14.25
6302. Dues / Memberships	131.25	3,716.37	7,550.00	49.22
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	950.53	6,431.54	17,000.00	37.83
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
6330. Utilities	1,546.59	10,211.42	30,000.00	34.04
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	658.15	4,172.97	19,500.00	21.40
6350. Roads/Buildings Maintenences	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6401. Cleaning/Janitorial	280.00	1,120.00	6,000.00	18.67
6402. Small Tools/Supplies	209.26	537.62	25,000.00	2.15
6403. Water System Operation	2,595.00	2,595.00	35,000.00	7.41
6410. Recreation Area O&M	5,974.97	6,969.76	150,000.00	4.65
6411. Dam/Project Maintenance	4,750.00	6,228.67	100,000.00	6.23
6412. Weed Control WMP	0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00
6413. Water Quality - In House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6414. USGS Gaging - Water Quality	0.00	0.00	80,749.94	0.00
6415. USGS Streamflow Gaging	0.00	0.00	24,594.34	0.00
6416. Dam & Reservoir OM&R Contingency	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00
6417. RD Facilities OM&R	2,034.91	2,034.91	25,000.00	8.14
6418. Dam Deformation	5,216.75	8,816.75	100,000.00	8.82
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	22,250.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6602. Surveying & Mapping	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6603. Archeology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6604. Water Marketing (Modeling)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6720. Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
7001. USGS Guaging	0.00	6,500.00	29,006.53	22.41
7002. Water Quality	347.75	347.75	500.00	69.55
7009. WMP Weather Station (CoAgMet)	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7010. Vehicle & asset upgrades for WMP	0.00	0.00	29,000.00	0.00
7011. Watershed Management	61.08	127,229.46	185,000.00	68.77
7012. Ruedi Contract-(700) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7013. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) O&M	0.00	15,150.00	18,000.00	84.17
7014. Ruedi Contract-(530) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7015. Ruedi Contract-(500) O&M	0.00	1,515.00	1,800.00	84.17
7016. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7017. Ruedi Contract-(530) O&M	0.00	1,605.90	2,000.00	80.30
7018. Ruedi Contract-(700) O&M	0.00	2,121.00	2,500.00	84.84
7020. Hydro Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7021. Old Dillon Reserv. Enlargement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7022. Elkhead Dam & Reservoir Op.	999.00	61,452.09	100,000.00	61.45
7023. Elkhead Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7100. Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7101. River Mou	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7102. 15-Mile Reach/Recovery Program	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
7103. Vail Ditch	0.00	6,700.00	10,000.00	67.00
7104. WR & Project Development	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7105. Op. Wetland & Other Mitigation	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
7106. Mitigation Maintenance	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00
7107. Mitigation Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
7110. River Projects Contingency	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00
7120. Elkhead Ops Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7200. Ruedi 15 MR PBO Compliance	0.00	22,459.88	28,000.00	80.21
7201. Fisheries/Stocking	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7202. Elkhead Fish Screen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7203. Annual Assessment	7,429.58	9,178.00	25,000.00	36.71
7204. Special Assessment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7500. Cooperative Management	21,185.41	46,821.18	310,000.00	15.10
7510. RCPP	2,639.50	213,627.17	2,061,948.00	10.36
7600. Technical Study - Risk Management	3,177.50	16,070.50	100,000.00	16.07
8000. Principal - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8001. Interest - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8002. Amortization Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Acquisition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9010. Depreciation	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
9020. Gain/Loss Of Disposal	(1,000.00)	(23,295.00)	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	193,081.75	1,087,351.49	6,527,877.92	16.66

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 4/30/2020

Unaudited

Page: 3

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(109,741.49)</u>	<u>2,146,784.41</u>	<u>(821,071.92)</u>	<u>(261.46)</u>

GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT TREASURER'S REPORT ENTERPRISE FUND

MAY 31, 2020

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 04/30/20

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00	
BANK OF THE WEST-PETTY CASH-2163	\$7,021.98	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$3,331,108.21	
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$4,918,859.33	
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$7,842,032.09	
CSAFE-5610	\$3,229,066.30	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	\$245,188.01	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	\$245,491.55	
PEAKS	\$2,264,823.39	
INVESTMENTS	\$7,995,003.50	
TOTAL		\$30,078,794.36

DEPOSITS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	200.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	271,821.29	
COLOTRUST PRIME	1,182.30	
COLOTRUST PLUS	4,808.98	
CSAFE-5610	2,748.40	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	0.00	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	476.63	
PEAKS	645,172.22	
TOTAL		926,409.82

DISBURSEMENTS:

CASH ON HAND	0.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	40.00	
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	238,360.09	
COLOTRUST PRIME	0.00	
COLOTRUST PLUS	0.00	
CSAFE-5610	0.00	
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	0.00	
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	0.00	
PEAKS	1,960,000.00	
TOTAL		2,198,400.09

INVESTMENTS:

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)	1,335,000.00	<u>1,335,000.00</u>
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CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AS OF: 05/31/20

\$30,141,804.09

SUMMARY:

CASH ON HAND	\$200.00
BOC-GLENWOOD-PETTY CASH-9497	\$7,181.98
BOC-GLENWOOD-CHECKING	\$3,364,569.41
COLOTRUST PRIME	\$4,920,041.63
COLOTRUST PLUS	\$7,846,841.07
CSAFE-5610	\$3,231,814.70
FIRSTBANK OF LAKEWOOD - CD	\$245,188.01
MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE - CD	\$245,968.18
PEAKS	\$949,995.61
INVESTMENTS	\$9,330,003.50

SUMMARY TOTAL AS OF: 05/31/20

\$30,141,804.09

Signature

Date

ROGER D. MAGGARD, TREASURER
COLORADO RIVER WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

COLORADO RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**TREASURER'S REPORT
ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS
ENTERPRISE FUND**

MAY 31, 2020

	BALANCE 12/31/19	ADDITIONS (PURCHASED)	DELETIONS (MATURED)	BALANCE 01/31/20
TREASURIES & DISCOUNT AGENCIES				
CCB Utah#20033ASX5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042ON22	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
CapOne #14042REA5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Discover 3254672M39	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express #02587DM70	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CL7	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
FNMA #3136G3CF0	\$500,000.00			\$500,000.00
Goldman Sachs #38148PJK4	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Amer. Express FSB #02587CEM8	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Synchrony Bank #87165HRY8	\$135,003.50			\$135,003.50
First Bank Highland #319141JV0	\$110,000.00			\$110,000.00
UBS Bank #90348JCW8	\$125,000.00			\$125,000.00
Morgan Stanley #6169OUEH9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morgan Stanley #61760AVS5	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
TIAA #87270BU6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Morton Community #619165HZ9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Wells Fargo #949763YH#	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EKNE2	\$625,000.00		-625,000.00	\$0.00
EnerBank #29278TMD9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
FFCB #3133EK2U9	\$1,100,000.00			\$1,100,000.00
Enterprise #29367SJR6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
BMW Bank #05580ATU8	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
JP Morgan #48128LB73	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Medallion Bank #58404DGT2	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Merrick Bank #59013KHN9	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Cadence Bank #12738RGA6	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
Berkshire Bank #084601XC2	\$245,000.00			\$245,000.00
First Oklahoma Bk #335857BX5	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
Third Federal S&L #88413QCN6	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
First Choice Bk #1319461CU1	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
Jonesboro Bank #48040PGS8	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
Bridgewater Bank #108622JW2	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
Pinnacle Bank #72345SKU4	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
HSBC #44329ME33	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
Texas Exchange bank #88241THD5	\$0.00	245,000.00		\$245,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$7,995,003.50	\$1,960,000.00	-\$625,000.00	\$9,330,003.50

SUMMARY:

Additions \$1,960,000.00

Deletions -625,000.00

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)

\$1,335,000.00

Balance Sheet

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04 Enterprise Fund			
Assets			
04-00-1000.000 Cash Box	200.00	200.00	0.00
04-00-1001.000 Peaks - ENT	949,995.61	0.00	949,995.61
04-00-1002.000 Petty Cash	7,181.98	1,888.12	5,293.86
04-00-1003.000 Cash In Bank-BoC -Checking	3,364,569.41	5,816,754.09	(2,452,184.68)
04-00-1004.000 Alpine Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1005.000 Bank CD's	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1006.000 First Bank CD	245,188.01	0.00	245,188.01
04-00-1007.000 Mountain View Bank CD	245,968.18	0.00	245,968.18
04-00-1009.000 Undeposited Fund	(13,500.00)	0.00	(13,500.00)
04-00-1010.000 Wells Fargo /Colotrust -0100	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1011.000 CSAFE - 5603 - Elkhead Escrow	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1012.000 Csafe-5601	3,231,814.70	3,170,066.48	61,748.22
04-00-1013.000 Aim-0045	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1014.000 RESTRICTED CWC/B/ELKHEAD	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAYMENT			
04-00-1015.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Prime	4,920,041.63	2,874,935.99	2,045,105.64
04-00-1016.000 Us Bank Money Market	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1017.000 Enterprise ColoTrust Plus	7,846,841.07	3,119,573.72	4,727,267.35
04-00-1020.000 Investments-All	9,330,003.50	13,687,083.50	(4,357,080.00)
04-00-1021.000 Allowance For Investments+-	33,334.46	(343,002.94)	376,337.40
04-00-1022.000 Accum Amortization Investments	3,090.18	2,856.75	233.43
04-00-1023.000 Accrued Interest	104,604.79	193,569.34	(88,964.55)
04-00-1200.000 Accounts Receivable	557,110.26	868,969.82	(311,859.56)
04-00-1205.000 Housing Notes Receivable	55,030.47	104,876.42	(49,845.95)
04-00-1206.000 Deferred Revenue	(1,719.18)	(3,252.23)	1,533.05
04-00-1225.000 Allowance Housing Forgiveness	(32,000.00)	(49,642.66)	17,642.66
04-00-1300.000 Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1400.000 ST Invest In Sales-Type Lease	1,451,027.94	2,761,482.50	(1,310,454.56)
04-00-1401.000 LT Investment Sales-Type Lease	0.00	1,451,027.94	(1,451,027.94)
04-00-1500.000 Land	3,091,477.22	3,091,477.22	0.00
04-00-1501.000 Vehicles	237,079.86	237,079.86	0.00
04-00-1502.000 Dam Projects	66,154,085.78	65,480,581.78	673,504.00
04-00-1503.000 Recreation Area	1,222,328.29	1,151,704.49	70,623.80
04-00-1504.000 Equipment	200,607.49	181,383.34	19,224.15
04-00-1505.000 Reservoir Co Stock	2,588,173.44	2,589,382.67	(1,209.23)
04-00-1506.000 Computer Equipment	13,166.74	13,166.74	0.00
04-00-1507.000 Office Building	1,504,865.05	1,499,009.77	5,855.28
04-00-1508.000 Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1509.000 Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1510.000 GWS Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1511.000 Water Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1520.000 Construction In Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1599.000 Assets in Fixed Assets Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1601.000 A/D-Vehicles	(202,706.94)	(181,271.71)	(21,435.23)
04-00-1602.000 A/D-Dam Project	(15,170,690.54)	(14,244,245.49)	(926,445.05)
04-00-1603.000 A/D-Recreation Area	(588,338.55)	(549,388.85)	(38,949.70)
04-00-1604.000 A/D-Furniture & Fixtures	(92,295.46)	(80,958.03)	(11,337.43)
04-00-1605.000 A/D-Office Equipment	(9,271.00)	(9,271.00)	0.00
04-00-1606.000 A/D-Computer Equipment	(10,432.42)	(9,832.07)	(600.35)
04-00-1607.000 A/D-Office Building	(350,320.72)	(307,702.17)	(42,618.55)
04-00-1608.000 A/D-Software/Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1609.000 A/D-Equipment/Tools	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1610.000 A/D-GWS Office Building	(19,401.00)	(19,401.00)	0.00
04-00-1611.000 A/D-Water Treatment Plant	(13,724.12)	(13,724.12)	0.00
04-00-1620.000 Accumulated Depreciation	(921,910.26)	(921,910.26)	0.00
04-00-1700.000 Reservoir Company Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-1800.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA03053 (5000 AF)	2,681,664.00	2,905,136.00	(223,472.00)
04-00-1801.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00034 (500AF)	89,911.20	104,896.40	(14,985.20)
04-00-1802.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA00036 (700AF)	125,875.68	146,854.96	(20,979.28)
04-00-1803.000 Ruedi Reservoir CA02027 (530AF)	165,374.88	184,830.76	(19,455.88)
04-01-1990.000 Internal Balances	(108,204.00)	(832,247.78)	724,043.78
04-06-1501.001 WMP Vehicles	6.22	6.22	0.00
Total Assets	92,886,103.85	94,072,944.57	(1,186,840.72)
Liabilities and Net Assets			

Balance Sheet
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

	This Year	Last Year	Change
04-00-2000.000 Accounts Payable	213,967.00	505,065.97	(291,098.97)
04-00-2001.000 Encumbrance Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2005.000 Project Faciliation Passthrough	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2011.000 FICA/Mdcr Payable	8,543.77	9,281.93	(738.16)
04-00-2019.000 RHS -Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2021.000 Accrued Vacation Payable	107,468.80	116,753.86	(9,285.06)
04-00-2101.000 Note/Contract Payable - Short Term	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2110.000 Deferred Water Revenue	820,428.37	615,831.04	204,597.33
04-00-2120.000 Accrued Interest Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2201.000 N/P Cwcb - Woford	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2202.000 N/P CWCB - Elkhead	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-2203.000 Long Term Ruedi Contracts Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	1,150,407.94	1,246,932.80	(96,524.86)
04-00-3000.000 EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00
04-00-3010.000 Net Position	89,627,102.92	90,525,876.68	(898,773.76)
Change in Net Assets	2,108,592.99	2,300,135.09	(191,542.10)
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	92,886,103.85	94,072,944.57	(1,186,840.72)

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 1

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
<u>Revenues</u>				
4110. Investment Interest	30,167.79	195,168.48	400,000.00	48.79
4120. Rent & Misc. Income	4,857.42	24,383.25	60,000.00	40.64
4130. Management Fee	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
4140. Other Fees & Rec Area	200.00	3,866.75	45,000.00	8.59
4150. Project Contribution (other)	0.00	643.86	0.00	0.00
4160. Grants	0.00	0.00	177,247.00	0.00
4200. Elkhead OM&R Reimbursements	0.00	76,836.80	100,000.00	76.84
4201. NEPA Cost Reimbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4300. Joint Venture Income	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
4301. Sale Of Capital Asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4303. Sale Of Water	475.20	1,310,273.77	1,200,000.00	109.19
4304. Denver Water	0.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	100.00
4305. Water Application/Change	400.00	1,200.00	5,000.00	24.00
4306. Up-Front Sale Of Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4307. Project Contributions	259,792.89	418,300.15	2,199,559.00	19.02
4308. Federal Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Revenues	295,893.30	3,530,673.06	5,706,806.00	61.87
<u>Expenses</u>				
5000. Contingency Salaries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5001. Salaries	76,399.85	400,396.85	813,199.16	49.24
5004. Accrued Vacation Adjustment	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	0.00
5010. Accrued Vacation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5011. Fica/Medicare	5,477.64	29,194.79	56,684.18	51.50
5014. Unemployment	214.17	1,142.07	2,400.19	47.58
5016. Workers Compensation Insurance	0.00	1,689.25	7,766.92	21.75
5115. Disability Insurance	287.67	1,456.75	3,884.27	37.50
5118. Health Insurance	10,565.02	55,101.94	144,330.00	38.18
5120. Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5121. Cafeteria Plan-Administration	16.25	81.25	200.00	40.63
5122. Retirement - 457 Matching	996.90	4,384.83	7,600.00	57.70
5123. Retirement - Employer	7,333.40	38,506.81	77,285.33	49.82
5124. Retirement - Administration	0.00	312.50	1,250.00	25.00
5125. RHS- Employer Contribution	1,284.41	7,021.56	6,900.00	101.76
5211. Employee Housing	0.00	12,575.40	15,375.00	81.79
5212. Education Assistance	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
5220. Overhead-C	0.00	0.00	9,647.50	0.00
5310. Travel	47.76	7,582.36	57,833.00	13.11
5311. Registration	25.00	684.50	7,625.00	8.98
5312. Meeting Expense	0.00	559.94	5,600.00	10.00
5313. Travel Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6000. Directors Fees	0.00	937.50	4,500.00	20.83
6001. Education/Professional Development	0.00	710.59	2,750.00	25.84
6012. Legal Notice	0.00	525.32	750.00	70.04
6013. Special Counsel	172.52	1,845.75	22,625.00	8.16
6014. Legal Engineering	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	0.00
6015. Legal Litigation / Adr	56.25	8,399.25	150,000.00	5.60
6016. Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	434.41	2,405.79	6,250.00	38.49
6017. Legal Contingency	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
6020. Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	375.00	1,875.00	4,500.00	41.67
6021. Colorado Lobbyist	500.00	2,500.00	6,000.00	41.67
6022. Education Assistance To Others	0.00	1,687.50	3,750.00	45.00
6023. External Affairs -C	0.00	0.00	667.00	0.00
6024. Education Programs	1,160.34	4,462.52	45,000.00	9.92
6025. Water Policy Survey	0.00	0.00	16,667.00	0.00
6026. Education Supplies	0.00	0.00	333.00	0.00
6102. Consultant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6103. Accounting Consultant	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
6104. Audit	0.00	0.00	5,095.00	0.00
6105. Investment/Banking Services	4.12	1,129.30	150.00	752.87
6110. Admin Services/Expenses-C	0.00	36.66	1,000.00	3.67
6150. Assessments	4,650.16	23,250.80	66,911.56	34.75
6200. Postage	5.30	119.51	300.00	39.84
6201. Office Supplies	281.56	1,573.80	3,500.00	44.97
6202. Telephone	803.47	4,517.44	10,500.00	43.02
6203. Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6204. Insurance	177.75	10,959.75	7,500.00	146.13

Income Statement

Colorado River Water Conservation District

For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 2

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
6205. Records	0.00	11.25	100.00	11.25
6210. Lease Equipment	183.61	881.83	3,000.00	29.39
6211. Equipment Repairs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6301. Subscriptions	0.00	128.25	900.00	14.25
6302. Dues / Memberships	306.25	3,891.37	7,550.00	51.54
6310. Computer Licenses/Software & Services	1,144.09	7,575.63	17,000.00	44.56
6320. Small Office Equipment	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00
6330. Utilities	848.93	11,060.35	30,000.00	36.87
6340. Vehicle Maintenance	695.96	4,868.93	19,500.00	24.97
6350. Roads/Buildings Maintences	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6401. Cleaning/Janitorial	420.00	1,540.00	6,000.00	25.67
6402. Small Tools/Supplies	540.80	1,078.42	25,000.00	4.31
6403. Water System Operation	4,176.00	9,207.00	35,000.00	26.31
6410. Recreation Area O&M	49,337.48	56,307.24	150,000.00	37.54
6411. Dam/Project Maintenance	2.84	6,231.51	100,000.00	6.23
6412. Weed Control WMP	0.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00
6413. Water Quality - In House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6414. USGS Gaging - Water Quality	0.00	0.00	80,749.94	0.00
6415. USGS Streamflow Gaging	0.00	0.00	24,594.34	0.00
6416. Dam & Reservoir OM&R Contingency	0.00	0.00	200,000.00	0.00
6417. RD Facilities OM&R	0.00	2,034.91	25,000.00	8.14
6418. Dam Deformation	7,400.00	16,216.75	100,000.00	16.22
6500. Bldg Construction/Remodel	0.00	0.00	22,250.00	0.00
6600. Bad Debt Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6602. Surveying & Mapping	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6603. Archeology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6604. Water Marketing (Modeling)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6720. Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
7001. USGS Guaging	0.00	6,500.00	29,006.53	22.41
7002. Water Quality	0.00	347.75	500.00	69.55
7009. WMP Weather Station (CoAgMet)	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00
7010. Vehicle & asset upgrades for WMP	0.00	0.00	29,000.00	0.00
7011. Watershed Management	28,748.80	155,978.26	185,000.00	84.31
7012. Ruedi Contract-(700) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7013. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) O&M	0.00	15,150.00	18,000.00	84.17
7014. Ruedi Contract-(530) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7015. Ruedi Contract-(500) O&M	0.00	1,515.00	1,800.00	84.17
7016. Ruedi Contract-(5,000) Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7017. Ruedi Contract-(530) O&M	0.00	1,605.90	2,000.00	80.30
7018. Ruedi Contract-(700) O&M	0.00	2,121.00	2,500.00	84.84
7020. Hydro Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7021. Old Dillon Reserv. Enlargement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7022. Elkhead Dam & Reservoir Op.	778.00	62,230.09	100,000.00	62.23
7023. Elkhead Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7100. Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7101. River Mou	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7102. 15-Mile Reach/Recovery Program	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00
7103. Vail Ditch	0.00	6,700.00	10,000.00	67.00
7104. WR & Project Development	2,375.42	2,375.42	2,000.00	118.77
7105. Op. Wetland & Other Mitigation	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
7106. Mitigation Maintenance	0.00	1,347.00	30,000.00	4.49
7107. Mitigation Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00
7110. River Projects Contingency	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00
7120. Elkhead Ops Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7200. Ruedi 15 MR PBO Compliance	0.00	22,459.88	28,000.00	80.21
7201. Fisheries/Stocking	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7202. Elkhead Fish Screen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7203. Annual Assessment	0.00	9,178.00	25,000.00	36.71
7204. Special Assessment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7500. Cooperative Management	15,247.21	62,068.39	310,000.00	20.02
7510. RCPP	103,728.99	317,356.16	2,061,948.00	15.39
7600. Technical Study - Risk Management	3,711.00	19,781.50	100,000.00	19.78
8000. Principal - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8001. Interest - CWCB (Elkhead)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8002. Amortization Expense	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9000. Acquisition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9010. Depreciation	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
9020. Gain/Loss Of Disposal	0.00	(23,295.00)	0.00	0.00
Total Expenses	330,914.33	1,422,080.07	6,527,877.92	21.78

Income Statement
Colorado River Water Conservation District
For 5/31/2020

Unaudited

Page: 3

Enterprise Fund	M-T-D Actual \$	Y-T-D Actual \$	Annual Budget \$	YTD % Budget
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(35,021.03)</u>	<u>2,108,592.99</u>	<u>(821,071.92)</u>	<u>(256.81)</u>

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

2 ENT - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
Report Criteria: 10/07/2020 @			
Form:	AP Check Register (1) - Check Register		
Sort by	ActivityDate		
activity dates:	From: 1/01/2020 To: 5/31/2020		
0996779	1/03/2020	[BOR] BOR-GREAT PLAINS REGION	42,851.78
0996780	1/03/2020	[USSD] UNITED STATES SOCIETY ON DAMS	750.00
EFT1436329	1/07/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	162.83
0996781	1/08/2020	[APPLEGATE] APPLGATE GROUP, INC.	6,602.19
0996782	1/08/2020	[BUCKEYE] BUCKEYE WELDING SUPPLY CO., INC	26.00
0996783	1/08/2020	[FEDEX] FEDEX	22.21
0996784	1/08/2020	[HESTER] HESTER DIESEL REPAIR	468.56
0996785	1/08/2020	[NWSPLY] NORTHWEST RANCH SUPPLY	355.95
0996786	1/08/2020	[PETROS] PETROS & WHITE, LLC	2,920.05
0996787	1/08/2020	[RENEGADE] RENEGADE OFF ROAD LLC	396.95
0996788	1/08/2020	[TUXEDO] TUXEDO CORN COMPANY LLC	1,213.82
0996789	1/08/2020	[TWORIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	2,918.27
0996790	1/08/2020	[WASTEMGT] WASTE MANAGEMENT-HOT SULPHUR	159.18
0996791	1/08/2020	[WWC] WESTERN WEATHER CONSULTANTS, LLC	34,640.00
0996792	1/08/2020	[YVEA] YAMPA VALLEY ELECTRIC ASSOC., INC.	333.00
EFT0242045	1/14/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	39.02
0996801	1/14/2020	[TMAS] TASK MASTERS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES/GENA HINKEMEYER	2,506.10
0996800	1/14/2020	[RENEGADE] RENEGADE OFF ROAD LLC	135.16
0996799	1/14/2020	[MTNPKS] MOUNTAIN PARKS ELECTRIC	829.18
0996798	1/14/2020	[KLEENW] KLEEN AS A WHISTLE	280.00
0996794	1/14/2020	[ESRI] E.S.R.I., INC.	3,500.00
0996796	1/14/2020	[KTOWN] K-TOWN CARQUEST	79.98
0996795	1/14/2020	[IPC] INDEPENDENT PROPANE COMPANY	1,198.47
0996793	1/14/2020	[CAA] COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE ALLIANCE	504.75
0996797	1/14/2020	[KEY] KEY COMMUNICATION, LLC	360.00
0996802	1/28/2020	[GRANDINT] GRAND COUNTY INTERNET SERVICES INC.	40.00
0996803	1/28/2020	[PRATT] HENRY PRATT	7,757.54
0996804	1/28/2020	[HYDROS] HYDROS CONSULTING INC.	5,396.00
0996805	1/28/2020	[KARP] KARP, NEU, HANLON, P.C.	7,146.50
0996806	1/28/2020	[RAINDROP] RAINDROP WATER	1,340.00
0996807	1/28/2020	[RIGNET] RIGNET	76.16
0996814	2/05/2020	[TWORIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	2,918.27
0996815	2/05/2020	[YVEA] YAMPA VALLEY ELECTRIC ASSOC., INC.	791.00
0996813	2/05/2020	[TUXEDO] TUXEDO CORN COMPANY LLC	1,000.00
0996812	2/05/2020	[SGM] SCHMUESER, GORDON, MEYER, INC.	1,463.00
0996810	2/05/2020	[NWSPLY] NORTHWEST RANCH SUPPLY	242.40
0996809	2/05/2020	[PRATT] HENRY PRATT	8,454.00
0996808	2/05/2020	[BAY VALVE] BAY VALVE SERVICE, LLC	3,002.50
0996811	2/05/2020	[RENEGADE] RENEGADE OFF ROAD LLC	286.16
EFT1436977	2/07/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	160.98
0996816	2/12/2020	[BUCKEYE] BUCKEYE WELDING SUPPLY CO., INC	26.00
0996817	2/12/2020	[GCMDCR] GRAND COUNTY MUTUAL DITCH & RESERVOIR C	6,700.00
0996818	2/12/2020	[KTOWN] K-TOWN CARQUEST	19.98
0996819	2/12/2020	[KLEENW] KLEEN AS A WHISTLE	280.00

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

2 ENT - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
0996820	2/12/2020	[MTNPKS] MOUNTAIN PARKS ELECTRIC	1,398.00
0996821	2/12/2020	[RENEGADE] RENEGADE OFF ROAD LLC	153.92
0996822	2/12/2020	[RIGNET] RIGNET	88.42
0996823	2/12/2020	[TMAS] TASK MASTERS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES/GENA HINKEMEYER	3,794.39
0996824	2/12/2020	[WASTEMGT] WASTE MANAGEMENT-HOT SULPHUR	158.93
EFT0242045	2/12/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	39.02
0996828	2/20/2020	[IPC] INDEPENDENT PROPANE COMPANY	1,923.92
0996829	2/20/2020	[LANDMARK] LANDMARK CONSULTING	3,600.00
0996826	2/20/2020	[ALBERSG] GERARD P ALBERS	3,447.32
0996825	2/20/2020	[CAA] COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE ALLIANCE	376.39
0996827	2/20/2020	[GRANDPZ] GRAND COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING	500.00
0996830	2/26/2020	[FMCRC] FIRE MOUNTAIN CANAL & RESERVOIR CO.	120,088.63
0996831	2/26/2020	[GRANDINT] GRAND COUNTY INTERNET SERVICES INC.	40.00
0996832	2/26/2020	[MORALES] MORALES ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, LLC	5,614.00
0996833	2/26/2020	[PETROS] PETROS & WHITE, LLC	2,920.05
0996834	2/26/2020	[ROADSAFE] ROADSAFE TRAFFIC SYSTEMS, INC.	494.79
0996842	3/04/2020	[YVEA] YAMPA VALLEY ELECTRIC ASSOC., INC.	734.00
0996835	3/04/2020	[APPLEGATE] APPLGATE GROUP, INC.	1,589.50
0996836	3/04/2020	[PARKS] COLORADO STATE PARKS	15,000.00
0996837	3/04/2020	[GMNRC] GRAND MESA NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTING LLC	2,276.18
0996838	3/04/2020	[SGM] SCHMUESER, GORDON, MEYER, INC.	1,064.00
0996839	3/04/2020	[TWO RIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	2,918.27
0996840	3/04/2020	[USGS] DOI - USGS	7,766.00
0996841	3/04/2020	[WMA] WEATHER MODIFICATION ASSOCIATION	500.00
EFT1437727	3/10/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	163.43
0996849	3/11/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	39.02
0996850	3/11/2020	[WASTEMGT] WASTE MANAGEMENT-HOT SULPHUR	157.84
0996847	3/11/2020	[MTNPKS] MOUNTAIN PARKS ELECTRIC	1,203.18
0996848	3/11/2020	[NWSPLY] NORTHWEST RANCH SUPPLY	194.80
0996845	3/11/2020	[KARP] KARP, NEU, HANLON, P.C.	10,017.00
0996843	3/11/2020	[BUCKEYE] BUCKEYE WELDING SUPPLY CO., INC	26.00
0996846	3/11/2020	[KLEENW] KLEEN AS A WHISTLE	280.00
0996844	3/11/2020	[CRAIG] CITY OF CRAIG	40,486.09
0242045995	3/12/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	39.02
0996851	3/18/2020	[ERWC] EAGLE RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL, INC	6,500.00
0996852	3/18/2020	[HYDROS] HYDROS CONSULTING INC.	11,334.00
0996853	3/18/2020	[IPC] INDEPENDENT PROPANE COMPANY	1,307.27
0996854	3/18/2020	[KTOWN] K-TOWN CARQUEST	20.93
0996855	3/26/2020	[ALBERSG] GERARD P ALBERS	2,384.15
0996856	3/26/2020	[GRANDINT] GRAND COUNTY INTERNET SERVICES INC.	40.00
0996857	3/26/2020	[GMNRC] GRAND MESA NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTING LLC	2,370.00
0996858	3/26/2020	[JUB] JUB ENGINEERS, INC.	8,859.00
0996859	3/26/2020	[KARP] KARP, NEU, HANLON, P.C.	3,563.00
0996860	3/26/2020	[MCFARMS] MCDONALD FARMS	11,940.00
0996861	3/26/2020	[RIGNET] RIGNET	61.79
0996862	3/26/2020	[TMAS] TASK MASTERS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES/GENA HINKEMEYER	4,050.72
0996863	3/26/2020	[WWC] WESTERN WEATHER CONSULTANTS, LLC	125,956.00
0996866	3/30/2020	[YVEA] YAMPA VALLEY ELECTRIC ASSOC., INC.	915.00
0996865	4/01/2020	[TWO RIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	2,918.27
0996864	4/01/2020	[TOLIN] TOLIN MECHANICAL	2,460.00

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

2 ENT - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
EFT1438477	4/07/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	163.53
0996867	4/08/2020	[FMCRC] FIRE MOUNTAIN CANAL & RESERVOIR CO.	103,616.26
0996868	4/08/2020	[HCE] HARWARD CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING LLC	21,599.00
0996869	4/08/2020	[KLEENW] KLEEN AS A WHISTLE	280.00
0996870	4/08/2020	[MORALES] MORALES ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING, LLC	9,117.00
0996871	4/08/2020	[SPC] SIGMA PLANNING CORP	1,102.50
0996872	4/08/2020	[WASTEMGT] WASTE MANAGEMENT-HOT SULPHUR	156.00
EFT0242045	4/14/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	39.02
0996875	4/15/2020	[MTNPKS] MOUNTAIN PARKS ELECTRIC	1,107.00
0996873	4/17/2020	[BUCKEYE] BUCKEYE WELDING SUPPLY CO., INC	26.00
0996874	4/17/2020	[IPC] INDEPENDENT PROPANE COMPANY	1,132.69
0996876	4/17/2020	[NAWMC] NORTH AMERICAN WEATHER MODIFICATION COUNCIL	500.00
0996877	4/17/2020	[NWSPLY] NORTHWEST RANCH SUPPLY	30.04
0996878	4/17/2020	[RIGNET] RIGNET	62.17
0996879	4/17/2020	[TOLIN] TOLIN MECHANICAL	2,034.91
0996884	4/22/2020	[HYDROS] HYDROS CONSULTING INC.	1,559.00
0996883	4/22/2020	[GMNRC] GRAND MESA NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTING LLC	2,602.50
0996885	4/22/2020	[TMAS] TASK MASTERS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES/GENA HINKEMEYER	3,014.96
0996882	4/22/2020	[GRANDINT] GRAND COUNTY INTERNET SERVICES INC.	40.00
0996880	4/22/2020	[CAA] COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE ALLIANCE	254.75
0996881	4/22/2020	[ALBERSG] GERARD P ALBERS	1,307.94
0996886	5/06/2020	[FARRELL] FARRELL EXCAVATING LLC	4,350.00
0996887	5/06/2020	[GRANDPZ] GRAND COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING	93.56
0996888	5/06/2020	[GCWIN] GRAND COUNTY WATER INFORMATION NETWORK	347.75
0996889	5/06/2020	[GRANDP] GRAND POWER	1,990.00
0996890	5/06/2020	[KEY] KEY COMMUNICATION, LLC	270.00
0996891	5/06/2020	[NWSPLY] NORTHWEST RANCH SUPPLY	204.84
0996892	5/06/2020	[PRYOR] PRYOR EXCAVATING	4,750.00
0996893	5/06/2020	[QUARTER] QUARTER CIRCLE LAZY JP CONSTRUCTION LLC	3,800.00
0996894	5/06/2020	[TWOVIV] TWO RIVERS PARK PLAZA OFFICE CONDO ASSOC	2,918.27
0996895	5/06/2020	[YVEA] YAMPA VALLEY ELECTRIC ASSOC., INC.	999.00
EFT1439353	5/08/2020	[CENLINK] CENTURYLINK	162.50
EFT0242045	5/13/2020	[VERIZON] VERIZON WIRELESS	39.04
0996900	5/13/2020	[RIGNET] RIGNET	61.08
0996899	5/13/2020	[PRYOR] PRYOR EXCAVATING	6,993.75
0996901	5/13/2020	[WASTEMGT] WASTE MANAGEMENT-HOT SULPHUR	154.14
0996897	5/13/2020	[MTNPKS] MOUNTAIN PARKS ELECTRIC	831.18
0996896	5/13/2020	[BUCKEYE] BUCKEYE WELDING SUPPLY CO., INC	26.00
0996898	5/13/2020	[WOLFORD CAMPGROUND] PASS CREEK INVESTMENTS	8,300.00
0996902	5/15/2020	[FMCRC] FIRE MOUNTAIN CANAL & RESERVOIR CO.	103,616.26
0996903	5/20/2020	[SUPERDECK] AGGRESSIVE INDUSTRIES, INC	3,365.46
0996904	5/20/2020	[COLORIV] COLORADO RIVER ENGINEERING	4,221.19
0996905	5/20/2020	[CAA] COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE ALLIANCE	198.50
0996906	5/20/2020	[ALBERSG] GERARD P ALBERS	2,040.00
0996907	5/20/2020	[HYDROS] HYDROS CONSULTING INC.	6,733.50
0996908	5/20/2020	[IPC] INDEPENDENT PROPANE COMPANY	521.27
0996909	5/20/2020	[KTOWN] K-TOWN CARQUEST	246.83
0996910	5/20/2020	[TMAS] TASK MASTERS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES/GENA HINKEMEYER	3,200.00
0996917	5/28/2020	[RAINDROP] RAINDROP WATER	2,595.00
0996911	5/28/2020	[BBC] BBC RESEARCH & CONSULTING	16,190.97

Colorado River Water Conservation District

Check Register from 1/01/2020 to 5/31/2020

2 ENT - BOC

Check/EFT	Date	Vendor / Description	Check / Payment
0996912	5/28/2020	[CO SD] COLORADO SPECIAL DISTRICTS P&L POOL	134.00
0996913	5/28/2020	[GRANDINT] GRAND COUNTY INTERNET SERVICES INC.	40.00
0996914	5/28/2020	[GMNRC] GRAND MESA NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTING LLC	1,525.00
0996915	5/28/2020	[HYDRO] HYDRO ENGINEERING	21,605.00
0996916	5/28/2020	[JUB] JUB ENGINEERS, INC.	9,758.00
0996918	5/28/2020	[WWC] WESTERN WEATHER CONSULTANTS, LLC	26,078.00
Total Checks:			952,231.54



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT
PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

**ATTORNEY REPORT
JOINT QUARTERLY MEETING
GENERAL and ENTERPRISE
October 2020**

TO: CRWCD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: PETER C. FLEMING, GENERAL COUNSEL
JASON V. TURNER, SENIOR COUNSEL

Dear Directors:

This report identifies matters for discussion at the October 20, 2020, joint quarterly meeting of the River District and its Enterprise. A separate Confidential Report addresses confidential matters. The information in this report is current as of October 8, 2020 and will be supplemented as necessary before or at the Board meeting.

I. EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The following is a list of matters that qualify for discussion in executive session pursuant to C.R.S. §§ 24-6-402(4)(b) and (e).

- A. Woford Mountain Reservoir and Ritschard Dam Operations (an Enterprise Matter).
- B. CRCA Implementation Matters.
- C. Colorado Springs Utilities, Application for Finding of Reasonable Diligence, Case No. 15CW3019, Water Division 5.
- D. Homestake Reservoir Compact Release Pilot Project.
- E. Colorado River Compact, Interstate, International, and Intrastate Negotiation Matters, including Demand Management.

II. GENERAL MATTERS.

A. Equal Pay for Equal Work Act.

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 11 (staff resources).

In 2019, Colorado passed the Equal Pay for Equal Work Act, which takes effect in January 2021. The purpose of the law is to increase pay equity and transparency and to protect employees from sex-based pay discrimination for work requiring similar skill, effort, and responsibility. In general, the River District is in a good position to implement the law without considerable changes due to its well-defined written job descriptions and its historical practice of contracting with an independent consultant to conduct a triennial salary survey to set compensation ranges.

It is important to note that the new law requires that anytime the River District is hiring or considering a promotion, it must make meaningful efforts to announce, post, and make known to all its current employees that the opportunity is available. Each job vacancy posting will be required to disclose the hourly wage or salary or range with a general description of the benefits and other compensation offered. The Act also places an affirmative duty on the River District to keep records of job descriptions and wage history for each employee. The civil fines associated with a failure to post and keep records are from \$500 to \$10,000 per violation. We will work with River District staff to ensure compliance with the Act.

III. RIVER DISTRICT WATER MATTERS.

A. Wolford Mountain Reservoir and Ritschard Dam Operations. (An Enterprise Matter).

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 13.A. (Operation and maintenance of District assets).

We continue to work with River District staff on the January 2021 transfer of a 40% interest in the Wolford Mountain Reservoir storage rights and Ritschard Dam to Denver Water. Our work includes advising staff on the River District's rights and obligations related to its contractual interests regarding Wolford Mountain Reservoir.

This matter is discussed in the Confidential Report and the Board may wish to discuss it in executive session.

B. Colorado River Cooperative Agreement – Implementation Issues.

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 5A (Shoshone permanency), 5C (transmountain diversions), and 9A (wise and efficient water use).

Progress continues to be made on securing final signatures on the amendment to the Green Mountain Reservoir Administrative Protocol Agreement. We expect that task to be completed soon and the negotiated amendment to the application to adjudicate the protocol to be filed before the end of 2020. Although it is possible that new parties will oppose the amended application, we (and our numerous co-applicants) are hopeful that will not be the case, and that the amended application to adjudicate the Protocol will be confirmed relatively soon.

Work on securing permanency of the Shoshone Call Flows slowed substantially during the pandemic response. We have requested a meeting with Denver Water in order to get the discussions moving forward again.

We continue to work with Denver Water and the Summit County CRCA beneficiaries on a proposed second amendment to the CRCA in order to address a number of issues. One of the key issues being negotiated is determining, with more specificity, the relative yield of water supply that Denver is required to supply to the Summit County water users pursuant to the CRCA. We had hoped that a staff-level agreement would be ready for presentation to the Board by this time. However, the negotiations have hit some roadblocks that have proved difficult to resolve.

The Board may wish to discuss these issues in executive session.

C. Colorado Springs Utilities, Application for Finding of Reasonable Diligence, Case No. 15CW3019, Water Division 5.

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 5A (Shoshone permanency), 5C (transmountain diversions), and 9A (wise and efficient water use).

We continue to meet regularly with representatives of Colorado Springs Utilities to resolve West Slope concerns with its diligence application for the conditional components of its Upper Blue Continental/Hoosier Pass transmountain diversion project. As previously reported, those discussions have expanded to include Colorado Springs' proposed enlargement of Montgomery Reservoir, which is located on the eastern side of Hoosier Pass and stores water diverted by Colorado Springs through the Hoosier Pass Tunnel.

The settlement discussions are progressing in a manner consistent with the Board's previous direction, though there continue to be several problematic issues that have not been resolved. We continue to exchange edits to the draft settlement documents and meet with Colorado Springs on a frequent basis.

This matter is discussed in the Confidential Report. The Board may wish to discuss this matter in executive session.

D. Homestake Reservoir Compact Release Pilot Project.

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 5C (transmountain diversions), 8 (Colorado Water Plan – compact risk and conceptual framework), and 9A (wise and efficient water use).

In early September, we were notified by State Engineer, Kevin Rein, of a compact release pilot project from Homestake Reservoir that was initiated on September 23rd. According to an August 27, 2020 letter signed by Jim Lochhead on behalf of the Front Range Water Council, the release was proposed by the Homestake Partners (Colorado Springs and Aurora) and the Pueblo Board of Water Works in order to conduct a "feasibility test from which the members of the FRWC

hope to learn more about the feasibility of using reservoir releases for compact compliance purposes and for any future demand management program in the Upper Division of Colorado River basin.”

We are keenly interested in this study. Although the study may produce some useful information, we have a number of concerns about the study. Our concerns are outlined in a September 29 letter from Andy Mueller and Peter Fleming to Messrs. Rein and Lochhead. A copy of the letter, which we encourage you to review and discuss, is included as Attachment A to this report. In summary, the letter notes that: (1) we question the claimed legal authority to operate the release pilot, (2) we are concerned about the potential injury to West Slope water rights, both during the release and during next year’s reservoir fill season, (3) there is no proof that the release will result in any reduction of Colorado River demands by the Homestake Partners if there is not a commensurate reduction in use on the Front Range, and (4) there was a significant lack of transparency in development and implementation of the release study.

The Board may wish to discuss this matter in executive session.

E. Application of Colorado River District, Ouray County, Ouray County Water Users Association, and Tri-County Water Conservancy District, Case No. 19CW3098, Water Division 4.

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 2.A. (outreach in Water Div. 4), 3A (evaluate local storage), and 9A (wise and efficient use of water).

Consistent with the Board’s prior direction, we filed a motion to realign as a co-applicant in the Rams Horn Reservoir case in Water Division 4. No party opposed that motion and it was entered by the Court. Accordingly, the River District is now a co-applicant in the water court process. We are in the process of setting up meetings with the individual objectors to discuss the case and the supportive engineering.

F. Eagle Park Reservoir Company Litigation, Case Nos. 18CW3140 (Pando Feeder Canal) and 19CW3145 (Reservoir Enlargement).

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 4.A. (full use of Colorado River basin water supplies), 7.B. (identifying water needs and use of River District’s conditional and absolute rights to meet those needs.)

The Eagle Park Reservoir Company filed two applications for findings of reasonable diligence for conditional portions of the Company’s water rights and to claim additional portions absolute. The River District, as a shareholder, has participated as a co-applicant in these cases. No statements of opposition were filed in either case, and after consultation with the Division Engineer’s Office, the Referee entered rulings in Case Nos. 18CW3140 (Pando Feeder Canal) and 19CW3145 (Reservoir Enlargement).

In the Pando Feeder Canal case (18CW3140), the Referee found the Reservoir Company has been reasonably diligent in its development of the Pando Feeder Canal conditional water right. However, the Referee's Ruling put limitations on the use of the Reservoir Company's other conditional water rights until the Pando Feeder Canal is made absolute in its entirety. This is problematic because some of the water rights in question divert from a different source of supply, so the restriction therefore could limit the ability to fill the reservoir. Accordingly, the Reservoir Company filed a protest to the Referee's Ruling, and the case is now before the Water Judge where it has been fully briefed.

Likewise, in the Reservoir Enlargement case (19CW3145), the Referee found that the Reservoir Company was diligent in its development of the conditional water rights. However, the Division Engineer's office filed a protest to the Referee's Ruling because it does not believe that the East Fork Pumping Plant was decreed as a point of diversion to fill the Eagle Park Reservoir (the Division Engineer does not contest the overall finding of diligence). This matter is now before the Water Judge, and the parties are preparing their respective briefs on the East Fork Pumping Plant issue. We will update the Board as these cases move forward.

G. Diligence Decrees for Colorado River District Conditional Rights for the Fraser Valley Project, Wolford Mountain Reservoir Refill, and Elkhead Reservoir Enlargement. (Enterprise and General Matters).

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 7.B. (River District conditional water rights).

We are pleased to report that the Division 5 Water Judge entered a decree in Case No. 19CW3170, finding that the River District, Middle Park Water Conservancy District, and Grand County have been reasonably diligent in developing the water rights associated with the Fraser Valley Project. Additionally, in Case No. 20CW3005, the Division 5 Water Judge entered a decree finding that the River District has been reasonably diligent in developing the water rights associated with the Wolford Mountain Reservoir Refill storage right. In Water Division 6, the Water Judge entered a decree in Case No. 19CW3023, ruling that the River District has been reasonably diligent in the development of its Elkhead Reservoir Enlargement rights.

An application for a finding of reasonable diligence for the conditional Fraser Valley Project rights is due in July of 2026. Diligence applications for the Wolford Mountain Reservoir Refill and the Elkhead Reservoir Enlargement water rights are due in August of 2026. Failure to file a timely diligence application, or failure to continue work with reasonable diligence in the completion of the appropriation of the subject water rights, will result in cancellation of the rights. We have instructed River District staff to calendar periodic reminders of the application deadlines.

H. Yampa River Call/Elkhead Reservoir Releases. (An Enterprise Matter).

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 2.A. (outreach in Water Div. 6), 4 (Colorado River supplies), 6 (agricultural water use).

For the second time in history, the Yampa River came under administration toward the end of this irrigation season. The Division Engineer's Office placed a call to ensure that water released from Elkhead Reservoir for the endangered fish recovery plan would not be intercepted by intervening water users. Consistent with the Board's direction, the River District responded to the call by making additional releases of water from Elkhead Reservoir in the hopes of alleviating or lessening the impacts of the call on irrigators in the Yampa River basin. The River District's Elkhead Enlargement water rights are decreed for, among other purposes such as irrigation, "...Piscatorial, and Recreational (including in-reservoir fish habitat and river flow maintenance and enhancement uses, and uses in furtherance of the Upper Colorado River Basin Fishes Recovery Program)..." It was our intent to release water pursuant to the fisheries purpose identified in the decree and to delineate the location of the beneficial use.

The Division Engineer expressed concerns with administering the water in this fashion. In order to get the water released into the river in time to help irrigators, the River District agreed to characterize the release as "to the river" without any identified beneficial use. River District technical staff are confident that this year's operations will not impact Elkhead Reservoir's fill next year.

We do have questions and concerns regarding the Division Engineer's position on the release of this water. We have a meeting scheduled with the State Engineer, Division Engineer and the Attorney General's office for next week. We will update the Board on the outcome of that meeting.

I. Discussion of Potential Disposition of Land/Boundary Adjustment in Moffat County. (An Enterprise and General Matter).

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 13(asset management).

We continue to work on the potential disposition of River District owned lands adjacent to Elkhead Reservoir in Moffat County. Most recently, we have reached out to the Moffat County Attorney regarding whether the proposed lot-line adjustment is subject to the County's subdivision regulations. We will continue to update the Board as appropriate regarding this matter.

J. Application of the Rio Blanco Water Conservancy District, White River Storage Project, Case No. 14CW3043, Water Division 6.

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 2.A. (outreach in Water Div. 6), 3A (evaluate local storage), and 9A (wise and efficient use of water).

Pursuant to prior Board direction, we have held periodic discussions with representatives of the Rio Blanco Water Conservancy District related to its proposed White River Storage Project. The Division 6 Engineer's Office is the only remaining objector in the District's application for conditional storage rights in Case No. 14CW3043, Water Division 6. The case has been re-referred to the Division 6 Water Judge and is on the trial-track. It is possible that trial briefs in the case may

raise issues that are of sufficient interest to the River District that we may wish to file an amicus brief if deemed warranted. We will continue to update the Board as necessary.

K. Anti-Speculation Task Force.

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 9A (wise and efficient use of water).

Peter has been appointed to serve on the Colorado Department of Natural Resources’ “anti-speculation” task force, established pursuant to SB20-048. The purpose of the task force is to study ways in which the state’s anti-speculation doctrine can be strengthened. The first meeting of the task force was held on October 7th and although the meeting was primarily focused on introductions and process, the group had a good discussion of the upcoming substantive issues. Peter intends to focus on balancing the protection of water rights as a vested property right to use water versus discouraging the speculation in water rights for a pure profit motive (especially regarding the potential future “non-use” of existing water rights). The task force is required to submit a report to the legislature no later than August 2021.

L. Colorado River Compact, Intra-State, Interstate, and International Negotiation Matters, including Demand Management.

ACTION: Update only.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S): 4 (Colorado River Water Supplies), 6 (Agricultural Water Use), and 8 (Colorado Water Plan – compact risk and conceptual framework).

Pursuant to the Board’s direction, the River District provided comments on the Bureau of Reclamation draft environmental impact statement for the State of Utah’s proposed Lake Powell Pipeline (“LPP”). Our comment letter is included as Attachment B to this report. The River District’s comments were generally consistent with comments submitted by the State of Colorado.

The State also submitted a joint letter with the other Basin States (not including Utah of course) very clearly arguing that Utah needs the consent of the other Basin States in order to use water allocated to the Upper Basin by the 1922 Colorado River Compact within the Lower Basin portion of Utah. Shortly after the six-State letter, Utah requested that the LPP be removed from the fast-track approval process. We will continue to update the Board on the LPP project.

River District technical and legal staff continue to be actively engaged in other interstate and intrastate compact-related matters, particularly regarding the study of a potential Demand Management Program within Colorado and the Upper Basin.

The Board may wish to discuss these, and other sensitive negotiation and legal issues related to compact and interstate matters in executive session.

Attachments:

- A. CRWCD letter regarding Homestake Reservoir State Line Delivery Pilot Release, dated 09/29/2020
- B. CRWCD Comments on the USBR’s Draft EIS for the Lake Powell Pipeline, dated 09/08/2020



[GO BACK TO MEMO](#)

COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

September 29, 2020

Kevin Rein, State Engineer
Colorado Division of Water Resources
1313 Sherman Street, Suite 818
Denver, CO 80203

via email: kevin.rein@state.co.us

James Lochhead, CEO/Manager
Denver Water
1600 West 12th Avenue
Denver, CO 80204-3412

via email: jim.lochhead@denverwater.org

Re: Homestake Reservoir State Line Delivery Pilot Release

Dear Kevin and Jim,

We are writing to notify you of the River District's initial concerns with the Homestake Reservoir State Line Delivery Pilot Release Project ("Release Pilot" or "project") that began on September 23, 2020. The purpose of the project as stated in Jim's August 27, 2020 letter to Kevin on behalf of the Front Range Water Council is to conduct a "feasibility test from which the members of the FRWC hope to learn more about the feasibility of using reservoir releases for compact compliance purposes and for any future demand management program in the Upper Division of Colorado River basin." The River District and numerous other West Slope water users obviously are keenly interested in these subjects as well.

Our concerns with the Release Pilot are set forth below but we may raise additional concerns after we have assessed the impacts on West Slope water users during the Release Pilot and during next year's fill season. We have opted not to seek administrative or judicial action to prevent the Release Pilot; however, we reserve the right to subsequently assert injury to water rights.

We appreciate Kevin's recent invitation to Andy Mueller to further discuss the Release Pilot and look forward to that discussion with DWR in the near term. We also understand that meeting of some Eagle River water users is being scheduled with Aurora and we look forward to that meeting as well.

1. Claimed Legal Authority for the Release Pilot.

We do not believe that the analysis cited in DWR's August 28 Final Protocol or in the attachment to the August 27 FRWC letter provides the claimed legal authority to conduct the



Reservoir Pilot. The Upper Division States are in full compliance with the Colorado River Compact. Thus, the claimed compact administration authority is not applicable. In addition, although the cited statutes contemplate that the State and Division engineers may conduct experiments or evaluations, they do not authorize an experiment that could injure other water users. Nor do they authorize the release and shepherding of water stored pursuant to a decree for an undecreed purpose, except under express procedures that require advance notice to other water users, detailed engineering, and an opportunity to comment and challenge the non-decreed use (such as Substitute Water Supply Plans authorized by CRS 37-92-308(4) and (5)).

There are a number of important distinctions in the *Purgatoire Water Conservancy District* case cited in the attachment to the FRWC letter, including (a) the water stored out of priority at Trinidad Reservoir would later be released for the same irrigation purpose as the original decrees for the winter irrigation ditches (whereas in the current situation there will be no end-beneficial use of the released water); and (b) the upstream winter storage experiment in the *Purgatoire* case allowed the water stored out of priority at Trinidad Reservoir to be released for delivery to the senior downstream ditches if they were deprived of water at their head-gates. No analogous protections have been made regarding the Homestake Reservoir release pilot with respect to the potential injury to other water rights during the release or during the next year's fill season.

2. Potential Injury to West Slope Water Rights During the Reservoir Release Pilot.

We are not convinced that the Pilot Release is being made for a recognized beneficial use, or that the state otherwise has the authority to administer the release. A call currently exists on the Colorado River. Thus, senior water users should be entitled to divert or exchange the Pilot Release water. In this critically dry year, the Green Mountain Reservoir Historical User Pool will be pushed to the limit or fully extinguished. If the DWR and FRWC had involved West Slope water users in the development of the reservoir release pilot, a potential "win-win" strategy could have been developed to gain information from the pilot while also providing an additional wet-water buffer for stressed irrigation rights in the Grand Valley and extending the supply of the HUP (within Colorado's existing legal framework). Regrettably, West Slope water users were not provided any opportunity to collaborate or even express concerns prior to the Release Pilot.

3. Potential Injury to West Slope Water Rights During the 2021 Fill Season.

As noted above, the Release Pilot is not being made for a recognized beneficial use (decreed or not). Thus, the volume of water released should be accounted toward the fill of Homestake Reservoir next year. Failure to "paper-fill" Homestake Reservoir during the 2021 fill-season in the amount of the undecreed release could injure West Slope water users by depriving them of water they legally should be entitled to divert.

The August 28 Final Reservoir Release Administrative Protocol contemplates that the volume of the Release Pilot will not be administratively accounted toward the fill of Homestake Reservoir during the 2021 fill season. The protocol suggests that simply by showing a higher level of projected tunnel diversions absent the Release Pilot, the amount of the Pilot Release definitively would have been diverted through the Homestake Tunnel and beneficially used by the Homestake Partners on the Front Range. However, without a demonstrated commensurate reduction in



demands by the Homestake Partners, there is no proof that the water would have been beneficially used “but for” the pilot. The attachment to the FRWC letter states that because there is a large amount of available Front Range storage space that the Release Pilot will not result in a “retiming of diversions.” Simply stating that there is no retiming of diversions does not make it so. Instead, a reduction in actual use must be demonstrated. In the absence of such a factual demonstration, Homestake Reservoir should be paper-filled next year in order to prevent potential injury to West Slope water users.

4. No Proof of a Reduction in Colorado River Demands.

For the reasons outlined above, we take very strong exception to the claim in the attachment to the FRWC letter that the Release Pilot represents an actual reduction in the consumptive use of Colorado River water by the Homestake Partners. A reduction in Colorado River demands cannot be established simply by reducing diversions in one year, only to increase diversions in subsequent years beyond the amount that otherwise would have been diverted. Instead, a reduction must be shown by an actual reduction in consumptive use (e.g., by imposing conservation measures, such as drought restrictions, that otherwise would not have been implemented) or by evidence that the volume of the reduced tunnel delivery was replaced with a new source of Front Range in-basin supply.

We recognize that DWR’s Final Protocol document is careful to avoid mention of demand management. We therefore request DWR’s confirmation that it does not consider the Release Pilot or DWR’s Final Protocol document to serve as any precedent or evidence of DWR’s position with respect to demonstrating a reduction in consumptive use for purposes of a potential demand management program.

5. Lack of Transparency.

We are surprised and disappointed at the secretive process by which the Release Pilot was proposed, finalized, and only recently made public to West Slope water users.

The River District was first notified of the Release Pilot on September 1 during a video-call with Kevin and other state representatives. We requested but were not provided with any written material regarding the project, even though the August 28, 2020 “Protocol for Administration of the State Line Delivery Pilot Reservoir Release” had already been made final. During the September 1 call, the River District was requested to keep the Release Pilot in confidence and not to discuss it with the project proponents until it was made public by Colorado Springs and Aurora. We honored that request.

We believe that the project was first disclosed to the public during the September 16th HUP Call. In response to a request from John Currier to the Water Division 5 office, we were provided with the following three documents on September 17th:

- A. August 27, 2020 letter from the FRWC to Kevin Rein.
- B. August 25, 2020, attachment to the August 27 letter entitled “State Line Delivery Pilot Reservoir Release.”



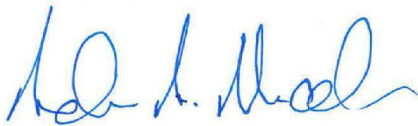
- C. Final “Protocol for Administration of the State Line Delivery Pilot Reservoir Release” dated both August 26, 2020, and August 28, 2020.

Due to the detailed nature of the five-page protocol, it is apparent that discussions between the State and the FRWC concerning the Release Pilot actually began weeks, if not months, in advance of the FRWC’s August 27th letter.

As you know, the Colorado Water Conservation Board’s November 2018 Demand Management Policy Statement adopts an open, transparent, and public process for the demand management feasibility investigation. With respect to State action regarding potential compact compliance administration and policy, the Policy Statement provides for “extensive public outreach.” The River District has endeavored to live up to the cooperative, public process goals outlined in the State’s policy statement. For example, we have invited the State and the FRWC to participate in and provide feedback on Phase III of the Compact Risk Study, and the Water Bank Work Group’s “Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado” report.

Frankly, the back-room process by which the Release Pilot was developed and approved is antithetical to the cooperative public outreach contemplated by the State’s Policy Statements. It certainly does not contribute to a stable platform for moving forward in an open and inclusive public process on topics related to demand management and compact compliance. The lack of public involvement is doubly-unfortunate because it is possible that, with advance notice and an opportunity to collaborate cooperatively, West Slope water users might have chosen to participate in the Pilot Release project by either releasing their own water resources from storage or temporarily reducing demands. A broader opportunity was lost.

Best regards,



Andy Mueller, General Manager



Peter Fleming, General Counsel

cc via email:

Alexandra Davis, City of Aurora, aldavis@auroragov.org
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COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT
PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

ATTACHMENT B TO
QUARTERLY ATTORNEY REPORT
JOINT - OCTOBER 2020

GO BACK TO MEMO

September 8, 2020

Lake Powell Pipeline Project
Bureau of Reclamation, Provo Area Office
302 East Lakeview Parkway
Provo, Utah 84606

lpp@usbr.gov

Re: Comments of the Colorado River Water Conservation District on the USBR's Draft EIS
for the Lake Powell Pipeline

Bureau of Reclamation's Lake Powell Pipeline NEPA Team:

The Colorado River Water Conservation District hereby submits the following comments on the Bureau of Reclamation's June 2020 Draft EIS for the Lake Powell Pipeline.

I. The Colorado River District's Interest Regarding the Proposed Lake Powell Pipeline.

The Colorado River Water Conservation District (referred to as the Colorado River District or, simply, the River District), is a political subdivision of the State of Colorado, expressly created and chartered by the Colorado General Assembly to be "an appropriate agency for the conservation, use and development of the water resources of the Colorado River and its principal tributaries in Colorado." Colo. Rev. Stat. § 37-46-101. The River District, which covers approximately 28% of the total land area of the state of Colorado, is composed of all or part of 15 Colorado counties west of the Continental Divide. On average, approximately 55-60% of the flow of the Colorado River at Lee Ferry arises from snowpack within the boundaries of the Colorado River District. The economy of the River District is as diverse as its topography – key components include agriculture, ranching, mining and energy development, world class ski areas, fishing, rafting and associated recreational tourism.

The River District is granted "such powers as may be necessary to safeguard for Colorado, all waters to which the state of Colorado is equitably entitled under the Colorado river compact...and with promoting the welfare of [the district's] inhabitants. C.R.S. § 37-46-101.

The DEIS describes that Utah Board of Water Resources seeks approval of a pipeline which would deliver water derived from the Colorado River and its tributaries and stored in Lake Powell, located in the Colorado River System's Upper Basin, for eventual distribution to municipal and industrial water customers in Washington County, Utah, which is located in the Colorado River System's Lower Basin. The State of Colorado and the State of Utah are parties to the 1922 Colorado River Compact ("Compact"). Colo. Rev. Stat. § 37-61-101. Both the State of Colorado and the State of Utah are "States of the Upper Division" as that term is defined in the Compact. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 37-61-101. The waters of the Colorado River system are apportioned between the Upper Basin

and the Lower Basin, as those terms are defined in the Compact. The waters of Lake Powell, as well as the waters of the Colorado River System in the State of Colorado, are all located in the Upper Basin of the Colorado River System, upstream of Lee Ferry. Both the State of Colorado and the State of Utah are also parties to the Upper Colorado River Compact. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 37-62-101.

Pursuant to the Upper Colorado River Compact, the waters of the Upper Basin are apportioned between the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado. Water from the Lake Powell Pipeline Project ("LPP") would be delivered to Washington County, Utah, located entirely within the Lower Basin of the Colorado River. Accordingly, the transfer of water out of the Upper Basin for use in the Lower Basin of the Colorado River, as is contemplated by this project, raises issues of fact and law under the 1922 Colorado River Compact, the 1948 Upper Colorado River Compact, and related documents, which together create the "Law of the River."

The Colorado River District's comments focus on areas where the DEIS either fails to discuss, or does not adequately analyze, issues presented by the LPP that could adversely impact water users in the Upper Basin, including current water use by the Colorado River District and its constituents. Although the Colorado River District is a political subdivision of the state of Colorado, it is not the state. **Therefore, these comments are not intended to reflect the position of the state of Colorado on the Lake Powell Pipeline – or on any other matter.**

II. Comments.

A. The Colorado River District fully supports the right of the Upper Division States (including the state of Utah) to develop their respective entitlement to the waters of the Colorado River System allocated by the 1922 Colorado River Compact and the 1948 Upper Colorado River Basin Compact. However, the LPP presents unique legal and hydrological issues that require further study, analysis, and the agreement of the other six Colorado River Basin states. Moreover, the specific amount of each Upper Division State's "compact entitlement" is an open question that is not expressly defined by the Compacts.

The actual compact entitlement of each Upper Division State is dependent upon numerous legal questions and future hydrology. Although the answer to those questions is beyond the scope of the DEIS, the DEIS does not acknowledge this uncertainty. The uncertainty is relevant because increasing drought within the Colorado River System, the Lower Basin's "structural deficit/overuse", and increasing demands throughout the basin have created enormous pressure on water users within the Upper Basin (including the River District's constituents) to reduce their existing water consumption. The depletion of an additional 86,000 acre feet from the Upper Basin would increase the uncertainty regarding the basin's existing water supply and increase the pressure on water users to reduce their existing uses.

As discussed below, this increased uncertainty regarding the supply of Upper Basin water also is relevant to other issues noted in these comments, such as the LPP's pump intake level at Lake

Powell and the failure of the DEIS to discuss the impacts of the LPP on the Upper Basin's possible need for a Demand Management Program as part of the basin states' Drought Contingency Plan.

B. The River District believes that the 1922 Colorado River Compact prohibits the use of water allocated to the Upper Basin within the Lower Basin because it allocates water separately to the Upper and Lower Basins for their respective "exclusive use." In addition, the 1922 Compact expressly defines the Upper Basin to include that portion of the states within the Upper Basin that are not within the physical boundaries of the Upper Basin and are "without the drainage area of the Colorado River System." In other words, the Upper Basin means all geographic areas of the states of the Upper Basin, except the geographic portion of those states that lies within the Lower Basin.

The DEIS states at page 6 that "Scoping comments from some states question whether Upper Basin water can be put to use in the Lower Basin but still within the boundaries of the Upper Basin state. The Project Proponent is addressing this question with the Colorado River Basin States." Thus, while the DEIS acknowledges this threshold legal roadblock, it does not address or otherwise resolve the issue and the associated water accounting issues. It is possible that the Colorado River Basin States resolve the issues in a manner that causes impacts to water users that have not been addressed or analyzed in the DEIS. It also is possible that the states may not be able to resolve the legal and water accounting issues amongst themselves. Either way, the DEIS fails to address the how this issue could impact water users.

An exception to the prohibition on use of Upper Basin water within the Lower Basin has been adopted previously – specifically with respect to the Navajo-Gallup Project. The Colorado River District believes that the LPP project must follow the precedent established by that project and secure the consent of the other basin states and the approval of Congress prior to making an irretrievable commitment of resources on the development of a project that might be contested by the other basin states. In order to address this threshold question, Reclamation should postpone further action on the LPP's NEPA review process until the basin states have reached agreement on this issue.

C. The DEIS does not discuss any of the terms of the proposed exchange contract between Reclamation and the UBRW to move water from Flaming Gorge Reservoir to Lake Powell and how that water will be accounted in Lake Powell. In particular, the DEIS does not clarify whether a specific account will be legally, or as a matter of fact or practice, created for the UBRW at Lake Powell. Importantly, the DEIS does not mention how any such account would impact the conjunctive operation of Lakes Powell and Mead. This issue is relevant because the storage of water in Lake Powell for the LPP could influence the water level at Lake Powell in ways that have not been analyzed in the DEIS. In the absence of further information about the exchange contract, the public has no way to determine if or how the exchange contract will influence water levels at Lake Powell.

D. The DEIS does not contain sufficient information regarding the proposed elevation of the pump intake levels for the LPP at Lake Powell. The DEIS appears to redact as confidential

many pages related to the project's intake structure. Presumably, the redaction was made for security reasons. However, Reclamation should release as much information as possible regarding the intake's proposed elevation level(s). The elevation of the intake is relevant because if the intake elevation is relatively high, it could result in political pressure (i.e., a water supply for a multi-billion dollar project) to "strand" water in Lake Powell in order to ensure a physical supply for the LPP thereby frustrating the primary purpose of Lake Powell, the protection of all Upper Basin consumptive uses. In the absence of information regarding the elevation of the intake structure, there is no way for the public to determine how the project could influence Lake Powell operations.

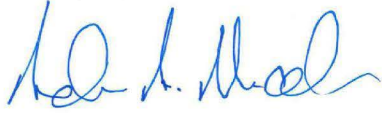
E. The DEIS does not address the potential impact of the LPP on the Upper Division States' contemporaneous study of a potential demand management program to reduce the risk of a Colorado River Compact violation. Faced with the drought, climate change, overuse, and increasing water demands noted previously, Reclamation and the Colorado River Basin States recently adopted a Drought Contingency Plan ("DCP") aimed at, among other strategies, reducing water consumption to secure the basin's dwindling water supply. Within the Upper Basin, the DCP provides that the Upper Basin states will study the potential adoption of a Demand Management Program in order to ensure the Upper Basin's continued compliance with the 1922 Compact. In effect, "demand management" is another term for the reduction of consumptive water uses. The Demand Management Storage Agreement that is part of the DCP provides the Upper Basin with a storage account of up to 500,000 acre feet at Lake Powell to store conserved consumptive use as a means to ensure continued compliance with Article III of the Colorado River Compact.

The reduction of existing water use for demand management purposes within the Upper Basin is a controversial and politically-charged subject, particularly within the Colorado River District, where the agricultural economy is facing extreme pressure to participate as a "low cost" source of "conserved consumptive use." The Colorado River District and its constituents are committed to studying the potential of a demand management program to benefit existing uses and a small amount of future uses in good faith. However, the controversy regarding demand management is naturally heightened by a large project, such as the LPP, that would result in significant new depletions from the Upper Basin. The controversy is of course exacerbated when the new depletions would serve demands in the Lower Basin.

The DEIS fails to analyze how the LPP and its depletion of more than 86,000 acre feet annually from the Upper Basin would create additional need/pressure for an Upper Basin Demand Management Program, and how that pressure would impact existing water users in the Upper Basin. In addition, the DEIS does not address how the proposed exchange contract between Reclamation and the UBWR could impact the storage and accounting of the Upper Basin's demand management storage pool at Lake Powell.

For the reasons discussed above, the Colorado River District believes that the DEIS does not adequately analyze important components of the LPP and their potential impact on other water users. Such analyses are necessary to allow the public to understand the potential impacts of the project.

Sincerely,



Andrew A. Mueller
General Manager



Peter C. Fleming
General Counsel



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CRWCD

FROM: ANDY MUELLER, GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: 2020 FOURTH REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING, GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

DATE: OCTOBER 8, 2020

ACTIONS: *No Actions Requested, Informational only*

a. Ballot Initiative Update.

ACTION: *No requested action, just a status report*

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):

12. Financial Sustainability: *The above strategic initiatives cannot be achieved without financial sustainability. The River District enjoys a diversified tax base for its Governmental Funds, which helps to reduce the impacts of dramatic downturns in its overall assessed valuation. Over the long-term, the Enterprise Fund is intended to be self-sustaining, managing the River District's business-type activities.*

2. Outreach in All Basins: *While we have not ignored or been unhelpful to needs in other basins, a significant amount of the River District's time, energy and resources in the recent past have been focused on the mainstem of the Colorado River and helping to address the long-term needs of the mainstem. A priority in the near-term will be to put significant focus on the needs of the other basins within the River District.*

2. A. *The River District will increase its outreach efforts with water organizations and other local organizations in the Gunnison, White and Yampa River basins. The goal will be to use River District resources to help those basins address their consumptive and non-consumptive water needs.*

2. B. *The River District will look for and focus on opportunities where the River District can act as a catalyst to create partnerships that work for these other basins. A recent example of this is the cooperatively funded Lower Gunnison Project, orchestrated by the River District.*

3. Climate and Hydrologic Uncertainty: *Climate and hydrologic uncertainty should be a major driver of what the River District does in the mid- to long-term. The impacts to precipitation are not clear. However, the overwhelming evidence indicates a warming and increasingly variable climate. Hotter temperatures will certainly result in increased demands for agricultural and*

municipal water supplies due to longer and warmer growing seasons. Patterns of snowpack accumulation and runoff will change. Runoff is projected to occur earlier and quicker, and there will be an earlier return to possibly lower base flows after runoff. These factors will stress storage supplies. On a local and regional basis, storage supplies may prove inadequate.

3. A. The River District will continue to evaluate and pursue options to increase local water storage supplies and optimize and expand, where appropriate, existing water storage.

3. C. The River District will engage in and support water supply planning efforts, local and regional, which include adapting to climate change impacts.

3. D. The River District will work with water users to ensure practicable and cost-effective water use efficiencies in all sectors where appropriate for the local conditions.

7. Water Needs/Project Development: Through Colorado's Water Plan and the Basin Implementation Plans, water needs within the River District have been, and will continue to be, refined and prioritized. The River District owns a large portfolio of conditional water rights that may be suitable for meeting a portion of the identified water demands. However, developments in judicial case law have made it more difficult for all water users, including the River District, to maintain conditional water rights.

7. C. The River District will look for opportunities where its efforts are needed as a catalyst to help in-District interests plan for and meet their water needs in a manner that is consistent with the District's compact contingency planning goals and objectives.

7. D. The River District will actively pursue funding sources and provide financial assistance to be used for the refurbishment and modernization of the aging water supply infrastructure within the District in order to help preserve and improve existing supplies and operations.

9. Water Efficiency and Conservation: We are transitioning from an era emphasizing new supply development to an era which includes higher emphasis on wise use of our limited water resources, including higher water use efficiency and conservation of consumptive use. This is driven by both environmental imperatives, changing values, and increasing shortages of water resources available for development. The River District historically has supported efforts to increase water use efficiency and conservation. Examples of this are the number of grants the District has awarded for efficiency and conservation and the District's financial and staff support of the Orchard Mesa Irrigation District Efficiency Project and the Lower Gunnison Project.

9. A. The River District will continue to promote, encourage and support wise and efficient use of all of Colorado's water resources.

This update will be provided to the Board by Board President Merritt.

b. Drought Contingency Planning and Demand Management Update.

ACTION: *No requested action, just a status report*

APPLICABLE STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):

4. Colorado River Supplies:

4. A. The River District will advocate for full use of its Colorado River Basin water supplies for the benefit of the District's inhabitants, without undue risk of overdevelopment.

4. B. The River District will advocate for full protection and preservation of water rights perfected by use prior to the effective date of the 1922 Compact and thereby excluded from curtailment in the event of compact administration.

4. C. The River District will continue to study mechanisms, such as a Compact Water Bank and Contingency Planning that include demand management, drought operations of CRSP reservoirs, and water supply augmentation to address the risk of overdevelopment.

4. D. The River District will work with the State Engineer's Office and other interested parties to develop an equitable mechanism for potential compact administration.

6. Agricultural Water Use:

6. A. The River District will continue to study the concept of a voluntary and compensated compact water bank in collaboration with other stakeholders to best preserve western Colorado agriculture.

6. B. The River District will explore alternative transfer methods that allow agricultural water users to benefit from the value of their water rights without the permanent transfer of the rights, and without adverse impacts to the local communities and the regional economy.

6. C. Although the River District recognizes that some reductions in demands of agricultural water rights may be necessary to protect existing water uses in the basin, the District will work to ensure that the burden of demand reduction is shared across all types of water use sectors, and that agricultural water rights, and agriculture itself, are not injured.

6. D. The River District will protect the integrity of senior agricultural water rights within Colorado's prior appropriation system, recognizing the potential risks to those rights posed by the constitution's municipal right of condemnation.

8. Colorado's Water Plan:

8. B. The River District will work with the, Southwest Water Conservation District, the Southwest Basin Roundtable and the three Basin Roundtables that comprise the District to achieve a consistent West Slope perspective related to contingency planning and compact administration risk matters.

8. E. The River District will work to ensure that the IBCC Conceptual Framework is honored and fairly implemented.

The Upper Colorado River Commission's (UCRC) efforts to study a potential demand management program in the Upper Colorado River Basin are beginning to progress. The UCRC's effort is largely if not entirely funded by a grant from the Bureau of Reclamation. The UCRC was scheduled to enter contracts with parties selected in the UCRC's request for proposal process sometime this fall.

The CWCB staff and Board conducted their full day workshop on demand management feasibility on September 2, 2020. The workshop was well conducted and included reports from several staff

members about the activities of the CWCB's demand management workgroups. Doug Jeavons and I presented the findings of the Water Bank Work Group's Economic Impact Study. There was significant and in-depth discussion by the CWCB's Board and staff regarding their efforts to date as well as where they might head in the future. The recording of the meeting can be accessed here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=--HhjznJcdQ>. On September 16th at the regular meeting of the CWCB, the Board and staff again discussed demand management (that meeting can be accessed here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uhSxaScnSwk&feature=youtu.be>). The primary take away from the Board meeting is that the staff has not yet found anything which makes a demand management program "not feasible", however there remain significant material unanswered questions about how such a program might work and what its impacts might be to the state and participating communities. The board discussed their desire to encourage or sponsor pilot projects which may provide data to some of the information gaps, but it did not make any decisions with respect to a 2021 work plan for the CWCB staff and/or the workgroups. While the current work being performed the CWCB has funding, the state's budget crisis does appear to pose a significant roadblock to the ability of the CWCB to sponsor additional pilot projects.

c. Water Bank Work Group Economic Study Update.

The River District has been active this last quarter in the study of a potential Demand Management program. Together with our partners on the Water Bank Work Group (WBWG), Southwestern Water Conservation District, Tri-State Generation & Transmission, The Nature Conservancy, the Upper Gunnison Water Conservancy District, the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association and the Grand Valley Water Users Association, we have issued the Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado. This report will be presented to the board by Mike Eytel and Doug Jeavons, and I encourage a robust discussion among board members regarding the assumptions, methodology and conclusions.

d. Colorado River District Stakeholder Workgroup Update.

We are moving forward with our demand management Colorado River District Stakeholder process. We have tentatively identified the stakeholders and are sticking with our effort to keep this group to no more than 35 with the goal of having the group constituted by actual water users, not policy wonks, engineers or lawyers. As previously discussed, on the agricultural side we are in large part attempting to enlist stakeholders who have not been prominent in the regional or statewide discussions around demand management so that we can generate additional grassroots input.

e. Colorado River Basin Hydrology.

Please see attached memo (accessed in the electronic packet by clicking [HERE](#)).



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS DK & Don
FROM: DAVE "DK" KANZER, P.E. & DON MEYER, P.E.
SUBJECT: COLORADO RIVER BASIN WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS, OUTLOOK AND OPERATIONS
DATE: OCTOBER 2, 2020

NO ACTION: Informational status report on water supply conditions for Colorado River Basin, its sub-basins and related River District water enterprise operations

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):

3. B. The River District will engage in support efforts aimed at understanding climate change and how it may affect water supplies.

3. C. The River District will engage in and support water supply planning efforts, local and regional, which include adapting to climate change impacts.

Colorado River Basin Hydrology and Water Supply Outlook

In Water Year 2020, the Snowpack and Water Supply in the Upper Colorado River Basin runoff volumes were much smaller than originally forecasted (**Figure 1**) in April, following a near-average snow accumulation season, due to hot and dry conditions throughout the summer. Unfortunately, this seems to be becoming a recurring theme: a false promise of runoff commensurate with snowpack.

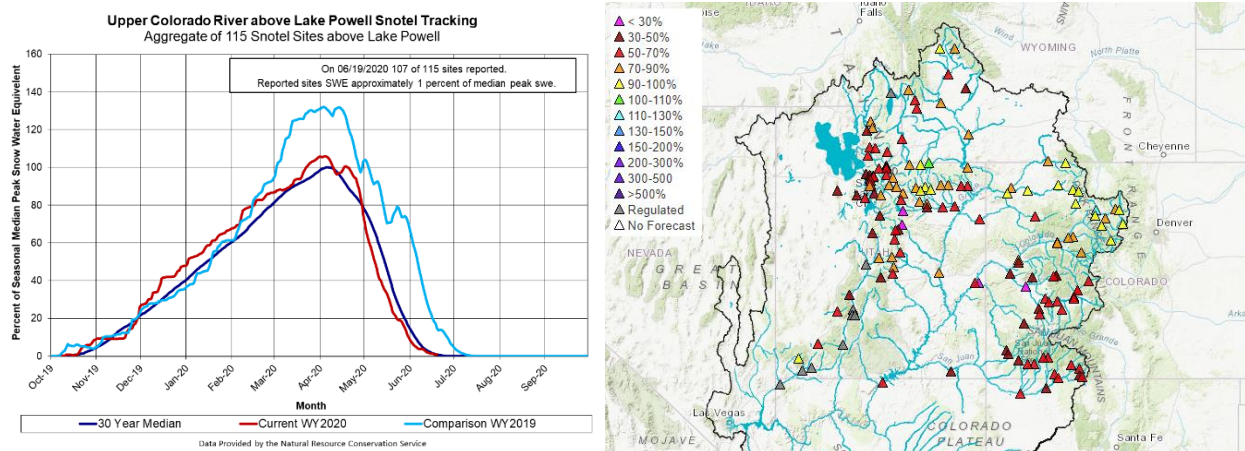


Figure 1: Aggregate Snowpack and Colorado Basin River Forecast Center (CBRFC) Water Supply in the Upper Basin

In addition to an exceptionally dry April and May, the runoff efficiency, the proportion of winter precipitation that results in physical streamflow, appears to be declining in the Upper Colorado River Basin. These factors combined to cause Lake Powell water supply forecasts to devolve throughout Spring and early Summer as shown in the left graphic, **Figure 2**. Furthermore, the dry summer conditions were punctuated by an extremely dry August, due to ‘nonsoon’ conditions (right graphic **Figure 2**).

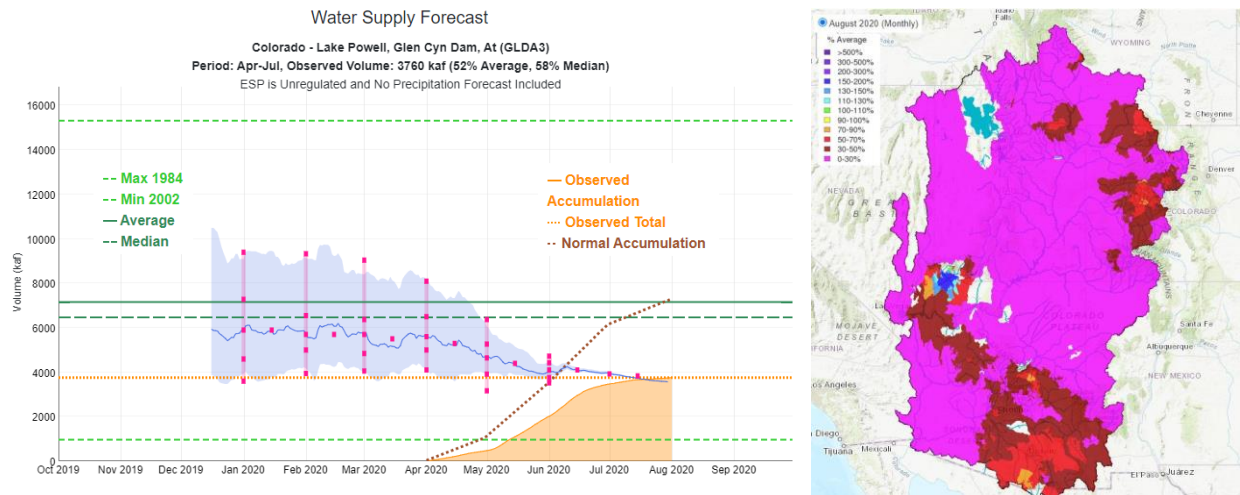


Figure 2: Colorado Basin River Forecast Center (CBRFC) Lake Powell evolving Water Supply forecasts, left, and August Precipitation as a percent of long-term average, right

October 2, 2020

Looking forward, the three-month temperature and precipitation outlook shown in **Figure 3** is not favorable, with warmer and dryer than average conditions forecasted in the upper Colorado River Basin, according to the Climate Prediction Center (published September 17th – updated, monthly). The poor outlook to the south is driven by La Nina conditions forecasted in the equatorial Pacific for fall and winter 2020.

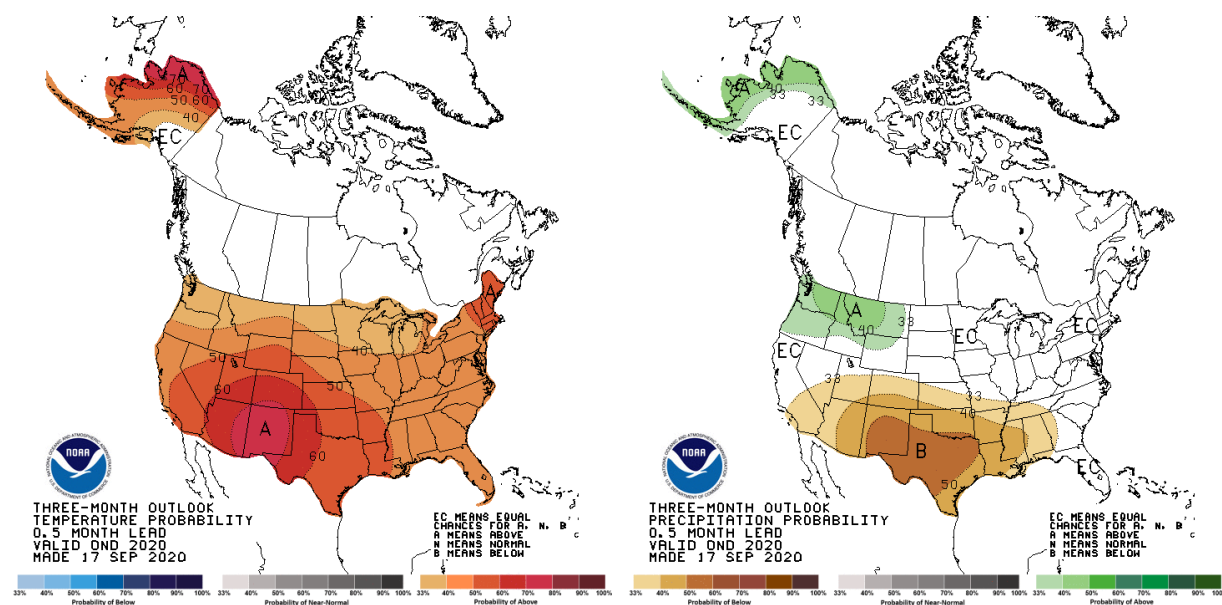


Figure 3: NOAA Three Month Temperature and Precipitation Outlook (Climate Prediction Center, September 17, 2020)

Furthermore, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor shown in **Figure 3**, extreme to exceptional drought conditions exist throughout much of the Colorado River Basin and in northern California, both key water supply areas.

Combined with regional and main stream reservoir conditions, the 2021 water year could be a challenging recovery year for several reasons. Refilling the cumulative storage deficit in Upper Colorado River reservoirs may be difficult under normal or below normal inflows.

Also, the preliminary operational studies from Reclamation suggest that Glen Canyon will release 9.0 million acre-feet pursuant to the 2007 Interim guidelines. Additionally, the 5-year outlook suggests that the Lower Basin may experience a Level 1 shortage after 2023 using standard assumptions (full hydrology, UCRC demands for Upper Basin).

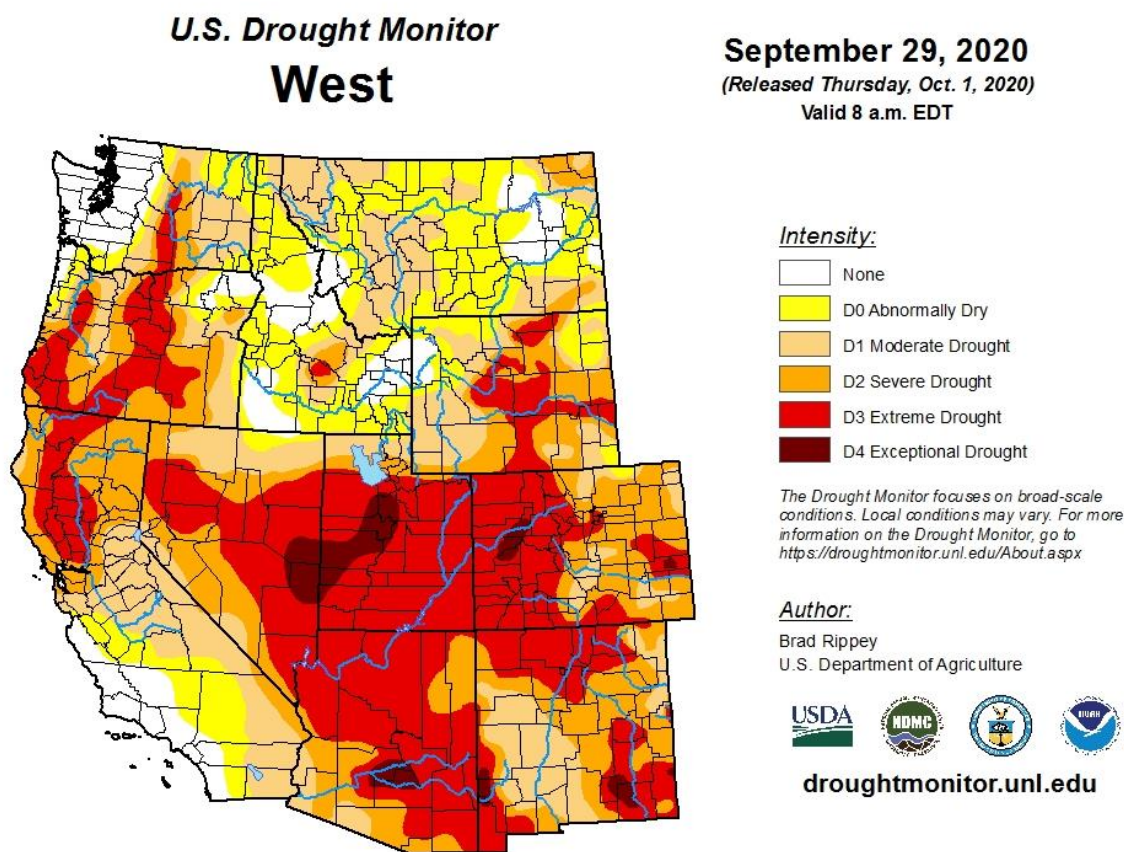


Figure 4: Western U.S. Drought Monitor published September 29, 2020

Colorado River Basin Operations within Colorado

Climatic conditions have been severe with the hottest August ever recorded across Colorado, such extremes led to two of the largest fires in Colorado history and decreased water supplies, resulting in early administration and high demands on important reservoir facilities.

Additionally, the Shoshone Power Plant (“Plant”) experienced multiple outages in 2020. Causes ranged from icing conditions in February to the Grizzly Creek fire in August, and the Plant is currently offline for maintenance to address leakage in the diversion tunnel. Subsequent to runoff, the Shoshone Outage Protocol (ShOP) was in effect for one day before the Plant was brought online and placed a Call July 23rd. Less than a week later the Plant was offline again, resulting in a Cameo administrative Call July 29th. ShOP was again operated for one day on August 5th. The Grizzly fire resulted in the evacuation of Shoshone on August 11th at which point the Cameo Call controlled the entire basin. Remarkably Shoshone was back online in early September until taken offline for tunnel maintenance September 22nd.

Figure 5 depicts the low baseflows at the USGS streamflow gage at Cameo, above the Grand Valley roller diversion dam. Low, clear and warm river conditions allowed algae to flourish,

October 2, 2020

necessitating weekly measurements, represented by red asterisks, on the chart, to maintain gage accuracy. Conditions in the Grand Valley reminiscent of 2018 resulted in tight river administration and stressed Recovery Program and Irrigation water supplies in Ruedi and Green Mountain Reservoirs. Irrigators (GVWUA) got by with reduced HUP direct deliveries in order to stretch supplies. The Recovery Program secured additional supplies in Ruedi Reservoir through the Ute Water lease and donations from the River District, the Town of Palisade and ExxonMobil.

From July through September flows in the 15 Mile Reach averaged about 400 cfs, as measured by the USGS gage at Palisade. The USFWS reported that, in part due to Spring Coordinated Reservoir Operations and Summer Fish flow maintenance, a large number of Colorado Pikeminnow and young-of-year were sampled in the 15 Mile Reach and Colorado River into Utah.

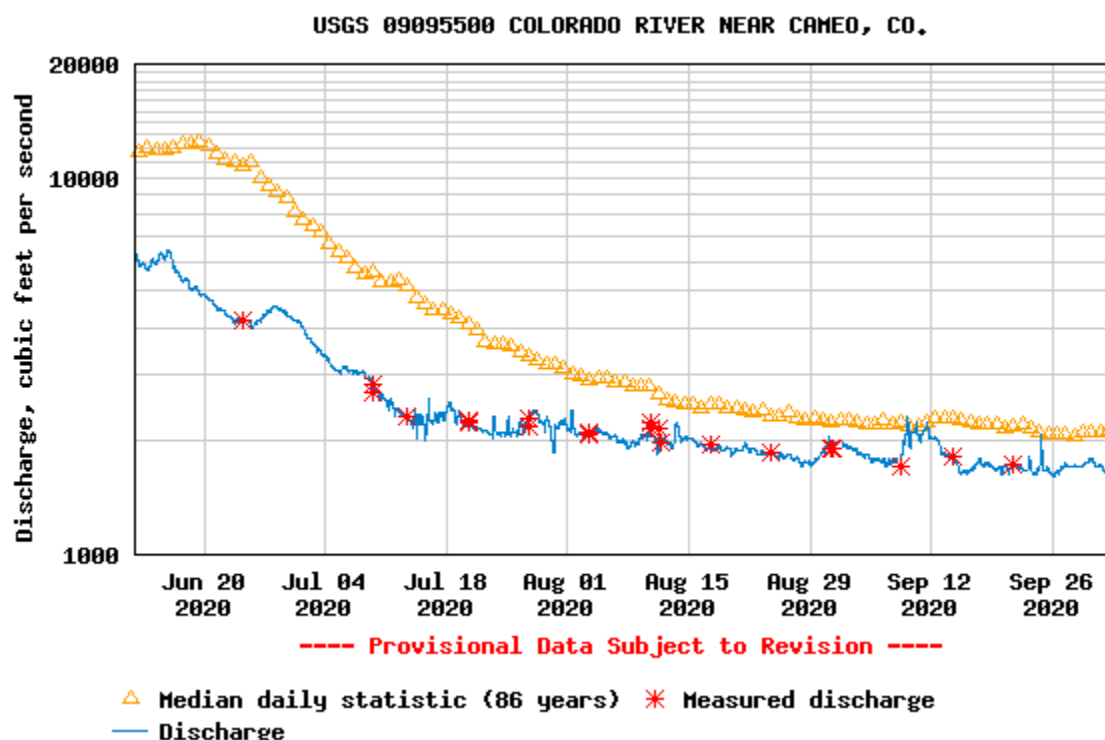


Figure 5: Time series chart of streamflow conditions at Colorado River at Cameo showing frequent measurements by the USGS to maintain gage accuracy due to the above average algae conditions

Experimental Release: Homestake Reservoir

From September 23rd through the 29th, the Homestake Partners made a special release pursuant to an agreement between CSU, Aurora and Pueblo Water Works (the Cities), with support from the Front Range Water Council. The releases were made at a rate of 127 cfs totaling about 1800 acre feet, see **Figure 6**. The releases were made after consultation with the SEO, which protected and shepherded the releases to the Utah State line, after citing authority under several State statutes. The “State Line Delivery Pilot Reservoir Release” as described in a Protocol will “provide the

October 2, 2020

State and Division Engineers as well as water users on the West Slope and East Slope with valuable information that help plan actions related to compliance with the Colorado River Compact and the Upper Colorado River Compact.” It is anticipated that this process will be discussed with the Board, as appropriate.

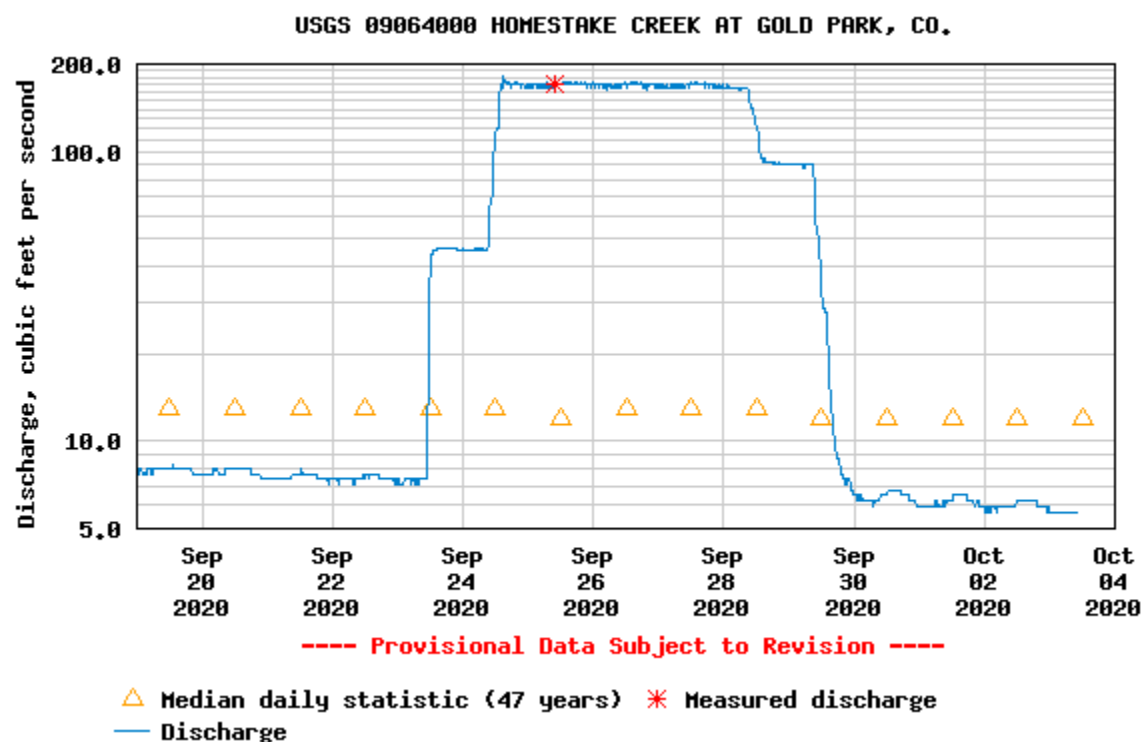


Figure 6: Chart showing streamflow conditions on Homestake Creek at Gold Park below Homestake Reservoir during the experimental release

Enterprise Operations: WOLFORD MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR

Wolford Mountain Reservoir operations are shown in **Figure 6**. April through July inflow was 65,500 acre feet or 120 percent of average. The reservoir spilled May 12th and came off the spillway July 20th as Endangered Fish releases began at a rate of 50 cfs. Release were made through the outlet conduit during full pool operations to minimize fish escapement over the spillway. Currently the reservoir is 6 feet down from full pool releasing 25 cfs. A total of 875 acre feet have been released for replacement of River District and Middle Park WCD contracts. Nearly all of the FWS 6,000 acre feet have been released.

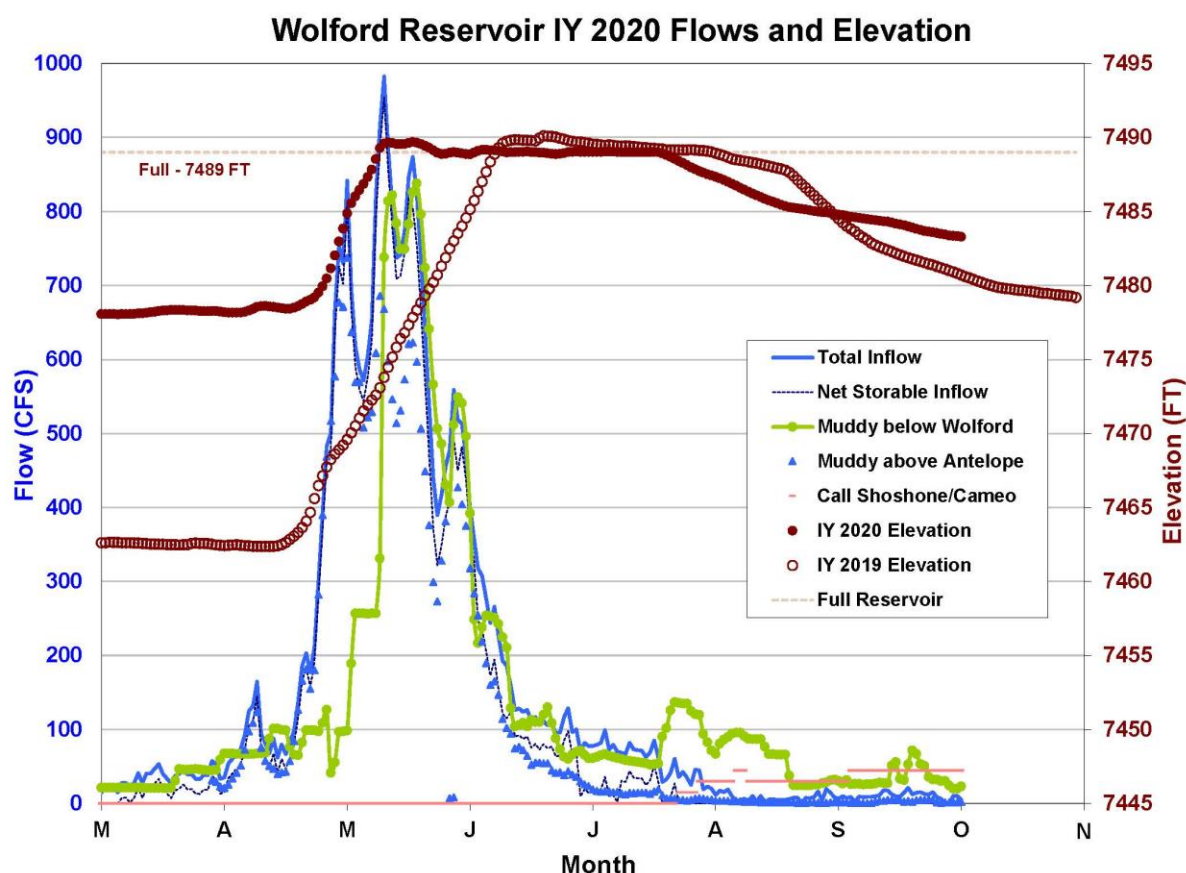


Figure 6: Chart of 2020 operations for Wolford Mountain Reservoir in comparison to 2019

Enterprise Operations: Yampa River Basin and Elkhead Reservoir

Elkhead Reservoir operations are shown in **Figure 7**. The reservoir began spilling May 2nd as inflow peaked around 1800 cfs. Unusually high evaporation on the reservoir in May and June was fueled by above normal temperatures and high winds. In mid-August streamflow on the Yampa River near Maybell dropped through 100 cfs, see **Figure 8**, and Elkhead Creek dried up above the reservoir despite the promise of near average Spring snowpack.

Endangered Fish releases began August 6th from the 5,000 acre feet CWCB Fish pool and increased to 75 cfs on the 21st. As Yampa streamflows remained well below average into September, the Recovery Program decided to lease 1500 acre feet of additional 'short-term water supply' from the River District's Enterprise supplies in Elkhead, and the Colorado Water Trust stepped up with a lease of an additional 250 acre feet for in-channel use. The Colorado Water Trust had also leased water from Upper Yampa WCD in Stagecoach Reservoir which was being released at a rate of 25 cfs.

On August 25th the Yampa River came under administration when the Division Engineer was unable to protect Elkhead Fish releases to Deerlodge Park. The Calling structure was initially

October 2, 2020

identified as “the Yampa River Critical Habitat Reach” with the Craig Station as the “Swing” right. On August 28th Tri-State began direct delivery to the Craig Station from their 2,500 acre feet Enlargement pool in Elkhead at a rate of 14 cfs. At that time the River District Board authorized up to 1,000 acre feet to be released from Elkhead to mitigate impacts to junior diverters from the administrative call.

On August 28th water from this 1,000 acre feet pool was released to benefit the Endangered Fish Critical Habitat from the confluence with Elkhead Creek to just above the Lilly Park Pumps. However, this operation was unacceptable to the SEO. Thus, the water was released “to the river” at a rate of 15 cfs, and Tri-State agreed to recolor their direct delivery release, no longer needed due to a relaxation of the call, making an additional 9 cfs available to junior diverters “in priority”. These releases allowed some junior users to divert again, and together with early September precipitation caused the Call to be removed on September 3rd. A total of about 800 acre feet were released “to the river”, about 500 acre feet of which was from the River District pool.

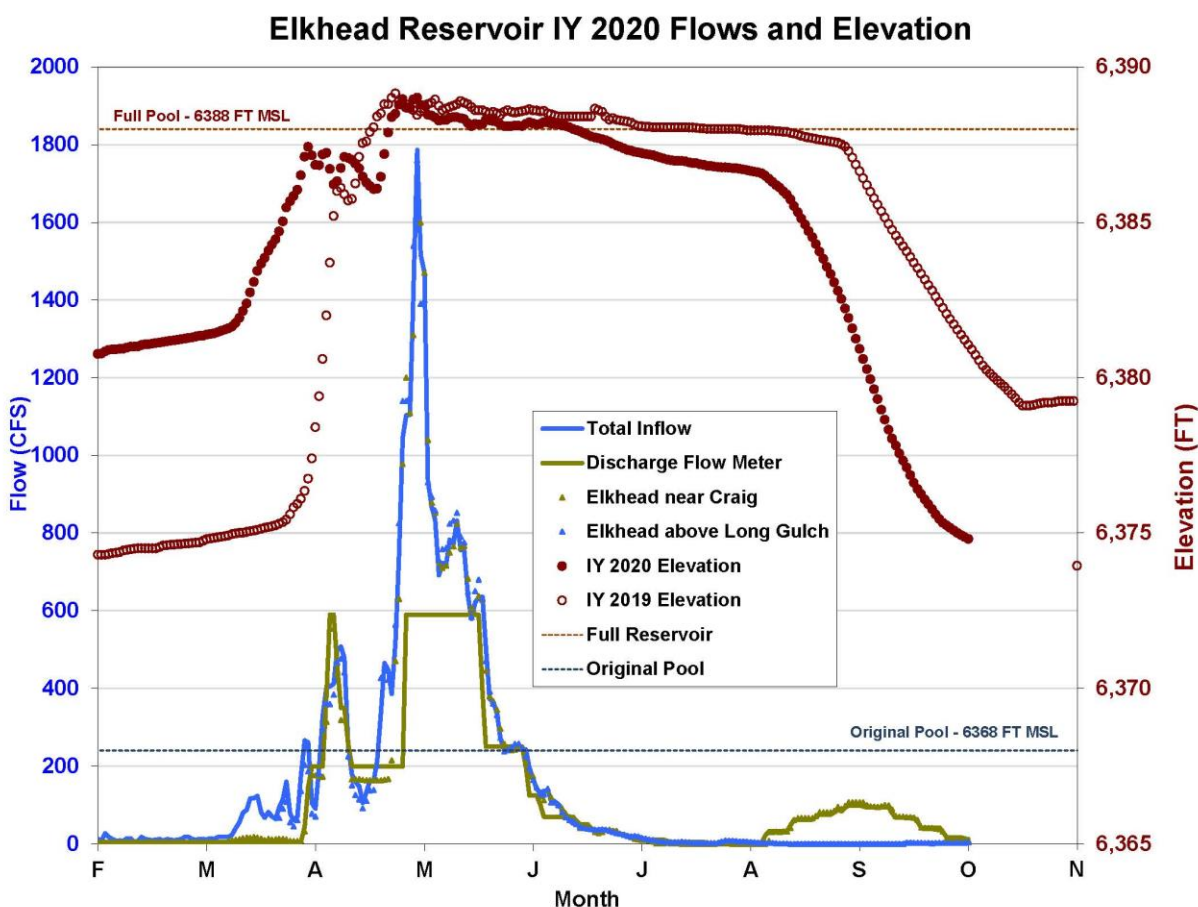


Figure 7: Chart of 2020 Elkhead Reservoir Operations as compared to 2019

October 2, 2020

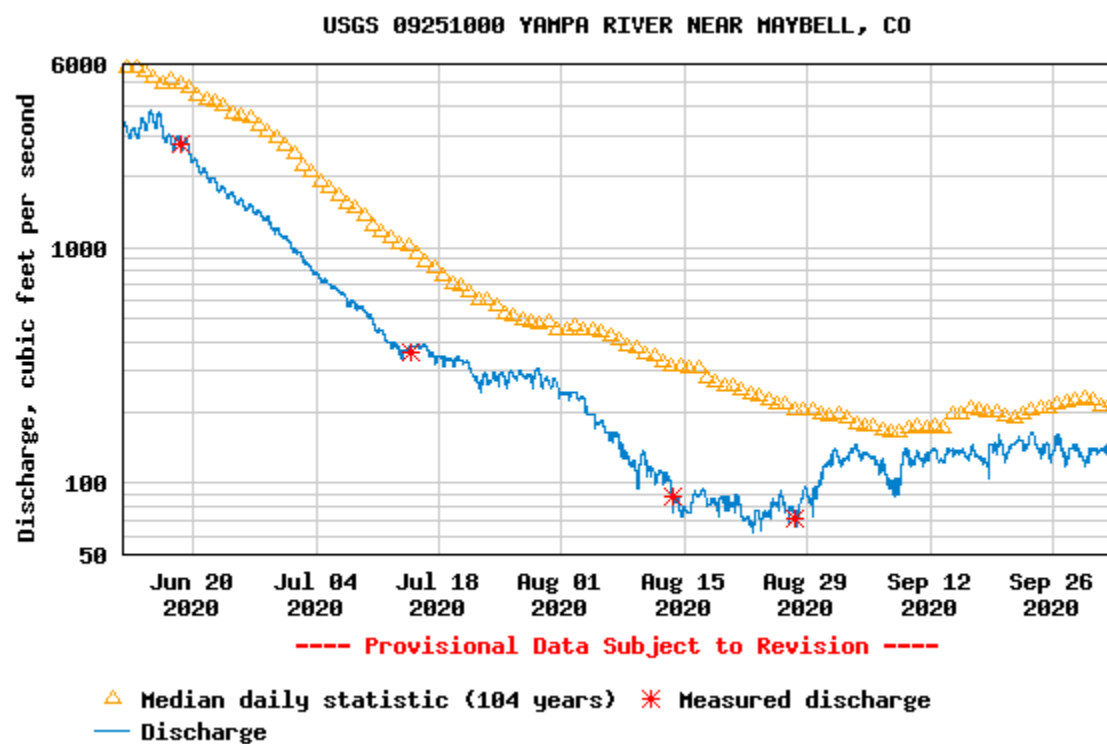


Figure 8: Chart of 2020 Yampa River near Maybell June through September streamflows

[Go back to Agenda](#)

5. Director's Concerns/Updates

NO MATERIAL AVAILABLE



GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: MIKE EYTEL, SR WATER RESOURCE SPECIALIST

SUBJECT: Update on Water Bank Workgroup Activities Related to the Economic Impacts of Demand Management Study

DATE: OCTOBER 6, 2020

ACTION: No Action Required. Doug Jeavons/BBC Research will provide a detailed presentation of study findings to the Colorado River District Board at the October Quarterly Board Meeting.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):

- 4.C.) Colorado River Supplies - Continue to study mechanisms, such as Compact Water Bank and Contingency Planning that include demand management...
- 6.A) Agricultural Water Use – Continue to study the concept of a voluntary and compensated water bank in collaboration with other stakeholders to best preserve western Colorado agriculture.
- 6.B) Agricultural Water Use – Explore alternative transfer methods that allow agricultural water users to benefit from the value of their water rights with the permanent transfer of the rights, and without adverse impacts to the local communities and regional economy.
- 6.C) Agricultural Water Use – Work to ensure that the burden of demand reduction is shared across all types of water use sectors, and that agricultural water rights, and agriculture itself, are not injured.

Background:

After significant stakeholder engagement and over a year in the making the Colorado River Water Bank Work Group (WBWG) presents the BBC Research Study “Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado.” The WBWG is the outcome from an initial meeting in 2008 between the Colorado River District (CRD) and Southwestern Water Conservation District (SWCD) boards in which the two organizations met to discuss the potential impacts of a Colorado River Compact curtailment on the West Slope. The WBWG’s diligent work over the last decade has resulted in numerous studies which provide valuable data about types of solutions available to preserve communities, agriculture, power production, and the ecological health of the river. The 2019 WBWG Cost Share Agreement commissioned Doug Jeavons and BBC Research to conduct the “Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado.” This report and previous studies are all available on the WBWG’s website <https://coloradoriverwaterbank.com/>. While this study may be the last official WBWG project, the findings from all of the WBWG inquiries will lead to informed discussions about the next steps which will need to be answered prior to deciding whether implementation of a demand management program will be implemented.

Update:

The BBC Economic Impact Study convened Stakeholder groups (SG) from each of the four major river basins in Western Colorado. Over the last year the study team met with each basin SG twice. While the report is lengthy, I encourage you to at least read the Executive Summary and Fact Sheet which are located at the beginning of the report which is attached [HERE](#). There is a significant amount of information to unpack from this report and BBC 's presentation will highlight these findings. This memo is intended to outline the scope of the study and highlight the economic results.

Based on WBWG input BBC developed two scenarios to evaluate a potential demand management program involving Western Colorado agricultural water users.

Scenario 1, the “Moderate” demand management” scenario was based on the Demand Management Storage Agreement signed by the Upper Basin states in 2019. This scenario assumes 125,000 AF of consumptive use reductions from Western Colorado irrigated lands over a five-year period. This equates to 25,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from Western Colorado, or roughly one in every 60 irrigated acres currently in hay or corn production. Scenario 1 would support a 500K AF demand management storage account in the CRSP reservoirs (the size of storage account authorized by the Drought Contingency Plan agreements between the 7 states and the federal government).

Scenario 2 the “Aggressive” demand management scenario was developed to examine the potential effects from a larger or regional demand management program. This scenario prescribes an annual reduction of 25,000 AF in consumptive use from each of the four major river basins. This equates to a 100,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from Western Colorado. Scenario 2 would potentially support a 2 million AF demand management program within the Upper Colorado River Basin (the size of storage account indicated by the River District’s Risk Study is more likely needed to make a meaningful difference in forestalling a compact compliance event).

The direct on-farm effects and secondary economic impact effects from the two scenarios are summarized below in Tables 1 and 2 showing the range and variability from individual river basins and Western Colorado of direct on-farm effects and secondary effects. Not surprisingly under both DM scenarios there would be negative impacts to production related jobs and a corresponding increase in regional jobs related to increased local spending. The BBC report does not contemplate how a DM Program would ultimately be funded. The following are some of the “Key Findings” from the BBC Report:

- Annual payments to participating irrigators were projected to range from \$194 to \$263 per AF. (*Payments on a per acre basis would be nearly double as Average CU/ac is roughly 2 AF/ac)
- If the funding to compensate participating irrigators in a demand management program comes from outside of Western Colorado, those payments – and the multiplier effects from the portion of the payments that is spent locally – would provide a regional economic benefit that could help offset adverse impacts on local communities. The study makes a base assumption that the most (over 90%) of the participants in the program will be locally owned and operated farms and ranches, if however, the payments go to out of state owner/investors, then any local benefits evaporate, and the negative economic impacts are even more pronounced.
- Reduced production of forage crops is likely to require fewer purchases of agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, custom labor, hauling and other services.
- Overall, the projected secondary economic benefits from payment spending are comparable in scale to the projected negative secondary impacts from reduced production. The jobs that would be supported by local payment spending could well be different from the jobs currently supported by forage production.

- An estimated 55 full and part-time agricultural support jobs could be eliminated under the Moderate DM scenario, 236 jobs under the Aggressive DM scenario.
- Based on historical correlations between hay production, hay prices and the Western Colorado livestock inventory, the Aggressive DM scenario could increase local hay prices by about 6 percent and decrease the regional livestock inventory by about 2 percent.

Doug Jeavons/BBC is scheduled to present the study findings at the October 20th River District Quarterly Board Meeting. We have also contracted with BBC to present the study findings to all the WBWG member organizations, and Western Slope Basin Roundtables, along with several other focused presentations in the coming months. Some of these presentations have already occurred including a well-attended panel on the study at the River District online Seminar on September 24th, 2020. We look forward to the BBC presentation and discussion at the October Quarterly Board Meeting.

Table 1. Scenario 1 - Moderate Demand Management

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	3,400	3,850	3,700	1,750	12,700
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$1,374,000 to -\$2,210,000	-\$1,780,000 to -\$2,731,000	-\$1,725,000 to -\$2,274,000	-\$783,000 to -\$1,455,000	-\$5,662,000 to -\$8,670,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-17 to -22	-19 to -25	-19 to -22	-9 to -13	-64 to -81
Annual DM Payments	\$1,375,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,756,000	\$806,000	\$5,854,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$682,000 to \$473,000	\$1,093,000 to \$873,000	\$735,000 to \$606,000	\$391,000 to \$233,000	\$2,901,000 to \$2,185,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	6 to 10	9 to 14	8 to 12	4 to 5	27 to 40
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-13 to -19	-16 to -22	-16 to -20	-10 to -15	-55 to -76
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-3 to -13	-2 to -13	-4 to -12	-5 to -11	-14 to -49
Value-added*****	\$72,000 to -\$417,000	\$136,000 to -\$351,000	\$231,000 to -\$211,000	\$107,000 to -\$186,000	\$546,000 to -\$1,165,000

Table 2. Scenario 2 - Aggressive Demand Management

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	12,000	12,100	13,800	14,200	52,100
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-17	1-in-19	1-in-16	1-in-8	1-in-15
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$4,847,000 to -\$7,795,000	-\$5,574,000 to -\$8,552,000	-\$6,458,000 to -\$8,515,000	-\$6,334,000 to -\$11,775,000	-\$23,213,000 to -\$36,637,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-60 to -77	-60 to -77	-69 to -81	-71 to -102	-260 to -337
Annual DM Payments	\$4,851,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,524,000	\$23,953,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$2,406,000 to \$1,670,000	\$3,424,000 to \$2,734,000	\$2,752,000 to \$2,269,000	\$3,166,000 to \$1,890,000	\$11,748,000 to \$8,563,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	23 to 34	28 to 43	29 to 44	29 to 43	109 to 164
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-45 to -67	-50 to -70	-59 to -75	-82 to -119	-236 to -331
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-12 to -45	-7 to -41	-14 to -46	-39 to -90	-72 to -222
Value-added*****	\$252,000 to -\$1,473,000	\$424,000 to -\$1,105,000	\$863,000 to -\$791,000	\$863,000 to -\$1,509,000	\$2,402,000 to -\$4,878,000

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Potential failure to meet Colorado River compact requirements is a big issue that must be addressed but cannot be solved by demand management alone. If a demand management program is implemented, it should support participation from the range of geographic areas and water using sectors that benefit from use of the Colorado River while avoiding disproportionate impacts. Although this study focused on potential effects from reductions in agricultural consumptive use in Western Colorado under a temporary, voluntary and compensated program; that focus does not imply that Western Slope agriculture should bear a disproportionate share of the burden for demand management.

At the beginning of the study, stakeholder groups were organized in each of the four major river basins in Western Colorado. These groups included representatives with expertise in agriculture, agricultural support businesses, recreation and tourism, banking and finance, local government issues and other aspects of the local economies and communities. The study team met with each stakeholder group twice – during the late summer of 2019 and during the spring of 2020– to discuss data and data sources, assumptions and methodology, and preliminary study findings. Input from the stakeholders helped identify key issues and refine the study approach and results.

Agriculture is an important economic, cultural, and aesthetic component of Western Colorado. There are nearly 12,000 farms in Western Colorado covering a total of more than 5.7 million acres of land. Approximately 70 percent of Western Colorado farms have irrigation, and irrigated acreage constitutes about 12 percent of the region's total farm lands. Agricultural activity in Western Colorado directly provides approximately 13,600 jobs, which is about 3 percent of the total jobs in the region across all industries. The number of direct agricultural jobs in each basin ranges from 2,300 jobs in the Yampa/White Basin to 4,300 jobs in the Colorado Basin. Agricultural activity also supports numerous secondary jobs in supporting industries throughout Western Colorado,

A small portion of Western Colorado's crop farming activity takes place within the fruit farming sector—and even smaller portions in grain, vegetable, and greenhouse production—but crop farming in the region is primarily in grass hay and alfalfa production, which in turn is predominantly an input to cattle and horse ranching. Livestock production accounts for 64 percent of Western Colorado's annual \$750 million in agricultural output and 48 percent of the region's annual \$246 million in agricultural income.

The latest estimates for the Technical Update to the Water Plan indicate there are a total of approximately 771,000 irrigated acres across the four Western Colorado basins, and annual consumptive use of 1.5 million acre-feet (AF) of water per year on those acres. These numbers correspond to average consumptive use of about 2.0 AF per acre.

Demand management scenarios. Many aspects of demand management are yet to be defined. Developing an evaluation of the potential economic implications of demand management in Western Colorado that provides more than a basic qualitative assessment required some general assumptions regarding possible aspects of a demand management program. The BBC team worked with the WBWG to identify and develop two scenarios for a potential demand management program involving Western Colorado agricultural water users.

The “Moderate” demand management” scenario (Scenario 1) was based on the Demand Management Storage Agreement signed by the Upper Basin states in 2019. The Moderate scenario assumes 125,000 AF of consumptive use reductions would be obtained from a demand management program involving Western Colorado irrigators over a five-year period – or, put more simply, a 25,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from participating Western Colorado farms and ranches for five years. In effect, this scenario assumes about one in every 60 irrigated acres currently in hay or corn production across Western Colorado would be temporarily fallowed by participants in the demand management program.

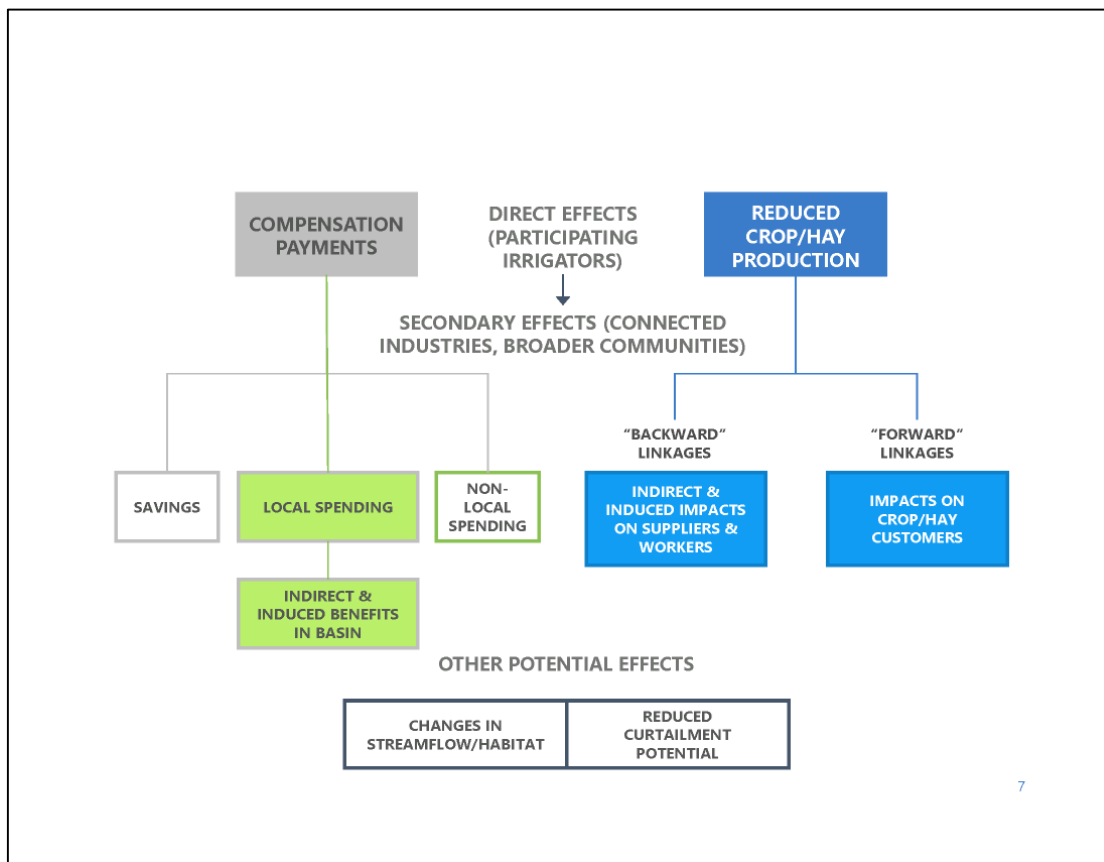
The “Aggressive” demand management scenario (Scenario 2) was designed to examine the potential effects from a larger or more geographically concentrated demand management program. This scenario examines an annual 25,000 AF reduction in consumptive use in each of the four major river basins, which could also correspond to a 100,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from irrigated agriculture across all of Western Colorado.¹ The Aggressive demand management scenario assumes that the proportion of acres fallowed for demand management could range from about one in eight acres (in the Yampa/White Basin) to about one in 18 acres in the Gunnison Basin.

Framework for evaluation. Figure ES-1 on the following page illustrates the overall structure for the economic analysis. The starting point for the analysis was to estimate the direct effects on participating irrigators under the two demand management scenarios. Those direct effects included the compensation or participation payments and the reduction in agricultural production. To estimate the potential level of compensation that could be required and the direct economic value of decreases in farm and ranch production, the study team developed simplified, basin-specific crop enterprise budgets for grass hay and alfalfa. The crop budget for the small proportion of each scenario’s acres planted in corn prior to temporary fallowing was based on regional Western Colorado crop budget due to data limitations at the county level.

Indirect and induced economic effects (also called secondary or “multiplier effects”) that could result from demand management were estimated using four basin-specific IMPLAN input-output models. The IMPLAN models were used to quantify the potential secondary economic benefits from the local spending of demand management participation payments, and the secondary economic impacts from reduced forage production, within each basin. The IMPLAN models were also used to help quantify the potential effects of demand management on livestock raising due to forward linkages from forage production,

¹ The WBWG is not endorsing the concept of equal sharing of consumptive use reduction among the four basins. The aggressive scenario is simply intended to provide information on the potential economic effects of larger scale consumptive use reductions in each basin.

Figure ES-1. Secondary impact analysis framework



Potential economic benefits. If a demand management program is implemented in Western Colorado, it is expected to involve voluntary and compensated reductions in consumptive irrigation use. The compensation payments would provide a direct benefit to participating farmers and ranchers, and could also produce secondary economic benefits within the region as those funds are spent on local goods and services. Based on the basin-specific crop enterprise budgets, generalized estimates of potential payment levels were developed for each of the basins. The estimated compensation required for irrigators to simply “break-even” ranged from \$136 to \$183 per AF of consumptive use across the basins, with an overall average for Western Colorado of \$164 per AF. Adding the projected 50% premium on “lost” net operating income, the projected participation payments ranged from \$194 to \$263 per AF. Participation payments per acre would likely be approximately double the payments per AF.

The potential level of compensation necessary for a successful demand management program could vary substantially simply due to variability in the crop mix and crop yields from location to location. Compensation requirements could also vary substantially from year to year depending on variations in hydrologic and weather conditions, crop prices, yields and other financial and market conditions. Apart from payments to participating irrigators, a demand management

program could also need to compensate the ditch companies serving the participants to offset lost revenues from reduced water assessments or duties, administrative costs, and other factors.

Apart from the direct financial effects on program participants, the participation payments under a demand management program could produce additional, secondary economic benefits in Western Colorado. Under the Moderate demand management scenario. The share of the participation payments spent locally is projected to support between 27 and 40 jobs (full and part-time) across Western Colorado, and between \$3.6 and \$5.5 million in annual regional output. Under the Aggressive scenario, the share of the participation payments spent locally is projected to support between 109 and 164 jobs (full and part-time) across Western Colorado, and between \$15 and \$23 million in annual regional output.

If the money to compensate participating irrigators in a demand management program comes from outside of Western Colorado, those payments – and the multiplier effects from the portion of the payments that is spent locally – would truly represent an economic benefit from a regional or basin standpoint. However, to the extent that those funds are raised within Western Colorado (for example from fees or taxes), the participation payments, and any secondary benefits associated with their spending, would not represent a net economic benefit to the region, but would simply redistribute funds already in the region away from their sources to participating irrigators.

Of course, the primary purpose of a demand management program would be to reduce the likelihood of the Upper Basin failing to meet Colorado River compact requirements and potentially facing an involuntary curtailment of at least a portion of its use of Colorado River water supplies. A demand management program can be considered akin to an insurance policy on a home or automobile. A “water bank” developed through an Upper Basin demand management program would provide another tool for water managers to use if needed, along with modified drought operations of Federally managed Colorado River basin storage facilities and other emergency measures.

From a recreation and environmental standpoint, a demand management program would likely have mixed effects. Increases in streamflow from reduced consumptive use would likely be beneficial. However, demand management could also reduce late season irrigation return flows which can be critical from an environmental and recreation standpoint. The reduction in irrigated acreage from demand management would also reduce forage and habitat for wildlife such as deer and elk.

Potential adverse economic impacts. Reducing irrigation consumptive use by farmers and ranchers participating in a demand management program in Western Colorado is likely to reduce crop production, particularly of forage crops including grass hay and alfalfa. Reduced crop production, in turn is likely to require fewer purchases of agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, custom labor, hauling and other services. A decrease in forage crop production could, in turn, affect the livestock industry.

From the standpoint of Western Colorado as a whole, fallowing acres to reduce consumptive use is projected to directly reduce annual hay and corn production by about \$6 million per year under Scenario 1, or by about \$23 million per year under Scenario 2. These “average year”

estimates are based on the value of mechanically harvested hay and corn and include the projected multi-year effects from fallowing grass hay.

Projected secondary impacts (indirect and induced effects) under the Moderate demand management scenario include about 55 full and part-time positions across Western Colorado, and about \$4.2 million in annual output and \$2.3 million in annual value-added. Combined with direct effects, changes in participating farm and ranch production under the Moderate demand management scenario are projected to reduce regional output by about \$10 million per year and regional value-added (including labor income and income of self-employed proprietors) by a little over \$5 million per year.

In total, reduced production on participating farms and ranches under the Aggressive demand management scenario is projected to reduce regional output by about \$40 million per year and regional value-added (including labor income and income of self-employed proprietors) by a little over \$21 million per year and affect about 500 jobs – though more than half of these affected jobs would occur on participating farms and ranches and likely would most consist of producers that chose to participate in demand management and would be compensated.

Overall, the projected indirect and induced economic benefits from payment spending on regional output and value-added are comparable in scale to the projected negative secondary effects from reduced production. While the secondary benefits from payment spending may largely offset the negative secondary impacts from reduced production from a quantitative standpoint, it is important to note that this net effects comparison masks the underlying distribution of the economic benefits and costs. Although there would be some overlap among industries providing services to farm/ranch households, in many cases the jobs that would be supported by local payment spending are different from the jobs that are currently supported by forage production.

Potential effects on livestock production. If a demand management program leads to large reductions in forage production in Western Colorado, it could also impact local hay prices and livestock production. In part, effects on livestock production could depend on who participates in the program and how they adjust their operations. Prior research for the WBWG found that among high elevation sites that operate to support a cattle operation, the size of the cattle herd is directly tied to the amount of irrigated acreage. Alternatively, a number of the basin stakeholders noted that much of the hay in some of the basins is exported out of state, and in some cases to other countries. This appears to be particularly true among producers in the Southwest Basin and the Yampa/White Basin, and is supported by data from the basin-specific IMPLAN models. To the extent that participants in a demand management program would otherwise have exported their hay, the “forward linked” effects of demand management on the livestock industry within Western Colorado could be minimal.

In order to shed additional light on potential forward-linked impacts on the livestock industry, the study team examined historical correlations between hay production, hay prices and livestock inventories. Although correlation does not prove a causal relationship, on average a 10 percent reduction in hay production has correlated with an 8 percent increase in hay prices. Statistical analysis indicates that, on average, a 10 percent reduction in Western Colorado hay production has also correlated with a 3 percent decrease in cattle inventories during the

following year. Other factors, such as long-run national “cattle cycles” would likely continue to have more influence on cattle inventories and production than a demand management program.

Based on the historical correlations, the Moderate demand management scenario could result in slightly more than 0.5% reduction in livestock production, or a reduction in ranch output of about \$3 million per year across Western Colorado. The corresponding decrease in annual value-added and jobs on Western Colorado ranches is estimated at about \$700,00 and 17 FTE jobs. If livestock production declines, there would also be secondary (indirect and induced) impacts on Western Colorado’s economy. Under the Moderate demand management scenario, these secondary impacts are projected to include a nearly \$1.7 million annual reduction in output among firms and individuals who provide goods and services to Western Colorado ranches and their households, and a decline of about 21 full and part-time jobs.

The potential 2.2 percent reduction in livestock production under the Aggressive demand management scenario would correspond to larger forward linked impacts in each of the basins and across Western Colorado. The Aggressive demand management scenario could lead to a decline of \$13.4 million in annual ranch output and the loss of about 77 FTE ranch jobs. Including indirect and induced impacts, the total impact from reduced livestock production on annual output in Western Colorado could be about \$21 million per year, with a corresponding decrease in value-added of about \$6.6 million. About 95 part-time and full-time secondary jobs could be affected by reduced livestock production under the Aggressive demand management scenario.

Comparison of economic benefits relative to adverse impacts. Figure ES-2 provides a summary comparison of selected economic metrics for the Moderate demand management scenario. Figure ES-3 shows the same metrics for the Aggressive demand management scenario.

On-farm/ranch effects. The lower end of the range of potential annual reductions in production output in each basin and across Western Colorado indicates projected effects on farms and ranches that choose to participate in the demand management program, excluding any “forward-linked” impacts on livestock production. The higher end of the range includes potential annual reductions in the value of livestock sales. Likewise, the smaller decline in the on-farm/ranch jobs excludes potential effects on livestock producers – so these job estimates primarily reflect producers and their families who would be compensated through the participation payments (though some of these jobs may be hired workers). The larger declines in these metrics include potential decreases in output by livestock producers and potential on-farm (or ranch) reductions in jobs among these producers. All on-farm/ranch jobs are reported in FTEs.

Figures ES-2 and ES-3 also report the projected aggregate annual payments to participants under the Moderate demand management scenario. Those payment totals are compared to the projected decrease in on-farm/ranch value-added (income) due to reduced production. In all cases, the payment totals are projected to exceed the loss of income on participating acres – indicating that participants are projected to benefit financially from a demand management program. Even when reductions in income from reduced livestock production are included (which produces the smaller numbers in the “Payments vs. on-farm value-added” ranges), the overall net effect of the program on farm and ranch income is projected to be positive.

Secondary effects. The secondary effects comparison in Figures ES-2 and ES-3 initially summarize the projected range of jobs that could be supported by local spending of a portion of the demand management participation payments. The lower estimate is based on 60 percent of the payments being spent locally, while the higher benefit estimate assumes 90 percent is spent locally. These secondary (indirect and induced) job benefits are then compared to the projected reduction in secondary jobs from decreased farm and ranch production. The higher end of that range includes the potential secondary job impacts from reductions in livestock production.

The projected net change in secondary jobs is always negative, in part because average compensation among the secondary jobs in agricultural support industries is lower than the average compensation among the secondary jobs that would be supported by local spending of the participation payments (as discussed previously). The comparison of effects on secondary income (value-added) is more ambiguous. If a high proportion (90 percent) of the participation payments is spent locally, and livestock production is not affected by the program, the net effect on secondary (indirect and induced) income is projected to be positive. Alternatively, if a lower proportion (60 percent) of the participation payments is spent locally and livestock production is impacted by the program, the net change in secondary value-added is projected to be negative.

Figure ES-2. Summary comparison of benefits and adverse impacts for the Moderate demand management scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	3,400	3,850	3,700	1,750	12,700
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$1,374,000 to -\$2,210,000	-\$1,780,000 to -\$2,731,000	-\$1,725,000 to -\$2,274,000	-\$783,000 to -\$1,455,000	-\$5,662,000 to -\$8,670,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-17 to -22	-19 to -25	-19 to -22	-9 to -13	-64 to -81
Annual DM Payments	\$1,375,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,756,000	\$806,000	\$5,854,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$682,000 to \$473,000	\$1,093,000 to \$873,000	\$735,000 to \$606,000	\$391,000 to \$233,000	\$2,901,000 to \$2,185,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	6 to 10	9 to 14	8 to 12	4 to 5	27 to 40
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-13 to -19	-16 to -22	-16 to -20	-10 to -15	-55 to -76
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-3 to -13	-2 to -13	-4 to -12	-5 to -11	-14 to -49
Value-added****	\$72,000 to -\$417,000	\$136,000 to -\$351,000	\$231,000 to -\$211,000	\$107,000 to -\$186,000	\$546,000 to -\$1,165,000

Notes: *Right-hand side (RHS) impact estimates include potential effects on livestock activity.

**On-farm employment is FTEs. Left-hand side (LHS) estimate is jobs on participating operations only (who would be compensated).

RHS estimates include potential livestock effects.

***Low end of range if 60% spent locally, high end if 90% spent locally.

****RHS impacts on secondary jobs and value-added reflect low share of lease spending in basin and adverse impacts including livestock effects.

Although the findings for the Aggressive demand management scenario are similar to the Moderate scenario, but on a larger scale, the number of decreased jobs stands out under this scenario – shown in Figure ES-3. In particular, the difference between the low end of the range for on-farm/ranch job decreases and the high end of that range reflects the estimated number of on-ranch livestock jobs projected to be lost (337-260 = 77 jobs across Western Colorado). In

addition, the large number of secondary jobs projected to be lost due to decreases in production (236 to 331 jobs) is also notable, because the partly offsetting number of secondary jobs that might be added due to local spending of the participation payments may often be in different industries.

In general, we believe that the assumptions incorporated in this analysis – full fallowing of harvested acres and potential reductions in livestock production – could result in larger economic impacts than alternative strategies for reducing consumptive use such as split season fallowing. This alternative approach is a form of deficit irrigation that effectively increases the crop production efficiency from irrigation – meaning that the reduction in yield (in percentage terms) should be less than the reduction in consumptive use (also in percentage terms).

Throughout this study, stakeholders in each basin emphasized their concerns about potential impacts on return flows that are relied on by downstream irrigators and other users. This analysis assumes that return flow issues associated with demand management will be resolved – either through avoiding these issues or effectively mitigating them. If those issues cannot be avoided or mitigated, the adverse economic impacts from demand management could be substantially greater than the estimates described in this report.

Figure ES-3. Summary comparison of benefits and adverse impacts for the Aggressive demand management scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	12,000	12,100	13,800	14,200	52,100
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-17	1-in-19	1-in-16	1-in-8	1-in-15
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$4,847,000 to -\$7,795,000	-\$5,574,000 to -\$8,552,000	-\$6,458,000 to -\$8,515,000	-\$6,334,000 to -\$11,775,000	-\$23,213,000 to -\$36,637,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-60 to -77	-60 to -77	-69 to -81	-71 to -102	-260 to -337
Annual DM Payments	\$4,851,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,524,000	\$23,953,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$2,406,000 to \$1,670,000	\$3,424,000 to \$2,734,000	\$2,752,000 to \$2,269,000	\$3,166,000 to \$1,890,000	\$11,748,000 to \$8,563,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	23 to 34	28 to 43	29 to 44	29 to 43	109 to 164
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-45 to -67	-50 to -70	-59 to -75	-82 to -119	-236 to -331
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-12 to -45	-7 to -41	-14 to -46	-39 to -90	-72 to -222
Value-added****	\$252,000 to -\$1,473,000	\$424,000 to -\$1,105,000	\$863,000 to -\$791,000	\$863,000 to -\$1,509,000	\$2,402,000 to -\$4,878,000

Notes: *Right-hand side (RHS) impact estimates include potential effects on livestock activity.

**On-farm employment is FTEs. Left-hand side (LHS) estimate is jobs on participating operations only (who would be compensated).

RHS estimates include potential livestock effects.

***Low end of range if 60% spent locally, high end if 90% spent locally.

****RHS impacts on secondary jobs and value-added reflect low share of lease spending in basin and adverse impacts including livestock effects.

Economic sustainability and program design considerations. During this study, the WBWG has raised the question of where a tipping point might be for Western Colorado agriculture and its agriculturally-focused communities. From the standpoint of sustainability, there could be more reason for concern at the local, community level, than at the regional level across Western

Colorado. The bottom line is that the location and concentration of reductions in agricultural production matters. Even under the smaller, Moderate demand management scenario, the total number of acres assumed to be fallowed across Western Colorado (about 12,700 acres) would be more than the total number of irrigated acres in Eagle County or Dolores County, for example.

From the standpoint of Western Colorado as a whole, a demand management program involving up to four to five percent of the irrigated forage acres in Western Colorado (about 30,000 acres or 60,000 acre-feet per year) would be within the range of historical variability in hay production and could be economically manageable if:

- Participation and impacts were widely distributed among and within the four Western Colorado basins;
- Frequency and duration of participation was limited to avoid demand management becoming an irrigated land retirement program;
- The program provided the opportunity for participants to opt out under exceptionally dry conditions like 2002, 2012 and 2018; and
- The program offered opportunities for split season fallowing or other forms of deficit irrigation which could reduce impacts and costs.

Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado

The Colorado River Water Bank Work Group (WBWG) commissioned this study in 2019 as part of its examination of the possibility of a water demand management program in Western Colorado that includes voluntary, temporary, and compensated reductions in water use. Demand management (DM) is being evaluated in each of the Upper Colorado River Basin states due to concerns about risks of a future Colorado River Compact curtailment.

The study included two meetings with invited stakeholders in each of the four major Western Slope river basins to gather input and review results, and focused on three primary objectives:

1. Examine and document baseline economic conditions and trends in West Slope communities;
2. Estimate the magnitude of potential positive and negative secondary economic and social impacts on West Slope communities from voluntary, temporary, and compensated reductions in agricultural water use; and
3. Identify ideas for maximizing positive benefits and avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating negative impacts.

Demand management scenarios. Two hypothetical scenarios were developed to examine potential impacts on agriculture and agriculture-related businesses and communities. Although the study focused on consumptive use reductions from Western Colorado irrigators, an actual demand management program – if implemented – should support participation from the range of geographic areas and water using sectors that benefit from use of the Colorado River while avoiding disproportionate impacts.

- “Moderate” DM assumed 125,000 AF of consumptive use reductions would be obtained from a demand management program involving Western Colorado irrigators over a five-year period – or, put more simply, a 25,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from participating Western Colorado farms and ranches for five years. About one in every 60 irrigated acres currently in hay or corn production across Western Colorado would be temporarily fallowed by participants under this scenario.
- “Aggressive” DM assumed an annual 25,000 AF reduction in consumptive use in each of the four major river basins, which could also correspond to a 100,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use. The proportion of acres fallowed for demand management could range from about one in eight currently irrigated acres (in the Yampa/White Basin) to about one in 18 acres in the Gunnison Basin.¹

¹ The demand management scenarios are for illustration only, and do not imply endorsement of demand management or specific consumptive use reduction targets in any basin or across Western Colorado as a whole.

Key findings. Some highlights from the numerous metrics provided in the report.

- Annual payments to participating irrigators were projected to range from \$194 to \$263 per AF (approximately double those amounts per acre). Payment levels necessary to successfully enroll participants could vary from year to year and location to location.
- If the funding to compensate participating irrigators in a demand management program comes from outside of Western Colorado, those payments – and the multiplier effects from the portion of the payments that is spent locally – would provide a regional economic benefit that could help offset adverse impacts on local communities.
- Reduced production of forage crops is likely to require fewer purchases of agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, custom labor, hauling and other services. An estimated 55 full and part-time agricultural support jobs could be eliminated under the Moderate DM scenario, 236 jobs under the Aggressive DM scenario.
- Overall, the projected secondary economic benefits from payment spending are comparable in scale to the projected negative secondary impacts from reduced production. But, the jobs that would be supported by local payment spending could well be different from the jobs currently supported by forage production.
- Based on historical correlations between hay production, hay prices and the Western Colorado livestock inventory, the Aggressive DM scenario could increase local hay prices by about 6 percent, and decrease the regional livestock inventory by about 2 percent. Potential price and livestock impacts under the Moderate DM scenario would be much smaller.

Uncertainties and limitations. The economic estimates in this study are based on publicly available information and basin-level average characteristics of farms and ranches in Western Colorado. Actual effects would likely differ from the estimates depending on the specific characteristics of participating farms and ranches. Other important uncertainties:

- The analysis included estimated multi-year impacts on grass hay yields from fallowing (ceasing irrigation) for a single year. No studies were identified that had evaluated effects on subsequent grass hay yields from more extended fallowing periods.
- Assumptions incorporated in this analysis – full fallowing of harvested acres and potential reductions in livestock production – could result in larger economic impacts than alternative strategies for reducing consumptive use such as split season fallowing.
- Stakeholders in each basin emphasized their concerns about potential impacts on return flows relied on by downstream irrigators and other users. This analysis assumes that return flow issues associated with DM will be resolved – either through avoiding these issues or effectively mitigating them.

Summary Comparison of Potential Economic Benefits and Adverse Impacts from Demand Management in Western Colorado

Moderate DM scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	3,400	3,850	3,700	1,750	12,700
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$1,374,000 to -\$2,210,000	-\$1,780,000 to -\$2,731,000	-\$1,725,000 to -\$2,274,000	-\$783,000 to -\$1,455,000	-\$5,662,000 to -\$8,670,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-17 to -22	-19 to -25	-19 to -22	-9 to -13	-64 to -81
Annual DM Payments	\$1,375,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,756,000	\$806,000	\$5,854,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$682,000 to \$473,000	\$1,093,000 to \$873,000	\$735,000 to \$606,000	\$391,000 to \$233,000	\$2,901,000 to \$2,185,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	6 to 10	9 to 14	8 to 12	4 to 5	27 to 40
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-13 to -19	-16 to -22	-16 to -20	-10 to -15	-55 to -76
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-3 to -13	-2 to -13	-4 to -12	-5 to -11	-14 to -49
Value-added****	\$72,000 to -\$417,000	\$136,000 to -\$351,000	\$231,000 to -\$211,000	\$107,000 to -\$186,000	\$546,000 to -\$1,165,000

Aggressive DM scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	12,000	12,100	13,800	14,200	52,100
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-17	1-in-19	1-in-16	1-in-8	1-in-15
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$4,847,000 to -\$7,795,000	-\$5,574,000 to -\$8,552,000	-\$6,458,000 to -\$8,515,000	-\$6,334,000 to -\$11,775,000	-\$23,213,000 to -\$36,637,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-60 to -77	-60 to -77	-69 to -81	-71 to -102	-260 to -337
Annual DM Payments	\$4,851,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,524,000	\$23,953,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$2,406,000 to \$1,670,000	\$3,424,000 to \$2,734,000	\$2,752,000 to \$2,269,000	\$3,166,000 to \$1,890,000	\$11,748,000 to \$8,563,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	23 to 34	28 to 43	29 to 44	29 to 43	109 to 164
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-45 to -67	-50 to -70	-59 to -75	-82 to -119	-236 to -331
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-12 to -45	-7 to -41	-14 to -46	-39 to -90	-72 to -222
Value-added****	\$252,000 to -\$1,473,000	\$424,000 to -\$1,105,000	\$863,000 to -\$791,000	\$863,000 to -\$1,509,000	\$2,402,000 to -\$4,878,000

Notes: *Low end of range if 60% spent locally, high end if 90% spent locally.

**Right-hand side (RHS) impact estimates include potential effects on livestock activity.

***On-farm employment is FTEs. Left-hand side (LHS) estimate is jobs on participating operations only (who would be compensated).

RHS estimates include potential livestock effects.

****RHS impacts on secondary jobs reflects low share of lease spending in basin and adverse impacts including livestock effects.

Program design considerations. A demand management program involving up to four to five percent of the irrigated forage acres in Western Colorado (about 30,000 acres or 60,000 acre-feet per year) would be within the range of historical variability in hay production. Program design elements to help reduce adverse impacts on Western Colorado agricultural communities could include:

- Designing the program to widely spread participation and impacts among and within the four Western Colorado basins;
- Limiting the frequency and duration of participation to avoid demand management becoming an irrigated land retirement program;
- Providing the opportunity for participants to opt out under exceptionally dry conditions like 2002, 2012 and 2018 (if the program is based on multi-year contracts); and
- Offering opportunities for split season fallowing or other forms of deficit irrigation which could reduce impacts and costs.



Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado

Revised Final Report

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Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado

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Table of Contents

Foreword: Colorado River Water Bank Work Group

Fact Sheet

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

Overview and Context for Demand Management	1-1
Study Purpose.....	1-1
Study Process	1-3
Organization of this Report	1-4

2. Current Economic and Demographic Conditions in Western Colorado and Recent Trends

Geographic Setting	2-1
Demographic Conditions and Trends	2-2
Economic Conditions and Trends	2-4
Agriculture in Western Colorado.....	2-7
Tourism and Recreation Economy	2-11

3. Demand Management Scenarios

Development of Demand Management Scenarios for this Study.....	3-1
Who Might Participate in a Demand Management Program?.....	3-3

4. Framework for Evaluation

Overall Framework	4-1
Methodology	4-3

5. Potential Economic Benefits from a Demand Management Program

Potential Payments and Financial Benefits to Demand Management Participants	5-1
Potential Secondary Economic Benefits from a Demand Management Program	5-7
Other Potential Economic Benefits	5-11

Table of Contents

6. Potential Adverse Economic Effects from a Demand Management Program

Potential Economic Impacts from Reduced Production6-1

Potential Impacts on Livestock Production6-6

Other Possible Adverse Impacts from Demand Management.....6-13

7. Benefit/Impact Comparison and Economic Sustainability

Comparison of Potential Secondary Impacts from Reduced Production with Potential Secondary
Benefits from Participation Payment Spending7-1

Summary Benefit vs. Adverse Impact Comparisons.....7-4

Alternative Impact Possibilities and Key Uncertainties.....7-8

Economic Sustainability and Program Design Considerations7-10

Appendix A. Socioeconomic Baseline Reports by Basin

Appendix B. Estimated Crop Enterprise Budgets by Basin

Appendix C. Stakeholder Groups by Basin



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

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Colorado River Water Bank Work Group Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado

After significant stakeholder engagement and over a year in the making the Colorado River Water Bank Work Group (WBWG) presents the BBC Research Study “Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado.” The WBWG is the outcome from an initial meeting in 2008 between the Colorado River District (CRD) and Southwestern Water Conservation District (SWCD) boards in which the two organizations met to discuss the potential impacts of a Colorado River Compact curtailment on the West Slope. Ultimately, this meeting led to the development of the WBWG in 2009 and currently consists of the CRD, SWCD, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Tri-State Generation and Transmission (Tri-State), Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association (UVWUA), Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District (UGWCD), and the Grand Valley Water Users Association (GVWUA). The State of Colorado also participates in the WBWG in an advisory role and has provided grants to the WBWG for specific projects and studies. Throughout the process we have engaged agricultural producers, Native American tribes in Colorado, and the Bureau of Reclamation when appropriate. The WBWG wants to investigate possible solutions that strike a balance between urban, agricultural, environmental and industrial needs and Colorado’s Compact obligations under the Law of the River.

The WBWG’s effort is aimed at avoiding long-term agricultural dry up and water supply disruptions for all Colorado River water users within the state, either by providing replacement sources for post compact “critical” water uses, or by exploring the use of a voluntary and compensated market approach to temporarily reduce consumptive uses of Colorado River Basin water in Colorado to avoid Compact curtailment. The collective concern is that without a well-defined, well-thought out evaluation of the possible options ahead of time, if we were to approach a Compact compliance situation, West Slope agriculture would be subject to buy-and-dry transactions fueled by investment interests or even involuntary forced sales to major front range utilities with junior water rights that permanently separate water from the land.

Over the last decade, the WBWG has commissioned numerous studies and investigations into the feasibility of compact compliance, water banking, agronomic responses to irrigation practices, and water pricing/valuation. The latest report “**Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado**” by BBC Research and Consulting delves into the potential economies of scale of implementing a Demand Management program in western Colorado. The BBC team worked with the WBWG and the agricultural community to identify and develop two scenarios for a potential demand management program involving Western Colorado agricultural water users. These two scenarios, “moderate and aggressive,” establish some book ends to the



economic conversation with the 500,000 Acre Feet Upper Basin Storage account authorized through the Drought Contingency Plan legislation in Lake Powell and the other Colorado River Storage Act reservoirs on one end, and the 2,000,000 Acre Feet the Risk Study indicates will actually be needed to make a meaningful contribution to preventing or significantly delaying a Compact compliance event on the other end. It is important to note that this study only looks at the impacts of fallowing West Slope agriculture which, if a demand management program is created in Colorado, will only be one piece of the solution; for a demand management program to succeed water must be contributed from conserved consumptive use in all water use segments from all regions that consume the waters of the Colorado River. This study in no way implies what a demand management program should be, but rather what the potential economic impacts of such a program might be if implemented in a similar fashion.

The WBWG's diligent work over the last decade has resulted in numerous studies which provide valuable data about types of solutions available to preserve communities, agriculture, power production, and the ecological health of the river. While this study may be the last official WBWG project, the findings from all of the WBWG inquiries will lead to informed discussions about the next steps which will need to be answered prior to deciding whether implementation of a demand management program is feasible and desirable for water users in western Colorado. On behalf of the WBWG here is the BBC Research Study "Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado."

On behalf of the Colorado River District, we want to thank all of our partners for many, many hours of work and for their financial contributions that have made this project successful.

Sincerely,

The Colorado River District Team.

Disclaimer: The purpose of this report is to provide insight from an economic inquiry into the feasibility of voluntary, temporary and compensated demand management within western Colorado. It is not intended to represent the group's, or any of its individual members, endorsement of the implementation of a demand management program or the structure of such a program on Colorado's western slope or in Colorado as a whole.

Upper Basin Demand Management Economic Study in Western Colorado

The Colorado River Water Bank Work Group (WBWG) commissioned this study in 2019 as part of its examination of the possibility of a water demand management program in Western Colorado that includes voluntary, temporary, and compensated reductions in water use. Demand management (DM) is being evaluated in each of the Upper Colorado River Basin states due to concerns about risks of a future Colorado River Compact curtailment.

The study included two meetings with invited stakeholders in each of the four major Western Slope river basins to gather input and review results, and focused on three primary objectives:

1. Examine and document baseline economic conditions and trends in West Slope communities;
2. Estimate the magnitude of potential positive and negative secondary economic and social impacts on West Slope communities from voluntary, temporary, and compensated reductions in agricultural water use; and
3. Identify ideas for maximizing positive benefits and avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating negative impacts.

Demand management scenarios. Two hypothetical scenarios were developed to examine potential impacts on agriculture and agriculture-related businesses and communities. Although the study focused on consumptive use reductions from Western Colorado irrigators, an actual demand management program – if implemented – should support participation from the range of geographic areas and water using sectors that benefit from use of the Colorado River while avoiding disproportionate impacts.

- “Moderate” DM assumed 125,000 AF of consumptive use reductions would be obtained from a demand management program involving Western Colorado irrigators over a five-year period – or, put more simply, a 25,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from participating Western Colorado farms and ranches for five years. About one in every 60 irrigated acres currently in hay or corn production across Western Colorado would be temporarily fallowed by participants under this scenario.
- “Aggressive” DM assumed an annual 25,000 AF reduction in consumptive use in each of the four major river basins, which could also correspond to a 100,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use. The proportion of acres fallowed for demand management could range from about one in eight currently irrigated acres (in the Yampa/White Basin) to about one in 18 acres in the Gunnison Basin.¹

¹ The demand management scenarios are for illustration only, and do not imply endorsement of demand management or specific consumptive use reduction targets in any basin or across Western Colorado as a whole.

Key findings. Some highlights from the numerous metrics provided in the report.

- Annual payments to participating irrigators were projected to range from \$194 to \$263 per AF (approximately double those amounts per acre). Payment levels necessary to successfully enroll participants could vary from year to year and location to location.
- If the funding to compensate participating irrigators in a demand management program comes from outside of Western Colorado, those payments – and the multiplier effects from the portion of the payments that is spent locally – would provide a regional economic benefit that could help offset adverse impacts on local communities.
- Reduced production of forage crops is likely to require fewer purchases of agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, custom labor, hauling and other services. An estimated 55 full and part-time agricultural support jobs could be eliminated under the Moderate DM scenario, 236 jobs under the Aggressive DM scenario.
- Overall, the projected secondary economic benefits from payment spending are comparable in scale to the projected negative secondary impacts from reduced production. But, the jobs that would be supported by local payment spending could well be different from the jobs currently supported by forage production.
- Based on historical correlations between hay production, hay prices and the Western Colorado livestock inventory, the Aggressive DM scenario could increase local hay prices by about 6 percent, and decrease the regional livestock inventory by about 2 percent. Potential price and livestock impacts under the Moderate DM scenario would be much smaller.

Uncertainties and limitations. The economic estimates in this study are based on publicly available information and basin-level average characteristics of farms and ranches in Western Colorado. Actual effects would likely differ from the estimates depending on the specific characteristics of participating farms and ranches. Other important uncertainties:

- The analysis included estimated multi-year impacts on grass hay yields from fallowing (ceasing irrigation) for a single year. No studies were identified that had evaluated effects on subsequent grass hay yields from more extended fallowing periods.
- Assumptions incorporated in this analysis – full fallowing of harvested acres and potential reductions in livestock production – could result in larger economic impacts than alternative strategies for reducing consumptive use such as split season fallowing.
- Stakeholders in each basin emphasized their concerns about potential impacts on return flows relied on by downstream irrigators and other users. This analysis assumes that return flow issues associated with DM will be resolved – either through avoiding these issues or effectively mitigating them.

Summary Comparison of Potential Economic Benefits and Adverse Impacts from Demand Management in Western Colorado

Moderate DM scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	3,400	3,850	3,700	1,750	12,700
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$1,374,000 to -\$2,210,000	-\$1,780,000 to -\$2,731,000	-\$1,725,000 to -\$2,274,000	-\$783,000 to -\$1,455,000	-\$5,662,000 to -\$8,670,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-17 to -22	-19 to -25	-19 to -22	-9 to -13	-64 to -81
Annual DM Payments	\$1,375,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,756,000	\$806,000	\$5,854,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$682,000 to \$473,000	\$1,093,000 to \$873,000	\$735,000 to \$606,000	\$391,000 to \$233,000	\$2,901,000 to \$2,185,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	6 to 10	9 to 14	8 to 12	4 to 5	27 to 40
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-13 to -19	-16 to -22	-16 to -20	-10 to -15	-55 to -76
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-3 to -13	-2 to -13	-4 to -12	-5 to -11	-14 to -49
Value-added****	\$72,000 to -\$417,000	\$136,000 to -\$351,000	\$231,000 to -\$211,000	\$107,000 to -\$186,000	\$546,000 to -\$1,165,000

Aggressive DM scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	12,000	12,100	13,800	14,200	52,100
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-17	1-in-19	1-in-16	1-in-8	1-in-15
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$4,847,000 to -\$7,795,000	-\$5,574,000 to -\$8,552,000	-\$6,458,000 to -\$8,515,000	-\$6,334,000 to -\$11,775,000	-\$23,213,000 to -\$36,637,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-60 to -77	-60 to -77	-69 to -81	-71 to -102	-260 to -337
Annual DM Payments	\$4,851,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,524,000	\$23,953,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$2,406,000 to \$1,670,000	\$3,424,000 to \$2,734,000	\$2,752,000 to \$2,269,000	\$3,166,000 to \$1,890,000	\$11,748,000 to \$8,563,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	23 to 34	28 to 43	29 to 44	29 to 43	109 to 164
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-45 to -67	-50 to -70	-59 to -75	-82 to -119	-236 to -331
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-12 to -45	-7 to -41	-14 to -46	-39 to -90	-72 to -222
Value-added****	\$252,000 to -\$1,473,000	\$424,000 to -\$1,105,000	\$863,000 to -\$791,000	\$863,000 to -\$1,509,000	\$2,402,000 to -\$4,878,000

Notes: *Low end of range if 60% spent locally, high end if 90% spent locally.

**Right-hand side (RHS) impact estimates include potential effects on livestock activity.

***On-farm employment is FTEs. Left-hand side (LHS) estimate is jobs on participating operations only (who would be compensated).

RHS estimates include potential livestock effects.

****RHS impacts on secondary jobs reflects low share of lease spending in basin and adverse impacts including livestock effects.

Program design considerations. A demand management program involving up to four to five percent of the irrigated forage acres in Western Colorado (about 30,000 acres or 60,000 acre-feet per year) would be within the range of historical variability in hay production. Program design elements to help reduce adverse impacts on Western Colorado agricultural communities could include:

- Designing the program to widely spread participation and impacts among and within the four Western Colorado basins;
- Limiting the frequency and duration of participation to avoid demand management becoming an irrigated land retirement program;
- Providing the opportunity for participants to opt out under exceptionally dry conditions like 2002, 2012 and 2018 (if the program is based on multi-year contracts); and
- Offering opportunities for split season fallowing or other forms of deficit irrigation which could reduce impacts and costs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Potential failure to meet Colorado River compact requirements is a big issue that must be addressed but cannot be solved by demand management alone. If a demand management program is implemented, it should support participation from the range of geographic areas and water using sectors that benefit from use of the Colorado River while avoiding disproportionate impacts. Although this study focused on potential effects from reductions in agricultural consumptive use in Western Colorado under a temporary, voluntary and compensated program; that focus does not imply that Western Slope agriculture should bear a disproportionate share of the burden for demand management.

At the beginning of the study, stakeholder groups were organized in each of the four major river basins in Western Colorado. These groups included representatives with expertise in agriculture, agricultural support businesses, recreation and tourism, banking and finance, local government issues and other aspects of the local economies and communities. The study team met with each stakeholder group twice – during the late summer of 2019 and during the spring of 2020– to discuss data and data sources, assumptions and methodology, and preliminary study findings. Input from the stakeholders helped identify key issues and refine the study approach and results.

Agriculture is an important economic, cultural, and aesthetic component of Western Colorado. There are nearly 12,000 farms in Western Colorado covering a total of more than 5.7 million acres of land. Approximately 70 percent of Western Colorado farms have irrigation, and irrigated acreage constitutes about 12 percent of the region's total farm lands. Agricultural activity in Western Colorado directly provides approximately 13,600 jobs, which is about 3 percent of the total jobs in the region across all industries. The number of direct agricultural jobs in each basin ranges from 2,300 jobs in the Yampa/White Basin to 4,300 jobs in the Colorado Basin. Agricultural activity also supports numerous secondary jobs in supporting industries throughout Western Colorado,

A small portion of Western Colorado's crop farming activity takes place within the fruit farming sector—and even smaller portions in grain, vegetable, and greenhouse production—but crop farming in the region is primarily in grass hay and alfalfa production, which in turn is predominantly an input to cattle and horse ranching. Livestock production accounts for 64 percent of Western Colorado's annual \$750 million in agricultural output and 48 percent of the region's annual \$246 million in agricultural income.

The latest estimates for the Technical Update to the Water Plan indicate there are a total of approximately 771,000 irrigated acres across the four Western Colorado basins, and annual consumptive use of 1.5 million acre-feet (AF) of water per year on those acres. These numbers correspond to average consumptive use of about 2.0 AF per acre.

Demand management scenarios. Many aspects of demand management are yet to be defined. Developing an evaluation of the potential economic implications of demand management in Western Colorado that provides more than a basic qualitative assessment required some general assumptions regarding possible aspects of a demand management program. The BBC team worked with the WBWG to identify and develop two scenarios for a potential demand management program involving Western Colorado agricultural water users.

The “Moderate” demand management” scenario (Scenario 1) was based on the Demand Management Storage Agreement signed by the Upper Basin states in 2019. The Moderate scenario assumes 125,000 AF of consumptive use reductions would be obtained from a demand management program involving Western Colorado irrigators over a five-year period – or, put more simply, a 25,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from participating Western Colorado farms and ranches for five years. In effect, this scenario assumes about one in every 60 irrigated acres currently in hay or corn production across Western Colorado would be temporarily fallowed by participants in the demand management program.

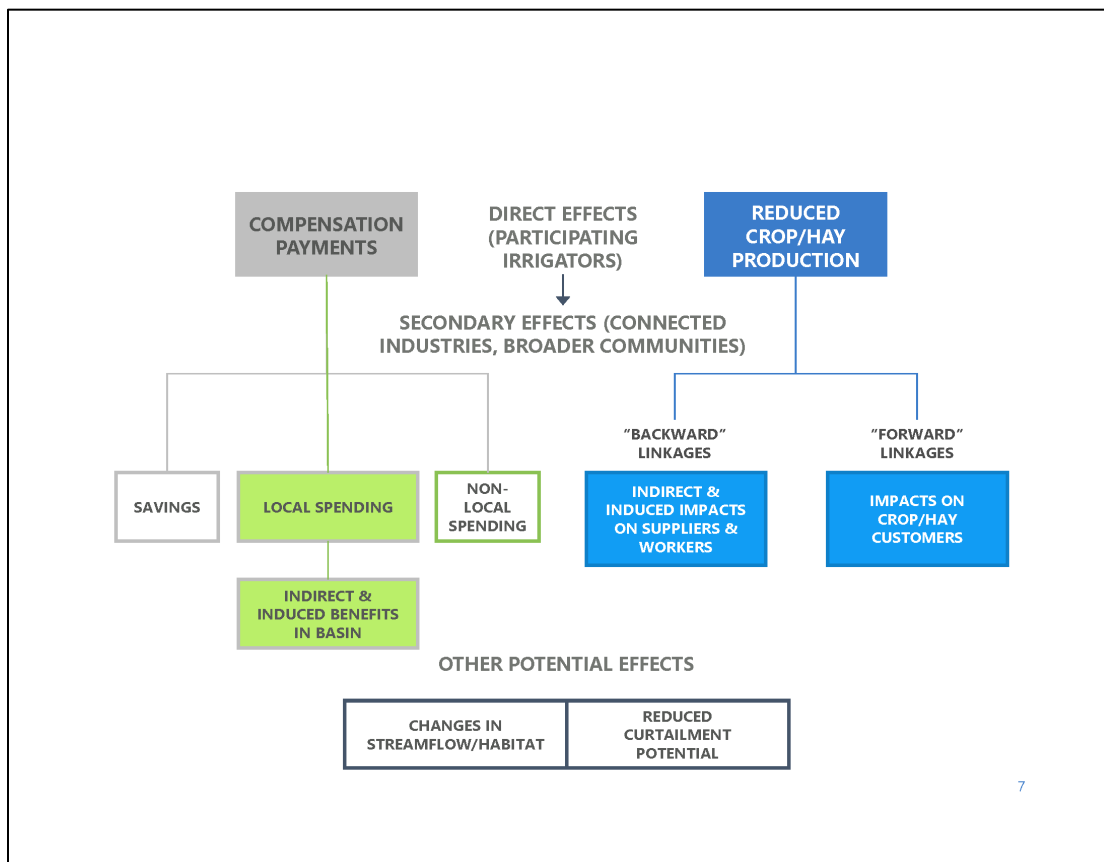
The “Aggressive” demand management scenario (Scenario 2) was designed to examine the potential effects from a larger or more geographically concentrated demand management program. This scenario examines an annual 25,000 AF reduction in consumptive use in each of the four major river basins, which could also correspond to a 100,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from irrigated agriculture across all of Western Colorado.¹ The Aggressive demand management scenario assumes that the proportion of acres fallowed for demand management could range from about one in eight acres (in the Yampa/White Basin) to about one in 18 acres in the Gunnison Basin.

Framework for evaluation. Figure ES-1 on the following page illustrates the overall structure for the economic analysis. The starting point for the analysis was to estimate the direct effects on participating irrigators under the two demand management scenarios. Those direct effects included the compensation or participation payments and the reduction in agricultural production. To estimate the potential level of compensation that could be required and the direct economic value of decreases in farm and ranch production, the study team developed simplified, basin-specific crop enterprise budgets for grass hay and alfalfa. The crop budget for the small proportion of each scenario’s acres planted in corn prior to temporary fallowing was based on regional Western Colorado crop budget due to data limitations at the county level.

Indirect and induced economic effects (also called secondary or “multiplier effects”) that could result from demand management were estimated using four basin-specific IMPLAN input-output models. The IMPLAN models were used to quantify the potential secondary economic benefits from the local spending of demand management participation payments, and the secondary economic impacts from reduced forage production, within each basin. The IMPLAN models were also used to help quantify the potential effects of demand management on livestock raising due to forward linkages from forage production,

¹ The WBWG is not endorsing the concept of equal sharing of consumptive use reduction among the four basins. The aggressive scenario is simply intended to provide information on the potential economic effects of larger scale consumptive use reductions in each basin.

Figure ES-1. Secondary impact analysis framework



Potential economic benefits. If a demand management program is implemented in Western Colorado, it is expected to involve voluntary and compensated reductions in consumptive irrigation use. The compensation payments would provide a direct benefit to participating farmers and ranchers, and could also produce secondary economic benefits within the region as those funds are spent on local goods and services. Based on the basin-specific crop enterprise budgets, generalized estimates of potential payment levels were developed for each of the basins. The estimated compensation required for irrigators to simply “break-even” ranged from \$136 to \$183 per AF of consumptive use across the basins, with an overall average for Western Colorado of \$164 per AF. Adding the projected 50% premium on “lost” net operating income, the projected participation payments ranged from \$194 to \$263 per AF. Participation payments per acre would likely be approximately double the payments per AF.

The potential level of compensation necessary for a successful demand management program could vary substantially simply due to variability in the crop mix and crop yields from location to location. Compensation requirements could also vary substantially from year to year depending on variations in hydrologic and weather conditions, crop prices, yields and other financial and market conditions. Apart from payments to participating irrigators, a demand management

program could also need to compensate the ditch companies serving the participants to offset lost revenues from reduced water assessments or duties, administrative costs, and other factors.

Apart from the direct financial effects on program participants, the participation payments under a demand management program could produce additional, secondary economic benefits in Western Colorado. Under the Moderate demand management scenario. The share of the participation payments spent locally is projected to support between 27 and 40 jobs (full and part-time) across Western Colorado, and between \$3.6 and \$5.5 million in annual regional output. Under the Aggressive scenario, the share of the participation payments spent locally is projected to support between 109 and 164 jobs (full and part-time) across Western Colorado, and between \$15 and \$23 million in annual regional output.

If the money to compensate participating irrigators in a demand management program comes from outside of Western Colorado, those payments – and the multiplier effects from the portion of the payments that is spent locally – would truly represent an economic benefit from a regional or basin standpoint. However, to the extent that those funds are raised within Western Colorado (for example from fees or taxes), the participation payments, and any secondary benefits associated with their spending, would not represent a net economic benefit to the region, but would simply redistribute funds already in the region away from their sources to participating irrigators.

Of course, the primary purpose of a demand management program would be to reduce the likelihood of the Upper Basin failing to meet Colorado River compact requirements and potentially facing an involuntary curtailment of at least a portion of its use of Colorado River water supplies. A demand management program can be considered akin to an insurance policy on a home or automobile. A “water bank” developed through an Upper Basin demand management program would provide another tool for water managers to use if needed, along with modified drought operations of Federally managed Colorado River basin storage facilities and other emergency measures.

From a recreation and environmental standpoint, a demand management program would likely have mixed effects. Increases in streamflow from reduced consumptive use would likely be beneficial. However, demand management could also reduce late season irrigation return flows which can be critical from an environmental and recreation standpoint. The reduction in irrigated acreage from demand management would also reduce forage and habitat for wildlife such as deer and elk.

Potential adverse economic impacts. Reducing irrigation consumptive use by farmers and ranchers participating in a demand management program in Western Colorado is likely to reduce crop production, particularly of forage crops including grass hay and alfalfa. Reduced crop production, in turn is likely to require fewer purchases of agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, custom labor, hauling and other services. A decrease in forage crop production could, in turn, affect the livestock industry.

From the standpoint of Western Colorado as a whole, fallowing acres to reduce consumptive use is projected to directly reduce annual hay and corn production by about \$6 million per year under Scenario 1, or by about \$23 million per year under Scenario 2. These “average year”

estimates are based on the value of mechanically harvested hay and corn and include the projected multi-year effects from fallowing grass hay.

Projected secondary impacts (indirect and induced effects) under the Moderate demand management scenario include about 55 full and part-time positions across Western Colorado, and about \$4.2 million in annual output and \$2.3 million in annual value-added. Combined with direct effects, changes in participating farm and ranch production under the Moderate demand management scenario are projected to reduce regional output by about \$10 million per year and regional value-added (including labor income and income of self-employed proprietors) by a little over \$5 million per year.

In total, reduced production on participating farms and ranches under the Aggressive demand management scenario is projected to reduce regional output by about \$40 million per year and regional value-added (including labor income and income of self-employed proprietors) by a little over \$21 million per year and affect about 500 jobs – though more than half of these affected jobs would occur on participating farms and ranches and likely would most consist of producers that chose to participate in demand management and would be compensated.

Overall, the projected indirect and induced economic benefits from payment spending on regional output and value-added are comparable in scale to the projected negative secondary effects from reduced production. While the secondary benefits from payment spending may largely offset the negative secondary impacts from reduced production from a quantitative standpoint, it is important to note that this net effects comparison masks the underlying distribution of the economic benefits and costs. Although there would be some overlap among industries providing services to farm/ranch households, in many cases the jobs that would be supported by local payment spending are different from the jobs that are currently supported by forage production.

Potential effects on livestock production. If a demand management program leads to large reductions in forage production in Western Colorado, it could also impact local hay prices and livestock production. In part, effects on livestock production could depend on who participates in the program and how they adjust their operations. Prior research for the WBWG found that among high elevation sites that operate to support a cattle operation, the size of the cattle herd is directly tied to the amount of irrigated acreage. Alternatively, a number of the basin stakeholders noted that much of the hay in some of the basins is exported out of state, and in some cases to other countries. This appears to be particularly true among producers in the Southwest Basin and the Yampa/White Basin, and is supported by data from the basin-specific IMPLAN models. To the extent that participants in a demand management program would otherwise have exported their hay, the “forward linked” effects of demand management on the livestock industry within Western Colorado could be minimal.

In order to shed additional light on potential forward-linked impacts on the livestock industry, the study team examined historical correlations between hay production, hay prices and livestock inventories. Although correlation does not prove a causal relationship, on average a 10 percent reduction in hay production has correlated with an 8 percent increase in hay prices. Statistical analysis indicates that, on average, a 10 percent reduction in Western Colorado hay production has also correlated with a 3 percent decrease in cattle inventories during the

following year. Other factors, such as long-run national “cattle cycles” would likely continue to have more influence on cattle inventories and production than a demand management program.

Based on the historical correlations, the Moderate demand management scenario could result in slightly more than 0.5% reduction in livestock production, or a reduction in ranch output of about \$3 million per year across Western Colorado. The corresponding decrease in annual value-added and jobs on Western Colorado ranches is estimated at about \$700,00 and 17 FTE jobs. If livestock production declines, there would also be secondary (indirect and induced) impacts on Western Colorado’s economy. Under the Moderate demand management scenario, these secondary impacts are projected to include a nearly \$1.7 million annual reduction in output among firms and individuals who provide goods and services to Western Colorado ranches and their households, and a decline of about 21 full and part-time jobs.

The potential 2.2 percent reduction in livestock production under the Aggressive demand management scenario would correspond to larger forward linked impacts in each of the basins and across Western Colorado. The Aggressive demand management scenario could lead to a decline of \$13.4 million in annual ranch output and the loss of about 77 FTE ranch jobs. Including indirect and induced impacts, the total impact from reduced livestock production on annual output in Western Colorado could be about \$21 million per year, with a corresponding decrease in value-added of about \$6.6 million. About 95 part-time and full-time secondary jobs could be affected by reduced livestock production under the Aggressive demand management scenario.

Comparison of economic benefits relative to adverse impacts. Figure ES-2 provides a summary comparison of selected economic metrics for the Moderate demand management scenario. Figure ES-3 shows the same metrics for the Aggressive demand management scenario.

On-farm/ranch effects. The lower end of the range of potential annual reductions in production output in each basin and across Western Colorado indicates projected effects on farms and ranches that choose to participate in the demand management program, excluding any “forward-linked” impacts on livestock production. The higher end of the range includes potential annual reductions in the value of livestock sales. Likewise, the smaller decline in the on-farm/ranch jobs excludes potential effects on livestock producers – so these job estimates primarily reflect producers and their families who would be compensated through the participation payments (though some of these jobs may be hired workers). The larger declines in these metrics include potential decreases in output by livestock producers and potential on-farm (or ranch) reductions in jobs among these producers. All on-farm/ranch jobs are reported in FTEs.

Figures ES-2 and ES-3 also report the projected aggregate annual payments to participants under the Moderate demand management scenario. Those payment totals are compared to the projected decrease in on-farm/ranch value-added (income) due to reduced production. In all cases, the payment totals are projected to exceed the loss of income on participating acres – indicating that participants are projected to benefit financially from a demand management program. Even when reductions in income from reduced livestock production are included (which produces the smaller numbers in the “Payments vs. on-farm value-added” ranges), the overall net effect of the program on farm and ranch income is projected to be positive.

Secondary effects. The secondary effects comparison in Figures ES-2 and ES-3 initially summarize the projected range of jobs that could be supported by local spending of a portion of the demand management participation payments. The lower estimate is based on 60 percent of the payments being spent locally, while the higher benefit estimate assumes 90 percent is spent locally. These secondary (indirect and induced) job benefits are then compared to the projected reduction in secondary jobs from decreased farm and ranch production. The higher end of that range includes the potential secondary job impacts from reductions in livestock production.

The projected net change in secondary jobs is always negative, in part because average compensation among the secondary jobs in agricultural support industries is lower than the average compensation among the secondary jobs that would be supported by local spending of the participation payments (as discussed previously). The comparison of effects on secondary income (value-added) is more ambiguous. If a high proportion (90 percent) of the participation payments is spent locally, and livestock production is not affected by the program, the net effect on secondary (indirect and induced) income is projected to be positive. Alternatively, if a lower proportion (60 percent) of the participation payments is spent locally and livestock production is impacted by the program, the net change in secondary value-added is projected to be negative.

Figure ES-2. Summary comparison of benefits and adverse impacts for the Moderate demand management scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	3,400	3,850	3,700	1,750	12,700
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$1,374,000 to -\$2,210,000	-\$1,780,000 to -\$2,731,000	-\$1,725,000 to -\$2,274,000	-\$783,000 to -\$1,455,000	-\$5,662,000 to -\$8,670,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-17 to -22	-19 to -25	-19 to -22	-9 to -13	-64 to -81
Annual DM Payments	\$1,375,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,756,000	\$806,000	\$5,854,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$682,000 to \$473,000	\$1,093,000 to \$873,000	\$735,000 to \$606,000	\$391,000 to \$233,000	\$2,901,000 to \$2,185,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	6 to 10	9 to 14	8 to 12	4 to 5	27 to 40
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-13 to -19	-16 to -22	-16 to -20	-10 to -15	-55 to -76
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-3 to -13	-2 to -13	-4 to -12	-5 to -11	-14 to -49
Value-added****	\$72,000 to -\$417,000	\$136,000 to -\$351,000	\$231,000 to -\$211,000	\$107,000 to -\$186,000	\$546,000 to -\$1,165,000

Notes: *Right-hand side (RHS) impact estimates include potential effects on livestock activity.

**On-farm employment is FTEs. Left-hand side (LHS) estimate is jobs on participating operations only (who would be compensated).

RHS estimates include potential livestock effects.

***Low end of range if 60% spent locally, high end if 90% spent locally.

****RHS impacts on secondary jobs and value-added reflect low share of lease spending in basin and adverse impacts including livestock effects.

Although the findings for the Aggressive demand management scenario are similar to the Moderate scenario, but on a larger scale, the number of decreased jobs stands out under this scenario – shown in Figure ES-3. In particular, the difference between the low end of the range for on-farm/ranch job decreases and the high end of that range reflects the estimated number of on-ranch livestock jobs projected to be lost (337-260 = 77 jobs across Western Colorado). In

addition, the large number of secondary jobs projected to be lost due to decreases in production (236 to 331 jobs) is also notable, because the partly offsetting number of secondary jobs that might be added due to local spending of the participation payments may often be in different industries.

In general, we believe that the assumptions incorporated in this analysis – full fallowing of harvested acres and potential reductions in livestock production – could result in larger economic impacts than alternative strategies for reducing consumptive use such as split season fallowing. This alternative approach is a form of deficit irrigation that effectively increases the crop production efficiency from irrigation – meaning that the reduction in yield (in percentage terms) should be less than the reduction in consumptive use (also in percentage terms).

Throughout this study, stakeholders in each basin emphasized their concerns about potential impacts on return flows that are relied on by downstream irrigators and other users. This analysis assumes that return flow issues associated with demand management will be resolved – either through avoiding these issues or effectively mitigating them. If those issues cannot be avoided or mitigated, the adverse economic impacts from demand management could be substantially greater than the estimates described in this report.

Figure ES-3. Summary comparison of benefits and adverse impacts for the Aggressive demand management scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	12,000	12,100	13,800	14,200	52,100
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-17	1-in-19	1-in-16	1-in-8	1-in-15
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$4,847,000 to -\$7,795,000	-\$5,574,000 to -\$8,552,000	-\$6,458,000 to -\$8,515,000	-\$6,334,000 to -\$11,775,000	-\$23,213,000 to -\$36,637,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-60 to -77	-60 to -77	-69 to -81	-71 to -102	-260 to -337
Annual DM Payments	\$4,851,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,524,000	\$23,953,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$2,406,000 to \$1,670,000	\$3,424,000 to \$2,734,000	\$2,752,000 to \$2,269,000	\$3,166,000 to \$1,890,000	\$11,748,000 to \$8,563,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	23 to 34	28 to 43	29 to 44	29 to 43	109 to 164
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-45 to -67	-50 to -70	-59 to -75	-82 to -119	-236 to -331
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-12 to -45	-7 to -41	-14 to -46	-39 to -90	-72 to -222
Value-added****	\$252,000 to -\$1,473,000	\$424,000 to -\$1,105,000	\$863,000 to -\$791,000	\$863,000 to -\$1,509,000	\$2,402,000 to -\$4,878,000

Notes: *Right-hand side (RHS) impact estimates include potential effects on livestock activity.

**On-farm employment is FTEs. Left-hand side (LHS) estimate is jobs on participating operations only (who would be compensated).

RHS estimates include potential livestock effects.

***Low end of range if 60% spent locally, high end if 90% spent locally.

****RHS impacts on secondary jobs and value-added reflect low share of lease spending in basin and adverse impacts including livestock effects.

Economic sustainability and program design considerations. During this study, the WBWG has raised the question of where a tipping point might be for Western Colorado agriculture and its agriculturally-focused communities. From the standpoint of sustainability, there could be more reason for concern at the local, community level, than at the regional level across Western

Colorado. The bottom line is that the location and concentration of reductions in agricultural production matters. Even under the smaller, Moderate demand management scenario, the total number of acres assumed to be fallowed across Western Colorado (about 12,700 acres) would be more than the total number of irrigated acres in Eagle County or Dolores County, for example.

From the standpoint of Western Colorado as a whole, a demand management program involving up to four to five percent of the irrigated forage acres in Western Colorado (about 30,000 acres or 60,000 acre-feet per year) would be within the range of historical variability in hay production and could be economically manageable if:

- Participation and impacts were widely distributed among and within the four Western Colorado basins;
- Frequency and duration of participation was limited to avoid demand management becoming an irrigated land retirement program;
- The program provided the opportunity for participants to opt out under exceptionally dry conditions like 2002, 2012 and 2018; and
- The program offered opportunities for split season fallowing or other forms of deficit irrigation which could reduce impacts and costs.

SECTION 1.

Introduction

A consulting team led BBC Research & Consulting (BBC) was retained by the Water Bank Work Group (WBWG) in the Spring of 2019 to evaluate the potential economic effects from a water demand management program (demand management) in Western Colorado. Other members of the consulting team included ERO Resources Corporation, Headwaters Corporation, and experienced local facilitators in each of the four major Western Colorado river basins.¹ The study spanned the following 15 months and concluded with this report.

Overview and Context for Demand Management

Potential failure to meet Colorado River compact requirements is a big issue that must be addressed but cannot be solved by demand management alone. If a demand management program is implemented, it should support participation from the range of geographic areas and water using sectors that benefit from use of the Colorado River while avoiding disproportionate impacts. Although this study focused on potential effects from reductions in agricultural consumptive use in Western Colorado under a temporary, voluntary and compensated program; that focus does not imply that Western Slope agriculture should bear a disproportionate share of the burden for demand management.

At the time of this study, many aspects of a potential future demand management program are yet to be defined. There is agreement on the concepts that demand management would involve temporary, voluntary and compensated reductions in consumptive use to help ensure Colorado River compact compliance and help protect Colorado's water users from involuntary curtailment of the use of water supplies from the Colorado River system.² However, the scale and duration of a future demand management program have yet to be defined, as do critical implementation aspects such as funding, monitoring and measuring consumptive use reductions, shepherding conserved water and other elements of a potential program.

Study Purpose

The primary purpose of this study was to examine the potential secondary economic impacts of a demand management program in Western Colorado. Secondary impacts refers to the positive and negative effects beyond the direct effects on the farms and ranches that might voluntarily choose to participate in a demand management program – such as the impacts on suppliers of

¹ Meetings with stakeholders in the Yampa/White Basin were facilitated by Nicole Seltzer, meetings in the Colorado River Basin were facilitated by Hannah Holm, meetings in the Southwest Basin were facilitated by Stacy Beaugh, and meetings in the Gunnison River Basin were initially facilitated by Illene Roggensack and subsequently facilitated by Hannah Holm.

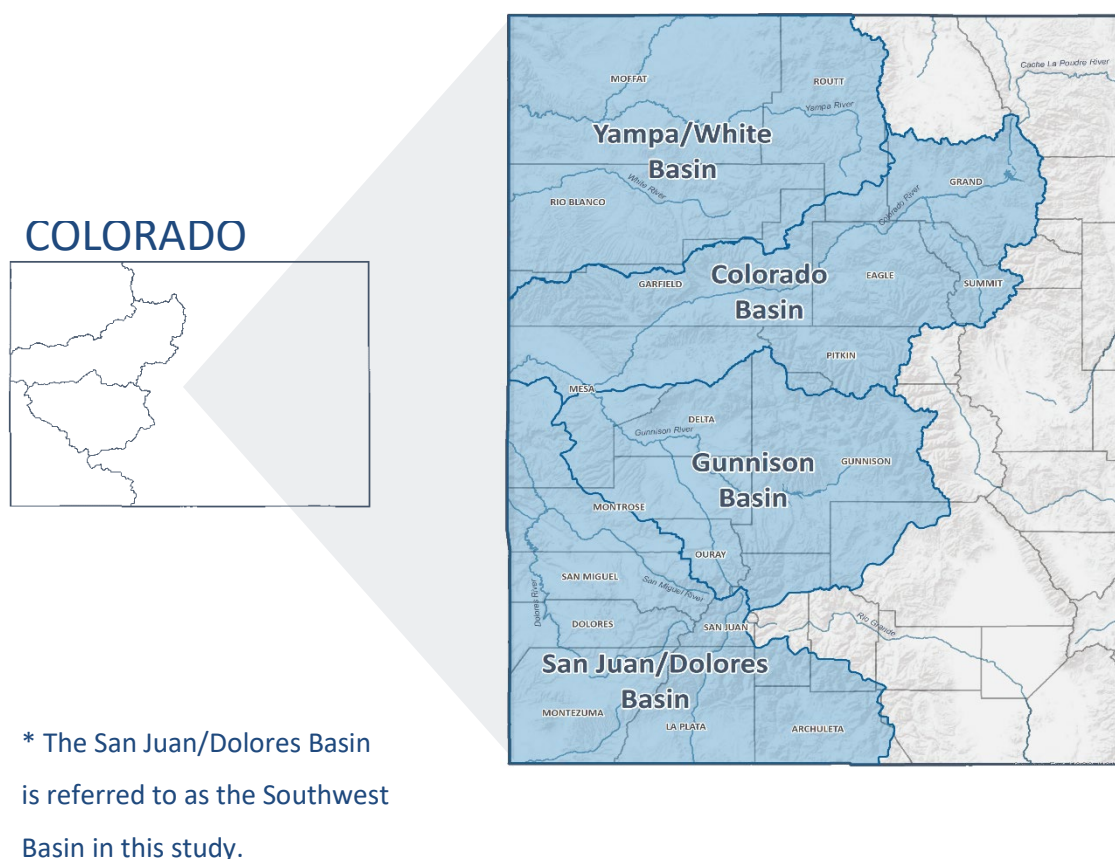
² Colorado Water Leaders Move Forward with Demand Management Investigation. Colorado Water Conservation Board Website. Downloaded June 4, 2020. <https://cwcb.colorado.gov/news-article/colorado-water-leaders-move-forward-demand-management-investigation>.

agricultural inputs and services, household goods and services, and the customers who normally would have purchased the production from the agricultural operations that choose to instead participate in demand management for at least a portion of their acreage. During the study, it became clear that it was also important to examine the direct effects on participating farms and ranches as well.

Additional purposes of the study were to identify potential aspects of a demand management program that could enhance the program's benefits in Western Colorado and reduce its adverse economic impacts. The study also considered potential impacts of demand management on the sustainability of agriculture, and agriculturally focused communities, in Western Colorado.

Figure 1-1 depicts the four basins that make up the study area for this analysis. As the figure indicates, the overall study area includes the entire Western Slope of Colorado. Given this large and diverse area, this study is a landscape level assessment of the potential economic effects of demand management at the basin-wide and regional levels. It is, not an evaluation of a fully developed program in a specific location. Consequently, this analysis is based on basin-wide averages in terms of cropping patterns, yields and other agricultural characteristics. However, as made clear in the discussions with the basin stakeholder groups, an actual demand management program would likely have to be customized or tailored to specific local circumstances to be successful.

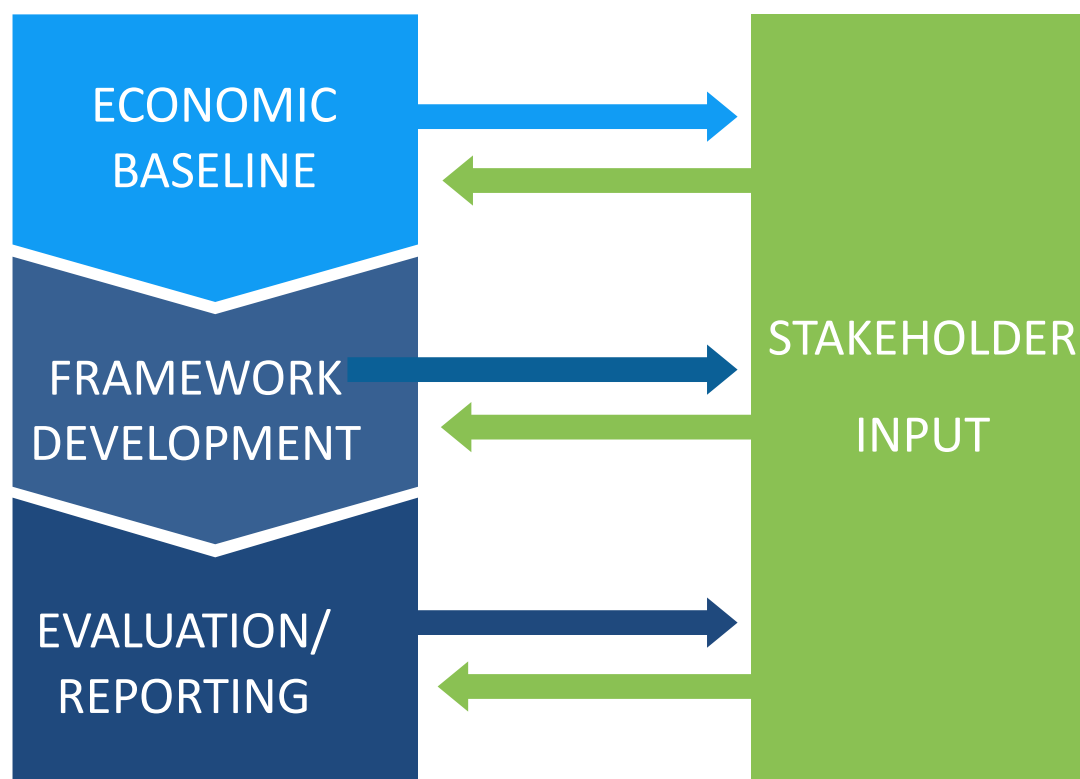
Figure 1-1. Study area



Study Process

Figure 1-2 provides a basic overview of the study process. There were four overall tasks in the study.

Figure 1-2. Overview of study process



Task 1 was the process of obtaining community review and input which continued throughout the study. During this task the study team worked with the WBWG to organize a process for obtaining community review and input. A stakeholder group was developed in each of the four major river basins in Western Colorado – the Colorado River Basin, the Gunnison Basin, the Southwest Basin³ and the Yampa/White Basin. Selected individuals with experience and expertise representing agriculture, agricultural support businesses, recreation and tourism, banking and finance, local government issues and other aspects of the local economies and communities were invited to participate in each of the stakeholder groups. Appendix C provides a list of the members of each of the stakeholder groups.

³ The Southwest Basin is sometimes referred to as the San Juan and Dolores River Basins.

The study team met with each of the stakeholder groups during August 2019 to review and discuss current economic and demographic conditions and baseline data for their basin and to preview the framework for evaluating economic effects of demand management. The study team met for a second time with each of the basin stakeholder groups during May 2020 to review the more fully developed framework for evaluation and discuss preliminary evaluation results for the two demand management scenarios.

The second task in the study was the examination and documentation of current economic and demographic conditions and recent trends in each of the four basins. The study team used publicly available data sources to develop a profile of economic baseline conditions in each basin, focusing on overall conditions and a more detailed examination of the agriculture-related and recreation and tourism-related components of the economy. As noted above, this baseline information was reviewed with, and enhanced by, the community stakeholder groups.

Task 3 and Task 4 were the development of the framework for evaluating the potential effects of demand management and the application of that framework to evaluate demand management scenarios. An initial version of the framework and preliminary results from its application was provided to the project steering committee⁴ at the end of October 2019. In response to steering committee comments, a revised version was provided to the committee and the full Water Bank Work Group in early December 2019. Additional comments were received on this second draft technical memorandum, and refinements to the framework and evaluation continued through the second round of stakeholder meetings in May 2020.

Organization of this Report

Following this introduction, the second section of this report summarizes current economic and demographic conditions (prior to the COVID-19 pandemic) in Western Colorado. More detailed information specific to each of the four basins is provided in Appendix A.

The third section of this report describes the demand management scenarios examined in this study and the fourth section provides detail regarding the framework for evaluating the scenarios. The fifth section discusses the potential economic benefits from demand management, while the sixth section discusses potential adverse economic impacts.

Section 7 compares the potential benefits and adverse impacts, discusses key uncertainties in the analysis, considers potential effects on agricultural and community sustainability and identifies some potential program design and implementation considerations that could reduce adverse impacts or increase benefits from demand management.

⁴ The WBWG project steering committee was comprised of representatives of the Colorado River District, The Nature Conservancy, the Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District, the Southwest Water Conservancy District, Tri-State Generation and Transmission and JUB Engineers – representing the Grand Valley Water Users Association.

Three appendices are attached to this report. Appendix A provides the economic baseline reports for each of the individual basins. Appendix B provides the basin-specific crop budgets developed for use in this evaluation. Appendix C provides a list of the community stakeholders in each basin.

SECTION 2.

Current Economic and Demographic Conditions in Western Colorado and Recent Trends

Western Colorado comprises four major river basins covering nearly 38,000 square miles of the state. From north to south, these are the Yampa/White Basin, the Colorado River Basin, the Gunnison Basin, and the Southwest Basin. Snowpack in the basins' mountains is the main sources of water and the amount of runoff in each basin can fluctuate widely from year to year.

Geographic Setting

The Yampa/White Basin. The two primary rivers in the basin are the Yampa and the White. The Yampa River, located in the northern part of the basin, originates on the eastern slope of the Flat Tops Wilderness near the Town of Yampa and flows north for 25 miles, then west for 120 miles before passing into Utah. The largest communities in the Yampa sub-basin—Steamboat Springs and Craig—were founded on the Yampa River. The Yampa sub-basin includes nearly all of the lands and population of Moffat and Routt Counties.

The White River originates on the western slope of the Flat Tops Wilderness, east of the Town of Meeker, flowing east into Utah on a roughly parallel course to the Yampa. It is generally located between 40 and 60 miles south of the course of the Yampa River. The White River is entirely located within Rio Blanco County.

The Colorado Basin. The Colorado Basin is located across more than 9,800 square miles of Western Colorado and contains the headwaters of the Colorado River, one of the most important rivers in the Southwestern United States.

Within the basin is the mainstem of the Colorado River as well as many large and small tributaries, including the Blue River, the Snake River, the Swan River, the Piney River, the Eagle River, the Fryingpan River, the Crystal River, and more.

A substantial portion of the water originating in the Colorado Basin is diverted across the Continental Divide for use by cities, farms, ranches and other users on Colorado's Eastern Slope.

The Gunnison Basin. The Gunnison Basin is covers more than 8,000 square miles of Western Colorado and is bounded by the Continental Divide and Sawatch Range to the east, the Elk Range to the north, the San Juan mountains in the south, and the Uncompahgre Plateau to the west. The 164-mile-long Gunnison River is the basin's primary tributary to the Colorado River, and other rivers in the basin are tributaries of the Gunnison. The Gunnison River starts at the confluence of the Taylor and East Rivers in Gunnison County and runs into the Colorado River just south of the City of Grand Junction.

The Southwest Basin. The two primary rivers of the Southwest Basin—the San Juan and Dolores Rivers—are the basin’s primary tributaries to the Colorado River. Other rivers in the basin are tributaries of the San Juan and Dolores Rivers.

The 383-mile-long San Juan River is a major tributary to the Colorado River, beginning in the San Juan Mountains northeast of Pagosa Springs and flowing southwest where it crosses the New Mexico state line before joining the Colorado River at Glen Canyon. It runs through a very dry and arid region of the Colorado Plateau and provides the only significant source of surface water for surrounding communities.

The headwaters of the 241-mile-long Dolores River are located high in the San Juan Mountains in Dolores County. From its source, the river flows southwest into McPhee Reservoir and then north through Dolores River Canyon before being joined by the San Miguel River, its main tributary. In dry years, the San Miguel can provide most of the Dolores’s flow below their confluence due to the large number of agricultural diversions on the Dolores. The Dolores River flows into the Colorado River approximately 30 miles north of Moab, Utah.

Demographic Conditions and Trends

Historical and current population and growth trends

Between 2012 and 2017, the average total population in the four Western Colorado river basins was 574,607 (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017). Western Colorado contains approximately 10 percent of the state’s total residents (Figure 2-1).

Figure 2-1.
Population and Trends, Western Colorado River Basins, 1980 to 2017

Metrics	Basin				Western Colorado Total	State of Colorado
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White		
2017 Population	314,266	105,800	109,906	44,635	574,607	5,609,445
Annual Growth Rates						
1980-2010	2.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.0%	2.3%	1.9%
2010-2017	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

The population of Western Colorado grew at an average rate of 2.3% per year between 1980 and 2010 in comparison to an average population growth rate of 1.9% per year for the state as a whole. From 2010 to 2017, population growth in Western Colorado slowed to an average rate of 0.6% per year, while the state experienced an average population growth rate of 1.5%. Overall, population growth in Western Colorado has exhibited greater extremes than the state over the past four decades.

The average rate of population growth in the Colorado Basin was the highest amongst the basins in the region between 1980 and 2010, with an average annual growth rate of 2.7%. Population growth in the Colorado Basin was the driving force behind Western Colorado’s total population growth during this time period, as the Colorado Basin contains the majority of the region’s

population (e.g., 55% of Western Colorado’s population in 2017) (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017).

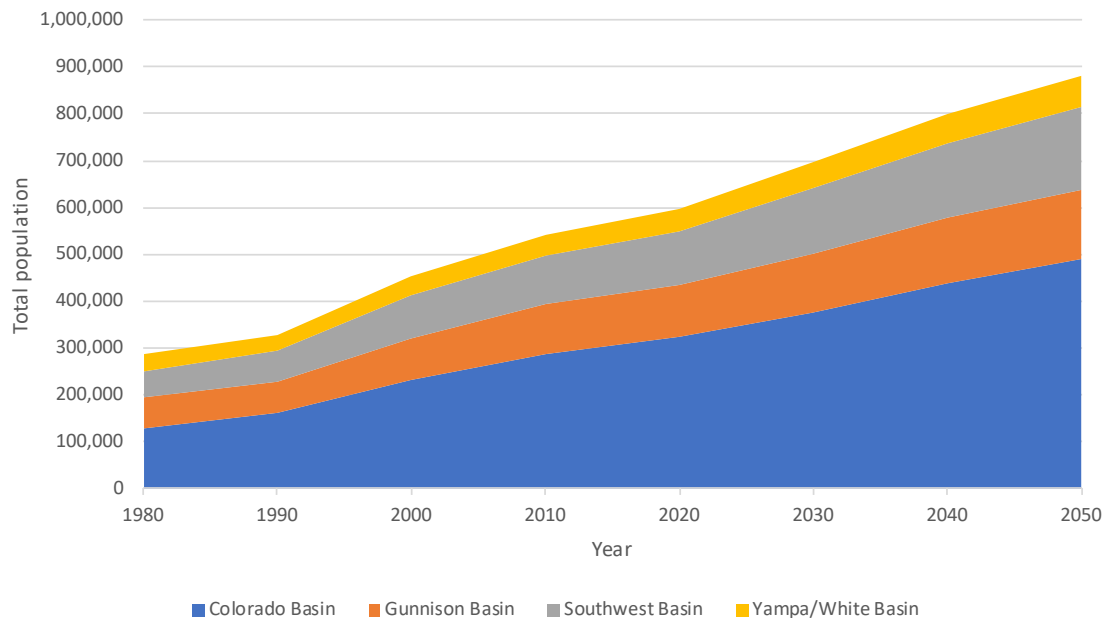
Between 2010 and 2017—the most recent year for which population estimates are available—the average rate of population growth in Western Colorado was 1.5%, and the Southwest Basin experienced the highest average annual growth rate (0.9%) of the basins in the region. Populations of the Yampa/White and Gunnison Basins were relatively static with respective annual average growth rates of 0.2% and 0.3% between 2010 and 2017.

As of 2017, the five most populous counties of Western Colorado were Mesa County (Colorado Basin – 136,700 residents), Garfield County (Colorado Basin – 59,200 residents), Eagle County (Colorado Basin – 54,700 residents), La Plata County (Southwest Basin – 55,600 residents), and Montrose County (Gunnison Basin – 41,800 residents) (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017). These five counties comprise 61 percent of Western Colorado’s population, with 39 percent of the region’s population residing in the remaining 15 counties in Western Colorado.

Grand Junction—county seat of Mesa County in the Colorado Basin, and the most populous city in Western Colorado—has more than doubled in size since 1980, growing from approximately 28,000 residents in 1980 to an estimated 65,000 residents in 2017 (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017). Montrose (Gunnison Basin – 19,400 residents) and Durango (Southwest Basin – 18,500 residents) are the two next-largest municipalities in Western Colorado. Of the 71 cities and towns in Western Colorado, 38 (54%) had fewer than 2,000 residents in 2017. Approximately 47 percent of the region’s residents (270,600 residents) lived in unincorporated areas of Western Colorado in 2017.

Population projections. As shown in Figure 2-2, the population of Western Colorado is projected to grow by a total of 283,000 residents (47.3%) between 2020 and 2050 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019).

Figure 2-2.
Population History and Projections, Western Colorado River Basins, 1980 to 2050



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

Approximately 58 percent of the region's future population growth is projected to occur in the Colorado Basin, with the Southwest Basin representing 22 percent of predicted population growth between 2020 and 2050 while the Gunnison and Yampa/White Basins constitute another 14 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

Economic Conditions and Trends

Employment and earnings. In 2017, there were 408,600 total jobs in Western Colorado. Approximately 57 percent of these jobs were located within the Colorado Basin (Figure 2-3). It should be noted that employment and earnings by industry is based only on the reported industry data totals for each county and basin. Approximately 16,000 jobs in Western Colorado were in nondisclosed employment sectors, and therefore are not represented in summary employment and earnings figures.

Between 2007 and 2017, the Colorado and Southwest Basins saw a net increase in number of jobs, while Gunnison and Yampa/White Basins experienced an overall decline in employment. Over this 10-year period, employment in Western Colorado increased by 9,095 jobs.

The three largest economic industries by employment in 2017 were government (12.1%), accommodation and food services (11.4%), and retail trade (9.9%) while the three largest economic industries by earnings were government (16.6%), construction (11.9%), and health care and social assistance (10.3%). Farm and ranch jobs comprised a little more than 3% of total employment in Western Colorado. Agriculture represents a relatively small proportion of jobs in the Colorado River Basin (1.5%), but a larger share of the jobs in each of the other basins –

ranging from 4.5% in the Southwest Basin to 5.2% in both the Gunnison Basin and the Yampa/White Basin (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017).

Earnings in the Colorado Basin represented 60 percent of the total \$18.2 million in earnings across all industries in Western Colorado in 2017, followed by the Southwest Basin (17.8% of Western Colorado earnings), the Gunnison Basin (13.3%), and the Yampa/White Basin (8.7%).

Figure 2-3.
Total Employment and Key Sectors, Western Colorado River Basins, 2017

Metrics	Basin				Western Colorado Total
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	
2017 Total Jobs*	232,820	63,600	78,192	34,956	409,568
2007-17 Change	8,316	-282	3,619	-2,558	9,095
Agricultural Jobs**	4,289	3,642	3,323	2,309	13,563
Crops	1,367	1,061	1,169	335	3,932
Livestock	2,260	2,092	1,716	1,451	7,519
Other	662	489	438	523	2,112
Tourism Jobs***	54,000	6,900	7,000	7,500	75,400
Wildlife-related****	3,500	1,400	1,400	1,100	7,400
Water-related****	2,000	900	900	650	4,450

Source: *U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

**IMPLAN 2016

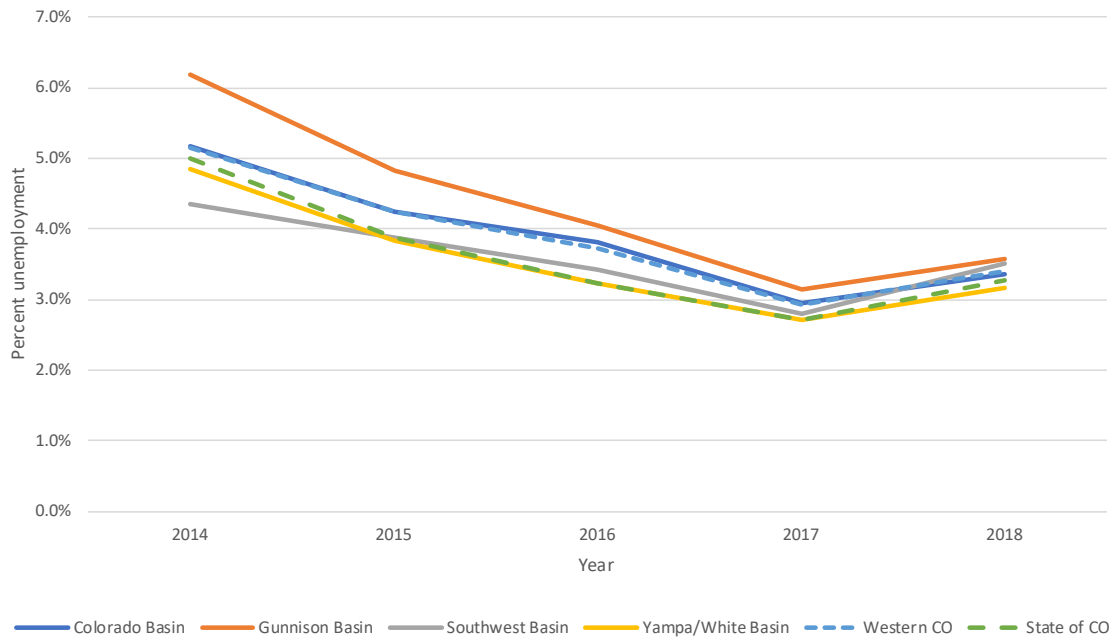
***Colorado State Demography Office

****Colorado Parks and Wildlife

In the tourism sector, approximately 10 percent of all tourism jobs in Western Colorado are supported by wildlife-related activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, and wildlife-watching) while another 6 percent are supported by water-related recreation (e.g., boating and swimming).

Unemployment. Unemployment rates in Western Colorado are near historically low levels and have dropped from 5.2% in 2014 to 3.4% in 2018 (Figure 2-4). Recent unemployment rates in Western Colorado are very similar to recent statewide unemployment rates, which were 5.0% in 2014 and 3.3% in 2018.

Figure 2-4.
Unemployment Rates, Western Colorado River Basins, 2014 to 2018

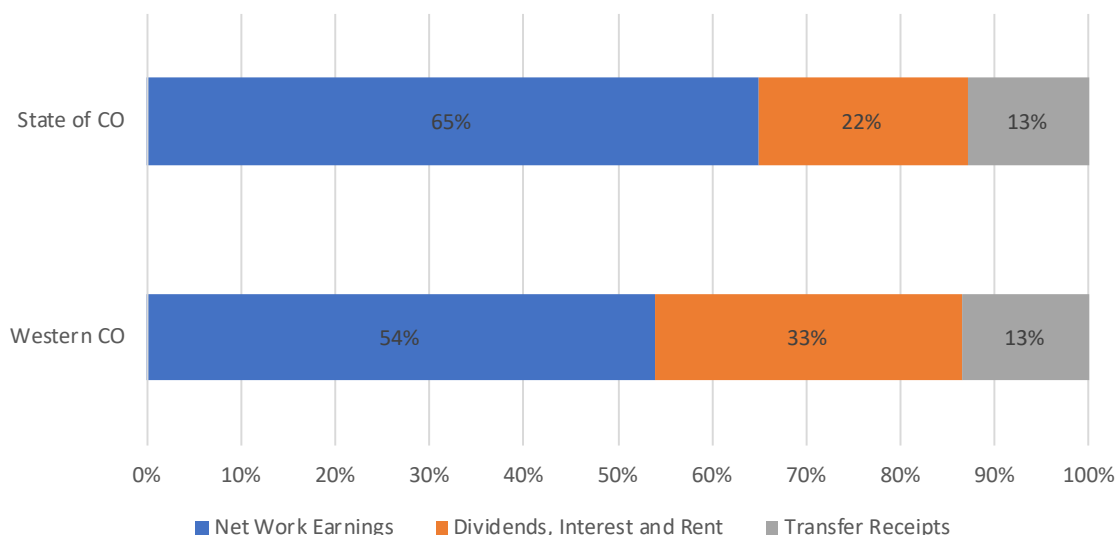


Source: Colorado State Demography Office.

Between 2014 and 2018, the Gunnison Basin had the highest unemployment rate of any basin in the region, with a high of 6.2% in 2014 and a low of 3.1% in 2017. Unemployment rates in the Colorado Basin were nearly identical to unemployment rates in the Western Colorado region between 2014 and 2018, and the Yampa/White Basin experienced unemployment rates nearly identical to statewide unemployment rates during the same period. The Southwest Basin saw the lowest unemployment rate of any Western Colorado basin in 2014 (4.3%). In 2018, the four basins of the region experienced unemployment rates within 0.4 percentage points of one another (3.2-3.6%).

Personal income. Most personal income in Western Colorado is from income earned through work (54%). Dividends, interest, and rent account for 33 percent of personal income, and transfer receipts, such as government social benefits, account for 13 percent. At the state level, a greater percentage of income is earned through work (65%) compared to the basin, while 22 percent is from dividends, interest, and rent and 13 percent is from transfer receipts (Figure 2-5).

Figure 2-5.
Sources of Personal Income, Western Colorado River Basins and State of Colorado, 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Personal income in Western Colorado accounts for approximately 10 percent (\$30 billion) of total statewide personal income (\$306 billion). Compared to the state, income from dividends, interest, and rent constitutes a larger portion of personal income in Western Colorado due to substantial wealth-related income in the Colorado Basin. Personal income in the Colorado Basin comprises 59 percent (\$18 billion) of Western Colorado's total \$30.3 billion in personal income. Within the Colorado Basin, dividends, interest, and rent account for 35 percent of personal income, primarily from Eagle, Garfield, and Pitkin Counties.

Agriculture in Western Colorado

Overview. Agriculture is an important economic, cultural, and aesthetic component of Western Colorado. There are nearly 12,000 farms in Western Colorado (Figure 2-6) covering a total of more than 5.7 million acres of land. The Southwest and Yampa/White Basins each contain approximately 1.8 million acres of farmland, while the Colorado Basin contains 1.2 million acres and the Gunnison Basin contains 900,000 acres (USDA Census of Agriculture, 2017).

Figure 2-6.
Agricultural Census Profiles, Western Colorado River Basins, 2017

Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado Total
NUMBER OF FARMS 3,349	NUMBER OF FARMS 3,341	NUMBER OF FARMS 3,399	NUMBER OF FARMS 1,669	NUMBER OF FARMS 11,758
AVERAGE SIZE 360 ACRES	AVERAGE SIZE 269 ACRES	AVERAGE SIZE 542 ACRES	AVERAGE SIZE 1,096 ACRES	AVERAGE SIZE 491 ACRES
MEDIAN SIZE 29 ACRES	MEDIAN SIZE 36 ACRES	MEDIAN SIZE 64 ACRES	MEDIAN SIZE 111 ACRES	MEDIAN SIZE <55 ACRES
FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 2,595	FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 2,816	FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 2,238	FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 675	FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 8,324
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$138.4 MILLION	MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$172.1 MILLION	MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$121.1 MILLION	MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$83.5 MILLION	MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$515.1 MILLION
CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE 33%	CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE 21%	CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE 20%	CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE -9%	CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE 17%

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2017.

The average size of a farm in Western Colorado is 491 acres, although the median size is less than 55 acres. As of 2017, approximately 70 percent of Western Colorado farms utilized irrigation, and irrigated acreage constituted 12 percent of the region's total farm lands (USDA Census of Agriculture, 2017). Nearly one-quarter of farmland in the Gunnison Basin was irrigated in 2017—the highest proportion of any Western Colorado basin—compared to a low of five percent in the Yampa/White Basin.

Agricultural economy. Agricultural activity in Western Colorado provides approximately 13,600 jobs, which is about 3 percent of the total jobs in the region across all industries (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017). The number of agricultural jobs in each basin ranges from 2,300 jobs in the Yampa/White Basin to 4,300 jobs in the Colorado Basin.

The total number of agricultural jobs in the region can be considered small relative to the total number of farms. As shown in Figure 2-7, between 60 and 70 percent of agricultural producers primarily work off-farm, and half of Western Colorado farms had total annual sales of less than \$2,500 in 2017.

Figure 2-7.
Agricultural Farms and Producers, Western Colorado, 2017

Source:

USDA Census of Agriculture, 2017.

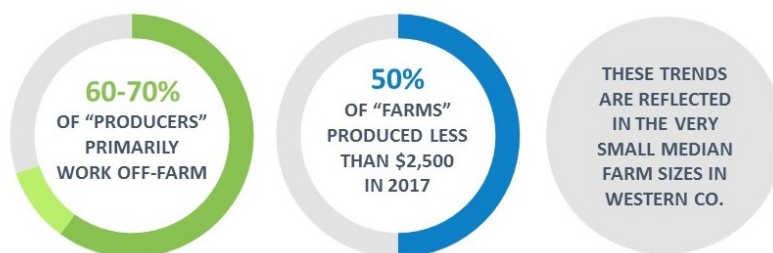
WESTERN COLORADO HAS MANY "FARMS"



BUT FEWER FARMERS THAN YOU MIGHT EXPECT



WHY?



Livestock production is an important component of the Western Colorado agricultural economy. Approximately 55 percent of agricultural jobs in Western Colorado are in the livestock sector (Figure 2-8).

Figure 2-8.
Agricultural Industry Economic Detail, Western Colorado River Basins, 2016

Agricultural Sector	Employment	Output (Receipts)	Income*	Production/ Import Taxes**	Total Value-Added (GRP)
Grain farming	287	\$33,512,123	\$4,395,285	-\$488,347	\$3,906,938
Vegetable and melon farming	157	\$12,154,897	\$6,645,023	\$177,205	\$6,822,228
Fruit farming	881	\$49,365,958	\$29,847,794	\$1,538,546	\$31,386,340
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	415	\$31,489,059	\$19,798,367	\$208,877	\$20,007,244
All other crop farming***	<u>2,191</u>	<u>\$69,556,677</u>	<u>\$36,314,635</u>	<u>\$547,065</u>	<u>\$36,861,699</u>
Total crop farming	3,931	\$196,078,714	\$97,001,104	\$1,983,346	\$98,984,449
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots****	6,475	\$376,301,712	\$71,005,640	\$3,321,374	\$74,327,014
Dairy cattle and milk production	315	\$65,674,950	\$17,865,704	\$713,143	\$18,578,847
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	729	\$38,859,803	\$21,241,246	\$644,058	\$21,885,304
Total livestock production	7,519	\$480,836,465	\$110,112,590	\$4,678,575	\$114,791,165
Commercial logging	159	\$9,928,127	\$3,251,246	\$353,931	\$3,605,177
Commercial fishing	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial hunting and trapping	<u>294</u>	<u>\$10,482,398</u>	<u>\$5,060,259</u>	<u>\$1,626,834</u>	<u>\$6,687,093</u>
Total forestry, hunting and fishing	453	\$20,410,525	\$8,311,505	\$1,980,765	\$10,292,270
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1,660	\$52,353,927	\$31,036,418	\$1,238,905	\$32,275,323
Total direct agricultural activity	13,563	\$749,679,631	\$246,461,617	\$9,881,590	\$256,343,207

Note: *Income includes employee and proprietor earnings and property-related income.

**Includes sales and excise taxes, property taxes, special assessments and subsidies.

***Predominantly hay and alfalfa production.

****Includes dual purpose ranches/farms.

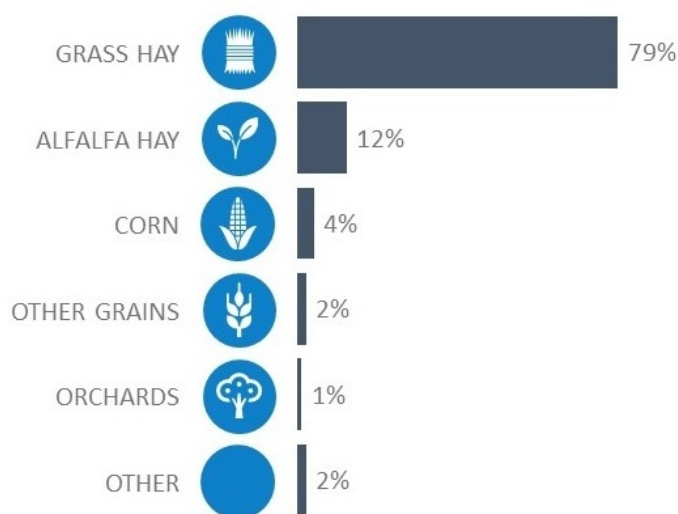
Source: IMPLAN, 2016.

Additionally, livestock production accounts for 64 percent of Western Colorado’s total \$750 million in agricultural output and 48 percent of the region’s total \$246 million in income. Within the region’s livestock industry, 86 percent of jobs and 78 percent of output are in beef cattle ranching.

Crop farming is also a notable component of the Western Colorado’s agricultural economy, representing 29 percent of agricultural jobs, 26 percent of output, and 39 percent of income. A small portion of Western Colorado’s crop farming activity takes place within the fruit farming industry—and even smaller portions in grain, vegetable, and greenhouse production—but crop farming in the region is primarily in grass hay and alfalfa production, which in turn is predominantly an input to cattle and horse ranching. Figure 2-9 shows cropping patterns by acreage in Western Colorado in 2015.

Figure 2-9.
Cropping Patterns,
Western Colorado, 2015

Source:
Colorado’s Decision Support Systems
Historic Crop Analyses, 2015.



Agricultural water use. More than 95 percent of Western Colorado’s average annual water diversions are used by agriculture (State Water Plan Technical Update, 2019). In 2017, approximately 71 percent of Western Colorado’s farms were irrigated, with an average of 83 irrigated acres per irrigated farm.

Estimates of total irrigated land from the Census of Agriculture (690,000 acres in Western Colorado in 2017) differ somewhat from the more refined estimates developed for the Colorado Decision Support System (CDSS) and used in the Colorado Water Plan. The latest estimates for the Technical Update to the Water Plan indicate a total of approximately 771,000 irrigated acres across the four Western Colorado basins, and annual consumptive use of 1.5 million acre-feet per year on those acres (Figure 2-10). These numbers correspond to average consumptive use of about 2.0 acre-feet per acre (State Water Plan Technical Update, 2019).

Figure 2-10.
Agricultural Water Use and Irrigated Land, Western Colorado River Basins, 2019

Colorado River	431,400 AFY	÷	180,000-207,000 ACRES	=	2.1 – 2.4 AF/ACRE
Gunnison	485,000 AFY	÷	207,000-234,000 ACRES	=	2.1 – 2.3 AF/ACRE
Southwest	402,600 AFY	÷	203,000-223,000 ACRES	=	1.8 – 2.0 AF/ACRE
Yampa/White	188,900 AFY	÷	100,000-107,000 ACRES	=	1.8 – 1.9 AF/ACRE
Western Colorado	1,507,900 AFY	÷	690,000-771,000 ACRES	=	2.0 – 2.2 AF/ACRE

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2017 and State Water Plan Technical Update, 2019.

Tourism and Recreation Economy

The Western Colorado tourism and recreation economy depends on water to directly and indirectly support activities such as fishing, hunting, wildlife-watching, boating, swimming, and snow-making for ski resorts. The Colorado State Demography Office (SDO) estimates that tourism jobs constitute 82,000 (35%) of the 233,000 direct basic jobs in the basin (i.e., jobs that bring outside dollars into the community by selling goods or services). Within the basin, tourism supports a total of 122,500 direct and indirect jobs (i.e., jobs created as the result of goods and services sold by direct basic jobs).

The SDO definition of tourism includes resort activity (e.g., skiing, national parks, rafting), second home expenditures, and service employment and transportation jobs supported by visitation. Two-thirds of Western Colorado's direct basic tourism jobs are in the Colorado River Basin.

Further analysis from BBC using data from a 2017 study by the Colorado Department of Parks and Wildlife (CPW) finds that approximately 11,850 direct and indirect jobs in Western Colorado are supported by wildlife-related activity (7,400 jobs) and water-related recreation (4,450 jobs). Wildlife- and water-related recreation comprises only a small share of the tourism economies in the Colorado Basin (7%) due to the high level of resort activity and second home expenditures in the basin. It also comprises a relatively small part of the Southwest Basin tourism economy (11%). Wildlife- and water-related tourism jobs constitute a larger share of the tourism

economies in the Gunnison Basin (22%) and Yampa/White Basin (18%) than the two other basins of Western Colorado.

A recent study of the economic contributions from water-related outdoor recreation in Colorado estimated that over 25,000 total jobs are currently supported by these types of activities, but that estimate was based on a broader definition which included snow sports as well as camping, picnicking, and trail use near streams.¹

¹ The Economic Contributions of Water-related Outdoor Recreation in Colorado. Business for Water Stewardship. February 28, 2020.

SECTION 3.

Demand Management Scenarios

As noted in Section 1, many aspects of demand management are yet to be defined. Developing an evaluation of the potential economic implications of demand management in Western Colorado that provides more than a basic qualitative assessment requires some general assumptions regarding possible aspects of a demand management program.

Development of Demand Management Scenarios for this Study

The BBC team worked with the WBWG to identify and develop two scenarios for a potential demand management program involving Western Colorado agricultural water users.

Scenario 1. The “Moderate” demand management” scenario was based on the Demand Management Storage Agreement (Agreement) signed by the Upper Basin states in 2019. The Agreement authorizes storage space in the Upper Colorado Storage Project Act Initial Units¹ for up to 500,000 acre-feet (AF) from an Upper Basin Demand Management Program to be used as a water bank to help assure compact compliance.²

Assuming that New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming would collectively contribute approximately 250,000 of the 500,000 AF based on their shares of Upper Basin consumptive use, Colorado’s share would be approximately 250,000 AF. Since approximately one-half of Colorado’s consumptive use of the Colorado River is accounted for by trans-mountain diversions to the Front Range, the proportionate contribution from Western Colorado could be about 125,000 AF. Although a portion of Western Colorado’s consumptive use of Colorado River water is due to outdoor municipal use and industrial use, that portion is relatively small compared to consumptive use by irrigated agriculture.

For simplicity, the Moderate demand management scenario assumes a program designed to obtain 125,000 AF of consumptive use reductions from irrigated agricultural water users in Western Colorado. Recognizing that *“no Upper Basin Demand Management Program is likely to conserve enough water in any single year to help assure continued compliance with the Colorado River during extended drought conditions”*³ Scenario 1 assumes the 125,000 AF of consumptive use reductions would be obtained from a demand management program operating over a five year period – or, put more simply, a 25,000 AF annual reduction in consumptive use from participating Western Colorado farms and ranches for five years. The Moderate Demand

¹ Blue Mesa, Crystal, and Morrow Point Reservoirs in Colorado, Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Utah/Wyoming, Navajo Reservoir in New Mexico and Lake Powell in Arizona.

² Agreement Regarding Storage at Colorado River Storage Project Act Reservoirs Under an Upper Basin Demand Management Program. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2019. <https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/docs/final/Attachment-A2-Drought-Management-Storage-Agreement-Final.pdf>

³ Ibid.

Management scenario further assumes that each of the four major Western Colorado river basins would contribute to those 25,000 AF annual reductions based on their proportionate shares of the region’s total irrigation consumptive use. Based on the irrigation consumptive use estimates from the 2109 Technical Update to the Water Plan⁴, the annual reductions in irrigation consumptive use under Scenario 1 would be approximately:

- Colorado River Basin 7,150 AFY
- Gunnison Basin 8,040 AFY
- Southwest Basin 6,680 AFY
- Yampa/White Basin 3,130 AFY

Scenario 2. The “Aggressive” demand management scenario was designed to examine the potential effects from a larger or more geographically concentrated demand management program. The 500,000 acre-foot Agreement will expire at the end of 2025, though any water held in the account would continue to be available for drought contingency use. Hydrologic analysis conducted as part of the Risk Study indicates that a one to two million acre-foot water bank might be required to make a substantial impact on maintaining compact compliance under extended drought conditions.

With these considerations in mind, the Aggressive demand management scenario examines an annual 25,000 AF reduction in consumptive use in each of the four major river basins.⁵ In aggregate, the effects from this scenario could also be indicative of the potential impacts from a 100,000 acre-foot annual reduction in consumptive use from irrigated agriculture across all of Western Colorado.

For purposes of this study, the study team made several other assumptions that apply to both scenarios:

- ***Full fallowing, or complete cessation of irrigation on participating acres.*** Full fallowing has historically the most common approach among programs involving temporary leases of agricultural water supplies, although some of the recent system conservation pilot projects for demand management have also incorporated other strategies such as split season fallowing or deficit irrigation. The potential economic implications of these alternative strategies are discussed in Section 7 of this report.

⁴ Consumptive use based on reported annual irrigation water requirements net of annual consumptive use gaps from Volume 1 of the Technical Update to the Water Plan (July 2019).

⁵ The WBWG is not endorsing the concept of equal sharing of consumptive use reduction among the four basins. The aggressive scenario is simply intended to provide information on the potential economic effects of larger scale consumptive use reductions in each basin.

- **Rotational fallowing.** While many of the secondary economic impacts from fallowing the same acreage over multiple years may be generally similar to the impacts from fallowing different acres each year, a complicating factor is the extended effects on grass hay yields following fallowing, as described in Section 6 of this report. Since agronomic studies on behalf of the WBWG have quantified the changes in grass hay yield following a single year without irrigation, but no studies have quantified the longer-term effects of fallowing grass hay for multiple years, the economic estimates in this report are most directly applicable to a rotational fallowing strategy.
- **No injury to other water users.** One of the most frequent issues raised by the stakeholders during both the initial meetings and the second round of meetings was concern about potential effects from demand management on irrigation return flows relied on by other farmers and ranchers or for public water supply systems. While this is without a doubt a very serious concern, it is also very specific to individual irrigators and ditches and is not possible to evaluate at a basin-wide or regional level. This study assumes that these issues would have to be mitigated or avoided for a farmer or rancher to be legally allowed to participate in a demand management program.

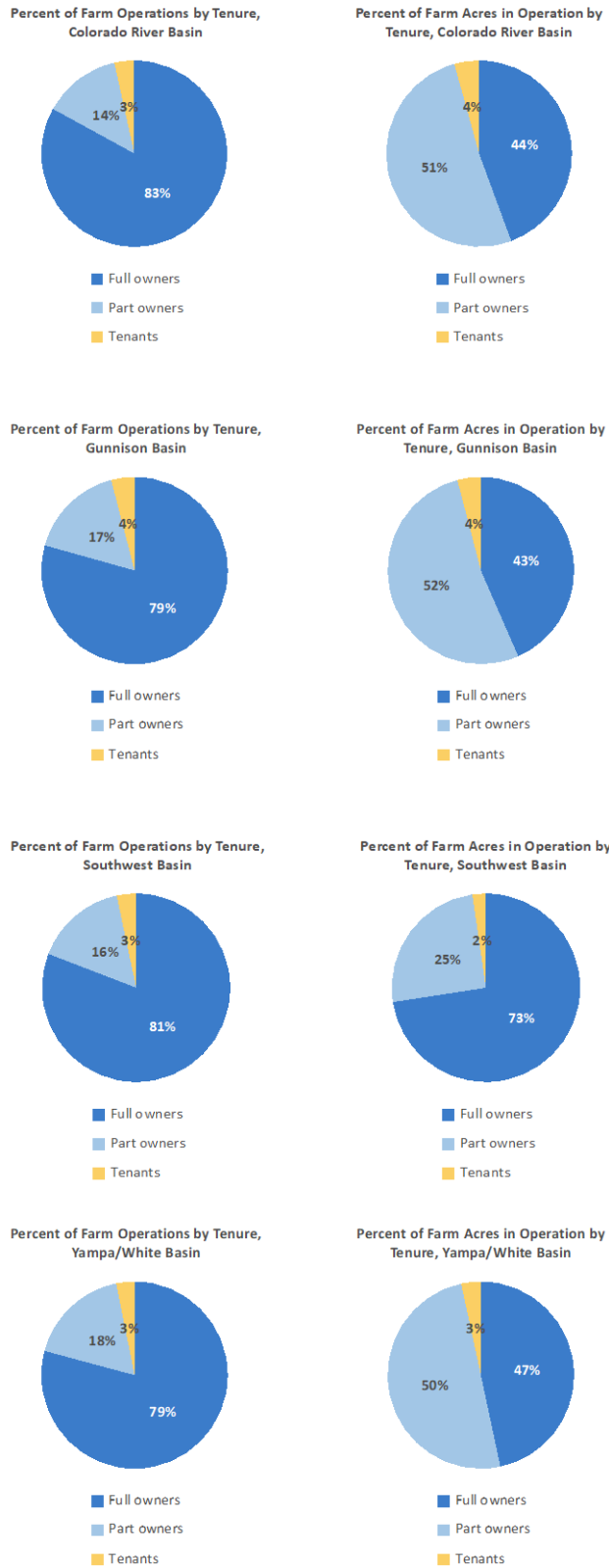
Who Might Participate in a Demand Management Program?

Other characteristics of Western Colorado agriculture are important to further define the demand management scenarios and evaluate their potential effects.

Farm and ranch characteristics. As shown in Section 2, there are over 8,300 farms and ranches with irrigation across Western Colorado. On average these operations are irrigating just over 90 acres, though the average number of irrigated acres per operation ranges from about 80 acres in the Colorado River Basin to almost 160 acres in the Yampa/White Basin. These averages are a bit misleading, however, because of the large number of small, part-time farms and ranches in each of the basins. Input from stakeholders during this study indicated that approximately 240 irrigated acres in hay production are required to support a full-time farmer, and approximately 250 cattle are required to support a full-time rancher.

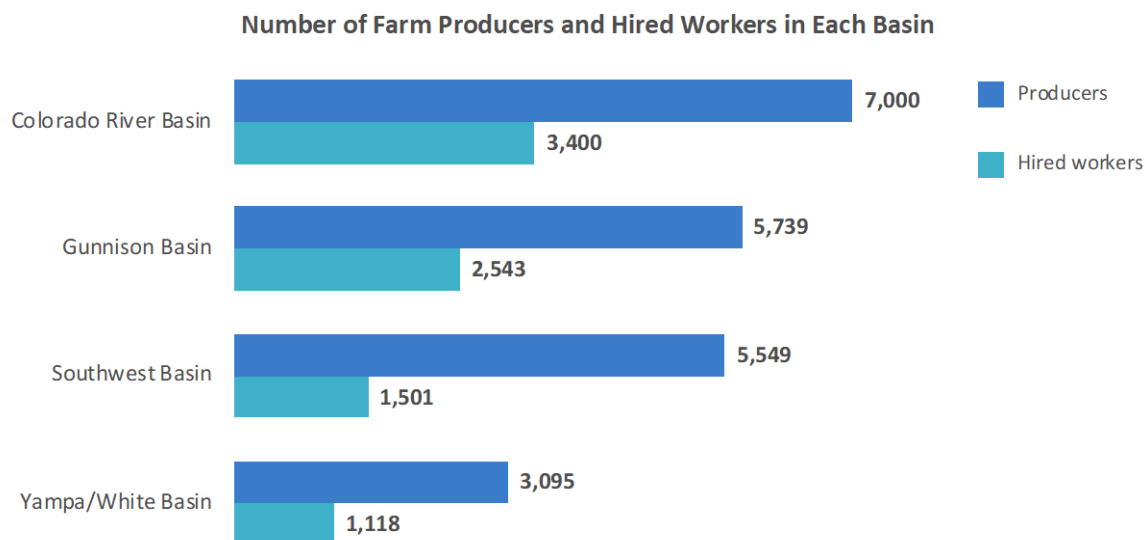
Other characteristics of Western Colorado's farms and ranches are also important in considering the potential economic effects from demand management. As shown in Figure 3-1, a very large majority of farms and ranches in each of the basins are family owner operated, based on either the number of operations or the total acreage by different ownership structures. This suggests that, for the most part, the benefits from payments to participate in a demand management program are likely to stay with the participating operations (rather than flowing to absentee landlords) and largely remain within Western Colorado. It also suggests that proprietor income from farms and ranches is also likely to be primarily spent locally rather than accruing to corporate owners in other regions or states.

Figure 3-1. Farm and Ranch Ownership by Basin (2017 Census of Agriculture)



Farm and ranch owning families also account for most of the labor on Western Colorado farms and ranches. Figure 3-2 shows that about 1/3 of the labor on the region’s agricultural operations is comprised of hired workers, while about 2/3 of the labor comes from “producers” who are in charge of making operational decisions and compensated out of farm and ranch income. In the context of a potential demand management program, where participants would in effect be paid to reduce production by fallowing some of their acres, some of these hired labor positions could be at risk.

Figure 3-2. Farm Producers and Hired Workers by Basin (2017 Census of Agriculture)



Most likely participants. As shown in Section 2, about 90 percent of the irrigated acres in Western Colorado are used to produce grass hay or alfalfa. The next largest crop in terms of irrigated acreage (at about 4 percent of irrigated acres) is corn. While orchards, vineyards and other crops are also grown on a fairly substantial number of irrigated acres in most of the basins (except the Yampa/White Basin), the economic and physical characteristics of these crops would appear to make them unlikely candidates for participation in demand management.

In essence, a demand management program in Western Colorado is likely to primarily involve acres currently growing hay, and to a lesser extent, corn. Based on the scale and geographic distribution of the scenarios defined earlier in this section, the irrigated cropping patterns in each basin, and the average consumptive water use per acre in each basin, Figure 3-3 depicts the assumed number of acres by crop type under each of the demand management scenarios.

Figure 3-3. Fallowing acreage assumptions by basin, crop type and scenario

Basin	Scenario 1: 25,000 AFY from Western Colorado				Scenario 2: 25,000 AFY from Individual Basins			
	Hay	Corn	Total	% of Irrigated Hay Acres	Hay	Corn	Total	% of Irrigated Hay Acres
Colorado	3,293	108	3,400	1.7%	11,617	379	11,996	6.1%
Gunnison	3,483	368	3,850	1.8%	10,910	1,151	12,061	5.5%
Southwest	3,675	25	3,700	1.8%	13,754	94	13,848	6.9%
Yampa/White	1,750	0	1,750	1.6%	14,161	0	14,161	13.3%
Western Colorado	12,200	500	12,700	1.8%	50,442	1,624	52,066	7.3%

In essence, the Moderate demand management scenario (Scenario 1) assumes about one in every 60 irrigated acres currently in hay or corn production across Western Colorado would be fallowed by participants in the demand management program. The Aggressive demand management scenario assumes that the proportion of acres fallowed for demand management could range from about one in eight acres (in the Yampa/White Basin) to about one in 18 acres in the Gunnison Basin.

SECTION 4.

Framework for Evaluation

The third task in this study was to develop the framework for evaluating the potential economic effects in Western Colorado from demand management. The framework encompasses the overall structure of the analysis, the specific methodology, and the key assumptions and data sources used to estimate the economic effects.

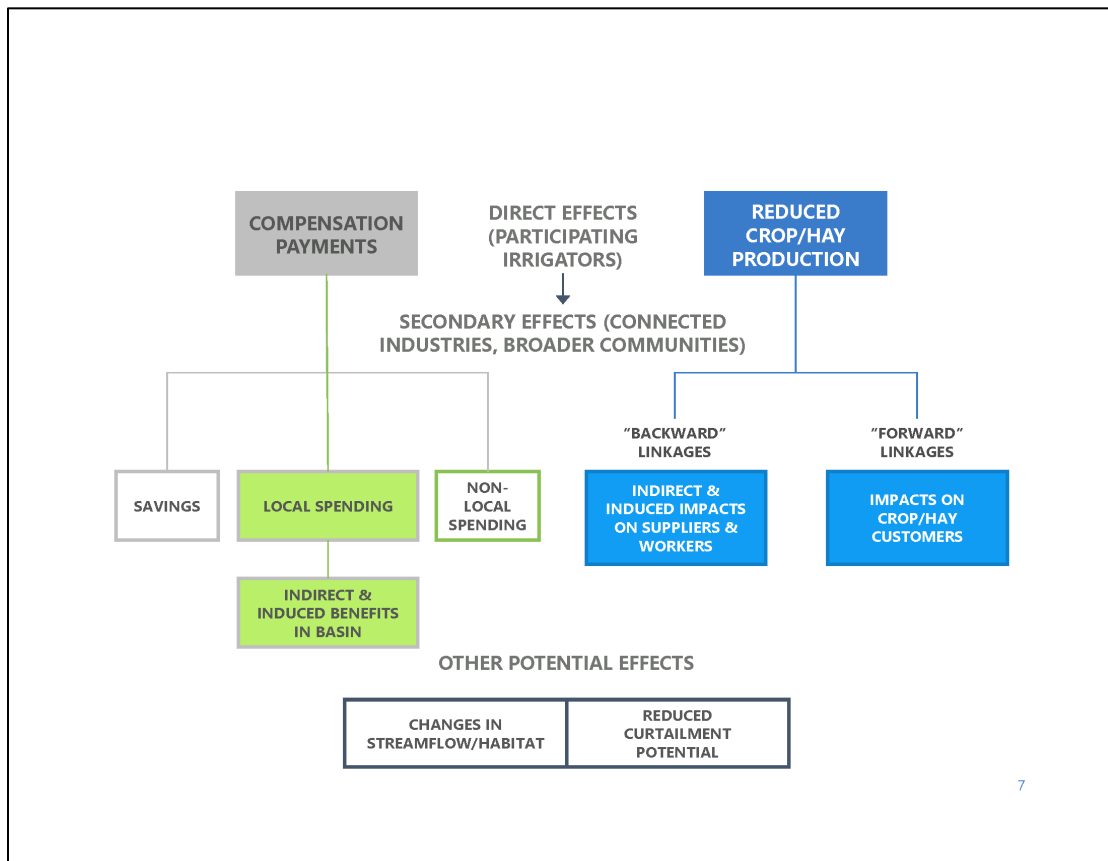
Overall Framework

Figure 4-1 on the following page illustrates the overall structure for the economic analysis.

Reading from top to bottom, the framework initially identifies the direct, on-farm/ranch effects from a potential demand management program, including the compensation payments to participants and the reduction in production on acres enrolled in the program. The framework then estimates the potential “secondary” economic effects arising from the direct effects. While the principal focus is on the financial effects on the participants and related suppliers and customers, the framework also includes consideration of other potential effects such as changes in streamflow and wildlife habitat arising from demand management and reductions in the probability of involuntary reductions in water use arising from failure to meet Colorado River compact requirements – though these effects are more difficult to quantify.

The left-hand side of the flowchart depicts the potential economic benefits from a voluntary and compensated demand management program. Those benefits could arise from the payments to participating irrigators and the spending of a portion of those payments within their local basin and Western Colorado. The right-hand side depicts the potential adverse economic impacts from demand management. Adverse impacts could arise from reduced on-farm/ranch production, corresponding reductions in purchases of agricultural inputs and services (and potentially in the need for hired labor), and potential effects on local livestock production that relies on the production from operations that choose to participate in a demand management program.

Figure 4-1. Secondary impact analysis framework



Economic Metrics and Terminology. The potential economic effects from demand management were evaluated in terms of several different economic metrics.

- **Output** – In general, economic output as reported in this study is equivalent to annual gross receipts or sales (with the exception that output in retail or wholesale trade reflects gross sales minus the cost of the goods sold).
- **Value-added** – a broad measure of annual income which includes proprietor earnings (for example the earnings of self-employed farmers and ranchers) as well as wage or salary income and production-related taxes. In evaluating farm/ranch-related income, value-added is a better measure than wage and salary income.
- **Jobs** – As reported by the IMPLAN model (described later in this section), jobs include both full and part-time positions (including both wage and salary employment and self-employment). Many on-farm/ranch jobs are part-time. To make some of the study results easier to interpret, we converted on-farm/ranch jobs into full-time equivalents (FTE).

All effects measured in dollars (such as output and value-added as well as prices) were reported in terms of 2019 dollars.

Other economic terminology used in this analysis and report includes:

- **Direct effects** – the initial economic effect. In this analysis these effects are primarily on-farm or ranch effects on operations choosing to participate in a demand management program.
- **Secondary effects** – primarily “multiplier” effects resulting from the direct effects. These effects are further broken down into “indirect” and “induced” effects. In the context of this study, secondary effects also include potential effects from changes in streamflows.
- **Indirect effects** – effects on the businesses/industries that provide goods and services to directly affected industries. In this case, this includes farm and ranch suppliers and businesses that could benefit from local spending of participation payments.
- **Induced effects** – effects on the businesses/industries that provide household goods and services to directly and indirectly affected workers and their households.
- **Backward linkages** – effects on suppliers to directly affected operations and households, equivalent to indirect effects plus induced effects.
- **Forward linkages** – economic effects on the customers of directly affected operations, such as livestock operations, due to changes in availability or price for their inputs.

Methodology

As suggested by the framework flow chart shown in Figure 4-1, the starting point for the analysis was to estimate the direct effects on participating irrigators under the two demand management scenarios. Those direct effects included the compensation payments (also referred to as participation payments) and the reduction in production.

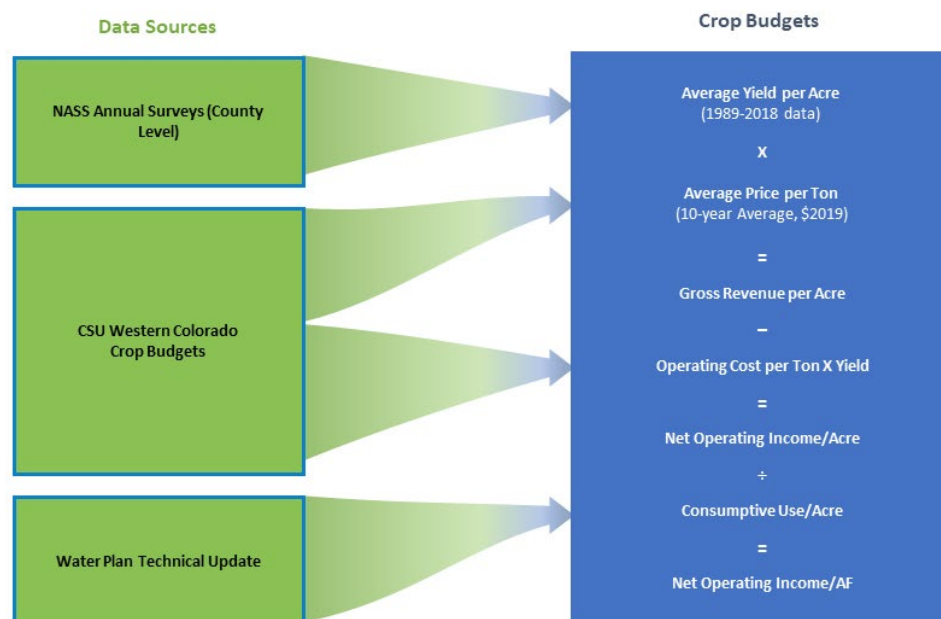
Development of Basin-specific Crop Budgets. To estimate the potential level of compensation that could be required for a demand management program (as described more fully in the following section of this report) and the direct economic value of decreases in farm and ranch production (described in Section 6), the study team developed simplified, basin-specific crop enterprise budgets for grass hay and alfalfa. Due to the lack of available data on corn production at the county level, a single regional crop budget was used for the acres planted in corn that were assumed to participate in the demand management scenarios.

The basin-specific crop budgets were developed from county level data regarding yields per acre from annual surveys conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service¹, price and operating expense data from Colorado State University’s (CSU’s) Western Colorado crop

¹ The NASS surveys have not distinguished between irrigated and non-irrigated yields since 2008. Although relatively few non-irrigated acres are included in the harvested acres in most counties, the reported NASS yields from 2009 forward were adjusted upward based on the relationship between yields on irrigated lands to yields on all harvested lands in each county from 1989-2008.

enterprise budgets, and water use data from the 2019 Technical Update to the Water Plan, as shown in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2. Development of basin-specific crop budgets



A key component of the simplified crop budgets was the average yield per acre. Every farm or ranch operation is unique and yields can vary considerably based on elevation, irrigation supply, soil quality, management and other factors. In general, however, variations in yield are strongly correlated with variations in consumptive water use, so yield per acre-foot may be similar between high yielding operations and lower yielding operations.

For purposes of this study, basin-wide average yields were used in the analysis. Figures 4-3 through 4-6 illustrate the average yields for grass hay and alfalfa in each of the four study basins. The stakeholder groups in each basin reviewed the average yield information and generally found it to be reasonable, though they also noted that the NASS yields may somewhat understate the economic value of hay acres because they reflect only the yield from the harvest cuttings, and do not include the value that some ranchers receive by grazing livestock on the “regrowth” on those acres after the final cutting. Consequently, both the required participation payments, and the secondary economic impacts could be understated in some cases.

Figure 4-3. Average yields in the Colorado River Basin



Average Grass Hay Yields:

- Eagle County: 1.5 tons/acre
- Garfield County: 1.9
- Grand County: 1.4
- Mesa County: 2.1
- Pitkin County: 1.5
- Summit County: 1.2
- **Basin Average: 1.6 tons/acre**

Average Alfalfa Yields:

- Eagle County: 2.3 tons/acre
- Garfield County: 2.6
- Grand County: 1.9
- Mesa County: 3.7
- Pitkin County: 2.0
- Summit County: N/A
- **Basin Average: 3.0 tons/acre**

Figure 4-4. Average yields in the Gunnison Basin



Average Grass Hay Yields:

- Delta County: 2.2 tons/acre
- Gunnison County: 1.5
- Montrose County: 2.3
- Ouray County: 1.8
- **Basin Average: 2.2 tons/acre**

Average Alfalfa Yields:

- Delta County: 3.2 tons/acre
- Gunnison County: 2.4
- Montrose County: 3.7
- Ouray County: 2.9
- **Basin Average: 3.2 tons/acre**

Figure 4-5. Average yields in the Southwest Basin

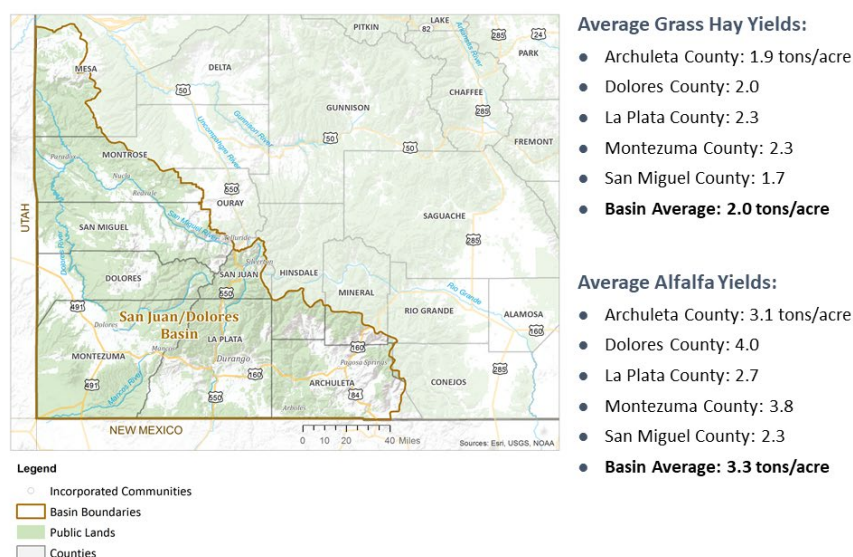
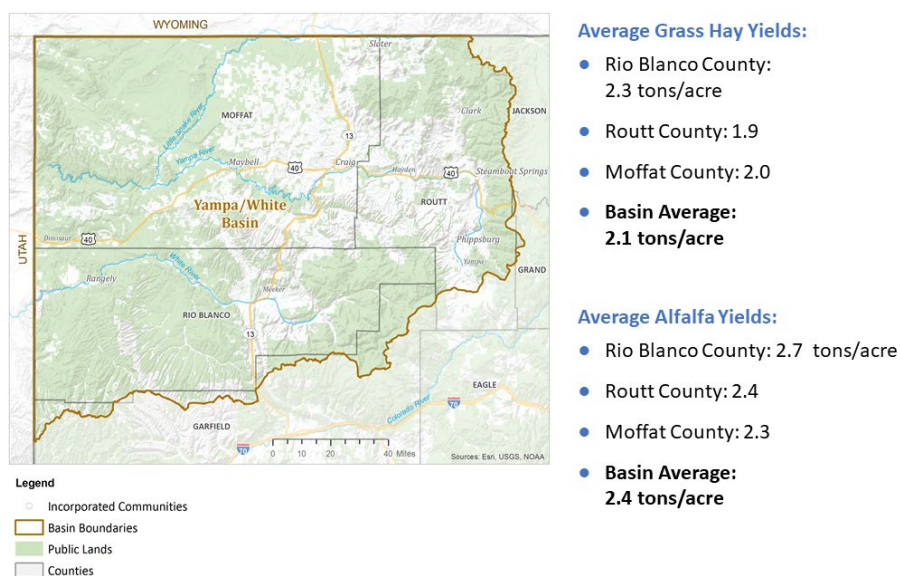


Figure 4-6. Average yields in the Yampa/White Basin

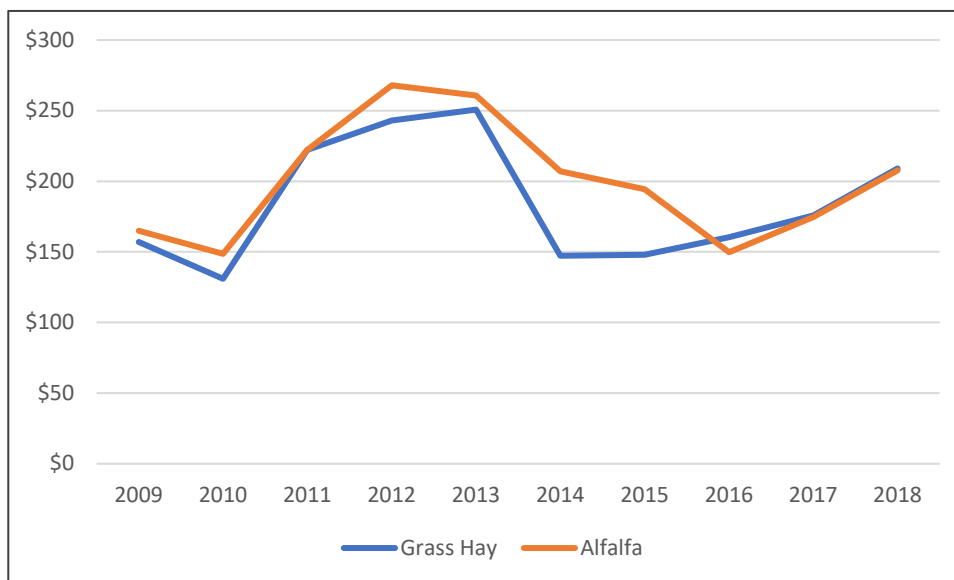


Another important component of the crop enterprise budgets was the average prices for grass hay and alfalfa. Annual average prices for Western Colorado were obtained from the crop enterprise budgets published by CSU. These prices are reflective of overall averages in Western Colorado, but hay prices can vary substantially based on quality. As noted by basin stakeholders, “horse hay” can sell for more than double the price of “cattle hay.” The CSU hay prices were converted to 2019 dollars using the consumer price index inflation calculator provided by the

Bureau of Labor Statistics. Western Colorado-specific prices were not available for 2011-2013 for grass hay and 2012-2013 for alfalfa, so statewide averages were used for those years.

Figure 4-7 depicts the annual price per ton for grass hay and alfalfa from 2009 through 2018. The ten-year average prices (used in the subsequent analyses described in Sections 5 and 6) were \$184 per ton for grass hay and \$200 per ton for alfalfa. As shown in the figure, prices can vary considerably from year to year, with the highest prices typically occurring during dry years.

Figure 4-7. Western Colorado average price per ton for grass hay and alfalfa, 2009-2018 (2019 dollars)



The price and yield information from the crop budgets was used to estimate average revenues per acre by crop and basin. Revenue minus average operating expenses was used to estimate net operating income – before fixed costs such as debt service, returns to land and ownership. As described in the following report section, net operating income was a key component in estimating potential compensation levels by crop and basin.

Figure 4-8, on the following page, summarizes estimated net operating income per acre by basin and crop-type. The complete crop enterprise budgets used in the analysis are provided in Appendix B.

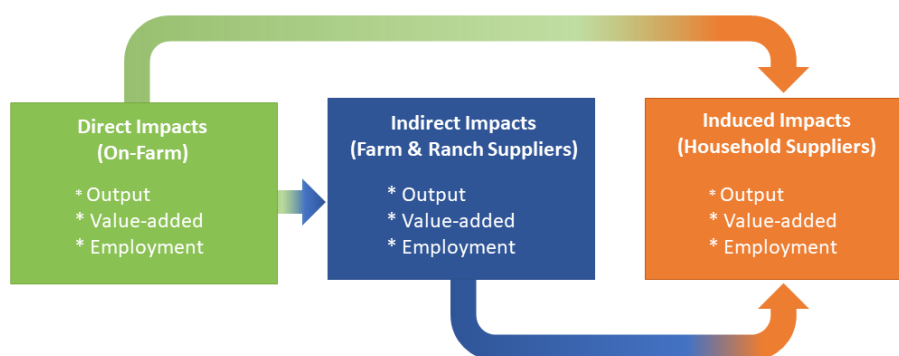
As mentioned earlier, the lack of available county-level yield data for acres planted in corn necessitated the use of a single, regional crop budget based on the crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado published by CSU. Over the period of 2008-2018, the average yield per acre for irrigated corn was 179 bushels, the average price per bushel in 2019 dollars was \$4.33 and the average net operating income per acre was \$230 in 2019 dollars.

Figure 4-8. Estimated 10-year average net operating income per irrigated acre (2019 dollars)

	Colorado	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/ White
Grass Hay				
Average	\$176	\$254	\$229	\$236
Maximum	\$290	\$406	\$386	\$347
Minimum	\$70	\$93	\$87	\$87
Alfalfa				
Average	\$351	\$378	\$383	\$264
Maximum	\$465	\$605	\$494	\$443
Minimum	\$182	\$226	\$215	\$169

IMPLAN Modeling. The indirect and induced economic effects (“multiplier effects”) that could result from demand management were estimated using four basin-specific IMPLAN input-output models as illustrated in Figure 4-9.

Figure 4-9. IMPLAN modeling



IMPLAN is a widely used, customizable regional economic modeling system originally developed by the U.S. Forest Service. IMPLAN incorporates county-level data and input-output tables to estimate transactions among industries and institutions. The model breaks the economy down into 536 sectors, including 19 agricultural sectors. The basin IMPLAN models used in this study were constructed using county-level data for 2016.

The direct effects from changes in the production of forage crops due to demand management primarily would occur in Sectors 10 “Other Crop Farming” which is nearly entirely hay farming and Sector 11 beef cattle ranching and farming which includes dual purpose farms and ranches. The default expenditure patterns for those industries (based on national averages) were adjusted based on the CSU crop enterprise budgets and other sources including cow-calf production costs for the Basin and Range region reported by USDA’s Economic Research Service. The industry purchasing patterns for Sector 2 “Grain Farming” which includes corn production were not adjusted. IMPLAN sectors 10 and 11 were also modified to internalize proprietor income for those agricultural sectors.

Prior studies have found that IMPLAN can underestimate induced effects from changes in agricultural output because it assumes that proprietor income is leaked away from the region.² While that assumption is reasonable for industries dominated by publicly-owned companies, it is not appropriate in the case of Western Colorado agriculture where most farms and ranches are family owned and operated (as shown in Section 3).

The IMPLAN models were also used to help quantify the potential effects of demand management due to forward linkages from forage production. Initial effects were estimated based on potential percentage changes in output in the livestock sectors. These changes were then used to estimate corresponding indirect and induced effects from the forward linkages.

Finally, the IMPLAN model was also used to quantify the potential secondary economic benefits from the local spending of demand management participation payments within each basin, as described in more detail in the following section.

² IMPLAN Understates Agricultural Input-Output Multipliers: An Application to Potential Agricultural/Green Industry Drought Impacts in Colorado. John R. McKean and William P. Spencer. Journal of Agribusiness 21,2(Fall 2003).

SECTION 5.

Potential Economic Benefits from a Demand Management Program

As noted in Section 1, if a demand management program is implemented in Western Colorado, it is expected to involve voluntary and compensated reductions in consumptive irrigation use. The compensation payments would provide a direct benefit to participating farmers and ranchers, and could also produce secondary economic benefits within the region as those funds are spent on local goods and services.

There are other potential economic benefits from a demand management program in Western Colorado as discussed towards the end of this section. Potential adverse economic effects are evaluated in Section 6.

Potential Payments and Financial Benefits to Demand Management Participants

A voluntary demand management program would need to provide sufficient compensation to be financially attractive to participants and induce them to change from their familiar operating practices on the lands they would enroll in the program. A prior literature review regarding secondary impacts for the WBWG found that participation payments always exceeded the loss in profit on lands participating in temporary water leasing programs.¹

The BBC study team has previously worked in active, temporary water leasing programs in South Texas, Nebraska and the Lower Arkansas Valley in Colorado. In our experience, the premium required for a successful program is typically around 50% of decrease in net operating income that the participants experience due to the decrease in production on the lands involved in the program.

In addition to covering decreases in net operating income and providing an incentive to participate through a financial premium as just described, the participation payments would also need to pay for any direct costs associated with fallowing. Such costs could involve weed and pest control, preventing “thatching” in grass hay fields, and other management activities on the participating lands. A survey of participants in the Conserved Consumptive Use Pilot Program (CCUPP) involving the Grand Valley Water Users Association (GVWUA) indicated the annual direct costs for fallowing participating acres averaged between \$50 and \$100 per acre.² For purposes of this evaluation, we assumed an average fallowing cost of \$75 per acre for acres planted in alfalfa and corn. Little information is available concerning the direct costs associated

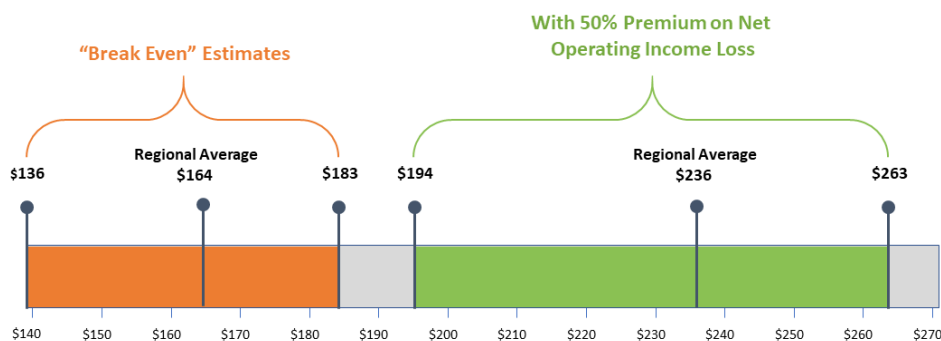
¹ Secondary Economic Impacts & Mitigation Strategies. WestWater Research, February 22, 2018.

² Grand Valley Water Users Association: Conserved Consumptive Use Pilot Projects, Final Report. JUB Engineers. May 2019.

with fallowing grass hay, though some cost is expected.³ For this analysis, we have assumed \$35 per acre for fallow management on participating grass hay acres.

Potential payment levels. Based on the basin-specific crop enterprise budgets described in the preceding section (and provided in Appendix A), generalized estimates of potential payment levels were developed for each of the basins. These estimates reflected the assumed crop mix on participating acres (shown in Figure 3-3) and differences in the average crop yields from basin to basin. As illustrated in Figure 5-1, the estimated compensation required for irrigators to simply “break-even” based on the direct fallowing costs and the estimated decreases in net operating income due to reduce production ranged from \$136 to \$183 per AF of consumptive use across the basins, with an overall average for Western Colorado of \$164 per AF. Adding the projected 50% premium on “lost” net operating income, the projected participation payments ranged from \$194 to \$263 per AF. Given typical consumptive use of about 2 AF per acre, average participation payments per acre would be approximately double the payments per AF.

Figure 5-1. Estimated ranges of participation payments per acre-foot of consumptive use



The projected average level of compensation to irrigators across Western Colorado as a whole (\$236 per acre-foot of conserved consumptive use) is in the same general range as the actual compensation paid during the CCUPP in Mesa County of \$228 per acre-foot in 2017 and \$225 per acre-foot in 2018.⁴ However, as indicated by the range of projected payments across the four basins shown in Figure 5-1, the potential level of compensation necessary for a successful

³ Challenges in Prospective Temporary Fallowing of Irrigated Agriculture in the Upper Colorado River Basin. Environmental Defense Fund. December, 2011.

⁴ Calculated based on JUB Engineers, 2019. <https://www.coloradomesa.edu/water-center/grand-valley-water-banking-discussion.html>.

demand management program could vary substantially simply due to variability in the crop mix and crop yields from location to location. Compensation requirements could also vary substantially from year to year depending on variations in hydrologic and weather conditions, crop prices, yields and other financial and market conditions. The variability in net operating income for grass hay and alfalfa producers was illustrated in Figure 4-8 in the preceding section of this report. Finally, the required compensation levels could also vary depending on the method used to establish the compensation amounts. If compensation is established based on a “reverse auction” approach, such as was used to initially establish the temporary water leasing program in the Edwards Aquifer region of South Texas during the 1990s, the program could attract irrigators whose operations are less profitable than the basin-wide averages used in this analysis and potentially pay a lower level of compensation.

Apart from payments to participating irrigators, a demand management program could also need to compensate the ditch companies serving the participants to offset lost revenues from reduced water assessments or duties, administrative costs, and other factors. These compensation requirements would likely vary considerably based on specific local conditions, and they are not included in this analysis. As a point of reference, however, approximately 30 percent of the total compensation paid during the CCUPP was paid to the GVVUA.⁵

Potential Financial Benefits for Participants. To further illustrate the basic farm-level economics of a demand management program, Figure 5-2 depicts the potential financial benefits of enrolling 100 acres in the program for a hypothetical alfalfa producer in the Southwest Basin.

Under normal operations, in an average year, the producer would realize gross revenues of \$66,000 from the 100 acres they plan to enroll in the demand management program, after subtracting variable operating costs of \$27,000 to plant, manage and harvest their crop, the net operating income (prior to fixed costs) on those acres would be \$39,000.

If those 100 acres are enrolled in a demand management program, the producer would be paid \$64,750 by the program. After subtracting fallow management costs of \$7,500, the participating acres would produce \$57,250 in net income for the producer (again before subtracting the fixed costs of the operation). Consequently, the hypothetical producer would be \$18,250 better off from their participation in the program.

⁵ Ibid.

Figure 5-2. Hypothetical farm/ranch-level economics of fallowing 100 acres of alfalfa in the Southwest Basin

Financial Components	Normal Operation	Fallow Year
Lease Payment (\$350 x 185AF)	\$0	\$64,750
Fallow Mgmt Cost (\$75 * 100 acres)	\$0	-\$7,500
Harvest Revenue (330 tons x \$200/ton)	\$66,000	\$0
Operating Expenses (100 acres x \$270/acre)	-\$27,000	\$0
Net Operating Income	\$39,000	\$0
Bottom Line	\$39,000	\$57,250

The farm level economics of “fallowing” grass hay (ceasing irrigation on grass haylands or irrigated pastures) are somewhat more complicated. Anecdotal information from ranchers indicates that removing irrigation from grass hayfields or pastures not only impacts the yield of those acres during the fallow year, but also reduces their yield after the irrigation is resumed on those acres. Side by side agronomic studies on sample plots conducted for the WBWG confirmed this effect, determining that grass hay yields declined by approximately 70 percent during the year without irrigation and the fields continued to yield about 50 percent less than normal during the year immediately following the resumption of irrigation.⁶ This multi-year impact was incorporated in the estimates of potential payments to irrigators described earlier, and in the other estimates of the potential financial and economic effects of demand management throughout this study. While the agronomic study indicated that yields returned to within 10 percent of normal by the second year after fallowing, some ranchers believe these effects could be more long lasting. Lingering effects from fallowing grass hay for more than a single year have not been examined to date, and further research studies regarding these issues would be helpful in reducing uncertainty regarding the on-farm effects from fallowing.

Figure 5-3 illustrates the projected annual financial effects of participating in a demand management program for a hypothetical producer from the Yampa/White Basin who enrolls 100 acres of irrigated grass hay meadows in the program. Under normal operations, the grass hay land would produce gross revenues of almost \$38,000 per year. After subtracting variable operating expenses, the net operating income (before fixed costs) from those acres would be about \$24,425 per year. During the year in which the grass haylands are enrolled in the demand

⁶ Agronomic Responses to Partial and Full Season Fallowing of Alfalfa and Grass Hayfields. Update 2015 & 2016. Power Point presentations. Dr. Joe Brummer. Colorado State University.

management program, the hypothetical producer would receive a participation payment of \$46,800. The remaining 30 percent⁷ of normal yield from the participating acres during that year would produce another \$11,378 in income for the producer. After subtracting the reduced operating costs associated with the lands enrolled in the program of \$4,020 and the estimated fallow management costs of \$3,500 the producer would realize a “bottom-line” before fixed expenses of the operation of \$50,628 – about \$26,000 more than under normal operations. However, a portion of this financial benefit would be eroded during the year after the grass haylands were “fallowed” when the producers net income (again before fixed costs) would be reduced by about \$12,000 relative to normal operations. Over the two years including the fallow year and the following year, the combined net income (before fixed costs) for the hypothetical grass hay producer enrolled in the demand management program would be about \$63,000. Under normal operations, the producers net income over that two-year period would have been about \$49,000.

Figure 5-3. Hypothetical farm/ranch-level economics of “fallowing” 100 acres of grass hay in the Yampa/White Basin

Financial Components	Normal Operation	Fallow Year	Recovery Year
Lease Payment (\$260 x 180AF)	\$0	\$46,800	\$0
Fallow Mgmt Cost (\$35 * 100 acres)	\$0	-\$3,500	\$0
Harvest Revenue (205 tons x \$185/ton)	\$37,925	30% yield \$11,378	50% yield \$18,963
Operating Expenses (100 acres x \$135/acre)	-\$13,500	-\$4,050	-\$6,750
Net Operating Income	\$24,425	\$7,328	\$12,213
Bottom Line	\$24,425	\$50,628	\$12,213

Aggregate financial benefits for participants under the demand management scenarios. Figure 5-4 depicts the projected aggregate financial benefits and costs for participants under the Moderate demand management scenario designed to reduced consumptive use by Western Colorado irrigators by 25,000 acre-feet per year (as defined in Section 3 of this report). Across Western Colorado as a whole, participation or lease payments to participants are projected to total approximately \$29 million over a five-year program duration. The net benefit to program

⁷ Based on Agronomic Responses to Partial and Full Season Fallowing of Alfalfa and Grass Hayfields. Update 2015 & 2016. Power Point presentations. Dr. Joe Brummer. Colorado State University.

participants over that 5-year duration is projected to be approximately \$9 million after subtracting the reduction in their net operating income and their direct management costs from following.

Figure 5-4. Projected aggregate financial effects on participants from the Moderate demand management scenario

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Residual Grass Hay Impact	Cumulative
Colorado River Basin							
Lease Revenue	\$1,375,000	\$1,375,000	\$1,375,000	\$1,375,000	\$1,375,000		\$6,875,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$151,000	-\$151,000	-\$151,000	-\$151,000	-\$151,000		-\$755,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$585,000</u>	<u>-\$815,000</u>	<u>-\$815,000</u>	<u>-\$815,000</u>	<u>-\$815,000</u>	<u>-\$230,000</u>	<u>-\$4,075,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$639,000	\$409,000	\$409,000	\$409,000	\$409,000	-\$230,000	\$2,045,000
Gunnison Basin							
Lease Revenue	\$1,917,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,917,000		\$9,585,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$162,000	-\$162,000	-\$162,000	-\$162,000	-\$162,000		-\$810,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$767,000</u>	<u>-\$1,169,000</u>	<u>-\$1,169,000</u>	<u>-\$1,169,000</u>	<u>-\$1,169,000</u>	<u>-\$402,000</u>	<u>-\$5,845,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$988,000	\$586,000	\$586,000	\$586,000	\$586,000	-\$402,000	\$2,930,000
Southwest Basin							
Lease Revenue	\$1,756,000	\$1,756,000	\$1,756,000	\$1,756,000	\$1,756,000		\$8,780,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$151,000	-\$151,000	-\$151,000	-\$151,000	-\$151,000		-\$755,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$708,000</u>	<u>-\$1,070,000</u>	<u>-\$1,070,000</u>	<u>-\$1,070,000</u>	<u>-\$1,070,000</u>	<u>-\$363,000</u>	<u>-\$5,351,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$897,000	\$535,000	\$535,000	\$535,000	\$535,000	-\$363,000	\$2,674,000
Southwest Basin							
Lease Revenue	\$806,000	\$806,000	\$806,000	\$806,000	\$806,000		\$4,030,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$66,000	-\$66,000	-\$66,000	-\$66,000	-\$66,000		-\$330,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$302,000</u>	<u>-\$493,000</u>	<u>-\$493,000</u>	<u>-\$493,000</u>	<u>-\$493,000</u>	<u>-\$191,000</u>	<u>-\$2,465,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$438,000	\$247,000	\$247,000	\$247,000	\$247,000	-\$191,000	\$1,235,000
Western CO Totals							
Lease Revenue	\$5,854,000	\$5,854,000	\$5,854,000	\$5,854,000	\$5,854,000	\$0	\$29,270,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$530,000	-\$530,000	-\$530,000	-\$530,000	-\$530,000	\$0	-\$2,650,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$2,362,000</u>	<u>-\$3,547,000</u>	<u>-\$3,547,000</u>	<u>-\$3,547,000</u>	<u>-\$3,547,000</u>	<u>-\$1,186,000</u>	<u>-\$17,736,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$2,962,000	\$1,777,000	\$1,777,000	\$1,777,000	\$1,777,000	-\$1,186,000	\$8,884,000

Figure 5-5 depicts the projected financial effects on participants under the Aggressive demand management scenario. Over the same five-year program duration, total participation or lease payments to participants across Western Colorado under this larger scale scenario are projected to be approximately \$120 million. The potential net financial benefit to participants is projected to be about \$36 million.

Figure 5-5. Projected aggregate financial effects on participants from the Aggressive demand management scenario

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Residual Grass Hay Impact	Cumulative
Colorado River Basin							
Lease Revenue	\$4,851,000	\$4,851,000	\$4,851,000	\$4,851,000	\$4,851,000		\$24,255,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$531,000	-\$531,000	-\$531,000	-\$531,000	-\$531,000		-\$2,655,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$2,065,000</u>	<u>-\$2,876,000</u>	<u>-\$2,876,000</u>	<u>-\$2,876,000</u>	<u>-\$2,876,000</u>	<u>-\$811,000</u>	<u>-\$14,380,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$2,255,000	\$1,444,000	\$1,444,000	\$1,444,000	\$1,444,000	-\$811,000	\$7,220,000
Gunnison Basin							
Lease Revenue	\$6,005,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,005,000		\$30,025,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$508,000	-\$508,000	-\$508,000	-\$508,000	-\$508,000		-\$2,540,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$2,403,000</u>	<u>-\$3,663,000</u>	<u>-\$3,663,000</u>	<u>-\$3,663,000</u>	<u>-\$3,663,000</u>	<u>-\$1,260,000</u>	<u>-\$18,315,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$3,094,000	\$1,834,000	\$1,834,000	\$1,834,000	\$1,834,000	-\$1,260,000	\$9,170,000
Southwest Basin							
Lease Revenue	\$6,573,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,573,000		\$32,865,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$564,000	-\$564,000	-\$564,000	-\$564,000	-\$564,000		-\$2,820,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$2,649,000</u>	<u>-\$4,007,000</u>	<u>-\$4,007,000</u>	<u>-\$4,007,000</u>	<u>-\$4,007,000</u>	<u>-\$1,358,000</u>	<u>-\$20,035,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$3,360,000	\$2,002,000	\$2,002,000	\$2,002,000	\$2,002,000	-\$1,358,000	\$10,010,000
Southwest Basin							
Lease Revenue	\$6,524,000	\$6,524,000	\$6,524,000	\$6,524,000	\$6,524,000		\$32,620,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$537,000	-\$537,000	-\$537,000	-\$537,000	-\$537,000		-\$2,685,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$2,442,000</u>	<u>-\$3,990,000</u>	<u>-\$3,990,000</u>	<u>-\$3,990,000</u>	<u>-\$3,990,000</u>	<u>-\$1,548,000</u>	<u>-\$19,950,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$3,545,000	\$1,997,000	\$1,997,000	\$1,997,000	\$1,997,000	-\$1,548,000	\$9,985,000
Western CO Totals							
Lease Revenue	\$23,953,000	\$23,953,000	\$23,953,000	\$23,953,000	\$23,953,000	\$0	\$119,765,000
Fallowing Cost	-\$2,140,000	-\$2,140,000	-\$2,140,000	-\$2,140,000	-\$2,140,000	\$0	-\$10,700,000
NOI Loss	<u>-\$9,559,000</u>	<u>-\$14,536,000</u>	<u>-\$14,536,000</u>	<u>-\$14,536,000</u>	<u>-\$14,536,000</u>	<u>-\$4,977,000</u>	<u>-\$72,680,000</u>
Net Benefit	\$12,254,000	\$7,277,000	\$7,277,000	\$7,277,000	\$7,277,000	-\$4,977,000	\$36,385,000

Potential Secondary Economic Benefits from a Demand Management Program

Apart from the direct financial effects on program participants, the participation payments under a demand management program could produce additional, secondary economic benefits in Western Colorado. In evaluating these potential regional benefits, there are three primary considerations:

- How program participants spend the money they receive from the program;
- How much of that spending occurs locally (within their basin or Western Colorado as a whole); and
- Where the funding for the participation payments comes from.

How participants might use the funds they receive from a demand management program. The payments that participants receive from a demand management program would likely be taxed as ordinary operating income. Recent analysis of national farm income tax data by the USDA's Economic Research Service indicates an average federal tax rate of a little less than 14 percent

for medium sized family farms.⁸ (USDA, ERS, June 2018). Adding Colorado's state income tax rate, BBC has assumed an average overall income tax rate of about 18 percent on participation revenues.

Prior surveys of participants in the CCUPP involving the GVWUA, participants in the long-standing Palo Verde Irrigation District water leasing program in California, and famers and ranchers involved in other programs such as the Federal Agricultural Conservation Easement Program have found that participants primarily spend their program revenues on improving their operation's financial condition by paying down debt or increasing savings, investing in improving their operation by spending money on farm/ranch infrastructure or equipment, and on paying for household consumption that would have been funded out of operating income on the participating acres.⁹

For purposes of this evaluation, we have assumed that approximately 47 percent of after tax revenues from participating in a demand management program would be spent on farm improvements¹⁰, 33 percent would be spent on debt service and investment¹¹, and the remaining 20 percent would be spent on household consumption. Sensitivity analyses using different proportions of payment spending among these categories did not indicate substantially different secondary economic effects.

The extent to which the payments from participating in a demand management program create benefits beyond the farmers and ranchers who receive them also depends on how much of the money is spent locally. Past studies of the PVID leasing program have found that between 60 and 90 percent of the payments were spent locally. This range is consistent with the past experience in the Lower Arkansas Valley with the dry year option program sponsored by Aurora after the 2002 drought and expectations concerning future spending from the planned Super Ditch Program. We have assumed that same range of local spending in this evaluation.

Figure 5-6 depicts the projected range of annual secondary (indirect and induced) economic benefits from local spending of participation payments under the Moderate demand management scenario. The share of the participation payments spent locally is projected to support between 27 and 40 jobs (full and part-time) across Western Colorado, and between \$3.6 and \$5.5 million in annual regional output.

⁸ Estimated Effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on Farms and Farm Households. James M. Williamson and Siraj G. Bawa. USDA Economic Research Service. June 2018.

⁹ JUB Engineers 2019; Estimated Economic Impact of Federal Agricultural Conservation Easement Programs (ACEP) on Colorado, 2009-2017. Andrew Seidl, Ryan Swartzentruber, Rebecca Hill. Agricultura and Resource Economics, Colorado State University. July 2018.

¹⁰ Allocated between IMPLAN sectors 62 (Maintenance and repairs); 395 (Wholesale trade); 396 (Retail automotive); 445 (Commercial and industrial machinery) and 504 (Auto repairs).

¹¹ Allocated between IMPLAN sectors 433 (Monetary authorities) and 434 (Non-depository lenders).

Figure 5-6. Moderate demand management scenario – Potential annual secondary economic benefits in Western Colorado from participation payment spending

	<u>Share Spent within Basin</u>	
	60% Local	90% Local
Colorado River Basin		
Output	\$892,000	\$1,338,000
Value-added	\$477,000	\$716,000
Jobs	6.4	9.6
Gunnison Basin		
Output	\$1,131,000	\$1,697,000
Value-added	\$536,000	\$804,000
Jobs	9.0	13.6
Southwest Basin		
Output	\$1,116,000	\$1,674,000
Value-added	\$604,000	\$906,000
Jobs	7.9	11.8
Yampa/White Basin		
Output	\$500,000	\$750,000
Value-added	\$260,000	\$390,000
Jobs	3.5	5.3
Western CO Totals		
Output	\$3,639,000	\$5,459,000
Value-added	\$1,877,000	\$2,816,000
Jobs	26.8	40.3

Figure 5-7 provides comparable information for the Aggressive demand management scenario. The share of the participation payments spent locally is projected to support between 109 and 164 jobs (full and part-time) across Western Colorado, and between \$15 and \$23 million in annual regional output under this larger scale demand management scenario.

Figure 5-7. Aggressive demand management scenario – Potential annual secondary economic benefits in Western Colorado from participation payment spending

	<u>Share Spent within Basin</u>	
	60% Local	90% Local
Colorado River Basin		
Output	\$3,146,000	\$4,719,000
Value-added	\$1,683,000	\$2,525,000
Jobs	22.5	33.8
Gunnison Basin		
Output	\$3,542,000	\$5,313,000
Value-added	\$1,679,000	\$2,519,000
Jobs	28.3	42.5
Southwest Basin		
Output	\$4,176,000	\$6,264,000
Value-added	\$2,260,000	\$3,390,000
Jobs	29.4	44.2
Yampa/White Basin		
Output	\$4,042,000	\$6,063,000
Value-added	\$2,104,000	\$3,156,000
Jobs	28.7	43.1
Western CO Totals		
Output	\$14,906,000	\$22,359,000
Value-added	\$7,726,000	\$11,590,000
Jobs	109.0	163.5

A final important consideration regarding the regional benefits from the participation payments is the source of those funds. If the money to compensate participating irrigators in a demand management program comes from outside of Western Colorado, those payments – and the multiplier effects on the portion of the payments that is spent locally – would truly represent an economic benefit from a regional standpoint. However, to the extent that those funds are raised within Western Colorado (for example from fees or taxes) the participation payments, and any secondary benefits associated with their spending, would not represent a net economic benefit to the region. Instead, those payments would redistribute funds already in the region from the funding sources to participating irrigators.

Other Potential Economic Benefits

Of course, the primary purpose of a demand management program would be to reduce the likelihood of the Upper Basin failing to meet Colorado River compact requirements and potentially facing an involuntary curtailment of at least a portion of its use of Colorado River water supplies. The ongoing Risk Study which is evaluating the hydrologic aspects of this issue has demonstrated that there is a great deal of uncertainty regarding future hydrology and other factors which makes it impossible to reliably estimate the probability of failing to meet the compact. Consequently, it is also not possible to quantify this benefit from a demand management program. However, three aspects of this issue are important to consider:

- Under a demand management program, participating farmers and ranchers would be compensated for reducing consumptive use. Under a curtailment, consumptive use reductions would not be compensated.
- A demand management program can be considered akin to an insurance policy on a home or automobile. No one can accurately assess their personal likelihood of an accident, but we nonetheless value having insurance against a serious, bad outcome; and
- A “water bank” developed through an Upper Basin demand management program would provide another tool for water managers to use if needed, along with modified drought operations of Federally managed Colorado River basin storage facilities.

A demand management program that reduces consumptive use must also, by definition, ultimately result in an increase in streamflows in at least portions of the Colorado River system. Relative to the annual flows of Western Colorado’s major rivers – as measured near the state border, the potential annual flow increases from a demand management program would be relatively small – as shown in the simplified hydrologic analysis shown in Figure 5-8. Any environmental benefits — or benefits in terms of boating, angling or other recreational uses — would be highly dependent on the specific locations where the consumptive use reductions occur and the timing of any additional flows related to demand management.

Figure 5-8. Simplified hydrologic analysis of potential increases in annual river flows due to demand management

Basin/Location	Water Plan Technical Update Flow Tool		Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Notes
	Baseline Median Annual Flow (AFY)	Baseline Mean August Monthly Flow (AFM)	Flow Increase (AFY)*	Percent Change	Flow Increase (AFY)*	Percent Change	
Colorado Basin							
Colorado River near Cameo	2,581,000	181,000	7,150	0.3%	25,000	1.0%	
Colorado River near State Line	4,079,000	234,000	15,200	0.4%	50,000	1.2%	Includes CU savings in Gunnison Basin
Gunnison Basin							
Gunnison River near Grand Junction	1,560,000	86,000	8,050	0.5%	25,000	1.6%	
Southwest Basin							
Dolores River at Dolores	276,000	13,000	3,325	1.2%	12,500	4.5%	% of CU savings in SW Basin
Animas River near Cedar Hill NM	626,000	40,000	3,325	0.5%	12,500	2.0%	% of CU savings in SW Basin
Yampa/White Basin							
Yampa River at Deer Lodge Park	1,524,000	19,000	1,575	0.1%	12,500	0.8%	% of CU savings in Yampa/White
White River below Meeker	477,000	23,000	1,575	0.3%	12,500	2.6%	% of CU savings in Yampa/White

* Annual flow increases assume all consumptive use reductions occur above these gages.

All flow increases assume immediate and successful shepherding of consumptive use savings to state line, and do not consider evaporative losses.

From a recreation and environmental standpoint, a demand management program would likely have mixed effects. Increases in streamflow, such as those indicated in Figure 5-8 would likely be beneficial. However, demand management could also reduce late season irrigation return flows which can also be critical from an environmental and recreation standpoint. The reduction in irrigated acreage from demand management would also reduce forage and habitat for wildlife such as deer and elk.

A final potential economic benefit from a demand management program, also related to the potential increase in streamflow, is hydropower production. The Western Area Power Administration, which markets power generated by Federal hydroelectric facilities in Colorado and other states downstream, provides inexpensive power to preference customers throughout the region. During drought conditions, when these hydroelectric facilities do not generate as much electricity, WAPA must purchase more power from other facilities such as fossil-fuel fired coal and gas generating stations. Those replacement power purchases, in turn, increase WAPA's costs and result in higher costs for its customers.

WAPA has numerous preference customers in Western Colorado, including:

- The cities of Aspen and Glenwood Springs, as well as the Grand Valley Electric Cooperative and Holy Cross Energy in the Colorado River Basin;
- The cities of Delta and Gunnison in the Gunnison Basin;
- The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and the Southern Ute Tribe in the Southwest Basin; and
- The Town of Oak Creek and the Yampa Valley Electric Association in the Yampa/White Basin.¹²

Federal revenues from hydropower production also provide important funding for the operations and maintenance (and project repayment) of U.S. Bureau of Reclamation projects and for the Salinity Control Program, which has produced substantial economic benefits for downstream irrigators and agricultural communities and other water users.¹³

¹² Western Area Power Administration web-site. Customer list downloaded April 2020.
<https://www.wapa.gov/About/Pages/customers.aspx>

¹³ <http://www.coloradoriversality.org/docs/Upper%20Basin%20Benefits%20Report%20-%20final.pdf>

SECTION 6.

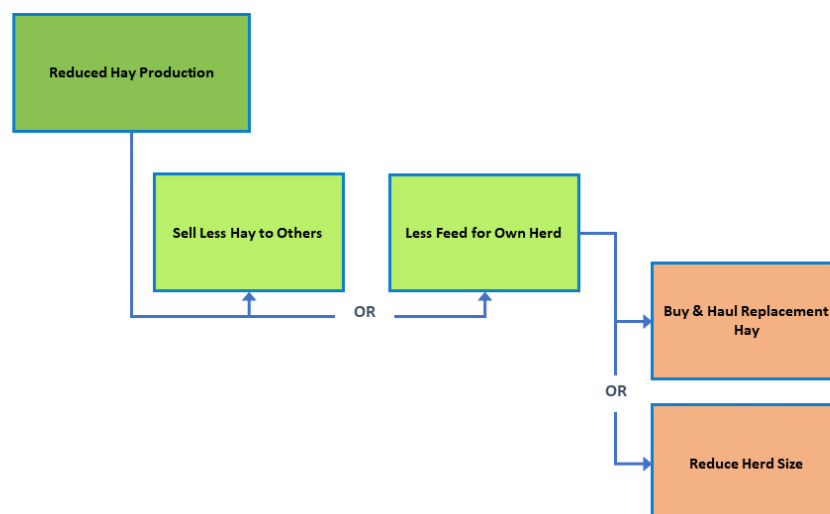
Potential Adverse Economic Effects from a Demand Management Program

Reducing irrigation consumptive use by farmers and ranchers participating in a demand management program in Western Colorado is likely to reduce crop production, particularly of forage crops including grass hay and alfalfa. Reduced crop production, in turn is likely to require fewer purchases of agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, custom labor, hauling and other services. A decrease in forage crop production could, in turn, affect the livestock industry which is the largest components of Western Colorado agriculture in terms of economic output and employment – as shown in Figure 2-8.

Potential Economic Impacts from Reduced Production

Changes in forage production could affect Western Colorado agriculture in a number of different ways, depending on what types of producers choose to participate in a demand management program, and the corresponding changes they make to their operations. Figure 6-1 depicts a simplified illustration of the potential ramifications of reducing hay production for participants in a demand management program, and some of the strategies they might use to adjust to growing less hay.

Figure 6-1. Simplified illustration of range of potential direct effects from reducing hay production



Potential direct impacts on farm/ranch revenues. The potential monetary value of reductions in crop production under the two demand management scenarios can be estimated based on the number of acres projected to be involved in a demand management program and the mix of crops grown on those acres (as shown previously in Figure 3-3), and the long-term average yields and prices for those crops (described in Section 4).

Figure 6-2 shows the projected annual reduction in farm/ranch production revenues for participating operations under the Moderate demand management scenario (Scenario 1) and the Aggressive demand management scenario (Scenario 2). From the standpoint of Western Colorado as a whole, fallowing acres to reduce consumptive use is projected to directly reduce annual hay and corn production by about \$6 million per year under Scenario 1, or by about \$23 million per year under Scenario 2. These estimates are based on the value of mechanically harvested hay and corn (since hay production on grazing acres is not directly priced) and include the projected multi-year effects from fallowing grass hay discussed in the preceding section.

Figure 6-2. Estimated reduction in annual farm/ranch production revenues from fallowing participating acres

Basin	Per Acre	Per Acre-Foot	Scenario Totals (Millions of \$2019)	
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Colorado River Basin	-\$404	-\$194	-\$1.4	-\$4.8
Gunnison Basin	-\$463	-\$223	-\$1.8	-\$5.6
Southwest Basin	-\$465	-\$257	-\$1.7	-\$6.5
Yampa/White Basin	-\$443	-\$251	-\$0.8	-\$6.3
Western Colorado	-\$406	-\$207	-\$5.7	-\$23.2

- Including residual impacts on grass hay yields and revenues after fallowing.
- Based on value of harvested acres.
- Does not include offsetting payments to participating irrigators.

The estimates shown in Figure 6-2 are based on long-term averages for crop yields and prices. Due to variability in prices and yields, as described in Section 4, the effects of demand management on the value of production for participating acres could be substantially greater during years with high prices (typically during dry conditions) or lower during years with low prices (typically during wet conditions).

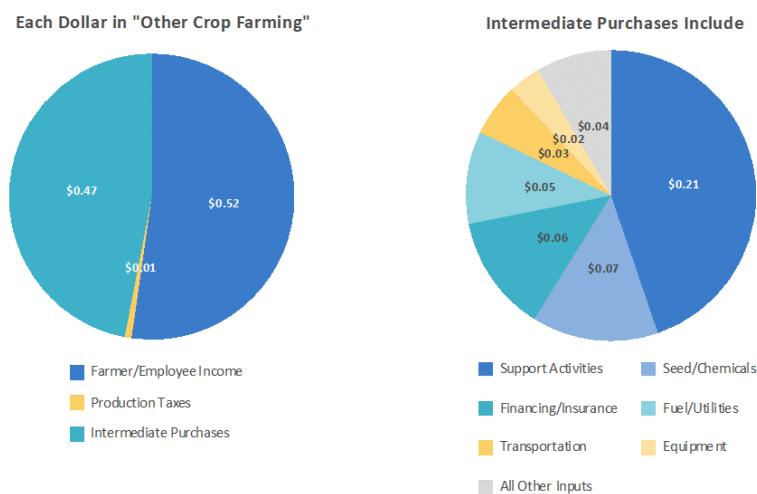
The reductions in revenues from production shown in Figure 6-2 do not reflect the estimated payments that farmers and ranchers would receive for their participation in a demand

management program. Potential economic benefits and adverse impacts are compared in the final section of this report (Section 7).

Potential secondary impacts from reduced production – backward linkages. Estimating the potential economic impacts of reduced forage production on the businesses and workers who provide goods and services to farm and ranch operations and their households involves tracing flows of money through the local economies where demand management could occur. As described in Section 4, this was accomplished using the IMPLAN models constructed for each of the four Western Slope basins.

Figure 6-3 depicts the ways in which each dollar of revenues from hay farming is spent. This breakdown is based on the production functions in IMPLAN Sector 10, termed “other crop farming” as adjusted by the study team based on the Western Colorado crop enterprise budgets produced by CSU. As shown in the left pie chart, about 53 cents of every dollar in revenues goes to farmer and employee income and about one cent of each dollar goes to “production taxes” – primarily property taxes. The remaining 47 cents is spent on intermediate goods and services used in the production process. The right pie chart provides more detail on the purchases of intermediate goods and services. The largest component of these expenditures — 21 cents from each dollar of revenue — is spent on agricultural services, primarily custom labor. The next largest components are purchases of seeds and chemicals, followed by financing and insurance costs.

Figure 6-3. Breakdown of expenditures from each dollar in revenues from hay farming



Based on IMPLAN modeling of the projected average annual impacts on participating farm/ranch revenues under the Moderate demand management scenario, Figure 6-4 shows projected annual direct and secondary impacts on employment, value-added and output in Western Colorado resulting from “backward linkages”.

Figure 6-4. Projected impacts from reduced production under the Moderate demand management scenario (backward linked effects)

	Direct	Secondary Impacts		Total Impact
		Indirect	Induced	
Colorado River Basin				
Output	-\$1,374,000	-\$516,000	-\$605,000	-\$2,495,000
Value-added	-\$693,000	-\$294,000	-\$350,000	-\$1,337,000
Jobs	-17.0 *	-8.3	-4.6	-29.9
Gunnison Basin				
Output	-\$1,780,000	-\$629,000	-\$604,000	-\$3,013,000
Value-added	-\$824,000	-\$355,000	-\$313,000	-\$1,492,000
Jobs	-19.3 *	-10.4	-5.4	-35.1
Southwest Basin				
Output	-\$1,725,000	-\$506,000	-\$762,000	-\$2,993,000
Value-added	-\$1,021,000	-\$258,000	-\$417,000	-\$1,696,000
Jobs	-18.5 *	-9.5	-6.2	-34.2
Yampa/White Basin				
Output	-\$783,000	-\$289,000	-\$290,000	-\$1,362,000
Value-added	-\$415,000	-\$117,000	-\$166,000	-\$698,000
Jobs	-8.8 *	-8.0	-2.2	-18.9
Western CO Totals				
Output	-\$5,662,000	-\$1,940,000	-\$2,261,000	-\$9,863,000
Value-added	-\$2,953,000	-\$1,024,000	-\$1,246,000	-\$5,223,000
Jobs	-63.5 *	-36.2	-18.4	-118.1

Note: *Direct employment impacts were converted to FTEs. Expressed as a mix of full-time and part-time on-farm positions, the regional direct employment impacts were estimated to include 146 jobs.

On participating farms and ranches (direct effects), annual output is projected to decline by \$5.7 million and value-added is projected to decline by about \$3 million. These estimates correspond to about 64 direct on-farm jobs on an FTE basis¹. It is important to recognize that most of these direct, on-farm employment and value-added impacts would occur among voluntary participants in a demand management program who would be compensated through the participation payments (as described in Section 5). However, these direct impacts could also include on-farm hired labor positions (as discussed in Section 3) that might be at risk under a demand management program.²

¹ As originally reported by IMPLAN (prior to conversion to FTE positions by the study team), direct on-farm employment impacts were estimated at about 146 full and part-time jobs.

² Wage and salary workers directly employed by participating farms and ranches are included in the estimated direct employment effects. Contract providers of custom labor services are included in the secondary impact estimates.

Projected secondary impacts (indirect and induced effects) under the Moderate demand management scenario include about 55 full and part-time positions across Western Colorado, and about \$4.2 million in annual output and \$2.3 million in annual value-added. Combined with direct effects, changes in participating farm and ranch production under the Moderate demand management scenario are projected to reduce regional output by about \$10 million per year and regional value-added (including labor income and income of self-employed proprietors) by a little over \$5 million per year.

Figure 6-5 provides comparable data for the larger Aggressive demand management scenario.

Figure 6-5. Projected impacts from reduced production under the Aggressive demand management scenario (backward linked effects)

	Direct	<u>Secondary Impacts</u>		Total Impact
		Indirect	Induced	
Colorado River Basin				
Output	-\$4,847,000	-\$1,820,000	-\$2,133,000	-\$8,800,000
Value-added	-\$2,445,000	-\$1,039,000	-\$1,234,000	-\$4,718,000
Jobs	-60.0	-29.2	-16.2	-105.5
Gunnison Basin				
Output	-\$5,574,000	-\$1,969,000	-\$1,891,000	-\$9,434,000
Value-added	-\$2,581,000	-\$1,113,000	-\$982,000	-\$4,676,000
Jobs	-60.3	-32.6	-17.0	-109.9
Southwest Basin				
Output	-\$6,458,000	-\$1,895,000	-\$2,853,000	-\$11,206,000
Value-added	-\$3,821,000	-\$966,000	-\$1,561,000	-\$6,348,000
Jobs	-69.2	-35.5	-23.2	-127.8
Yampa/White Basin				
Output	-\$6,334,000	-\$2,336,000	-\$2,348,000	-\$11,018,000
Value-added	-\$3,358,000	-\$949,000	-\$1,344,000	-\$5,651,000
Jobs	-70.8	-64.8	-17.4	-153.0
Western CO Totals				
Output	-\$23,213,000	-\$8,020,000	-\$9,225,000	-\$40,458,000
Value-added	-\$12,205,000	-\$4,067,000	-\$5,121,000	-\$21,393,000
Jobs	-260.3 *	-162.1	-73.9	-496.3

Note: *Direct employment impacts were converted to FTEs. Expressed as a mix of full-time and part-time on-farm positions, the regional direct employment impacts were estimated to include 604 jobs.

The Aggressive demand management scenario is projected to directly affect about 260 full-time equivalent on-farm positions (mostly compensated producers) and reduce average annual production-related output and value-added by about \$23 million and \$12 million, respectively. Projected average annual secondary impacts (indirect and induced effects) under the Aggressive

demand management scenario include about 236 full and part-time positions across Western Colorado, and about \$17.3 million in annual output and \$9.2 million in annual value-added.

In total, reduced production on participating farms and ranches under the Aggressive demand management scenario is projected to reduce regional output by about \$40 million per year and regional value-added (including labor income and income of self-employed proprietors) by a little over \$21 million per year and affect about 500 jobs – though more than half of these affected jobs would occur on participating farms and ranches and likely would mostly consist of producers that chose to participate in demand management and would be compensated as described in Section 5.

Potential Impacts on Livestock Production

If a demand management program leads to large reductions in forage production in Western Colorado, it could also impact local hay prices and livestock production.

In part, effects on livestock production could depend on who participates in the program and how they adjust their operations (as discussed earlier in this section). During Phase 2 of the Colorado River Water Bank Feasibility Study in 2013, the consultants (MWH) noted that “for high elevation sites that operate to support a cattle operation, the size of the cattle herd is directly tied to the amount of irrigated acreage ... any reduction in grass/alfalfa yield impacts the size and quality of the herd.”³

At the other end of the spectrum, during the initial round of stakeholder meetings for this study, a number of participants commented that much of the hay in some of the basins is exported out of state, and in some cases to other countries. This appears to be particularly true among producers in the Southwest Basin and the Yampa/White Basin. Data from the basin level IMPLAN models also suggests extensive hay exports from those basins, as shown in Figure 6-6.

³ Colorado River Water Bank Feasibility Study. Phase 2. Final Draft Report. MWH, March 2013.

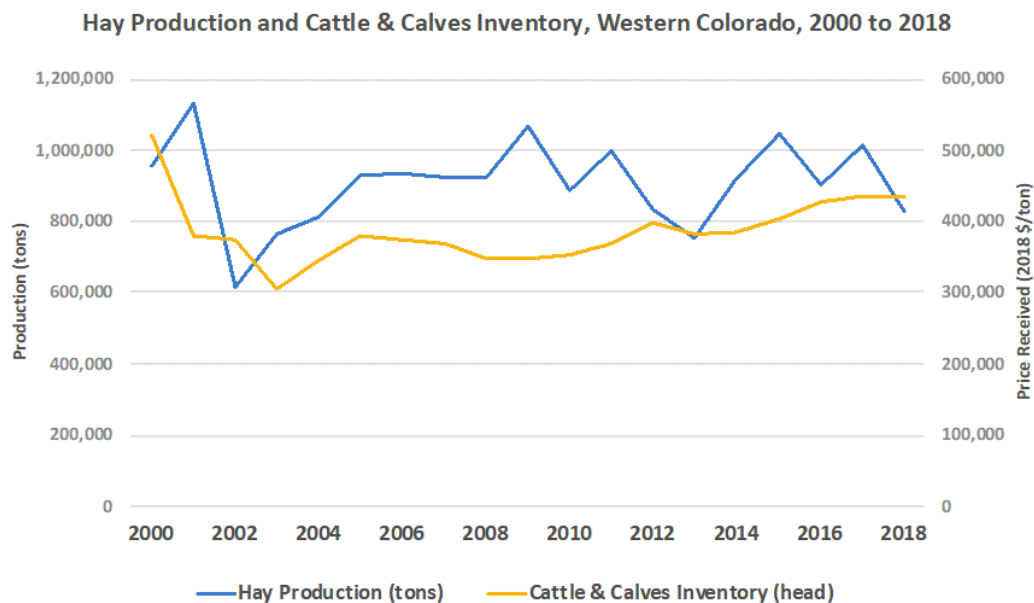
Figure 6-6. Estimates of Hay Exports and Imports by Basin from the IMPLAN models

Basin	Estimated Proportion of Supply Exported		Estimated Proportion of Demand Imported
	International	Domestic	
Colorado River	11%	19%	22%
Gunnison	12%	22%	14%
Southwest	12%	62%	11%
Yampa/White	<u>12%</u>	<u>51%</u>	<u>12%</u>
Western CO Total	12%	41%	16%

To the extent that participants in a demand management program would otherwise have exported their hay, the “forward linked” effects of demand management on the livestock industry within Western Colorado could be minimal. However, stakeholders also noted that the hay producers who commonly export their production have developed those customer relationships over time, and could be unwilling to risk losing those relationships to participate in a demand management program.

In order to shed additional light on potential forward-linked impacts on the livestock industry, the study team examined historical correlations between hay production, hay prices and livestock inventories. Figure 6-7 shows statewide hay production and hay prices (in 2018 dollars) from 2000 through 2018. Statewide data were used in this analysis because a complete set of prices were available throughout the past two decades. The inverse correlation between hay production and prices is visibly evident from the figure and was also confirmed by analysis of the statistical relationships between the two metrics. Although correlation does not prove a causal relationship, on average a 10 percent reduction in hay production has correlated with an 8 percent increase in hay prices.

Figure 6-8. Western Colorado correlations between hay production and cattle inventories, 2000-2018



While the effects of a demand management program on Western Colorado livestock production are obviously uncertain, the historical relationships between hay production, prices and the cattle inventory suggest the effects of the demand management scenarios could include an increase in hay prices and a decline in livestock production. Figure 6-9 highlights those potential effects.

Figure 6-7. Statewide correlation between hay production and price, 2000-2018

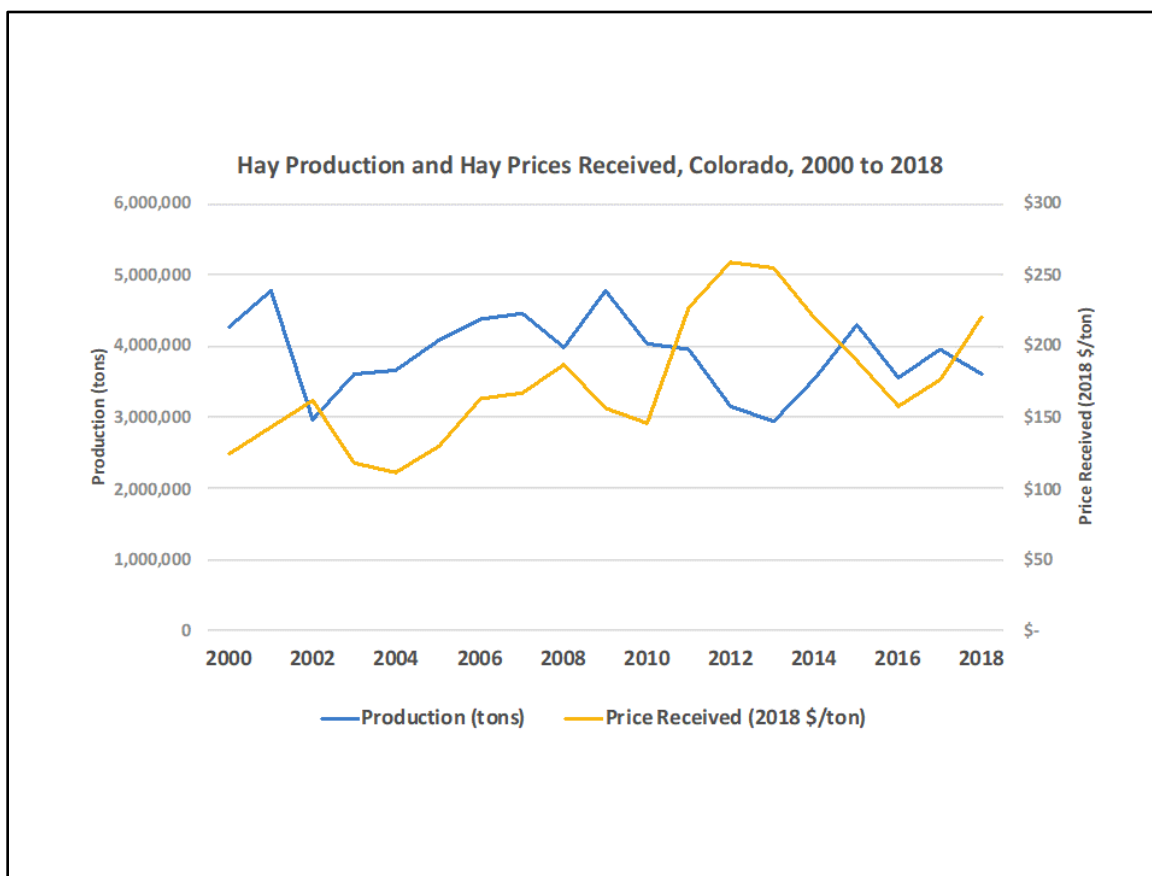


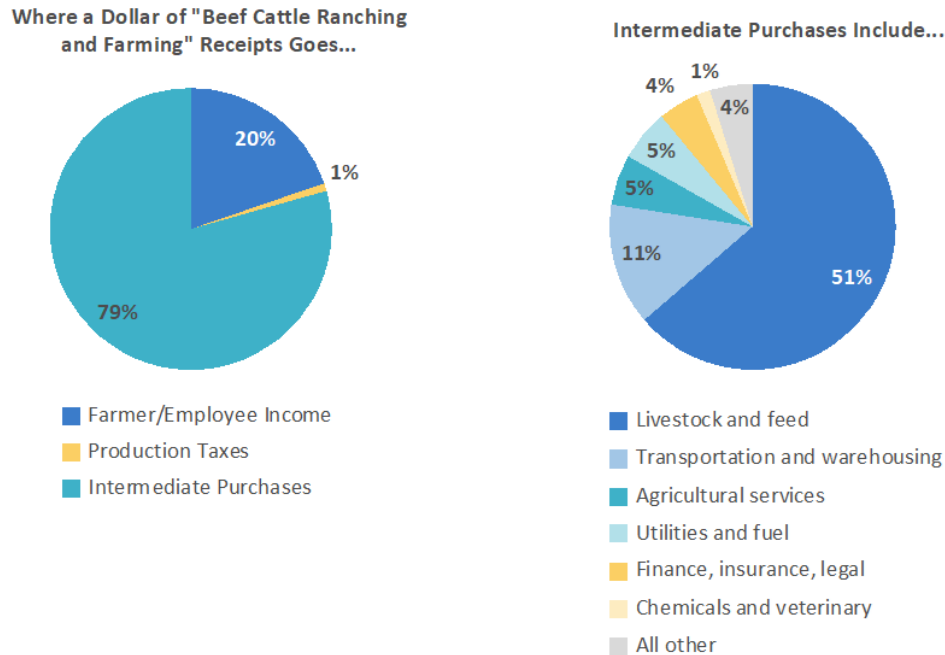
Figure 6-8 shows hay production and the livestock inventory in Western Colorado from 2000 through 2018. Although the correlation between these metrics is not as visually clear as in the previous chart showing production and prices – and cattle inventories are influenced by longer-term cattle cycles and other factors – statistical analysis shows that, on average, a 10 percent reduction in Western Colorado hay production has correlated with a 3 percent decrease in cattle inventories during the following year.

Figure 6-9. Potential changes in Western Colorado hay prices and livestock inventories under the demand management scenarios

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Decrease in Irrigated Forage	-1.8%	-7.3%
Potential Hay Price Impact	+1.4%	+5.8%
Potential Impact on Livestock Inventory	-0.5%	-2.2%

Potential economic effects from reduced livestock production. The basin-specific IMPLAN models were again used to estimate the potential economic effects of reductions in livestock production resulting from the demand management scenarios. Figure 6-10 depicts the initial financial flows from each dollar in cattle ranching from those models, which were customized based on CSU livestock enterprise budgets for Western Colorado and cow-calf production costs for the Basin and Range region reported by USDA’s Economic Research Service. As shown in Figure 6-10, 79 cents of every dollar in cattle ranching revenues goes towards the purchase of intermediate goods and services. The largest components of these expenditures are purchases of feed and livestock from other ranchers.

Figure 6-10. Breakdown of expenditures from each dollar in revenues from cattle ranching



The slightly more than 0.5% potential reduction in livestock production under the Moderate demand management scenario (shown earlier in Figure 6-9) could correspond to a direct reduction in ranch output of about \$3 million per year across Western Colorado. The corresponding decrease in annual value-added and jobs on Western Colorado ranches is estimated at about \$700,00 and 17 FTE jobs, respectively, as shown in Figure 6-11.

If livestock production declines, there would also be secondary (indirect and induced) impacts on Western Colorado's economy. Under the Moderate demand management scenario, these secondary impacts are projected to include a nearly \$1.7 million annual reduction in output among firms and individuals who provide goods and services to Western Colorado ranches and their households, and a decline of about 21 full and part-time jobs (see Figure 6-11).

Figure 6-11. Potential additional annual impacts from the Moderate demand scenario resulting from changes in livestock production (forward linkages)

	Direct	Secondary Impacts		Total Impact
		Indirect	Induced	
Colorado River Basin				
Output	-\$836,000	-\$335,000	-\$166,000	-\$1,337,000
Value-added	-\$209,000	-\$154,000	-\$96,000	-\$459,000
Jobs	-4.8	-4.9	-1.2	-10.9
Gunnison Basin				
Output	-\$951,000	-\$324,000	-\$166,000	-\$1,441,000
Value-added	-\$220,000	-\$133,000	-\$86,000	-\$439,000
Jobs	-5.4	-4.8	-1.5	-11.8
Southwest Basin				
Output	-\$549,000	-\$213,000	-\$98,000	-\$860,000
Value-added	-\$129,000	-\$86,000	-\$54,000	-\$269,000
Jobs	-3.1	-3.6	-0.8	-7.5
Yampa/White Basin				
Output	-\$672,000	-\$263,000	-\$115,000	-\$1,050,000
Value-added	-\$158,000	-\$97,000	-\$66,000	-\$321,000
Jobs	-3.8	-3.7	-0.9	-8.4
Western CO Totals				
Output	-\$3,008,000	-\$1,135,000	-\$545,000	-\$4,688,000
Value-added	-\$716,000	-\$470,000	-\$302,000	-\$1,488,000
Jobs	-17.2 *	-17.0	-4.4	-38.6

*Direct employment impacts were converted to FTEs. Expressed as a mix of full-time and part-time on-farm positions, the regional direct employment impacts were estimated to include about 47 jobs.

The potential 2.2 percent reduction in livestock production under the Aggressive demand management scenario would correspond to larger forward linked impacts on each of the basins and Western Colorado. As shown in Figure 6-12, the Aggressive demand management scenario could lead to a decline of \$13.4 million in annual ranch output and the loss of about 77 FTE ranch jobs. Including indirect and induced impacts, the total impact on annual output in Western Colorado could be about \$21 million per year, with a corresponding decrease in value-added of about \$6.6 million.

Figure 6-12. Potential additional annual impacts from the Aggressive demand scenario resulting from changes in livestock production (forward linkages)

	Direct	Secondary Impacts		Total Impact
		Indirect	Induced	
Colorado River Basin				
Output	-\$2,948,000	-\$1,181,000	-\$584,000	-\$4,713,000
Value-added	-\$736,000	-\$545,000	-\$338,000	-\$1,619,000
Jobs	-16.8	-17.4	-4.3	-38.5
Gunnison Basin				
Output	-\$2,978,000	-\$1,014,000	-\$520,000	-\$4,512,000
Value-added	-\$690,000	-\$418,000	-\$271,000	-\$1,379,000
Jobs	-17.0	-15.2	-4.7	-36.9
Southwest Basin				
Output	-\$2,057,000	-\$797,000	-\$369,000	-\$3,223,000
Value-added	-\$483,000	-\$322,000	-\$202,000	-\$1,007,000
Jobs	-11.8	-13.3	-3.0	-28.1
Yampa/White Basin				
Output	-\$5,441,000	-\$2,129,000	-\$929,000	-\$8,499,000
Value-added	-\$1,276,000	-\$788,000	-\$532,000	-\$2,596,000
Jobs	-31.1	-30.0	-7.0	-68.1
Western CO Totals				
Output	-\$13,424,000	-\$5,121,000	-\$2,402,000	-\$20,947,000
Value-added	-\$3,185,000	-\$2,073,000	-\$1,343,000	-\$6,601,000
Jobs	-76.7 *	-75.9	-19.0	-171.6

*Direct employment impacts were converted to FTEs. Expressed as a mix of full-time and part-time on-farm positions, the regional direct employment impacts were estimated to include about 200 jobs.

Other Possible Adverse Impacts from Demand Management

Agriculture is a vital component of Western Colorado's aesthetic and cultural landscape, and the total value of agricultural land is not fully captured by the market value of agricultural output. There are few studies of the non-market values of agricultural land, but they show that active agricultural landscapes can provide amenities such as aesthetic value⁴, cultural and heritage value⁵, property value⁶, and even spiritual value.⁷ These non-market values accrue to local residents as well as visitors and tourists.

⁴ Cline and Seidl, 2009. Wood et al., 2000. Crook, 1999.

⁵ Ellingson and Seidl, 2009. Olsson and Roenningen, 1999.

Within Colorado, research indicates that working landscapes are important for tourism:

- A 2009 study derived winter tourists' valuation of Gunnison County's ranch land and found that conversion of all ranch land to other land uses (e.g., residential or commercial development) would decrease visitation and negatively impact the Gunnison County economy by up to \$14.5 million and 350 jobs annually.⁸
- In Routt County, conversion of ranch land around Steamboat Springs to urban uses would cause 54 percent of visitors to reduce spending and trip length. Average expenditures would decrease by \$100 per person per day, and average trip length would decrease by 2.3 days.⁹
- A Chaffee County study found that a decrease in ranch land in favor of urban uses led to a small loss in tourist consumer surplus (e.g., a 50% decrease in working landscape area resulted in a 9% loss in consumer surplus).¹⁰
- The connection between irrigated agriculture and cultural values is also reflected in the emphasis that Coloradans—including the state's urban residents—placed on maintaining water availability for Colorado's farms and ranches in a statewide survey of perceptions and values related to water.¹¹

Nearly all existing research examines the aesthetic value of ranch land in comparison to total conversion to urban or industrial uses. There are no studies of the impacts of converting irrigated agricultural land to fallowed land, but we can draw informed conclusions from the existing literature in order to qualitatively estimate the secondary economic effects of the demand management program on Western Colorado's aesthetic values:

- In comparison to total conversion to urban development, the aesthetic change of irrigated agriculture to fallowed agriculture is less dramatic and likely to have a smaller impact on aesthetic value for residents and tourists.
- The effect of dispersed and temporary fallowing across private agricultural lands in the Upper Basin would likely have a smaller impact on aesthetic value than intensive or contiguous fallowing concentrated in a single area.
- The potential magnitude of the aesthetic impact of fallowing depends on the visibility of fallowed lands and their proximity to high-traffic roads, second homes, or urban centers where resident and tourist activity is concentrated.

⁶ Vanslebrouck et al., 2005.

⁷ Groenfeldt, 2005.

⁸ Orens and Seidl, 2009.

⁹ Ellingson and Seidl, 2009.

¹⁰ Cline and Seidl, 2009.

¹¹ CWCB, 2013.

- Cumulatively, participation in a demand management program involving temporary rotational fallowing of the scale examined in the Moderate demand scenario would likely have relatively minimal aesthetic impact on tourism and property values across the entire Upper Basin. More substantial localized impacts could be felt in specific locations or communities, particularly under larger scale demand management like the Aggressive scenario.

SECTION 7.

Benefit/Impact Comparison and Economic Sustainability

In some respects, it is challenging to compare the potential benefits and potential adverse impacts from demand management in Western Colorado. As discussed in the preceding sections, there is considerable nuance in both the benefit estimates and the impact estimates. Often the parties that could benefit from a demand management program differ from those who could be adversely affected.

Comparison of Potential Secondary Impacts from Reduced Production with Potential Secondary Benefits from Participation Payment Spending

Figure 7-1 compares the projected secondary benefits from participants' local spending of their participation payments (described in Section 5) to the projected secondary impacts from reduced production (backward linked effects).

Overall, the projected indirect and induced economic benefits from payment spending on regional output and value-added are comparable in scale to the projected negative effects from reduced production. The direction of the net effects depends on the share of the participation payments that is spent locally within the basins.

Reduced production is projected to lead to a larger decline in the number of secondary jobs across Western Colorado than the additional secondary jobs supported by payment spending. That result reflects the higher average income (value-added) per job supported by participation payment spending than the average income per secondary job supported by production.¹ In part, this is likely because there are more part-time jobs in agricultural services and other production support industries than in the industries, such as the finance industry, that would be supported by participation payment spending.

¹ Based on the data shown in Figure 7-2, each million dollars in secondary value-added tied to agricultural production supports about 24 full and part-time jobs. Each million dollars in secondary value-added tied to participation payment spending supports about 14 full and part-time jobs.

Figure 7-1. Comparison of secondary benefits from payment spending with secondary impacts from reduced production (backward linked effects) under the Moderate demand management scenario

	Payment Spending		Reduced Production	Net Effect	
	60% local	90% local		60% local	90% local
Colorado River Basin					
Output	\$892,000	\$1,338,000	-\$1,121,000	-\$229,000	\$217,000
Value-added	\$477,000	\$716,000	-\$644,000	-\$167,000	\$72,000
Jobs	6.4	9.6	-12.9	-6.5	-3.3
Gunnison Basin					
Output	\$1,131,000	\$1,697,000	-\$1,233,000	-\$102,000	\$464,000
Value-added	\$536,000	\$804,000	-\$668,000	-\$132,000	\$136,000
Jobs	9.0	13.6	-15.8	-6.8	-2.3
Southwest Basin					
Output	\$1,116,000	\$1,674,000	-\$1,268,000	-\$152,000	\$406,000
Value-added	\$604,000	\$906,000	-\$675,000	-\$71,000	\$231,000
Jobs	7.9	11.8	-15.7	-7.8	-3.9
Yampa/White Basin					
Output	\$500,000	\$750,000	-\$579,000	-\$79,000	\$171,000
Value-added	\$260,000	\$390,000	-\$283,000	-\$23,000	\$107,000
Jobs	3.5	5.3	-10.2	-6.6	-4.8
Western CO Totals					
Output	\$3,639,000	\$5,459,000	-\$4,201,000	-\$562,000	\$1,258,000
Value-added	\$1,877,000	\$2,816,000	-\$2,270,000	-\$393,000	\$546,000
Jobs	26.8	40.3	-54.6	-27.7	-14.3

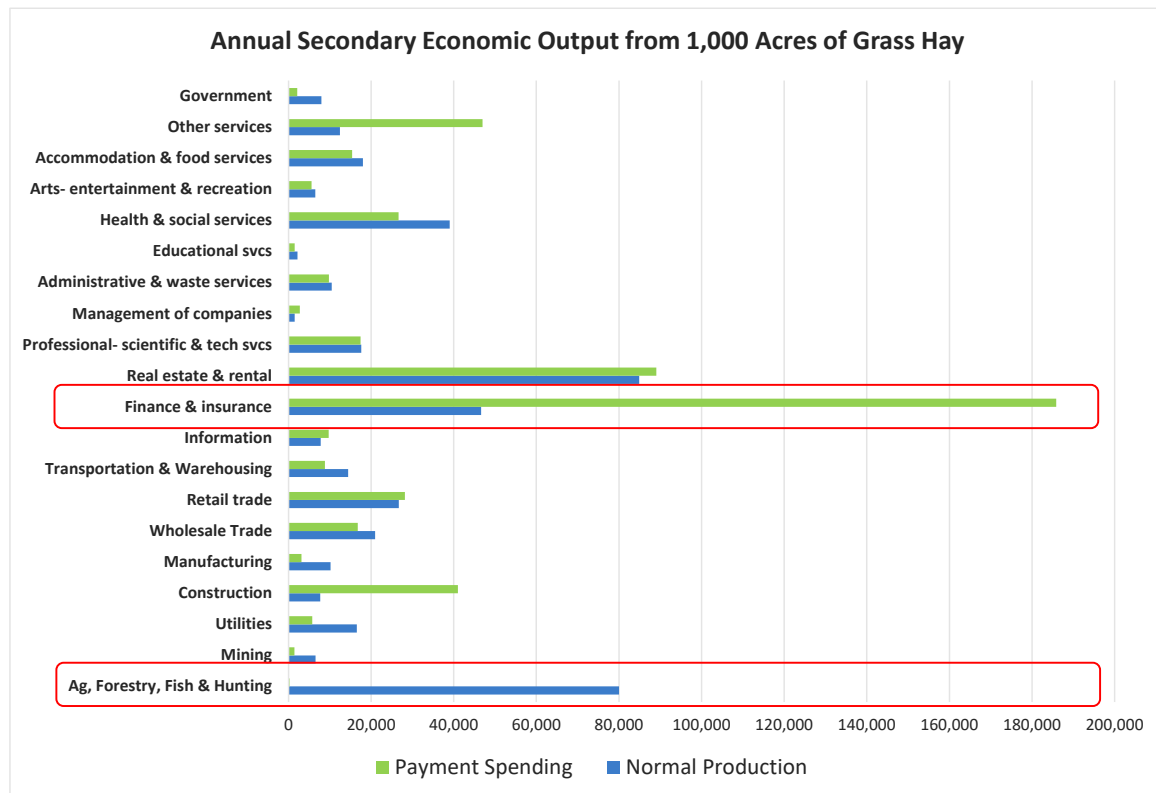
Figure 7-2 provides comparable data for the Aggressive demand management scenario. Like the results for the Moderate scenario, projected secondary effects on output and value-added from local payment spending are comparable to projected adverse secondary economic effects from reduced production. Also similar to the results for the Moderate demand management scenario, the net secondary effect on jobs is projected to be negative.

Figure 7-2. Comparison of secondary benefits from payment spending with secondary impacts from reduced projection (backward linked effects) under the Aggressive demand management scenario

	<u>Payment Spending</u>		<u>Reduced Production</u>	<u>Net Effect</u>	
	60% local	90% local		60% local	90% local
Colorado River Basin					
Output	\$3,146,000	\$4,719,000	-\$3,953,000	-\$807,000	\$766,000
Value-added	\$1,683,000	\$2,525,000	-\$2,273,000	-\$590,000	\$252,000
Jobs	22.5	33.8	-45.5	-23.0	-11.7
Gunnison Basin					
Output	\$3,542,000	\$5,313,000	-\$3,860,000	-\$318,000	\$1,453,000
Value-added	\$1,679,000	\$2,519,000	-\$2,095,000	-\$416,000	\$424,000
Jobs	28.3	42.5	-49.6	-21.3	-7.1
Southwest Basin					
Output	\$4,176,000	\$6,264,000	-\$4,748,000	-\$572,000	\$1,516,000
Value-added	\$2,260,000	\$3,390,000	-\$2,527,000	-\$267,000	\$863,000
Jobs	29.4	44.2	-58.6	-29.2	-14.4
Yampa/White Basin					
Output	\$4,042,000	\$6,063,000	-\$4,684,000	-\$642,000	\$1,379,000
Value-added	\$2,104,000	\$3,156,000	-\$2,293,000	-\$189,000	\$863,000
Jobs	28.7	43.1	-82.2	-53.5	-39.1
Western CO Totals					
Output	\$14,906,000	\$22,359,000	-\$17,245,000	-\$2,339,000	\$5,114,000
Value-added	\$7,726,000	\$11,590,000	-\$9,188,000	-\$1,462,000	\$2,402,000
Jobs	109.0	163.5	-235.9	-126.9	-72.4

While the secondary benefits from payment spending may largely offset the negative secondary impacts from reduced production from a quantitative standpoint, it is important to note that the net effects mask the underlying distribution of the economic benefits and costs. Although there would be some overlap among industries providing services to farm/ranch households, in many cases the jobs that would be supported by local payment spending are different from the jobs that are supported by forage production. Some of these differences are evident from Figure 7-3 which compares the distribution of secondary benefits from payment spending with the secondary benefits from normal grass hay production across industries.

Figure 7-3. Industries supported by payment spending compared to normal hay production



Summary Benefit vs. Adverse Impact Comparisons

Given that both Section 6 (benefits) and Section 7 (adverse impacts) include numerous metrics, a simple summary comparison of some of the key quantitative estimates is useful in interpreting the results of this analysis.

Moderate demand management scenario. Figure 7-4 provides a summary comparison of selected economic metrics for the Moderate demand management scenario.

On-farm/ranch effects. The lower end of the range of potential annual reductions in production output in each basin and across Western Colorado indicates projected effects on farms and ranches that choose to participate in the demand management program, excluding any “forward-linked” impacts on livestock production. The higher end of the range includes potential annual reductions in the value of livestock sales. Likewise, the smaller decline in the on-farm/ranch jobs excludes potential effects on livestock producers – so these job estimates primarily reflect producers and their families who would be compensated through the participation payments (though some of these jobs may be hired workers). The larger declines in these metrics include potential decreases in output by livestock producers and potential on-farm (or ranch) reductions in jobs among these producers. All on-farm/ranch jobs are reported in FTEs.

Figure 7-4 also reports the projected aggregate annual payments to participants under the Moderate demand management scenario. Those payment totals are compared to the projected decrease in on-farm/ranch value-added (income) due to reduced production. In all cases, the payment totals are projected to exceed the loss of income on participating acres – indicating that participants are projected to benefit financially from a demand management program. Even when reductions in income from reduced livestock production are included (which produces the smaller numbers in the “Payments vs. on-farm value-added” ranges), the overall net effect of the program on farm and ranch income is projected to be positive.

Secondary effects. The secondary effects comparison in Figure 7-4 initially summarizes the projected range of jobs that could be supported by local spending of a portion of the demand management participation payments. The lower estimate is based on 60 percent of the payments being spent locally, while the higher benefit estimate assumes 90 percent is spent locally. These secondary (indirect and induced) job benefits are then compared to the projected reduction in secondary jobs from decreased farm and ranch production. The higher end of that range includes the potential secondary job impacts from reductions in livestock production.

The projected net change in secondary jobs is always negative, in part because average compensation among the secondary jobs in agricultural support industries is lower than the average compensation among the secondary jobs that would be supported by local spending of the participation payments (as discussed previously). The comparison of effects on secondary income (value-added) is more uncertain. If a high proportion (90 percent) of the participation payments is spent locally, and livestock production is not affected by the program, the net effect on secondary (indirect and induced) income is projected to be positive. Alternatively, if a lower proportion (60 percent) of the participation payments is spent locally and livestock production is impacted by the program, the net change in secondary value-added is projected to be negative.

Figure 7-4. Summary comparison of benefits and adverse impacts for the Moderate demand management scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	3,400	3,850	3,700	1,750	12,700
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60	1-in-60
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$1,374,000 to -\$2,210,000	-\$1,780,000 to -\$2,731,000	-\$1,725,000 to -\$2,274,000	-\$783,000 to -\$1,455,000	-\$5,662,000 to -\$8,670,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-17 to -22	-19 to -25	-19 to -22	-9 to -13	-64 to -81
Annual DM Payments	\$1,375,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,756,000	\$806,000	\$5,854,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$682,000 to \$473,000	\$1,093,000 to \$873,000	\$735,000 to \$606,000	\$391,000 to \$233,000	\$2,901,000 to \$2,185,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	6 to 10	9 to 14	8 to 12	4 to 5	27 to 40
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-13 to -19	-16 to -22	-16 to -20	-10 to -15	-55 to -76
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-3 to -13	-2 to -13	-4 to -12	-5 to -11	-14 to -49
Value-added****	\$72,000 to -\$417,000	\$136,000 to -\$351,000	\$231,000 to -\$211,000	\$107,000 to -\$186,000	\$546,000 to -\$1,165,000

Notes: *Right-hand side (RHS) impact estimates include potential effects on livestock activity.

**On-farm employment is FTEs. Left-hand side (LHS) estimate is jobs on participating operations only (who would be compensated).

RHS estimates include potential livestock effects.

***Low end of range if 60% spent locally, high end if 90% spent locally.

****RHS impacts on secondary jobs and value-added reflect low share of lease spending in basin and adverse impacts including livestock effects.

Aggressive demand management scenario. Figure 7-5 provides a similar comparison for the Aggressive demand management scenario. Although the estimates are substantially larger, they can be interpreted in the same fashion as just described for the Moderate demand management scenario.

Although the findings for the Aggressive demand management scenario are similar to the Moderate scenario, but on a larger scale, the number of decreased jobs stands out under this scenario. In particular, the difference between the low end of the range for on-farm/ranch job decreases and the high end of that range reflects the estimated number of on-ranch livestock jobs projected to be lost ($337-260 = 77$ jobs across Western Colorado). In addition, the large number of secondary jobs projected to be lost due to decreases in production (236 to 331 jobs) is also notable, because the partly offsetting number of secondary jobs that might be added due to local spending of the participation payments may often be in different industries (as described earlier).

Although the Aggressive demand management scenario is projected to result in a net loss of secondary (off-farm/ranch) jobs, the net change in secondary income (value-added) could be positive or negative. This result reflects the higher incomes per secondary job associated with the spending of the lease payments, compared to the average income per secondary job associated with farm and ranch production.

Figure 7-5. Summary comparison of benefits and adverse impacts for the Aggressive demand management scenario

	River Basin				
	Colorado River	Gunnison	Southwest	Yampa/White	Western Colorado
Participating Acres	12,000	12,100	13,800	14,200	52,100
Percent of Irrigated	1-in-17	1-in-19	1-in-16	1-in-8	1-in-15
On-Farm/Ranch Effects					
Decrease in Production Output*	-\$4,847,000 to -\$7,795,000	-\$5,574,000 to -\$8,552,000	-\$6,458,000 to -\$8,515,000	-\$6,334,000 to -\$11,775,000	-\$23,213,000 to -\$36,637,000
Reduced On-Farm/Ranch Jobs**	-60 to -77	-60 to -77	-69 to -81	-71 to -102	-260 to -337
Annual DM Payments	\$4,851,000	\$6,005,000	\$6,573,000	\$6,524,000	\$23,953,000
Payments vs. On-farm Value-added (net)*	\$2,406,000 to \$1,670,000	\$3,424,000 to \$2,734,000	\$2,752,000 to \$2,269,000	\$3,166,000 to \$1,890,000	\$11,748,000 to \$8,563,000
Secondary Effects					
Increased Jobs from Payment Spending***	23 to 34	28 to 43	29 to 44	29 to 43	109 to 164
Decreased Jobs tied to Production*	-45 to -67	-50 to -70	-59 to -75	-82 to -119	-236 to -331
Net change in Secondary Jobs****	-12 to -45	-7 to -41	-14 to -46	-39 to -90	-72 to -222
Value-added****	\$252,000 to -\$1,473,000	\$424,000 to -\$1,105,000	\$863,000 to -\$791,000	\$863,000 to -\$1,509,000	\$2,402,000 to -\$4,878,000

Notes: *Right-hand side (RHS) impact estimates include potential effects on livestock activity.

**On-farm employment is FTEs. Left-hand side (LHS) estimate is jobs on participating operations only (who would be compensated).

RHS estimates include potential livestock effects.

***Low end of range if 60% spent locally, high end if 90% spent locally.

****RHS impacts on secondary jobs and value-added reflect low share of lease spending in basin and adverse impacts including livestock effects.

Broader context. It is also useful to consider the summary results for the two hypothetical demand management scenarios evaluated in this study in the broader context of the overall agricultural sector and regional economy – summarized in Section 2, with individual basin detail in Appendix A.

Moderate demand management scenario. As shown in Figure 7-5, the moderate demand scenario would fallow about 1 in every 60 acres currently in irrigated forage production. It could reduce annual agricultural output (including other agricultural sectors such as fruit farming and greenhouse and nursery production) by between 0.8 and 1.3 percent, with the higher figure including potential impacts on livestock production. However, based on the projected payments to demand management participants under this scenario, net on-farm income (value-added) would be projected to increase by about 1.1 to 1.4 percent. The projected maximum decrease in farm and ranch-related employment – including on-farm/ranch jobs (which would mostly be the compensated participants in the program) and secondary jobs tied to production – would be less than 0.1 percent of the approximately 409,000 total jobs in Western Colorado.²

² For purposes of this comparison, affected on-farm jobs were counted in terms of full and part-time positions for comparability to baseline employment estimates shown in Section 2 and Appendix A. The number of combined full and part-time farm and ranch jobs is considerably larger than the number of FTE jobs.

Aggressive demand management scenario. The aggressive demand scenario would fallow about 1 in every 15 acres currently in irrigated forage production in Western Colorado. It could reduce annual agricultural output by between 3.4 and 5.4 percent, again including potential impacts on livestock production in the higher figure. As in the Moderate scenario, projected payments to demand management participants are expected to be larger than the decrease in production-related income and net on-farm income would be projected to increase by between 4.1 and 5.7 percent. Under this scenario, the projected maximum decrease in farm and ranch-related employment – including on-farm/ranch jobs and secondary jobs tied to production – would be almost 0.3 percent of the approximately 409,000 total jobs in Western Colorado.³ However, the majority of these jobs would be producers that chose to participate in the program (and who would be compensated). This maximum production-related impact estimate also does not count the jobs projected to be supported by local spending of the compensation payments.

Other important considerations. In seeking to summarize and compare the potential economic benefits and adverse impacts from demand management in Western Colorado, it is also important to reiterate the substantial concerns voiced by the stakeholders in each basin regarding impacts on return flows that are relied on by downstream irrigators and other users. As noted in Section 3, this analysis assumes that return flow issues associated with demand management will be resolved – either through avoiding these issues or effectively mitigating them. If those issues cannot be avoided or mitigated, the adverse economic impacts from demand management could be substantially greater than the estimates described in this report.

In considering the net effects from demand management in Western Colorado – as summarized in the preceding tables – we again note the importance of where the funding for demand management payments comes from (as stated in Section 5). While the net effects on participating irrigators, and the net secondary effects on support businesses and workers, could be the same regardless of the source of funding, the net effects from a regional economic standpoint would differ if some or all of the funding is raised within Western Colorado. In that case, the regional economic assessment would also have to consider the adverse economic impacts of raising the funds for the program – such as the economic cost of new taxes or fees on Western Colorado residents and businesses.

Alternative Impact Possibilities and Key Uncertainties

As discussed near the beginning of Section 6, the economic impacts of demand management in Western Colorado could vary depending on what types of farming/ranching operations choose to participate and how they modify their operations to adjust to reduced irrigation. The impacts could also vary depending on the options for reducing consumptive use through the demand management program.

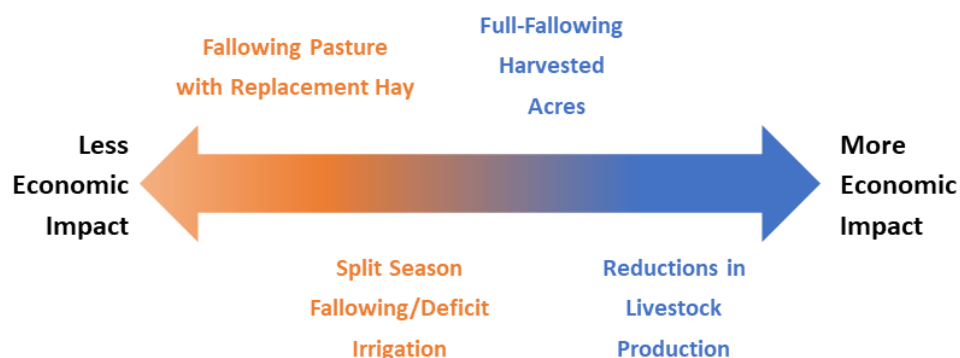
The evaluation described in this report assumes full fallowing of participating acres and is largely quantified based on reductions in mechanically harvested hay and corn. However, a

³ See preceding footnote.

demand management program could also allow for or encourage “split season fallowing” or other forms of deficit irrigation. The program might also attract ranchers willing to fallow irrigated grazing lands, as well as operators fallowing mechanically harvested haylands.

Figure 7-6 provides a conceptual illustration of some of the alternative strategies and effects depending on program options, who participates and how they modify their operations. In general, we believe that the assumptions incorporated in this analysis – full fallowing of harvested acres and potential reductions in livestock production – could result in larger economic impacts than alternatives such as split season fallowing. The latter is a form of deficit irrigation that effectively increases the crop production efficiency from irrigation – meaning that the reduction in yield (in percentage terms) should be less than the reduction in consumptive use (also in percentage terms). Split season fallowing was an option to participants in the CCUPP with the GVVUA, and was popular and well subscribed in that pilot project, but would likely require more participants (or at least more enrolled acreage) in a demand management program to achieve the same amount of consumptive use reductions as full fallowing.

Figure 7-6. Alternative impact possibilities



One of the potential participation strategies that could have substantially lower secondary economic impacts than full fallowing of harvested acres would be fallowing irrigated pasture and replacing the reduced forage with hay purchased from others (potentially from outside the region). In theory, this strategy could allow participating ranchers to maintain the same livestock herd and consequently have little or no impact on ranch output or livestock support industries. In practice, we are dubious that this approach would be financially viable unless participation payments per acre-foot are substantially higher than estimated in Section 5 given the potentially expensive hauling that could be required if local hay markets are already being tightened by demand management participation. Ranchers also have concerns about the quality of replacement hay, the potential introduction of new weeds into their operations and other aspects of replacing the hay they are accustomed to growing.

Economic Sustainability and Program Design Considerations

During this study, the WBWG has raised the question of where a tipping point might be for Western Colorado agriculture and its agriculturally-focused communities. Undeniably, the potential development of a demand management program could add another complication to some of the pressures already facing agriculture within the region. Further, agriculture has traditionally been a source of economic continuity and stability in Western Colorado, which is particularly important given the declines in the energy-sector that have been experienced by the region over the past 10 to 12 years (as noted by basin stakeholders).

As described in the recent Technical Update for the Water Plan, Western Colorado agriculture faces continuing pressure from urbanization of farm lands. About 34,000 acres of irrigated farm land in Western Colorado are projected to be redeveloped for urban uses by 2050, with most of that acreage located in the Colorado and Gunnison Basins.⁴

Climate change is also likely to adversely affect irrigated agriculture in Western Colorado. The “In-between” and “Hot and Dry” scenarios developed for the recent Technical Update anticipate that Colorado’s irrigation water requirements in 2050 will be 20 to 35 percent greater (respectively) than they were during the 1950 to 2013 period. The Technical Update also notes that “climate simulations ... generally show a greater summer warming effect in basins at higher elevations, therefore the West Slope factors are generally greater than those developed for the East Slope basins.”⁵

From the standpoint of participating irrigators, a demand management program could actually enhance the sustainability of their operations. Such a program would provide another, voluntary option for farmers and ranchers and might help hedge against market and climate risks. If participants spend portions of their participation payments on reducing debt and upgrading farms and ranches, the funding could enhance the economic and financial resilience of their operations.

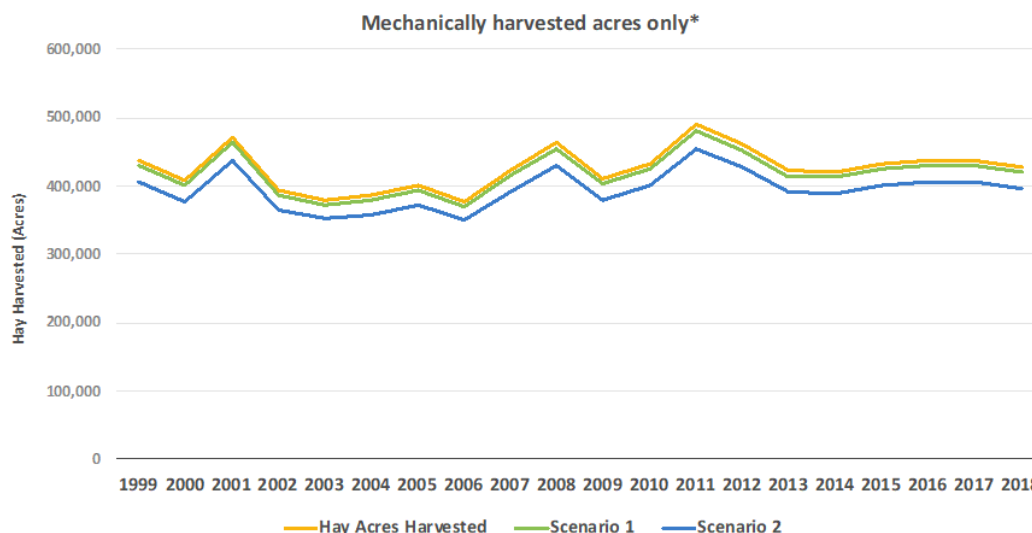
⁴ Analysis and Technical Update to the Colorado Water Plan. Colorado Water Conservation Board. Department of Natural Resources. July 2019.

⁵ Ibid.

The greater concern in regard to sustainability is the potential impacts of demand management on the businesses that supply farms and ranches (secondary impacts) and potential impacts on livestock producers. In the context of regional sustainability, it is useful to consider demand management in the context of historical variability in the number of hay acres that are harvested in Western Colorado.

Historical variability in hay acres harvested. Figure 7-7 depicts the number of acres of hay harvested in Western Colorado by year over the past two decades. The figure also shows how the number of acres harvested might have been different if either the Moderate or the Aggressive demand management scenarios had been in effect during this time. Note that the alternative harvested acre scenarios (minus 1.6 percent under the Moderate DM scenario, minus 6.4 percent under the Aggressive DM scenario) assume a comparable level of participation among irrigated grazing lands. If only harvested acres were enrolled in the demand management program, the reductions in regional harvested acres would be one and a half times as large as shown in the figure.

Figure 7-7. Historical hay acres harvested in W. Colorado and simulated changes under the demand management scenarios



Over five-year spans, comparable to the assumed duration of the demand management scenarios in this study, the average number of harvested acres has ranged from 415,000 acres/year to 452,000 acres – or minus 4 percent from the mean to plus 5 percent from the mean. As shown in the figure, the change in the number of acres harvested under Scenario 1 (Moderate demand

management) would be basically within the “noise” of normal variability. Scenario 2 (Aggressive demand management) would have a more perceptible impact on the overall number of hay acres harvested in Western Colorado, and – potentially – on the business that support hay production or depend on regional hay production, such as the livestock industry.

From the standpoint of sustainability, there could be more reason for concern at the local, community level, than at the regional level across Western Colorado. Prior research by members of the study team in the Lower Arkansas Valley has identified the characteristics of the communities most vulnerable to reductions in agricultural production, including small size, distance from larger communities and lack of economic diversity. The bottom line is that the location and concentration of reductions in agricultural production matters. Even under the smaller, Moderate demand management scenario, the total number of acres assumed to be fallowed across Western Colorado (about 12,700 acres) would be more than the total number of irrigated acres in Eagle County, Dolores County or Archuleta County, for example.

Potential program design considerations. From the standpoint of Western Colorado as a whole, we believe that a demand management program involving up to four to five percent of the irrigated forage acres in Western Colorado (about 30,000 acres or 60,000 acre-feet per year) would be within the range of historical variability in hay production and could be economically manageable if:

- Participation and impacts were widely distributed among and within the four Western Colorado basins;
- Frequency and duration of participation was limited to avoid demand management becoming an irrigated land retirement program;
- The program provided the opportunity for participants to opt out under exceptionally dry conditions like 2002, 2012 and 2018; and
- The program offered opportunities for split season fallowing or other forms of deficit irrigation which could reduce impacts and costs.

Appendix A.

Socioeconomic Baseline Reports by Basin

Colorado River Basin

Geography

The Colorado River Basin is located across more than 9,800 square miles of western Colorado (Figure A-1). The basin covers an area that contains both high elevation alpine landscapes and arid, lower-altitude deserts. The basin contains the headwaters of the Colorado River, one of the most important rivers in the Southwestern United States. Snowpack in the basin's high mountains are the main sources of water for the basin's various tributaries to the Colorado and as a result, the amount of water in the basin can fluctuate widely from year to year. The basin also plays an important role in meeting interstate water compacts between Colorado and other western states as more than 70 percent of the basin's flows are committed to downstream users. The basin, as defined for Colorado water planning purposes, consists of seven separate regions.

Figure A-1.
The Colorado
Basin

Source:
BBC Research &
Consulting.



Legend

- Incorporated Communities
- ▭ Basin Boundaries
- ▭ Public Lands
- ▭ Counties

Grand County. Grand County contains the headwaters of the 32-mile-long Fraser River, which drains the Middle Park basin on the western side of the Continental Divide. The Fraser flows through Winter Park, Fraser, and Tabernash before joining the Colorado River just west of

Granby. The Fraser is a popular river for fishing due to its high diversity of trout species. Grand County is also where the headwaters of the Colorado River begin near La Poudre Pass. From there the Colorado flows southwest into Grand Lake, the largest natural lake in Colorado.

Summit County. Summit County contains several tributaries of the Colorado River, including the Blue River; the Snake River; and the Swan River. The 65-mile-long Blue River begins in the Tenmile Range, south of the town of Breckenridge. From there, the Blue flows north through Dillion and Green Mountain reservoirs before joining the Colorado River near the town of Kremmling. The Snake and Swan rivers are small tributaries of the Blue that drain parts of the Front Range mountains just east of Keystone Resort.

State Bridge. The State Bridge region is located north of the Town of Vail and contains the Gore Mountain Range. The Piney River is the region's primary tributary to the Colorado and drains the northern part of the Gore Range in the Eagle Nest Wilderness. From its headwaters, the Piney flows northwest for about 28 miles before flowing into the Colorado.

Eagle. The Eagle region contains the 61-mile-long Eagle River and the 19-mile-long Gore Creek. The headwaters of the Eagle River are located in the a few miles north of the City of Leadville. From its headwaters, the Eagle flows through Minturn, Avon, Eagle and Gypsum before flowing into the Colorado River near Dotsero. The Eagle is popular with boaters since most of its reach is navigable by small watercraft. Gore Creek is a tributary of the Eagle that begins in the Gore Range east of Vail. It flows through Vail and joins the Eagle River about 3 miles west of the town. Parts of Gore Creek are Gold Medal fisheries, but the creek was listed as impaired in 2011 due to low numbers of macroinvertebrates.

Middle Colorado. This region contains the mainstem of the Colorado River from the Eagle/Garfield County line near the beginning of Glenwood Canyon and goes until the confluence of Roan Creek near the town of De Beque. The region contains many small tributaries of the Colorado, but notably the Colorado is the only major river contained in the region.

Roaring Fork. The Roaring Fork region contains the 70-mile-long Roaring Fork River; the 42-mile-long Fryingpan River; and the 40-mile-long Crystal River. The Roaring Fork River begins near Independence Pass in the Sawatch Range. The river flows northwest from its headwaters through the Roaring Fork Valley and the towns of Apsen, Basalt, and Carbondale before flowing into the Colorado River at Glenwood Springs. It is popular with boaters and fisherman. It is also an important water supply for several communities on the Front Range that divert some of the rivers flow to the Twin Lake Reservoir through the Twin Lakes Tunnel. The Frying Pan River is a tributary of the Roaring Fork that begins on the western flanks of Mount Massive, the State's second-tallest peak. It flows northwest into Ruedi Reservoir before flowing into the Roaring Fork near the town of Basalt. The Crystal River drains a section of the western Elk Mountains. From its headwaters it flows through the Crystal River Canyon and a steep mountain valley before flowing into the Roaring Fork near Carbondale.

Grand Valley. The Grand Valley Region contains the lower reaches of the Gunnison River and Plateau Creek. Plateau Creek is a 50-mile-long tributary of the Colorado. The creek drains Plateau Valley, which is located on the north side of Grand Mesa, the largest mesa in the world. It flows into the Colorado River approximately 15 miles east of Grand Junction.

Demographic Conditions and Trends

Historical and current population

The estimated total population in the Colorado Basin in 2017 was 314,266 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2017). The basin's population grew at an average of 2.7% per year between 1980 and 2010 (Figure A-2). Between 2010 and 2017, population growth in the basin slowed to an average rate of 0.6% per year. Consistent with the approach used in the Colorado Water Plan, 90 percent of the population of Mesa County was apportioned to the Colorado River Basin, while 10 percent of the county's population was attributed to the Gunnison River Basin.

Figure A-2.
Population and Trends, Colorado Basin Counties and Municipalities, 1980 to 2017

Location						1980-2010			2010-2017		
						Avg. Annual Growth			Avg. Annual Growth		
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017	Residents	Pct. Change		Residents	Pct. Change	
Eagle County	13,320	21,928	41,659	52,197	54,662	1,296	4.7%		352	0.7%	
Avon	640	1,798	5,561	6,447	6,587	194	8.0%		20	0.3%	
Basalt	529	1,128	2,681	3,857	3,189	111	6.8%		-95	-2.7%	
Eagle	950	1,580	3,032	6,508	6,849	185	6.6%		49	0.7%	
Gypsum	743	1,750	3,654	6,477	7,195	191	7.5%		103	1.5%	
Minturn	1,060	1,066	1,068	1,027	1,056	-1	-0.1%		4	0.4%	
Red Cliff	409	297	289	267	280	-5	-1.4%		2	0.7%	
Vail	3,555	3,659	4,531	5,305	5,495	58	1.3%		27	0.5%	
Unincorporated	5,434	10,650	20,843	22,309	24,011	563	4.8%		243	1.1%	
Garfield County	22,514	29,974	43,791	56,389	59,167	1,129	3.1%		397	0.7%	
Carbondale	2,084	3,004	5,196	6,427	6,826	145	3.8%		57	0.9%	
Glenwood Springs	4,637	6,561	7,736	9,614	9,977	166	2.5%		52	0.5%	
New Castle	563	679	1,984	4,518	4,821	132	7.2%		43	0.9%	
Parachute	338	658	1,006	1,085	1,109	25	4.0%		3	0.3%	
Rifle	3,215	4,636	6,784	9,172	9,465	199	3.6%		42	0.5%	
Silt	923	1,095	1,740	2,930	3,121	67	3.9%		27	0.9%	
Unincorporated	10,754	13,341	19,345	22,643	23,848	396	2.5%		172	0.7%	
Grand County	7,475	7,966	12,442	14,843	15,297	246	2.3%		65	0.4%	
Fraser	470	575	575	1,224	1,269	25	3.2%		6	0.5%	
Granby	963	966	1,525	1,864	2,081	30	2.2%		31	1.6%	
Grand Lake	382	259	447	471	499	3	0.7%		4	0.8%	
Hot Sulphur Springs	405	347	521	663	702	9	1.7%		6	0.8%	
Kremmling	1,296	1,166	1,578	1,444	1,526	5	0.4%		12	0.8%	
Winter Park	480	528	662	999	1,038	17	2.5%		6	0.5%	
Unincorporated	3,479	4,125	7,134	8,178	8,182	157	2.9%		1	0.0%	
Mesa County*	73,377	83,831	104,630	132,051	136,710	1,956	2.0%		666	0.5%	
Collbran	344	228	388	708	695	12	2.4%		-2	-0.3%	
De Beque	279	257	451	504	494	8	2.0%		-1	-0.3%	
Fruita	2,810	4,045	6,478	12,646	12,913	328	5.1%		38	0.3%	
Grand Junction	27,956	29,034	41,986	58,566	65,224	1,020	2.5%		951	1.6%	
Palisade	1,551	1,871	2,579	2,692	2,716	38	1.9%		3	0.1%	
Unincorporated	48,590	57,710	64,373	71,607	69,858	767	1.3%		-250	-0.4%	
Pitkin County	10,338	12,661	14,872	17,148	17,875	227	1.7%		104	0.6%	
Aspen	3,678	5,049	5,914	6,658	6,879	99	2.0%		32	0.5%	
Basalt	529	1,128	2,681	3,857	3,189	111	6.8%		-95	-2.7%	
Snowmass Village	999	1,449	1,822	2,826	2,903	61	3.5%		11	0.4%	
Unincorporated	5,132	5,035	4,455	3,807	4,904	-44	-1.0%		157	3.7%	
Summit County	8,848	12,881	23,548	27,994	30,555	638	3.9%		366	1.3%	
Blue River	230	440	685	849	918	21	4.4%		10	1.1%	
Breckenridge	818	1,285	2,408	4,540	4,900	124	5.9%		51	1.1%	
Dillon	337	553	802	904	960	19	3.3%		8	0.9%	
Frisco	1,221	1,601	2,443	2,683	3,123	49	2.7%		63	2.2%	
Montezuma	17	60	42	65	67	2	4.6%		0	0.4%	
Silverthorne	989	1,768	3,196	3,887	4,639	97	4.7%		107	2.6%	
Unincorporated	5,236	7,174	13,972	15,066	15,948	328	3.6%		126	0.8%	
Basin Total	135,872	169,241	240,942	300,622	314,266	5,492	2.7%		1,949	0.6%	

Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

The average rate of population growth in Eagle County was the highest amongst the counties in the basin between 1980 and 2010, with an average annual growth rate of 4.7%. The highest rate of population growth in Eagle County was observed in Avon—which grew from 1,800 residents in 1990 to 5,500 residents in 2000, more than tripling in size in ten years—and in the unincorporated areas of the county, which grew from 10,700 residents in 1990 to 20,800 residents in 2000.

Summit County and Garfield County had respective average annual population growth rates of 3.9% and 3.1% between 1980 and 2010. As in Eagle County, the greatest population growth in Summit County during that 30-year period occurred between 1990 and 2000, during which time the population increased from 12,900 to 23,500. In Garfield County, population increased from 30,000 residents in 1990 to 56,400 residents in 2010.

Grand Junction—county seat of Mesa County and the most populous city in the Colorado Basin—more than doubled in size between 1980 and 2010, growing from approximately 28,000 residents to 58,600 residents.

Since 2010, population growth in the Colorado Basin has slowed in comparison to the previous 30-year period, with an average annual growth rate of 0.6%. Summit County has exhibited the highest average annual population growth rate since 2010 (1.3%), and none of the counties in the basin has experienced a net loss of population.

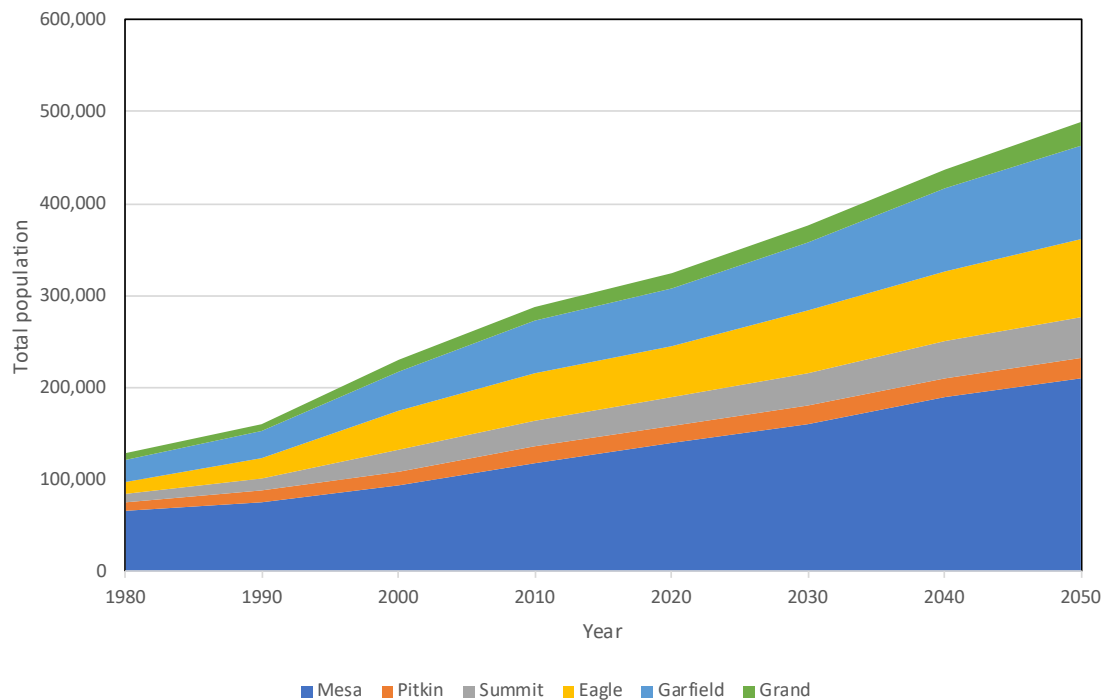
As of 2017, the most populous counties of the basin were Mesa County (136,700 residents), Garfield County (59,200 residents), and Eagle County (54,700 residents) (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017). The largest municipalities in the basin were Grand Junction (65,200 residents), Fruita (13,000 residents), Glenwood Springs (10,000 residents), and Rifle (9,500 residents). Nine of the 33 cities and towns in the basin had total populations between 4,000 and 10,000 residents, and 16 towns had fewer than 3,000 residents.

Population in the unincorporated areas of each basin county comprise a substantial portion of each county's total population, ranging from a high of 53 percent in Grand County to a low of 27 percent in Pitkin County (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019).

Population projections

As shown in Figure A-3, the population in the Colorado Basin is projected to grow by a total of 150,000 residents between 2020 and 2050 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019). With the exception of Pitkin County, the population of each county is projected to grow by between 44 and 63 percent between 2020 and 2050.

Figure A-3.
Population History and Projections, Colorado Basin Counties, 1980 to 2050



Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

Approximately 85 percent of the basin's future population growth is projected to occur in three counties. Mesa County's population growth is projected to account for 43 percent of the basin's total growth through 2050, with Garfield and Eagle Counties comprising another 24 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

Demographic characteristics

Generally, the demographic characteristics of the basin are similar to the state as a whole, with a few notable exceptions. Relative to the state of Colorado, the Colorado Basin has a smaller proportion of minority residents, with 23 percent of residents identifying as a race other than white compared to 31 percent for the state as a whole (Figure A-4).

Figure A-4.
Demographic Characteristics,
Colorado Basin, 2013 to 2017
Averages

Note:

Following Census-based definitions, individuals living in places with 2,500 residents or more are identified as the urban population.

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS), 2019.

	Basin Residents			State of Colorado
	Urban*	Rural*	Total	
Gender				
Female	49%	48%	49%	50%
Male	51%	52%	51%	50%
Age				
Under 18	22%	21%	22%	23%
18-64	64%	64%	64%	64%
65 and Over	14%	15%	14%	13%
Race/Ethnicity				
White, not Latino	75%	79%	77%	69%
Latino	20%	17%	19%	21%
Other Race	4%	3%	4%	10%
Educational Attainment (25 and older)				
High School Degree or Less	32%	36%	34%	31%
Some College/Associate Degree	30%	31%	30%	30%
Bachelors Degree or More	38%	33%	35%	39%
Individual Income (15 and older)				
Under \$25,000	37%	37%	37%	35%
\$25,000-\$49,999	27%	27%	27%	24%
\$50,000-\$74,999	14%	14%	14%	14%
\$75,000 or More	12%	13%	12%	15%
Unreported	10%	9%	9%	12%
People Living Below/Near Poverty Level				
Below 100% of Poverty Level	13%	11%	12%	12%
100 to 149% of Poverty Level	8%	8%	8%	8%

Residents of the basin have a slightly lower average educational attainment in comparison with the state, with 65 percent of Colorado Basin residents having some college education or a bachelor degree compared with 69 percent of all Colorado residents. Individual incomes in the Colorado Basin are also slightly lower compared to the state. Sixty-four percent of basin residents have an annual income of less than \$50,000, compared to 59 percent of state residents. Still, poverty levels are comparable to the state as a whole, with 20 percent of residents living at or below 149 percent of poverty level.

Economic Conditions and Trends

Earnings by sector

In 2017, the Colorado Basin's four largest economic sectors based on work-related earnings were government (14.3%), construction (12.8%), health care and social assistance services (11.5%), and accommodation and food services (10.6%) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017).

Together, these four sectors account for about 50 percent of the basin's work-related earnings (Figure A-5). However, percentages of earnings by industry are based on comparison to total work earnings for each county. In some cases, earnings by sector are not disclosed at the county level in order to preserve data confidentiality for individual firms that comprise all or most of a particular sector. For example, the earnings data available for Eagle County account for 100 percent of the county's earnings total, while Grand County's data account for 89 percent of total earnings.

Figure A-5.
Work Earnings as a Percent of Total, Colorado Basin Counties, 2017

Sector Earnings 2017	Basin Counties						Basin
	Eagle	Garfield	Grand	Mesa*	Pitkin	Summit	
Farm Earnings	0.1%	0.2%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Non-farm Earnings							
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	(D)	(D)	0.1% +
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.1%	6.8%	0.8%	6.5%	(D)	(D)	3.3% +
Utilities	0.3%	2.1%	(D)	0.6%	(D)	(D)	0.6% +
Construction	14.7%	16.9%	15.0%	11.0%	6.2%	14.1%	12.8%
Manufacturing	0.8%	1.7%	1.7%	4.1%	0.6%	0.8%	2.1%
Wholesale trade	2.2%	2.7%	(D)	4.4%	(D)	(D)	2.4% +
Retail trade	7.7%	7.4%	7.4%	7.6%	5.2%	1.9%	6.6%
Transportation and warehousing	3.9%	3.7%	1.7%	4.5%	1.8%	1.9%	3.5%
Information	0.6%	0.4%	-0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Finance and insurance	2.7%	2.6%	2.1%	4.8%	3.9%	2.7%	3.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.7%	4.1%	5.2%	2.8%	11.5%	8.3%	5.3%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6.2%	6.2%	(D)	4.7%	7.0%	6.9%	5.7% +
Management of companies and enterprises	0.4%	-0.1%	(D)	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4% +
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	4.6%	3.9%	(D)	3.9%	5.0%	3.6%	4.0% +
Educational services	1.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.5%	2.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Health care and social assistance	12.4%	11.6%	3.0%	16.8%	2.4%	7.6%	11.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8.2%	1.5%	9.7%	0.6%	17.4%	5.3%	5.4%
Accommodation and food services	14.8%	5.1%	15.7%	4.3%	16.0%	20.1%	10.6%
Other services	4.8%	4.3%	5.6%	4.5%	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%
Government and government enterprises	9.4%	17.5%	19.8%	16.6%	13.9%	11.4%	14.3%
Total Reported Data	100.0%	100.0%	89.0%	100.0%	98.9%	90.4%	98.2%
Nondisclosed Percent of Work Income	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	1.1%	9.6%	1.8%

Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

+Due to non-disclosure for some sectors and counties, these basin-wide totals are potentially understated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

Work-related earnings in individual counties exhibit a few noteworthy differences from the basin-wide earnings profile. For example, arts, entertainment, and recreation is Pitkin County's largest industry by earnings (17.4%), and is the fourth-largest sector by earnings in Grand County (9.7%). While accommodation and food services is a substantial sector in nearly all counties in the basin, it comprises more than 20 percent of Summit County's work-related earnings, making it the largest source of work earnings in the county by a wide margin.

Retail trade is the fourth-largest sector by earnings in Mesa County (7.6%) and Garfield County (7.4%). Real estate, rental, and leasing is the fourth-largest sector by earnings in Pitkin County (11.5%) and Summit County (8.3%). Lastly, the mining industry (including oil and gas)—which was a major source of earnings in portions of the Colorado River Basin as recently as ten years ago—remains most substantial in Garfield (6.8%) and Mesa (6.5%) Counties, and is less than one percent of total earnings for the other counties in the basin with disclosed earnings income from mining.

Employment by sector

As shown in Figure A-6, more than one-third of total employment in the Colorado Basin is concentrated in accommodation and food services (13.8%), government (10.6%), and retail trade (9.9%) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017). The accommodation and food services sector is particularly important to total employment in Summit County (24.5%), Pitkin County (18.7%), Grand County (18.7%), and Eagle County (17.0%).

Figure A-6.
Employment by Industry, Colorado Basin Counties, 2017

Sector Employment 2017	Basin Counties						Basin	Basin
	Eagle	Garfield	Grand	Mesa*	Pitkin	Summit	Employment	Share
Farm Employment	209	765	264	2,029	117	69	3,453	1.48%
Non-farm Employment								
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	137	169	109	385	(D)	(D)	800 +	0.34% +
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	515	1,599	105	3,332	(D)	(D)	5,551 +	2.38% +
Utilities	91	305	(D)	202	(D)	(D)	598 +	0.26% +
Construction	4,751	5,120	1,252	5,684	1,181	2,213	20,201	8.68%
Manufacturing	603	654	219	3,180	218	283	5,157	2.21%
Wholesale trade	582	810	(D)	2,454	(D)	(D)	3,846 +	1.65% +
Retail trade	4,264	3,791	916	9,084	1,598	3,381	23,034	9.89%
Transportation and warehousing	1,049	848	166	2,705	396	523	5,687	2.44%
Information	393	253	74	796	263	264	2,043	0.88%
Finance and insurance	1,862	1,222	337	3,686	1,286	837	9,230	3.96%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,155	3,041	1,082	4,978	3,570	3,033	20,859	8.96%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,875	2,314	(D)	3,695	1,582	1,607	12,073 +	5.19% +
Management of companies and enterprises	311	239	(D)	234	209	91	1,084 +	0.47% +
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2,947	2,052	(D)	3,848	1,321	1,438	11,606 +	4.98% +
Educational services	754	754	71	836	521	415	3,351	1.44%
Health care and social assistance	2,782	3,249	343	10,485	611	415	17,885	7.68%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,350	1,152	1,249	1,718	2,835	1,981	13,285	5.71%
Accommodation and food services	8,112	3,437	2,157	6,419	4,642	7,274	32,041	13.76%
Other services	2,623	2,058	601	4,410	1,530	1,354	12,576	5.40%
Government and government enterprises	3,435	5,366	1,390	9,401	2,402	2,612	24,606	10.57%
Total Employment	47,800	39,198	11,520	88,682	24,829	29,659	232,820	98.34%
Nondisclosed Employment Sectors	0	0	1,185	0	547	1,869	3,601	1.66%

Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

+Due to non-disclosure for some sectors and counties, these basin-wide totals are potentially understated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

The construction industry also provides a substantial amount of employment in Garfield County (13.1%), Grand County (10.9%), and Eagle County (9.9%), and the real estate, rental, and leasing sector supplies significant employment in Pitkin County (14.4%), Eagle County (10.8%), and Summit County (10.2%).

Employment trends

Between 2007 and 2017, total employment in the Colorado Basin increased by approximately 8,300 jobs (3.7%). During that time, large job losses in the construction industry (-7,400 jobs) were offset by an increase in the number of jobs in health care and social assistance services (+3,467 jobs), government (+3,338 jobs), and accommodation and food services (+2,974 jobs) (Figure A-7). In total, every county in the Colorado Basin saw a net increase in jobs between 2007 and 2017 with the exception of Garfield County (-736 jobs). The greatest net employment increases occurred in Eagle County (+3,258 jobs) and Summit County (+3,220 jobs).

Figure A-7.
Employment Changes by Industry, Colorado Basin Counties, 2007 to 2017

Job Changes by Sector, 2007-2017	Basin Counties						
	Eagle	Garfield	Grand	Mesa*	Pitkin	Summit	Basin
Farm Employment	28	27	18	353	27	15	468
Non-farm Employment							
Forestry, fishing, and related activities		-26		83			
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction		-1,047		21			
Utilities	19	92		-8			
Construction	-2,063	-1,677	-482	-2,223	-577	-390	-7,412
Manufacturing	119	93	88	-156	8		
Wholesale trade	47	-162		23			
Retail trade	265	-651	-237	-523	-283	152	-1,277
Transportation and warehousing	297	-425	5	-240	33	135	-195
Information	-155	-64	-10	-256	-70	-3	-558
Finance and insurance	505	83	71	291	522	78	1,550
Real estate and rental and leasing	388	201	-65	509	319	270	1,622
Professional, scientific, and technical services	136	-41		-302	-104	143	
Management of companies and enterprises	105	56		106	127	11	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	471	299		-249	-699	83	
Educational services	409	320	23	314	134	222	1,422
Health care and social assistance	620	789	37	1,760	39	222	3,467
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	464	260	156	12	486	603	1,981
Accommodation and food services	810	267	299	529	539	530	2,974
Other services	-52	22	117	7	9	166	269
Government and government enterprises	551	848	125	978	477	359	3,338
Total Employment	3,258	-736	121	1,192	1,170	3,220	8,316
Nondisclosed Employment Sectors	-358	0	774	0	183	341	940

Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 217.

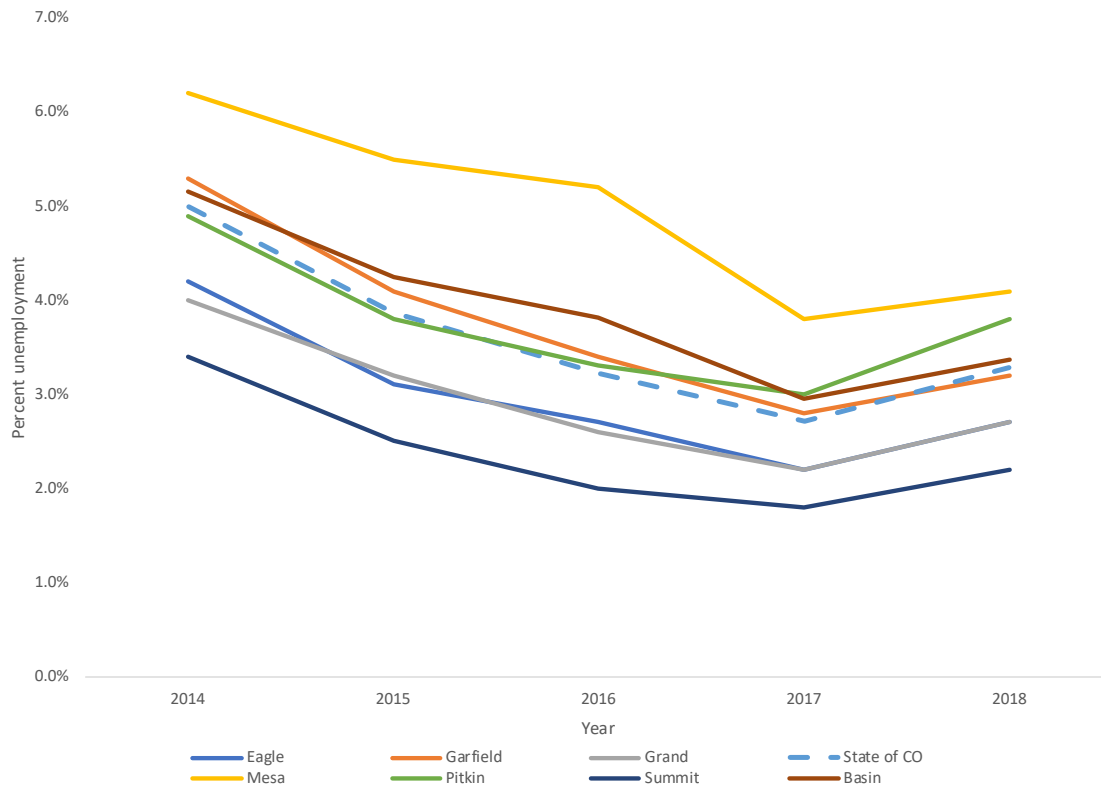
The loss of construction jobs was largest in Mesa, Eagle, and Garfield Counties, although job losses in the sector impacted every county in the basin. Many counties also experienced job losses in the retail trade sector between 2007 and 2017, although the majority of losses occurred in Garfield and Mesa Counties. Garfield County also lost more than 1,000 mining jobs during that time.

The largest increases in employment occurred in the health care and social assistance sector in Mesa County (+1,760 jobs) as well as Garfield and Eagle Counties. Job growth also occurred in the government and accommodation and food services sectors in all counties in the basin.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates in the Colorado Basin are near historically low levels and have dropped from 5.2% in 2014 to 3.4% in 2018 (Figure A-8). This basin-wide trend is very similar to the state-wide trend in unemployment rates over the same time period, with rates that are slightly higher than the state.

Figure A-8.
Unemployment Rates, Colorado Basin Counties, 2014 to 2018



Source: Colorado State Demography Office.

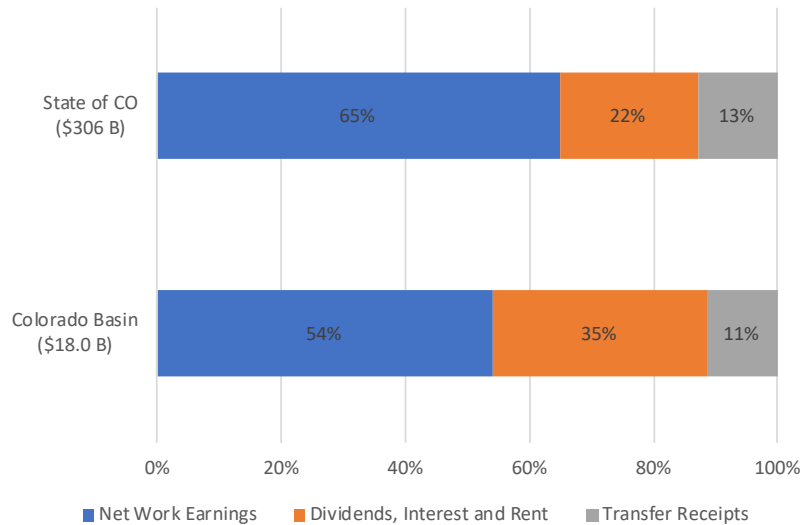
The unemployment rates of the counties in the basin also follow this trend, but exhibit varied rates of unemployment. Between 2014 and 2018, Summit County had the lowest unemployment rate of the six basin counties in each year, from a high of 3.4% in 2014 to a low of 1.8% in 2017. Mesa County unemployment rates were consistently the highest in the basin, with a high of 6.2% in 2014 and a low of 3.8% in 2017. Of the remaining counties in the basin, Eagle and Grand Counties both experienced unemployment rates below the basin and state averages, while Garfield and Pitkin Counties have seen unemployment rates similar to the overall basin and state.

Personal income

Most personal income in the Colorado Basin is from income earned through work (54%). Dividends, interest, and rent account for 35 percent of personal income, and transfer receipts, such as government social benefits, account for 11 percent. At the state level, a greater percentage of income is earned through work (65%) compared to the basin, while 22 percent is from dividends, interest, and rent and 13 percent is from transfer receipts (Figure A-9).

Figure A-9.

Sources of Personal Income, Colorado Basin and State of Colorado, 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Compared to the state, income from dividends, interest, and rent constitutes a larger portion of personal income in the Colorado Basin due to substantial wealth-related income in several counties, particularly Pitkin County. Dividends, interest, and rent account for more than 60 percent of personal income within Pitkin County and account for significant portions of personal income in Grand County (31%), Summit County (34%), Eagle County (36%), and Garfield County (38%).

Mesa County exhibits a mix of personal income sources that is quite different from the other counties of the basin, with dividends, interest, and rent comprising 20 percent of personal income while another 20 percent of income comes from transfer receipts. Personal income from transfer receipts in the other basin counties is between 4 and 13 percent.

Community-level economic indicators

Household income. Further economic details of individual cities and towns within the Colorado Basin are shown in Figures A-10 and A-11. Of the 32 cities and towns in the basin, Eagle has the highest median annual household income at \$118,630, while Palisade has the lowest at \$38,092. Twenty of the 32 municipalities in the basin have median annual household incomes between \$50,000 and \$75,000. After adjusting for inflation, median household incomes declined in 19 municipalities in the basin between 2012 and 2017 (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2012 & 2012-2017).

**Figure A-10.
Median Household
Income, Colorado
Basin Municipalities,
2017**

Note:

*2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Reflects average of data collected over five-year period. 5-year change based on comparisons to 2007-2012 ACS.

**Inflation-adjusted comparison.

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS), 2012-2017.

Median Household Income**		2017*	5-Year Chg.			2017*	5-Year Chg.
Aspen	\$64,594	-17%	Grand Lake	\$51,719	-7%		
Avon	\$61,791	31%	Gypsum	\$89,464	-3%		
Basalt	\$73,490	-2%	Hot Sulphur Springs	\$53,882	-41%		
Blue River	\$94,844	-1%	Kremmling	\$46,429	-27%		
Breckenridge	\$76,774	25%	Minturn	\$82,679	1%		
Carbondale	\$68,217	9%	Montezuma	\$60,000	23%		
Collbran	\$48,594	-19%	New Castle	\$87,345	23%		
De Beque	\$51,250	-29%	Palisade	\$38,092	-17%		
Dillon	\$60,568	1%	Parachute	\$41,429	-1%		
Eagle	\$118,630	42%	Red Cliff	\$60,909	-11%		
Fraser	\$52,267	16%	Rifle	\$61,696	5%		
Frisco	\$67,938	-16%	Silt	\$56,764	2%		
Fruita	\$55,286	-17%	Silverthorne	\$50,727	-37%		
Glenwood Springs	\$61,044	2%	Snowmass Village	\$58,233	-29%		
Granby	\$58,281	-8%	Vail	\$73,981	-4%		
Grand Junction	\$47,824	-8%	Winter Park	\$79,375	15%		

Employment. The total number of employed residents increased in 20 of the basin's 32 cities and towns between 2012 and 2017 (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2012 & 2012-2017). Grand Junction—the largest city in the basin—experienced a 3 percent increase in the total number of employed residents between 2012 and 2017 (Figure A-11).

The largest percentage declines in the number of employed residents occurred in Grand Lake, Granby, and Kremmling, each of which experienced a decline of 28 percent or greater.

**Figure A-11.
Total Employed
Residents, Colorado
Basin Municipalities,
2017**

Note:

*2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Reflects average of data collected over five-year period. 5-year change based on comparisons to 2007-2012 ACS.

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS), 2012-2017.

Total employment		2017*	5-Year Chg.			2017*	5-Year Chg.
Aspen	4,574	12%	Grand Lake	124	-44%		
Avon	4,093	11%	Gypsum	4,500	19%		
Basalt	2,482	5%	Hot Sulphur Springs	459	-11%		
Blue River	468	-16%	Kremmling	768	-28%		
Breckenridge	3,317	8%	Minturn	835	34%		
Carbondale	3,611	6%	Montezuma	49	-2%		
Collbran	308	-4%	New Castle	2,729	21%		
De Beque	213	24%	Palisade	1,216	-11%		
Dillon	566	27%	Parachute	506	-8%		
Eagle	3,624	-3%	Red Cliff	180	1%		
Fraser	1,152	66%	Rifle	4,600	-3%		
Frisco	1,901	4%	Silt	1,706	24%		
Fruita	5,800	-7%	Silverthorne	2,698	10%		
Glenwood Springs	5,639	0%	Snowmass Village	2,161	19%		
Granby	1,151	-30%	Vail	3,868	6%		
Grand Junction	28,367	3%	Winter Park	518	17%		

Agricultural Conditions and Trends

The largest component of the agricultural economy of the Colorado Basin is livestock production. Including forestry, hunting, fishing, and agricultural support activities, agricultural activity directly provides approximately 4,300 jobs in the basin. Fifty-three percent (2,260 jobs) of these agricultural jobs are in livestock production, which constitutes 59 percent of the basin's agricultural output (Figure A-12). The large majority of the basin's livestock jobs are in beef cattle ranching.

Figure A-12.
Agricultural Industry Economic Detail, Colorado Basin, 2016

Agricultural Sector	Employment	Output (Receipts)	Income*	Production/ Import Taxes**	Total Value-Added (GRP)
Grain farming	60	\$5,392,411	\$707,242	-\$78,580	\$628,662
Vegetable and melon farming	38	\$3,055,588	\$1,670,475	\$44,547	\$1,715,022
Fruit farming	428	\$26,486,320	\$16,014,238	\$825,476	\$16,839,715
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	263	\$19,442,650	\$12,219,951	\$128,969	\$12,348,920
All other crop farming***	<u>577</u>	<u>\$19,036,441</u>	<u>\$9,935,388</u>	<u>\$152,548</u>	<u>\$10,087,936</u>
Total crop farming	1,367	\$73,413,410	\$40,547,295	\$1,072,961	\$41,620,256
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots****	1,903	\$100,061,005	\$18,883,402	\$883,174	\$19,766,577
Dairy cattle and milk production	93	\$22,067,436	\$6,005,926	\$239,623	\$6,245,549
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	<u>264</u>	<u>\$14,586,667</u>	<u>\$8,043,901</u>	<u>\$242,128</u>	<u>\$8,286,028</u>
Total livestock production	2,260	\$136,715,108	\$32,933,229	\$1,364,925	\$34,298,154
Commercial logging	54	\$3,437,598	\$1,171,471	\$120,132	\$1,291,603
Commercial fishing	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial hunting and trapping	<u>70</u>	<u>\$3,549,312</u>	<u>\$2,261,427</u>	<u>\$388,561</u>	<u>\$2,649,988</u>
Total forestry, hunting and fishing	124	\$6,986,909	\$3,432,898	\$508,693	\$3,941,591
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	538	\$19,210,022	\$12,297,359	\$401,551	\$12,698,910
Total direct agricultural activity	4,289	\$236,325,450	\$89,210,781	\$3,348,130	\$92,558,911

Note: *Income includes employee and proprietor earnings and property-related income.

**Includes sales and excise taxes, property taxes, special assessments and subsidies.

***Predominantly hay and alfalfa production.

****Includes dual purpose ranches/farms.

Source: IMPLAN, 2016.

Crop farming is also a significant component of the basin's agricultural economy, representing 32 percent of agricultural jobs and 31 percent of output. Jobs in crop farming are primarily in fruit farming and hay/alfalfa production, which is predominantly an input to cattle and horse ranching (IMPLAN, 2016).

Farm characteristics

According to the latest Census of Agriculture in 2017, there were 1.2 million acres of land in farms in the Colorado Basin (Figure A-13). Approximately 11 percent of farmland acres (134,000 acres) were harvested and 15 percent (180,000 acres) were under irrigation. Approximately 107,000 irrigated acres were harvested in 2017, and 64,000 irrigated acres were maintained as pastureland.

Figure A-13.
Agricultural Census Trends, Colorado Basin, 2007 to 2017

Note:

*Harvested cropland in Routt County was undisclosed in 2012. Routt County acreage estimated based on average of 2007 and 2017 reports.

**BLS inflation calculator, based on July values.

Source:

USDA Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012, & 2017.

Metrics	2007	2012	2017
Number of Farms	2,542	2,928	3,349
Median Size of Farms (acres)	48	37	29
Average Size of Farms (acres)	410	353	360
Farms with Irrigation	1,965	2,257	2,595
Land in Farms (acres)	1,042,419	1,034,440	1,204,873
Harvested Cropland (acres)	113,222	119,376	133,961
Irrigated Land (acres)	169,915	144,626	179,646
Market Value (\$000s)			
Crops	\$34,887	\$44,546 *	\$52,446
Livestock	<u>\$53,663</u>	<u>\$71,463</u>	<u>\$85,910</u>
Total	\$88,550	\$116,009	\$138,357
Inflation-adjusted Market Value in \$2017**	\$104,064	\$123,944	\$138,357

In 2017, approximately 77 percent of the basin's 3,350 farms were irrigated, with an average of 70 irrigated acres per irrigated farm. Median farm size in the basin in 2017 was 29 acres, exhibiting a 40 percent decline since 2007 (USDA Census of Agriculture, 2007 & 2017).

In 2017, 53 percent of farms in the basin had total annual sales of less than \$2,500, while 11 percent of farms had annual sales of more than \$50,000. However, total farm receipts have increased over the last several years. After adjusting for inflation, farm receipts in 2017 were approximately 12 percent higher than in 2012 and 33 percent higher than in 2007.

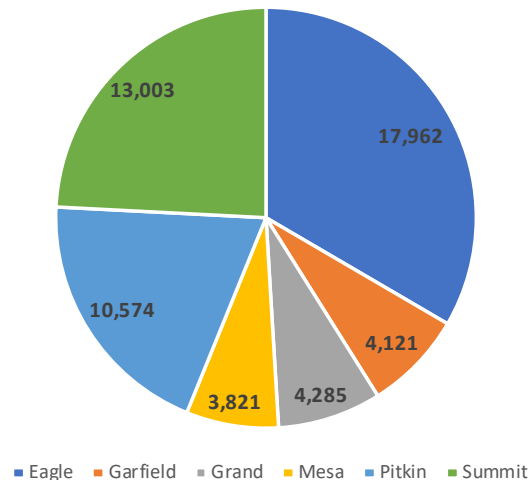
Estimates of total irrigated land from the Census of Agriculture differ somewhat from the more refined estimates developed for the Colorado Decision Support System (CDSS) and used in the Colorado Water Plan. The latest estimates for the Technical Update to the Water Plan indicate a total of approximately 207,000 irrigated acres in the Colorado Basin, and annual consumptive use of 431,400 acre-feet per year on those acres. These numbers correspond to average consumptive use of about 2.1 acre-feet per acre (State Water Plan Technical Update, 2019).

Tourism and Recreation Economy

The Colorado Basin tourism and recreation economy depends on water to directly and indirectly support activities such as fishing, hunting, wildlife-watching, boating, swimming, and snowmaking for the basin's ski resorts. The Colorado State Demography Office (SDO) estimates that tourism jobs constitute 40 percent (54,000 jobs) of direct basic jobs in the basin (i.e., jobs that bring outside dollars into the community by selling goods or services) (Figure A-14).

Figure A-14.
Estimated Direct Tourism
Jobs, Colorado Basin
Counties, 2018

Source:
Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.



Within the basin, tourism supports a total of 81,000 direct and indirect jobs (i.e., jobs created as the result of goods and services sold by direct basic jobs).

The SDO definition of tourism includes resort activity (e.g., skiing, national parks, rafting), second home expenditures, and service employment and transportation jobs supported by visitation. The majority of direct basic tourism jobs are in Eagle County (33.4%), Summit County (24.2%), and Pitkin County (19.7%).

Further analysis from BBC using data from a 2017 study by the Colorado Department of Parks and Wildlife (CPW) finds that approximately 5,500 direct and indirect jobs in the Colorado Basin are supported by wildlife-related activity (3,500 jobs) and water-related recreation (2,000 jobs). A large proportion of wildlife- and water-related tourism jobs are located in Mesa County (37% of the basin total). Wildlife- and water-related recreation comprises only a small share of the tourism economies in Eagle, Pitkin, and Summit Counties due to the high level of resort activity and second home expenditures in those areas of the basin.

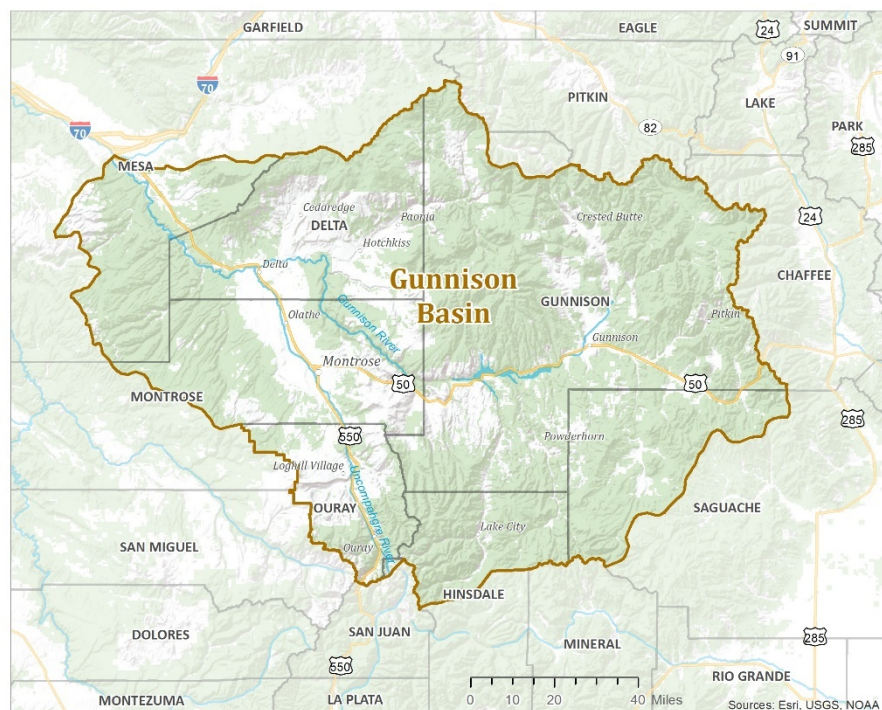
Gunnison River Basin

Geography

The Gunnison River Basin is located across more than 8,000 square miles of western Colorado. It is bounded by the Continental Divide and Sawatch Range to the east, the Elk Range to the north, the San Juan mountains in the south, and the Uncompahgre Plateau to the west (Figure A-15). The basin, as defined for Colorado water planning purposes, consists of seven separate river sub-basins. However, the Gunnison River is the basin's primary tributary to the Colorado River. Other rivers in the basin are tributaries of the Gunnison.

Figure A-15.
The Gunnison
Basin

Source:
BBC Research & Consulting,
2019.



Legend

- Incorporated Communities
- Basin Boundaries
- Public Lands
- Counties

Gunnison River. The Gunnison River is the primary river system of the Gunnison River Basin and the largest tributary of the Colorado River in Colorado. It extends approximately 164 miles from its start at the confluence of the Taylor and East Rivers in Gunnison County until it runs into the Colorado River just south of the City of Grand Junction. West of the City of Gunnison, the river flows into the Blue Mesa Reservoir, the largest lake in Colorado. The river flows out of Blue Mesa Reservoir and into the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, one of the deepest canyons in the world. Below the Black Canyon, the river receives flows from the North Fork River before flowing

through the City of Delta. Below Delta, the river receives additional flows from the Uncompahgre River and Kannah Creek before eventually flowing into the Colorado.

North Fork. The North Fork of the Gunnison River is a 33-mile-long river that drains the part of the southwestern section of the Elk Mountains west of the town of Delta. It flows out of the Elk Mountains and through the Towns of Somerset, Paonia, and Hotchkiss before flowing into the Gunnison River downstream of the Black Canyon.

Uncompahgre River (Upper and Lower). The 121-mile-long Uncompahgre River begins at Lake Como in San Juan County. From there, the river flows north through the Towns of Ouray, Ridgway, Montrose, and Olathe before flowing into the Gunnison River in the City of Delta. The river forms the Uncompahgre Gorge and the Ridgway Reservoir.

East and Slate. The East and Slate Rivers are relatively short rivers (38 and 24 miles long, respectively) that begin in the southern part of the Elk Mountains before flowing south toward the City of Gunnison. At their confluence, the two rivers merge to become the East River, which flows south to the City of Gunnison to a confluence with the Taylor River and forms the Gunnison River. The Slate River's location near the Town of Crested Butte has made it a popular river for recreational uses.

Lake Fork and Cimarron. The Lake Fork is a 65-mile-long tributary of the Gunnison River that begins at Sloan Lake in the San Juan Mountains in Hinsdale County. The river flows through Lake San Cristobal and Lake City before flowing into the Gunnison River at Blue Mesa Reservoir. The Cimarron is a 22-mile-long river that flows into the Gunnison River near Curecanti National Recreation Area near Cimarron, Colorado.

Tomichi Creek. The 72-mile-long Tomichi Creek begins northwest of Monarch Pass where it flows southwest until it reaches the Town of Sargents. From there, the creek flows in a northwest direction towards its confluence with the Gunnison River just west of the City of Gunnison.

Demographic Conditions and Trends

Historical and current population

The estimated total population in the Gunnison Basin in 2017 was 105,800 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019). The basin's population grew at an average of 1.6% per year between 1980 and 2010 (Figure A-16). Between 2010 and 2017, population growth in the basin slowed to an average rate of 0.3% per year. Consistent with the approach used in the Colorado Water Plan, 90 percent of the population of Mesa County was apportioned to the Colorado River Basin, while 10 percent of the county's population was attributed to the Gunnison Basin. Similarly, 90 percent of the population of Montrose County was apportioned to the Gunnison Basin, while 10 percent was attributed to the Southwest Basin.

Figure A-16.
Population and Trends, Gunnison Basin Counties and Municipalities, 1980 to 2017

Location						<u>1980-2010</u>		<u>2010-2017</u>	
						Avg. Annual Growth		Avg. Annual Growth	
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017	Residents	Pct. Change	Residents	Pct. Change
Delta County	21,225	20,980	27,834	30,952	30,578	324	1.3%	-53	-0.2%
Cedaredge	1,184	1,380	1,854	2,253	2,229	36	2.2%	-3	-0.2%
Orchard City	1,914	2,218	2,880	3,119	3,103	40	1.6%	-2	-0.1%
Delta	3,931	3,789	6,400	8,915	8,888	166	2.8%	-4	0.0%
Hotchkiss	849	744	968	944	927	3	0.4%	-2	-0.3%
Paonia	1,425	1,403	1,497	1,451	1,433	1	0.1%	-3	-0.2%
Crawford	268	221	366	431	422	5	1.6%	-1	-0.3%
Unincorporated	11,654	11,225	13,869	13,839	13,576	73	0.6%	-38	-0.3%
Gunnison County	10,689	10,273	13,956	15,324	16,871	155	1.2%	221	1.4%
Crested Butte	959	878	1,529	1,487	1,656	18	1.5%	24	1.5%
Gunnison	5,785	4,636	5,409	5,854	6,443	2	0.0%	84	1.4%
Unincorporated	3,945	4,759	7,018	7,983	8,772	135	2.4%	113	1.4%
Hinsdale County	408	467	790	843	791	15	2.4%	-7	-0.9%
Lake City	206	223	375	408	377	7	2.3%	-4	-1.1%
Unincorporated	202	244	415	435	414	8	2.6%	-3	-0.7%
Mesa County*	8,153	9,315	11,626	14,672	15,190	217	2.0%	74	0.5%
Collbran	344	228	388	708	695	12	2.4%	-2	-0.3%
De Beque	279	257	451	504	494	8	2.0%	-1	-0.3%
Fruita	2,810	4,042	6,727	12,655	12,913	328	5.1%	37	0.3%
Grand Junction	27,956	29,034	41,986	58,566	65,224	1,020	2.5%	951	1.6%
Palisade	1,551	1,871	2,579	2,579	2,716	34	1.7%	20	0.7%
Unincorporated	48,590	57,713	64,124	71,711	69,858	771	1.3%	-265	-0.4%
Montrose County**	21,917	21,981	30,089	37,148	37,587	508	1.8%	63	0.2%
Montrose	8,722	8,854	12,344	19,132	19,401	347	2.7%	38	0.2%
Naturita	819	434	635	546	534	-9	-1.3%	-2	-0.3%
Nucla	1,027	656	734	711	714	-11	-1.2%	0	0.1%
Olathe	1,262	1,263	1,573	1,849	1,810	20	1.3%	-6	-0.3%
Unincorporated	12,522	13,216	18,146	19,038	19,304	217	1.4%	38	0.2%
Ouray County	1,925	2,295	3,742	4,436	4,783	84	2.8%	50	1.1%
Ouray	684	644	813	1,000	1,034	11	1.3%	5	0.5%
Ridgway	369	423	744	925	1,003	19	3.1%	11	1.2%
Unincorporated	872	1,228	2,185	2,511	2,746	55	3.6%	34	1.3%
Basin Total	64,317	65,310	88,036	103,376	105,800	1,302	1.6%	346	0.3%

Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

**Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

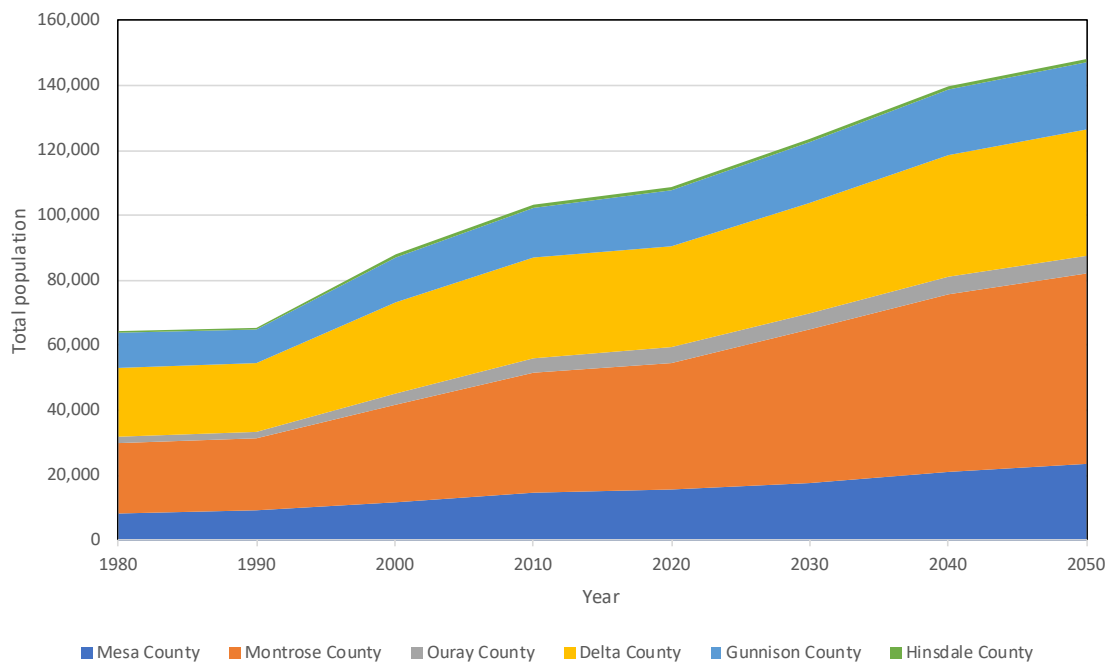
Ouray County experienced the highest average annual rate of population growth between 1980 and 2010 (2.8%) due to population growth in the town of Ridgway and the county's unincorporated areas. Hinsdale, Mesa, and Montrose Counties saw respective average annual growth rates of 2.4%, 2.0%, and 1.8% between 1980 and 2010. The average annual rate of population growth was slowest in Delta (1.3%) and Gunnison (1.2%) Counties.

Since 2010, population growth in the basin has slowed in comparison to the previous 30-year period. Delta and Hinsdale Counties experienced net population loss between 2010 and 2017. The highest average annual rate of population growth between 2010 and 2017 occurred in Gunnison County (1.4%). Crested Butte, Gunnison, and the unincorporated areas of Gunnison County have each experienced population increases at similar average annual rates (1.4-1.5%).

Population projections

As shown in Figure A-17, population in each Gunnison Basin county is projected increase between 2020 and 2050 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019). The greatest proportion of growth in the basin is projected to occur in the parts of Montrose and Mesa Counties that fall within the basin. Both Montrose and Mesa Counties are projected to experience an average annual growth rate of 1.4% between 2020 and 2050.

Figure A-17.
Population History and Projections, Gunnison Basin Counties, 1980 to 2050



Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

**Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

Population growth in Montrose County—the most populous area within the Gunnison Basin—is projected to account for 44 percent of the basin’s total population growth between 2020 and 2050. The smallest change in population is forecast in Ouray County, which is projected to grow by approximately 600 residents between 2020 and 2050.

Demographic characteristics

Generally, the demographic characteristics of the basin are similar to the state as a whole, with a few exceptions. Relative to the state of Colorado, the Gunnison Basin has a smaller proportion of minority residents, with 83 percent of residents identifying as white compared to 69 percent in the state (Figure A-18).

Figure A-18.
Demographic
Characteristics, Gunnison
Basin, 2013 to 2017
Averages

Note:

Following Census-based definitions, individuals living in places with 2,500 residents or more are identified as the urban population.

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

	Basin Residents			State of Colorado
	Urban*	Rural*	Total	
Gender				
Female	51%	50%	50%	50%
Male	49%	50%	50%	50%
Age				
Under 18	21%	22%	21%	23%
18-64	61%	59%	60%	64%
65 and Over	18%	19%	19%	13%
Race/Ethnicity				
White, not Latino	79%	86%	83%	69%
Latino	19%	12%	15%	21%
Other Race	2%	1%	2%	10%
Educational Attainment (25 and older)				
High School Degree or Less	37%	41%	39%	31%
Some College/Associate Degree	34%	33%	33%	30%
Bachelors Degree or More	29%	26%	28%	39%
Individual Income (15 and older)				
Under \$25,000	47%	41%	44%	35%
\$25,000-\$49,999	23%	25%	24%	24%
\$50,000-\$74,999	12%	12%	12%	14%
\$75,000 or More	8%	10%	9%	15%
Unreported	10%	11%	11%	12%
People Living Below/Near Poverty Level				
Below 100% of Poverty Level	19%	14%	16%	12%
100 to 149% of Poverty Level	11%	10%	10%	8%

The average age of residents is slightly higher than the statewide average. Approximately 19 percent of basin residents are 65 years old or older compared to 13 percent for the state. The proportion of working age adults (aged 18-64) in the basin (60%) is smaller than the statewide average (64%).

Basin residents are slightly more likely to have ended their education with a high school degree or less, particularly outside of the urban areas of the basin. Thirty-nine percent of basin residents aged 25 and older have a high school degree or less, compared to 31 percent of statewide residents.

Individual incomes in the basin are lower than individual incomes for the state, with 44 percent of basin residents earning an annual income of less than \$25,000 compared with 35 percent of statewide residents earning less than \$25,000. Twenty-six percent of basin residents live at or below 149 percent of the poverty level, compared with 20 percent statewide.

Economic Conditions and Trends

Earnings by sector

In 2017, the Gunnison Basin's largest economic sectors based on work-related earnings were government (22.6%), construction (10.6%), retail trade (8.2%), and mining – including oil and gas (7.4%) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017). The government sector accounts for approximately one-quarter of earnings in Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, and Montrose Counties (Figure A-19).

Figure A-19.
Work Earnings as a Percent of Total, Gunnison Basin Counties, 2017

Sector Earnings 2017	Basin Counties						Basin
	Delta	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Mesa*	Montrose**	Ouray	
Farm Earnings	2.7%	0.5%	2.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%
Non-farm Earnings							
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	1.0%	0.1%	(D)	0.2%	0.9%	(D)	0.6% +
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	19.3%	7.2%	(D)	6.4%	0.9%	(D)	7.4% +
Utilities	0.7%	1.1%	-0.2%	0.6%	2.6%	(D)	1.4% +
Construction	7.9%	11.9%	15.1%	11.0%	10.4%	17.4%	10.6%
Manufacturing	4.0%	1.2%	1.6%	4.1%	7.5%	3.5%	4.6%
Wholesale trade	1.2%	0.9%	(D)	4.4%	3.5%	0.7%	2.4% +
Retail trade	8.3%	6.9%	(D)	7.6%	9.0%	9.8%	8.2% +
Transportation and warehousing	1.5%	3.9%	(D)	4.5%	3.1%	(D)	3.0% +
Information	0.9%	0.3%	(D)	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7% +
Finance and insurance	3.8%	2.1%	(D)	4.8%	2.6%	1.4%	3.0% +
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.2%	2.9%	(D)	2.8%	2.7%	6.5%	2.3% +
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3.5%	6.6%	(D)	4.7%	4.4%	9.2%	4.9% +
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5% +
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.9%	3.3%	3.0%	1.9% +
Educational services	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	(D)	0.8%	0.4% +
Health care and social assistance	9.2%	3.9%	(D)	16.8%	(D)	4.5%	5.9% +
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.1%	8.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	2.2%
Accommodation and food services	2.7%	8.5%	8.0%	4.3%	3.5%	12.1%	5.0%
Other services	5.1%	4.9%	5.9%	4.4%	5.7%	4.8%	5.1%
Government and government enterprises	25.3%	24.8%	27.7%	16.5%	22.8%	17.5%	22.6%
Total Reported Data	97.9%	96.7%	61.9%	100.0%	87.2%	95.4%	94.1%
Nondisclosed Percent of Work Income	2.1%	3.3%	38.1%	0.0%	12.8%	4.6%	5.9%

Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

**Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

+Due to non-disclosure for some sectors and counties, these basin-wide totals are potentially understated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

Percentages of earnings by industry are based on comparison to total work earnings for each county. In some cases, earnings by sector are not disclosed at the county level, in order to preserve data confidentiality for individual firms that comprise all or most of a particular sector. For example, the earnings data available for Delta County accounts for more than 97 percent of the county's earnings total. Hinsdale County, however, has a greater incidence of nondisclosed work income and the earnings data available for the county represent only 62 percent of the county's total earnings for 2017.

Individual counties in the basin exhibit a few notable differences with respect to leading economic sectors by earnings. In Mesa County, the largest sector is health care and social assistance services (16.8%). This sector is also a primary contributor to total earnings in Delta County (9.2%). The third-largest sector in both Ouray and Gunnison Counties is accommodation and food services

(12.1% and 8.5%, respectively), and in Gunnison County this is closely followed by arts, entertainment, and recreation (8.2%).

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction is the second largest sector in Delta County, representing 19 percent of total earnings. Mining activity in Delta County comprises the majority share of basin-wide mining activity. Farm earnings are not a major component of earnings in the Gunnison Basin, representing less than 2 percent of total earnings.

Employment by sector

In 2017, there were 63,600 jobs across all disclosed employment sectors in the Gunnison Basin. The largest employment sectors were government (14.6%), retail trade (10.4%), construction (8.6%), and accommodation and food services (8.5%) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017). Employment in these sectors is distributed across all basin counties, and these are the largest sectors by employment for each individual county (Figure A-20).

Figure A-20.
Employment by Industry, Gunnison Basin Counties, 2017

Sector Employment 2017	Basin Counties						Basin Employment Share	
	Delta	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Mesa*	Montrose**	Ouray		
Farm Employment	1,410	302	34	507	930	147	3,330	5.2%
Non-farm Employment	14,003	13,514	563	8,615	20,030	3,545	60,270	
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	253	82	(D)	43	281	(D)	659	1.0% +
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	322	498	(D)	370	251	(D)	1,441	2.3% +
Utilities	61	77	1	22	213	(D)	375	0.6% +
Construction	1,150	1,257	59	632	1,967	397	5,461	8.6%
Manufacturing	700	239	23	353	1,335	140	2,790	4.4%
Wholesale trade	164	107	(D)	273	510	22	1,076	1.7% +
Retail trade	1,711	1,270	(D)	1,009	2,373	277	6,641	10.4% +
Transportation and warehousing	170	205	(D)	301	600	(D)	1,276	2.0% +
Information	195	141	(D)	88	201	25	650	1.0% +
Finance and insurance	576	413	(D)	410	690	191	2,280	3.6% +
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,115	1,215	(D)	553	1,343	360	4,586	7.2% +
Professional, scientific, and technical services	665	835	(D)	411	947	282	3,139	4.9% +
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	(D)	0	26	167	66	259	0.4% +
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	(D)	(D)	(D)	428	815	101	1,343	2.1% +
Educational services	112	181	9	93	(D)	48	443	0.7% +
Health care and social assistance	1,644	483	(D)	1,165	(D)	136	3,428	5.4% +
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	239	1,140	21	191	391	158	2,140	3.4%
Accommodation and food services	913	1,766	70	713	1,335	590	5,387	8.5%
Other services	932	776	29	490	1,289	177	3,693	5.8%
Government and government enterprises	2,525	2,282	99	1,045	2,958	406	9,315	14.6%
Total Employment	15,413	13,816	597	9,122	20,960	3,692	63,600	93.9%
Nondisclosed Employment Sectors	556	547	252	0	2,365	169	3,889	6.1%

Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

**Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

+Due to non-disclosure for some sectors and counties, these basin-wide totals are potentially understated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

Delta and Mesa Counties additionally have a large proportion of employment in the health care and social assistance sector (10.7% and 12.8% of total county employment, respectively), and 9.8% of Ouray County's employment is in the real estate, rental, and leasing sector.

Government accounts for 14.6% of basin employment but 22.6% of basin earnings, whereas industries with lower median incomes—like retail trade (8.2% of earnings) and accommodation and food services (4.9% of earnings)—account for fewer earnings than jobs.

Agriculture constitutes 3,330 jobs (5.2%) of the basin's total employment and is a significant source of employment. Farm employment represents a larger share of total county employment in Delta County (9.1%) than in other counties in the basin.

Employment trends

As shown in Figure A-21, total employment was stable between 2007 and 2017, declining by 282 jobs (-0.4%). All counties saw declines in the construction industry, ranging from the loss of 208 jobs in Ouray County to 1,058 jobs in Montrose County.

Figure A-21.
Employment Changes by Industry, Gunnison Basin Counties, 2007 to 2017

Job Changes by Sector, 2007-2017	Basin Counties						Basin
	Delta	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Mesa*	Montrose**	Ouray	
Farm Employment	-18	53	11	88	-46	20	109
Non-farm Employment							
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	-52			9	23		
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-262			2	32		
Utilities	-11	12	0	-1	14		
Construction	-342	-414		-247	-1,058	-208	
Manufacturing	-109	73	5	-17	-86	78	-56
Wholesale trade	-177	12		3	-27	-4	
Retail trade	-156	38		-58	-302	-35	
Transportation and warehousing	-24	20		-27	-81		
Information	4	1		-28	-52	-9	
Finance and insurance	104	69		32	27	77	
Real estate and rental and leasing	363	192		57	-45	41	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	-41	151		-34	-151	33	
Management of companies and enterprises			0	12	128		
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services				-28	-72		
Educational services		-39	8	35			
Health care and social assistance		50		196			
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-10	229	4	1	-3	35	257
Accommodation and food services	53	90	16	59	42	41	301
Other services	-78	10		1	-106	-2	
Government and government enterprises	63	433	7	109	220	33	864
Total Employment	-310	700	-15	373	-1,253	311	-282
Nondisclosed Employment Sectors	383	-280	-66	210	288	211	746

Note: *Mesa County data are apportioned between Colorado and Gunnison Basins.

**Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

Basin-wide job changes are only calculated for sectors for which there are data for all counties.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007 & 2017.

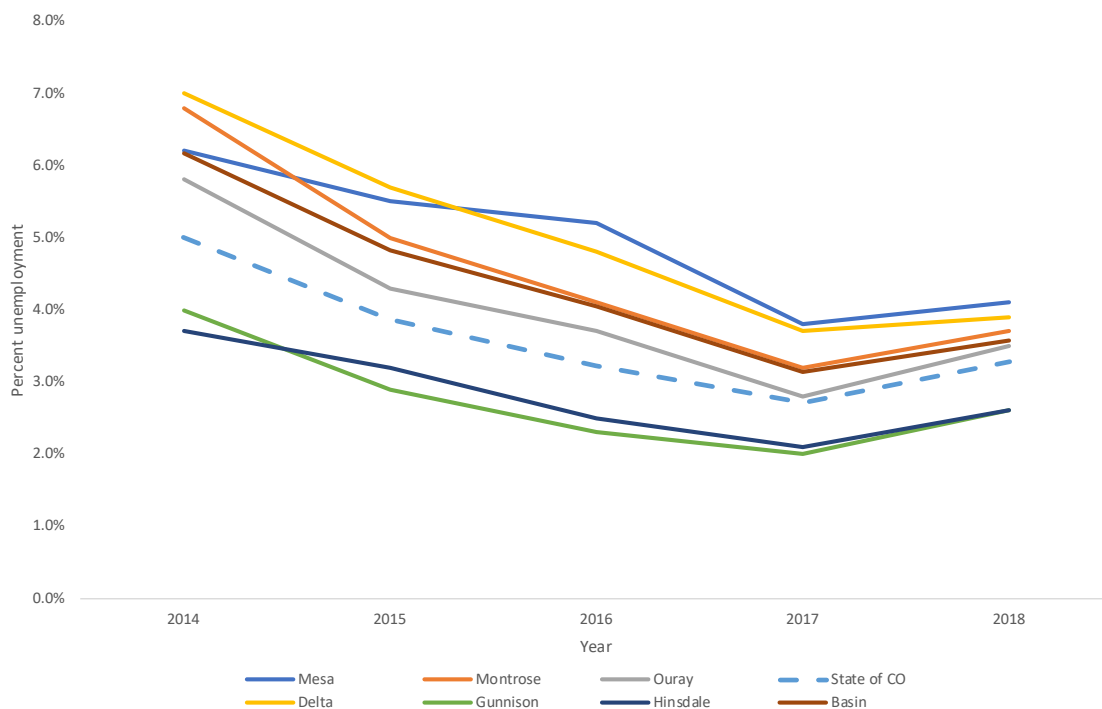
Employment in retail trade decreased, with Montrose and Delta Counties losing 302 and 156 retail jobs, respectively. However, these job losses were offset by substantial employment growth in other sectors, such as government, which grew by 864 jobs in the basin between 2007 and 2017.

Between 2007 and 2017, Montrose County experienced the largest net loss of jobs in the basin (-1,253 jobs), due in part to losses in construction, retail trade, and professional services. Gunnison County experienced the largest net gain (+700 jobs), due in part to employment growth in the government; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and real estate sectors.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates in the Gunnison Basin dropped steadily from 6.2% to 3.1% between 2014 and 2017 and then rose to 3.6% in 2018. This basin-wide trend is similar to the state-wide trend in unemployment rates over the same time period (Figure A-22), although the unemployment rate in the basin is consistently higher than the state.

Figure A-22.
Unemployment Rates, Gunnison Basin Counties, 2014 to 2018



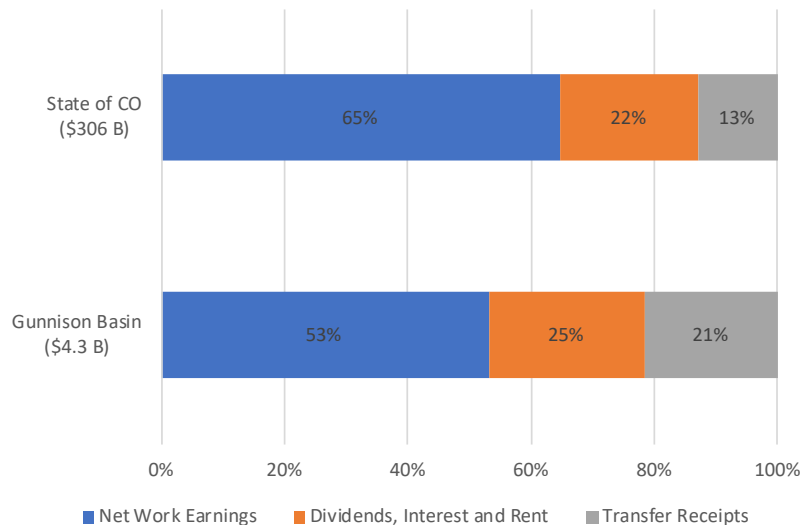
Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

The basin-wide unemployment rate reflects a mix of very low unemployment in Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties (e.g., 2.6% in 2018) and somewhat higher unemployment rates in the other four counties in the basin (e.g., between 3.5% and 4.1% in 2018). Delta and Mesa Counties have had the highest unemployment rates of any basin counties since 2015.

Personal income

Total personal income in the Gunnison Basin in 2017 was approximately \$4.3 billion, most of which is from income earned through work (53%). Dividends, interest, and rent account for 25 percent of personal income. Transfer receipts, such as government social benefits, account 21 percent (Figure A-23).

Figure A-23.
Sources of Personal Income, Gunnison Basin and State of Colorado, 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

At the state level, a greater percentage of income is earned through work (65%) compared to the basin, while 22 percent is from dividends, interest, and rent and 13 percent is from transfer receipts. Compared to the state, transfer receipts constitute a larger portion of personal income in the Gunnison Basin due to the amount of income from transfer receipts in Delta (26.3%) and Montrose (24.7%) Counties. In contrast, residents of Gunnison, Hinsdale, and Ouray Counties obtain a higher proportion of personal income from dividends, interest, and rent (33%, 45%, and 37%, respectively) than at the state level.

Community-level economic indicators

Household income. Figures A-24 and A-25 provide greater detail on the community-level economic characteristics of the Gunnison Basin. Of the 18 cities and towns in the basin, Marble and Crested Butte have the highest median annual household incomes at \$79,000 and \$67,000, respectively (Figure A-24).

Figure A-24.
Median Household
Income, Gunnison Basin
Municipalities, 2017

Note:

*2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Reflects average of data collected over 5-year period. 5-year change based on comparisons to 2007-2012 ACS.

**Inflation-adjusted comparison.

Median Household Income**	2017*	5-Year Chg.		2017*	5-Year Chg.
Cedaredge	\$36,364	-4%	Mount Crested Butte	\$53,654	-6%
Crawford	\$28,958	-31%	Naturita	\$33,750	-2%
Crested Butte	\$67,279	14%	Nucla	\$30,278	-43%
Delta	\$38,708	-15%	Olathe	\$31,375	-21%
Gunnison	\$41,510	-3%	Orchard City	\$37,500	-19%
Hotchkiss	\$30,563	-21%	Ouray	\$63,558	-9%
Lake City	\$54,444	-3%	Paonia	\$37,330	-36%
Marble	\$78,750	48%	Pitkin	\$59,250	61%
Montrose	\$42,930	-14%	Ridgway	\$43,438	-43%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

Two-thirds of the cities and towns in the basin have median annual household incomes of less than \$50,000. After adjusting for inflation, median household incomes declined in 15 out of 18 municipalities in the basin between 2012 and 2017 (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2012 & 2012-2017), with reductions ranging from -2 percent to -43 percent.

Employment. As shown in Figure A-25, the total number of employed residents declined in 11 of the 18 cities and towns in the Gunnison Basin between 2012 and 2017, with the largest percentage decline seen in Crawford (-72%) (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2012 & 2012-2017). Montrose—which accounted for 37 percent of the basin’s total employed residents in 2017—maintained stable employment levels with a 1 percent increase in the total number of employed residents between 2012 and 2017.

Figure A-25.
Total Employed Residents,
Gunnison Basin
Municipalities, 2017

Note:

*2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Reflects average of data collected over 5-year period. 5-year change based on comparisons to 2007-2012 ACS.

Total employment	2017*	5-Year Chg.		2017*	5-Year Chg.
Cedaredge	677	-22%	Mount Crested Butte	723	40%
Crawford	68	-72%	Naturita	211	47%
Crested Butte	856	-18%	Nucla	228	-10%
Delta	3,158	-14%	Olathe	673	-5%
Gunnison	3,888	16%	Orchard City	993	-18%
Hotchkiss	344	-21%	Ouray	428	-14%
Lake City	208	32%	Paonia	610	-7%
Marble	79	84%	Pitkin	46	667%
Montrose	7,966	1%	Ridgway	604	13%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

Agricultural Conditions and Trends

The largest component of the agricultural economy of the Gunnison Basin is livestock production, which constitutes 57 percent (2,092 jobs) of agricultural employment, 63 percent (\$144 million) of agricultural output, and 44 percent (\$32 million) of agricultural income in the basin (IMPLAN, 2016). Almost 87 percent of livestock jobs are in beef cattle ranching (Figure A-26).

Figure A-26.
Agricultural Industry Economic Detail, Gunnison Basin, 2016

Agricultural Sector	Employment	Output (Receipts)	Income*	Production/ Import Taxes**	Total Value-Added (GRP)
Grain farming	141	\$17,481,630	\$2,292,805	-\$254,747	\$2,038,058
Vegetable and melon farming	101	\$8,147,369	\$4,454,127	\$118,780	\$4,572,907
Fruit farming	360	\$18,919,804	\$11,439,349	\$589,657	\$12,029,006
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	75	\$5,292,503	\$3,324,828	\$35,107	\$3,359,935
All other crop farming***	<u>384</u>	<u>\$11,956,384</u>	<u>\$6,248,430</u>	<u>\$95,679</u>	<u>\$6,344,109</u>
Total crop farming	1,061	\$61,797,690	\$27,759,539	\$584,476	\$28,344,015
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots****	1,820	\$110,319,130	\$20,813,182	\$973,716	\$21,786,898
Dairy cattle and milk production	118	\$25,959,187	\$7,051,210	\$281,882	\$7,333,093
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	<u>154</u>	<u>\$7,765,792</u>	<u>\$4,190,512</u>	<u>\$128,906</u>	<u>\$4,319,418</u>
Total livestock production	2,092	\$144,044,108	\$32,054,904	\$1,384,505	\$33,439,409
Commercial logging	42	\$2,987,291	\$1,214,257	\$93,875	\$1,308,133
Commercial fishing	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial hunting and trapping	<u>35</u>	<u>\$1,578,666</u>	<u>\$931,652</u>	<u>\$194,784</u>	<u>\$1,126,436</u>
Total forestry, hunting and fishing	77	\$4,565,957	\$2,145,909	\$288,659	\$2,434,569
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	412	\$16,902,651	\$11,617,696	\$306,362	\$11,924,057
Total direct agricultural activity	3,642	\$227,310,407	\$73,578,048	\$2,564,001	\$76,142,049

Note: *Income includes employee and proprietor earnings and property-related income.

**Includes sales and excise taxes, property taxes, special assessments and subsidies.

***Predominantly hay and alfalfa production.

****Includes dual purpose ranches/farms.

Source: IMPLAN, 2016.

Fruit farming is a significant component of crop farming in the basin, representing approximately 34 percent of employment, 31 percent of output, and 41 percent of income in the crop farming sector. Employment in “other crop farming”—primarily hay and alfalfa production—accounts for a further 36 percent of crop farming employment. Output from grain farming constitutes another 28 percent of total crop output in the basin.

Farm characteristics

According to the latest Census of Agriculture in 2017, there were 900,000 acres of land in farms in the Gunnison Basin (Figure A-27). Approximately 16 percent (141,000 acres) were harvested and 23 percent (207,000 acres) were under irrigation. Approximately 126,000 irrigated acres were harvested in 2017, and 66,000 irrigated acres were maintained as pastureland.

Figure A-27.
Agricultural Census Trends,
Gunnison Basin, 2007 to 2017

Note:

*Harvested cropland was undisclosed in 2012 in Hinsdale and Ouray Counties. Acreages estimated based on average of 2007 and 2017 reports.

**BLS inflation calculator, based on July values.

***Market values were undisclosed in 2017 in Hinsdale County. Market values based on average of 2007 and 2012 reports.

Source:

USDA Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012, & 2017.

Metrics	2007	2012	2017
Number of Farms	2,723	2,871	3,341
Median Size of Farms (acres)	50	46	36
Average Size of Farms (acres)	303	293	269
Farms with Irrigation	2,244	2,345	2,816
Land in Farms (acres)	825,524	841,047	899,597
Harvested Cropland (acres)	130,269	137,723 *	141,467
Irrigated Land (acres)	192,391	178,124	206,711
Market Value (\$000s)			
Crops	\$44,926	\$57,947	\$58,735 ***
Livestock	<u>\$76,374</u>	<u>\$104,964</u>	<u>\$113,349</u> ***
Total	\$121,300	\$162,911	\$172,084
Inflation-adjusted Market Value in \$2017**	\$142,552	\$174,054	\$172,084

In 2017, approximately 84 percent of the basin's 3,340 farms were irrigated, with an average of 73 irrigated acres per irrigating farm. Median farm size in the basin was 36 acres in 2017, a decline of 28 percent since 2007 (USDA Census of Agriculture, 2007 & 2017).

In 2017, 50 percent of farms in the basin had total annual sales of less than \$2,500, while 13 percent of farms had annual sales of more than \$50,000. However, after adjusting for inflation, total farm receipts in 2017 were approximately equivalent to 2012 and about 21 percent higher than in 2007.

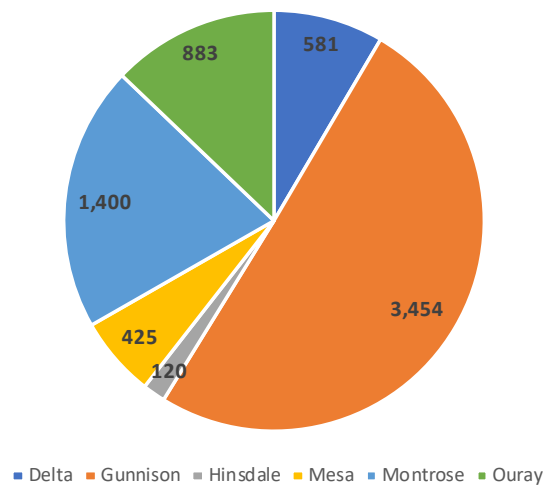
Estimates of total irrigated land of the Census of Agriculture differ somewhat from the more refined estimates developed for the Colorado Decision Support System (CDSS) and used in the Colorado Water Plan. The latest estimates for the Technical Update to the Water Plan indicate a total of approximately 234,000 irrigated acres in the Gunnison Basin, and annual consumptive use of 485,000 acre-feet per year on those acres. These numbers correspond to average consumptive use of about 2.1 acre-feet per acre (State Water Plan Technical Update, 2019).

Tourism and Recreation Economy

The Gunnison Basin tourism and recreation economy depends on water to directly and indirectly support activities such as fishing, hunting, wildlife-watching, boating, and swimming. The Colorado State Demography Office (SDO) estimates that tourism jobs constitute approximately 20 percent (6,900 jobs) of direct basic jobs in the basin (i.e., jobs that bring outside dollars into the community by selling goods or services) (Figure A-28).

Figure A-28.
Estimated Direct Tourism
Jobs, Gunnison Basin
Counties, 2018

Source:
Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.



Within the basin, tourism supports a total of 10,500 direct and indirect jobs (i.e., jobs created as the result of goods and services sold by direct basic jobs).

The SDO definition of tourism includes resort activity (e.g., skiing, national parks, rafting), second home expenditures, and service employment and transportation jobs supported by visitation. Half of the basin's direct basic tourism jobs are in Gunnison County and another 20 percent are in Montrose County.

Further analysis from BBC using data from a 2017 study by the Colorado Department of Parks and Wildlife (CPW) finds that approximately 2,300 direct and indirect jobs in the Gunnison Basin are supported by wildlife-related activity (1,400 jobs) and water-related recreation (900 jobs). These types of recreation correspond to approximately 22 percent of the basin's total tourism-related economic activity. Wildlife- and water-related recreation comprise a large share of the tourism-related economy in Delta and Montrose Counties, but a small share in Gunnison and Ouray Counties.

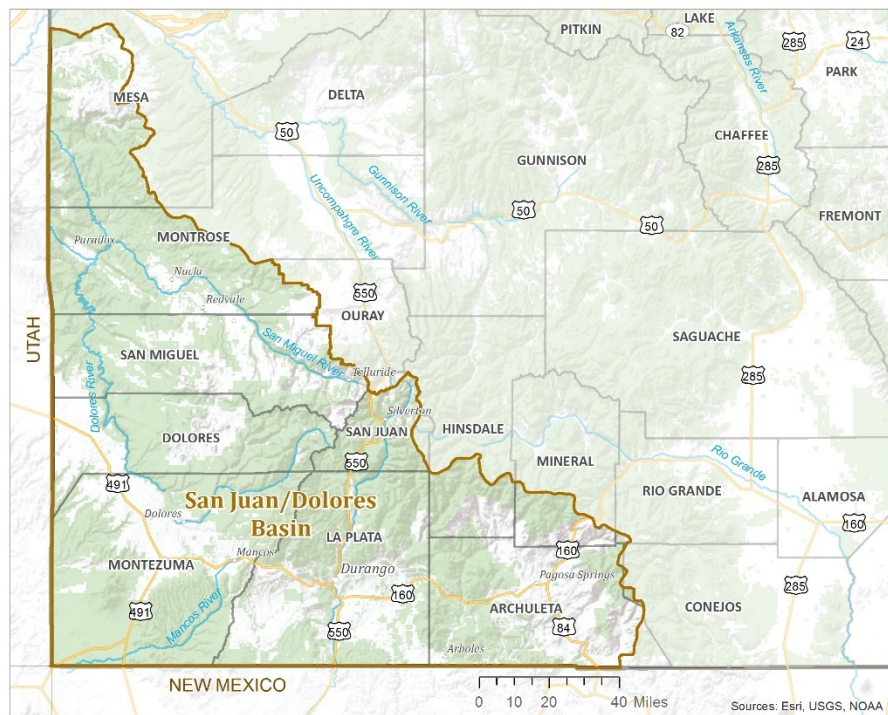
Southwest River Basin

Geography

The Southwest Basin is shown in Figure A-29. As defined for Colorado water planning purposes, the basin consists of nine separate river sub-basins. However, the San Juan and Dolores Rivers are the basin's primary tributaries to the Colorado River. Other rivers in the basin are tributaries of the San Juan and Dolores Rivers.

Figure A-29.
The Southwest
Basin

Source:
BBC Research & Consulting,
2019.



Legend

- Incorporated Communities
- ▭ Basin Boundaries
- ▭ Public Lands
- ▭ Counties

San Juan. The 383-mile-long San Juan River is one of the major tributaries to the Colorado River and provides the primary drainage for the Four Corners region. The river begins in the San Juan Mountains northeast of the Town of Pagosa Springs. From there it flows southwest where it crosses the New Mexico state line before joining the Colorado River at Glen Canyon. It runs through a very dry and arid region of the Colorado Plateau and provides the only significant source of surface water for surrounding communities. The river is an important source of irrigation water for the Navajo Nation. The river's historic terminus was inundated when the Bureau of Reclamation began filling Lake Powell in 1963.

The Animas. The 126-mile-long Animas River is a major tributary of the San Juan River. The headwaters of the Animas are located north of the town of Silverton in the San Juan Mountains. The river flows south through remote mountain landscapes before passing through the City of Durango, 60 miles north of its confluence with the San Juan River in the City of Farmington, New Mexico. The Animas is a popular river for rafting, kayaking, and fishing and also provides water for irrigation and municipal supplies.

The Piedra. The 40-mile-long Piedra River is a tributary of the San Juan River. It begins in the San Juan Mountains approximately 40 miles north of the Town of Pagosa Springs. It flows through a series of isolated canyons until it joins the San Juan River at Navajo Lake.

The Pine (Los Pinos). The Los Pinos River is a tributary of the San Juan River that originates near Weminuche Pass and flows into Vallecito Reservoir.

The La Plata. The 70-mile-long La Plata River is a tributary of the San Juan River. Its headwaters are located in the La Plata Mountains northwest of the City of Durango. From there it flows south and joins the San Juan River just outside of Farmington, New Mexico.

The Mancos. The 85-mile-long Mancos River, a tributary of the San Juan River, begins in the La Plata Mountains northwest of the City of Durango. Beginning at its source, the river flows north before turning west and then south as it flows through the Town of Mancos in Montezuma County. From there it continues to flow southwest before joining the San Juan River in the Four Corners region of New Mexico.

McElmo Creek. The 70-mile-long McElmo Creek is a tributary of the San Juan River. The river's headwaters are just east of the Town of Cortez in Montezuma County.

The Dolores. The 241-mile-long Dolores River is a tributary of the Colorado River, which drains a large area of the Colorado Plateau. It was explored as early as 1765 by Spanish explorers from Santa Fe. The river's headwaters are located high in the San Juan Mountains east of the Town of Rico in Dolores County. From its source, it flows southwest into McPhee Reservoir, which was created to provide a source of irrigation water for local agricultural operations. Below the reservoir, the river flows north through Dolores River Canyon before being joined by the San Miguel River, its main tributary. In dry years, the San Miguel can provide most of the Dolores's flow below their confluence due to the large number of agricultural diversions on the Dolores. The river flows into the Colorado River approximately 30 miles north of Moab, Utah.

The San Miguel. The San Miguel River is an 81-mile-long tributary of the Dolores River. The river's headwaters are located high in the San Juan Mountains near the Town of Telluride. The river flows northwest from its headwaters through the Uncompahgre Plateau and the Towns of Placerville and Nucla in San Miguel County and Montrose County, respectively, before joining the Dolores River near the Utah state line. The lower sections of the river are popular with recreationists due to the variety of moderate river runs. It also provides water for agricultural operations along its reach.

Demographic Conditions and Trends

Historical and current population

The estimated total population in the Southwest Basin in 2017 was 109,906 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019). The basin's population grew at an average rate of 2.1% per year between 1980 and 2010 (Figure A-30). Between 2010 and 2017, average population growth in the basin slowed to rate of 0.9% per year. Consistent with the approach used in the Colorado Water Plan, 90 percent of the population of Montrose County was apportioned to the Gunnison Basin, while 10 percent was attributed to the Southwest Basin.

Figure A-30.
Population and Trends, Southwest Basin Counties and Municipalities, 1980 to 2017

Location	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017	1980-2010		2010-2017	
						Avg. Annual Growth		Avg. Annual Growth	
						Residents	Pct. Change	Residents	Pct. Change
Archuleta County	3,664	5,345	9,898	12,084	13,316	281	4.1%	176	1.4%
Pagosa Springs	1,331	1,207	1,591	1,727	1,937	13	0.9%	30	1.7%
Unincorporated	2,333	4,138	8,307	10,357	11,379	267	5.1%	146	1.4%
Dolores County	1,658	1,504	1,844	2,064	2,040	14	0.7%	-3	-0.2%
Dove Creek	826	643	698	735	722	-3	-0.4%	-2	-0.3%
Rico	76	92	205	265	263	6	4.3%	0	-0.1%
Unincorporated	756	769	941	1,064	1,055	10	1.1%	-1	-0.1%
La Plata County	27,195	32,284	43,941	51,334	55,619	805	2.1%	612	1.2%
Bayfield	724	1,090	1,549	2,333	2,702	54	4.0%	53	2.1%
Durango	11,649	12,430	13,922	16,887	18,518	175	1.2%	233	1.3%
Ignacio	667	720	669	697	725	1	0.1%	4	0.6%
Unincorporated	14,155	18,044	27,801	31,417	33,674	575	2.7%	322	1.0%
Montezuma County	16,510	18,672	23,830	25,535	26,074	301	1.5%	77	0.3%
Cortez	7,095	7,284	7,977	8,482	8,699	46	0.6%	31	0.4%
Dolores	1,658	1,504	1,844	936	962	-24	-1.9%	4	0.4%
Mancos	870	842	1,119	1,336	1,410	16	1.4%	11	0.8%
Unincorporated	6,887	9,042	12,890	14,781	15,003	263	2.6%	32	0.2%
Montrose County*	2,435	2,442	3,343	4,128	4,176	56	1.8%	7	0.2%
Montrose	8,722	8,854	12,344	19,132	19,401	347	2.7%	38	0.2%
Naturita	819	434	635	546	534	-9	-1.3%	-2	-0.3%
Nucla	1,027	656	734	711	714	-11	-1.2%	0	0.1%
Olathe	1,263	1,573	1,573	1,849	1,810	20	1.3%	-6	-0.3%
Unincorporated	12,521	12,906	18,146	19,038	19,304	217	1.4%	38	0.2%
San Juan County	833	745	558	699	714	-4	-0.6%	2	0.3%
Silverton	794	716	531	637	649	-5	-0.7%	2	0.3%
Unincorporated	39	29	27	62	65	1	1.6%	0	0.7%
San Miguel County	3,192	3,653	6,594	7,359	7,967	139	2.8%	87	1.1%
Mountain Village	0	0	978	1,320	1,394	44	-	11	0.8%
Norwood	478	429	438	518	560	1	0.3%	6	1.1%
Ophir	38	69	113	159	192	4	4.9%	5	2.7%
Sawpit	41	36	25	40	44	0	-0.1%	1	1.4%
Telluride	1,047	1,309	2,221	2,325	2,527	43	2.7%	29	1.2%
Unincorporated	1,588	1,810	2,819	2,997	3,250	47	2.1%	36	1.2%
Basin Total	55,487	64,645	90,008	103,203	109,906	1,591	2.1%	958	0.9%

Note: *Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

Archuleta County experienced the highest average annual rate of population growth between 1980 and 2010 (4.1%) due to population growth in the county's unincorporated areas. San Miguel and La Plata Counties saw respective average annual growth rates of 2.8% and 2.1% between 1980 and 2010, driven by population growth rates in Telluride (2.7%) and Bayfield (4.0%). In the

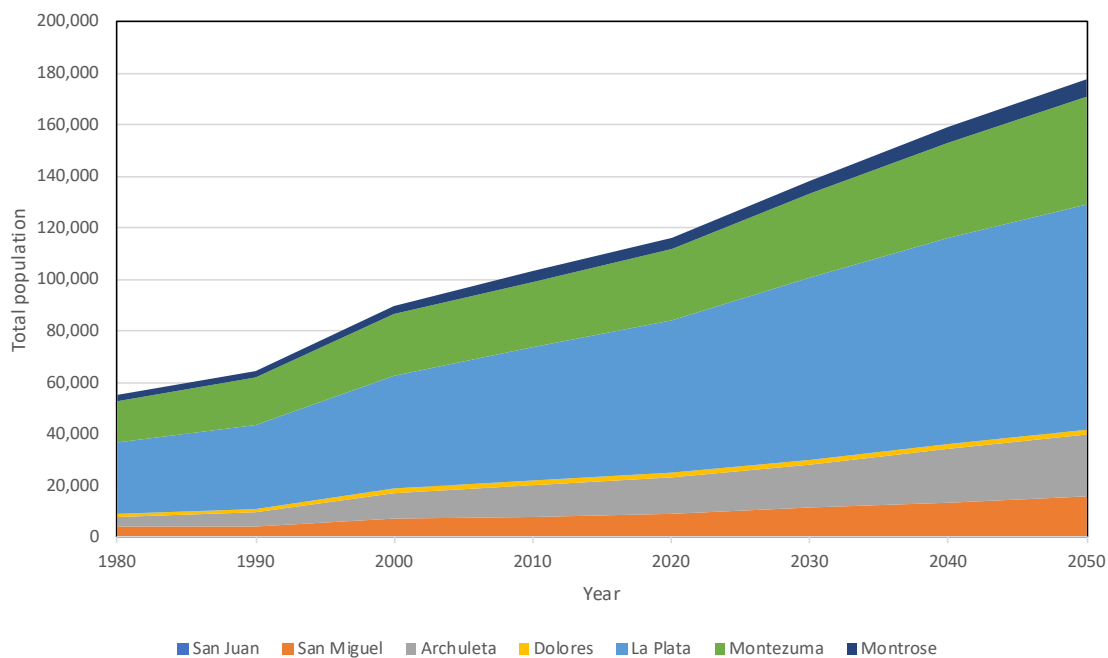
basin, the average annual rate of population growth was slowest in San Juan (-0.6%) and Dolores (0.7%) Counties.

Since 2010, population growth in the basin has slowed in comparison to the previous 30-year period. Dolores County experienced net population loss between 2010 and 2017. The highest average annual rate of population growth between 2010 and 2017 occurred in Archuleta County (1.4%). Durango—county seat of La Plata County and the most populous city in the Southwest Basin—grew by 233 residents between 2010 and 2017, with an average annual growth rate of 1.3%.

Population projections

As shown in Figure A-31, total population in the Southwest Basin is projected to grow by a total of 62,000 residents between 2020 and 2050 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019). Approximately 46 percent of the basin’s population growth between 2020 and 2050 is projected to occur in La Plata County.

Figure A-31.
Population History and Projections, Southwest Basin Counties, 1980 to 2050



Note: *Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

Population growth is not projected to occur across all counties in the basin. Dolores and San Juan Counties are projected to experience net population loss, with overall growth rates of -1.7% and -0.9%, respectively, between 2020 and 2050. However, these two counties combined represent only 2.5% of the basin’s total population. Each other county in the basin is projected to grow by between 48 and 76 percent between 2020 and 2050.

Demographic characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the basin are similar to the state as a whole, with a few notable exceptions. Relative to the state of Colorado, the Southwest Basin has a smaller proportion of minority residents, with 23 percent of residents identifying as a race other than white compared to 31 percent for the state as a whole (Figure A-32).

Figure A-32.
Demographic
Characteristics, Southwest
Basin, 2013 to 2017
Averages

Note:

Following Census-based definitions, individuals living in places with 2,500 residents or more are identified as the urban population.

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

	Basin Residents			State of Colorado
	Urban*	Rural*	Total	
Gender				
Female	51%	50%	50%	50%
Male	49%	50%	50%	50%
Age				
Under 18	20%	21%	21%	23%
18-64	67%	59%	61%	64%
65 and Over	12%	20%	19%	13%
Race/Ethnicity				
White, not Latino	76%	78%	78%	69%
Latino	13%	16%	15%	21%
Other Race	12%	6%	7%	10%
Educational Attainment (25 and older)				
High School Degree or Less	25%	36%	34%	31%
Some College/Associate Degree	31%	32%	32%	30%
Bachelors Degree or More	44%	32%	35%	39%
Individual Income (15 and older)				
Under \$25,000	40%	42%	41%	35%
\$25,000-\$49,999	27%	26%	26%	24%
\$50,000-\$74,999	13%	13%	13%	14%
\$75,000 or More	11%	10%	10%	15%
Unreported	9%	9%	9%	12%
People Living Below/Near Poverty Level				
Below 100% of Poverty Level	14%	13%	14%	12%
100 to 149% of Poverty Level	11%	10%	10%	8%

The average age of residents is slightly higher than the statewide average. Approximately 19 percent of basin residents are 65 years old or older compared to 13 percent for the state. The proportion of working age adults (aged 18-64) in the basin (61%) is smaller than the statewide average (64%).

Basin residents are slightly more likely to have ended their education with a high school degree or less, particularly outside of the urban areas of the basin. Thirty-four percent of basin residents aged 25 and older have a high school degree or less, compared to 31 percent of statewide residents.

Individual incomes in the basin are lower than individual incomes for the state, with 41 percent of basin residents earning an annual income of less than \$25,000 compared with 35 percent of statewide residents earning less than \$25,000. Twenty-four percent of basin residents live at or below 149 percent of the poverty level, compared with 20 percent statewide.

Economic Conditions and Trends

Earnings by sector

In 2017, the Southwest Basin's largest economic sectors based on work-related earnings were government (20.0%), health care and social assistance services (11.7%), and construction (11.0%) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017). The government sector was the largest single source of earnings in six out of seven basin counties in 2017, representing from 19.5% of earnings in La Plata County to 35.6% of earnings in Dolores County (Figure A-33). Percentages of earnings by industry are based on comparison to total work earnings for each county. In some cases, earnings by sector are not disclosed at the county level, in order to preserve data confidentiality for individual firms that comprise all or most of a particular sector. For example, the earnings data available for Archuleta County account for more than 96 percent of the county's earnings total, while Dolores County's reported data account for only 51 percent of its earnings total.

Figure A-33.
Work Earnings as a Percent of Total, Southwest Basin Counties, 2017

Sector Earnings 2017	Basin Counties							
	Archuleta	Dolores	La Plata	Montezuma	Montrose*	San Juan	San Miguel	Basin
Farm Earnings	2.5%	5.0%	0.1%	0.7%	6.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Non-farm Earnings								
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	0.4%	(D)	(D)	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	(D)	0.2% +
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.0%	(D)	3.7%	4.9%	0.9%	1.3%	(D)	3.1% +
Utilities	(D)	-0.1%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.8% +
Construction	17.5%	(D)	10.4%	7.6%	10.0%	(D)	15.4%	11.0% +
Manufacturing	1.8%	(D)	2.3%	3.7%	7.2%	(D)	2.2%	2.6% +
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%	(D)	1.3%	2.0% +
Retail trade	11.2%	6.7%	6.5%	9.9%	8.6%	18.6%	6.0%	7.5%
Transportation and warehousing	1.2%	(D)	8.7%	3.2%	3.0%	(D)	4.1%	6.3% +
Information	-0.2%	(D)	1.3%	0.4%	0.7%	(D)	-0.1%	0.8% +
Finance and insurance	3.2%	(D)	5.4%	2.5%	2.5%	(D)	1.8%	4.1% +
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.5%	(D)	3.3%	1.9%	2.6%	(D)	5.8%	3.4% +
Professional, scientific, and technical services	6.9%	1.7%	7.7%	3.2%	4.2%	2.3%	6.8%	6.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.3%	0.0%	(D)	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2% +
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	3.5%	2.1%	2.6%	0.7%	3.2%	(D)	5.0%	2.7% +
Educational services	0.7%	(D)	1.1%	1.3%	(D)	(D)	1.6%	1.1% +
Health care and social assistance	6.2%	(D)	13.7%	16.5%	(D)	(D)	3.9%	11.7% +
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.9%	(D)	1.5%	1.3%	0.6%	(D)	(D)	1.2% +
Accommodation and food services	7.9%	(D)	4.8%	5.0%	3.4%	(D)	(D)	4.4% +
Other services	7.8%	(D)	3.7%	4.8%	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%	4.5% +
Government and government enterprises	19.7%	35.6%	19.5%	26.8%	21.8%	20.1%	12.5%	20.0%
Total Reported Data	96.9%	51.1%	99.3%	100.0%	87.8%	48.8%	72.8%	94.9%
Nondisclosed Percent of Work Income	3.1%	48.9%	0.7%	0.0%	12.2%	51.2%	27.2%	5.1%

Note: *Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

+Due to non-disclosure for some sectors and counties, these basin-wide totals are potentially understated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

In contrast to the other counties in the basin, the largest sector by earnings in San Miguel County is construction (15.4%) rather than government (12.5%). Retail trade is the fourth-largest source of work earnings in the basin and constitutes more than 10 percent of earnings in Archuleta County (11.2%) and San Juan County (18.6%). Neither the mining sector (0.2%) nor the agricultural sector (0.7%) contribute substantially to work earnings in the Southwest Basin.

Employment by sector

In 2017, there were 78,200 jobs across all disclosed employment sectors in the Southwest Basin (Figure A-34). The largest employment sectors were government (14.2%), retail trade (10.1%), health care and social assistance services (9.0%), and construction (8.5%) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017).

Figure A-34.
Employment by Industry, Southwest Basin Counties, 2017

Sector Employment 2017	Basin Counties							Basin Employment Share	
	Archuleta	Dolores	La Plata	Montezuma	Montrose*	San Juan	San Miguel		
Farm Employment	361	274	1,184	1,149	398	0	144	3,510	4.5%
Non-farm Employment									
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	102	(D)	(D)	154	31	8	(D)	295	0.4% +
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	185	(D)	1,484	462	28	24	(D)	2,183	2.8% +
Utilities	(D)	1	167	107	24	1	25	325	0.4% +
Construction	1,022	(D)	3,703	872	219	(D)	803	6,619	8.5% +
Manufacturing	205	(D)	1,037	519	148	(D)	196	2,105	2.7% +
Wholesale trade	(D)	(D)	748	272	57	(D)	40	1,117	1.4% +
Retail trade	1,041	90	4,098	1,703	264	75	617	7,888	10.1%
Transportation and warehousing	80	(D)	856	278	67	(D)	89	1,370	1.8% +
Information	81	(D)	558	82	22	(D)	76	819	1.0% +
Finance and insurance	294	(D)	1,953	477	77	(D)	341	3,142	4.0% +
Real estate and rental and leasing	852	(D)	2,728	642	149	(D)	1,251	5,622	7.2% +
Professional, scientific, and technical services	464	25	2,637	611	105	19	598	4,459	5.7%
Management of companies and enterprises	72	0	(D)	136	19	1	90	318	0.4% +
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	338	21	1,494	308	91	(D)	437	2,689	3.4% +
Educational services	101	(D)	673	278	(D)	(D)	194	1,246	1.6% +
Health care and social assistance	487	(D)	4,343	1,874	(D)	(D)	320	7,024	9.0% +
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	206	(D)	1,705	199	43	(D)	(D)	2,153	2.8% +
Accommodation and food services	902	(D)	3,673	1,210	148	(D)	(D)	5,933	7.6% +
Other services	716	(D)	1,894	810	143	25	593	4,181	5.3% +
Government and government enterprises	882	240	5,977	2,796	329	76	837	11,137	14.2%
Total Employment	8,495	1,138	41,283	14,939	2,624	624	9,089	78,192	91.8%
Nondisclosed Employment Sectors	104	487	371	0	0	395	2,438	6,423	8.2%

Note: *Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins

+Due to non-disclosure for some sectors and counties, these basin-wide totals are potentially understated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

The accommodation and food services sector also provides a substantial amount of employment in Archuleta (10.6%), La Plata (8.9%), and Montezuma (8.1%) Counties. Additionally, the real estate, rental, and leasing sector supplies significant employment in Archuleta County (10.0%) and San Miguel County (13.8%). Agriculture constitutes 3,510 jobs (4.5%) of the basin's total employment. The greatest number of agricultural jobs was in La Plata County (1,184 jobs) and Montezuma County (1,149 jobs).

Employment trends

Between 2007 and 2017, total employment in the Southwest Basin increased by approximately 3,600 jobs (4.8%). During that time, all counties in the basin experienced job losses in the construction industry (Figure A-35). However, basin-wide job losses were offset by employment growth, particularly in health care and social assistance services; mining; finance and insurance; and real estate, rental, and leasing.

Figure A-35.
Employment Changes by Industry, Southwest Basin Counties, 2007 to 2017

Job Changes by Sector, 2007-2017	Basin Counties							Basin
	Archuleta	Dolores	La Plata	Montezuma	Montrose*	San Juan	San Miguel	
Farm Employment	63	-19	44	-7	33	0	9	123
Non-farm Employment								
Forestry, fishing, and related activities				11	3	-1		
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	82		447	281	4			
Utilities		0	38	5	2	-2	10	
Construction	-348		-958	-568	-118		-537	
Manufacturing	72		238	-46	-10		35	
Wholesale trade			-46	44	-3		3	
Retail trade	10	-2	-119	8	-34		11	
Transportation and warehousing	16		20	-5	-9		4	
Information	-21		-56	-59	-6		-76	
Finance and insurance	17		376	70	3		113	
Real estate and rental and leasing	-91		380	-5	-5		216	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	-12	-34	6	-48	-17		32	
Management of companies and enterprises		0			14	1	59	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		-12	-217		-8		106	
Educational services			234	215			58	
Health care and social assistance			1,050	486			61	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-7		431	-12	0			
Accommodation and food services	66		149	67	5			
Other services	45		148	36	-12		41	
Government and government enterprises	207	41	258	-361	24	2	-1	170
Total Employment	323	-11	2,513	114	-88	97	671	3,619
Nondisclosed Employment Sectors	224	15	90	2	46	97	527	3,326

Note: *Montrose County data are apportioned between Gunnison and Southwest Basins.

Basin-wide job changes are only calculated for sectors for which there are data for all counties.

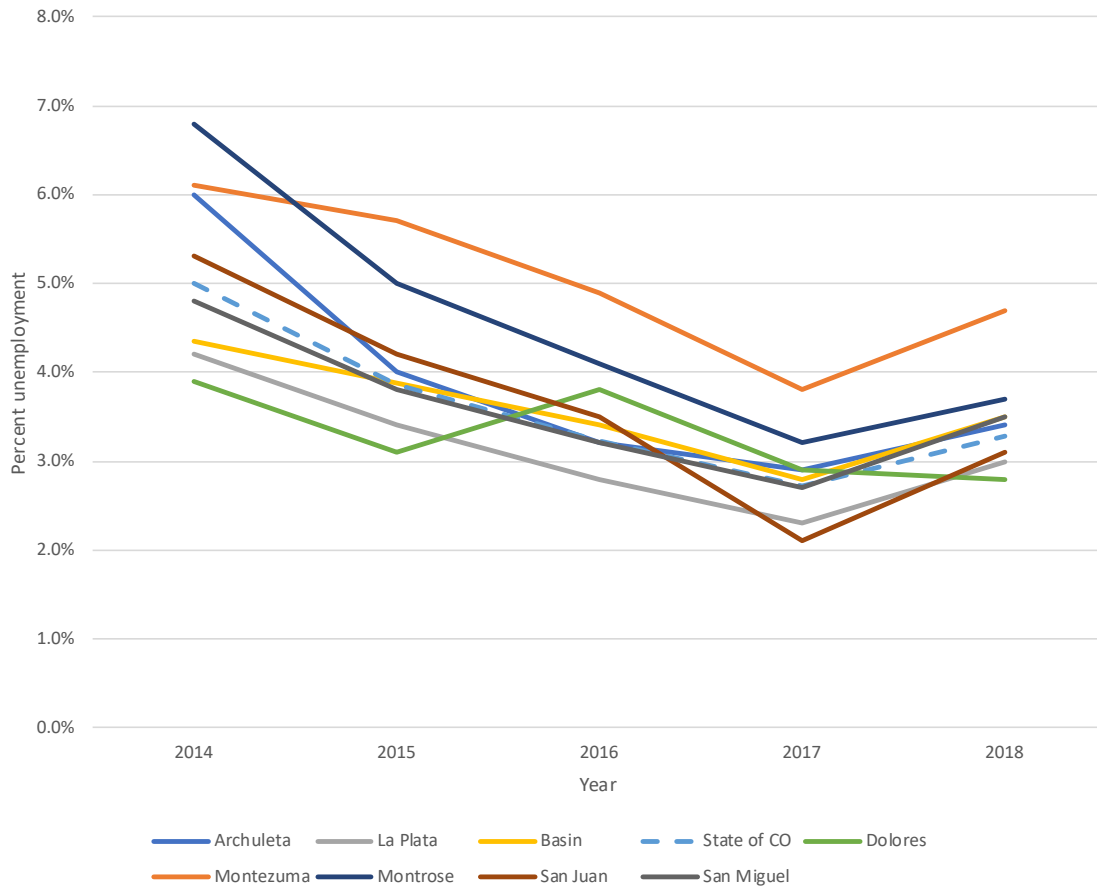
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007 & 2017.

The greatest net employment growth occurred in La Plata County (+2,513 jobs). Employment increases in the county can be primarily attributed to the health care and social assistance (+1,050 jobs); mining (+447 jobs); and arts, entertainment, and recreation sectors (+431 jobs).

Unemployment

Unemployment rates in the Southwest Basin dropped steadily from 4.3% to 2.8% between 2014 and 2017 and then rose to 3.5% in 2018. This basin-wide trend is similar to the state-wide trend in unemployment rates over the same time period (Figure A-36). With the exception of Dolores County, the counties of the basin generally follow this trend. However, each county in the basin exhibits varying rates of unemployment.

Figure A-36.
Unemployment Rates, Southwest Basin Counties, 2014 to 2018



Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

La Plata County consistently experienced unemployment rates lower than the average basin and state unemployment rates between 2014 and 2018 (e.g., 2.3% in 2017 compared to 2.8% in the basin and 2.7% in the state). Dolores County had the lowest unemployment rates of any county in the basin in 2014 (3.9%) and 2015 (3.1%), while San Juan County had the lowest rate in 2017 (2.1%).

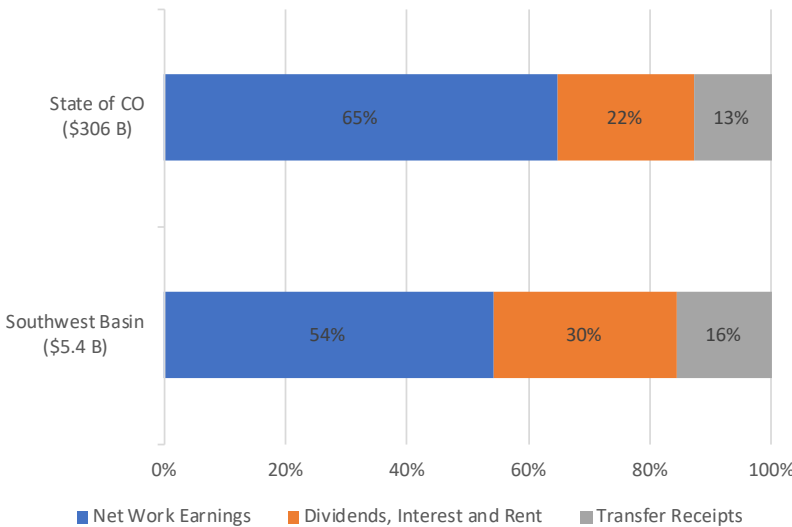
Montezuma County had the highest rate of unemployment in the basin between 2015 (5.7%) and 2018 (4.7%). Montrose County has also consistently had unemployment rates above the basin and state averages, ranging from a high of 6.8% in 2014 to a low of 3.2% in 2017. Archuleta and

San Miguel Counties experienced unemployment rates most similar to the basin and state averages out of any counties in the basin, particularly from 2015 to 2018.

Personal income

The majority of personal income in the Southwest Basin is from income earned through work (53%). Dividends, interest, and rent account for 30 percent of personal income, and transfer receipts account for 16 percent. At the state level, a greater percentage of income is earned through work (65%) compared to the basin, while 22 percent is from dividends, interest, and rent and 13 percent is from transfer receipts (Figure A-37).

Figure A-37.
Sources of Personal Income, Southwest Basin and State of Colorado, 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

Compared to the state, income from dividends, interest, and rent constitutes a larger portion of personal income in the Southwest Basin due to wealth-related income in La Plata and San Miguel Counties. La Plata County personal income accounts for 54 percent of total personal income in the basin, and dividends, interest, and rent within La Plata County account for 30 percent of personal income within the county. The total amount of personal income in San Miguel County—with the county seat of Telluride—is much smaller, but 41 percent of personal income in that county comes from dividends, interest, and rent. In Archuleta, Dolores, Montezuma, and Montrose Counties approximately one-quarter of personal income comes from transfer receipts compared to 13 percent at the state level.

Community-level economic indicators

Household income. There are 16 cities and towns in the Southwest Basin with household income data available. Half of these municipalities have median annual household incomes below \$45,000. Telluride and Ophir have the highest median annual household incomes at \$65,000 and \$67,000, respectively (Figure A-38). After adjusting for inflation, median household incomes declined in nine out of 16 municipalities in the basin between 2012 and 2017 (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2012 & 2012-2017). Dolores, however, saw a 65 percent increase in median household income during the same period.

Figure A-38.
Median Household
Income, Southwest Basin
Municipalities, 2017

Note:

*2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Reflects average of data collected over 5-year period. 5-year change based on comparisons to 2007-2012 ACS.

**Inflation-adjusted comparison.

Median Household Income**			2017* 5-Year Chg.		
Bayfield	\$59,185	-7%	Norwood	\$50,917	7%
Cortez	\$40,183	-8%	Nucla	\$30,278	-43%
Dolores	\$52,404	65%	Ophir	\$66,875	-33%
Dove Creek	\$44,167	18%	Pagosa Springs	\$30,469	-29%
Durango	\$60,521	4%	Rico	\$36,875	-37%
Ignacio	\$56,667	2%	Sawpit	-	-
Mancos	\$39,417	-2%	Silverton	\$45,917	13%
Mountain Village	\$44,342	3%	Telluride	\$65,313	-7%
Naturita	\$33,750	-2%			

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

Employment. As shown in Figure A-39, the total number of employed residents increased in 11 of the 17 cities and towns in the Southwest Basin between 2012 and 2017, with the greatest increases seen in Naturita (+47%), Bayfield (+42%), and Mancos (+16%) (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2012 & 2012-2017). Employment in Durango—the most populous city in the basin—remained stable with a 1 percent increase in the total number of employed residents between 2012 and 2017. Large percentage reductions in the number of employed residents occurred in Silverton (-42%), Sawpit (-40%), and Rico (-37%).

Figure A-39.
Total Employed Residents,
Southwest Basin
Municipalities, 2017

Note:

*2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Reflects average of data collected over 5-year period. 5-year change based on comparisons to 2007-2012 ACS.

Total employment			2017* 5-Year Chg.		
Bayfield	1,428	42%	Norwood	354	10%
Cortez	3,819	8%	Nucla	228	-10%
Dolores	526	3%	Ophir	110	12%
Dove Creek	270	2%	Pagosa Springs	894	31%
Durango	10,043	1%	Rico	94	-37%
Ignacio	441	-1%	Sawpit	28	-40%
Mancos	813	32%	Silverton	264	-42%
Mountain Village	993	16%	Telluride	1,265	-20%
Naturita	211	47%			

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

Agricultural Conditions and Trends

Livestock production is a large part of the Southwest Basin agricultural economy, comprising 52 percent of the basin's 3,323 agricultural jobs; 58 percent of agricultural output; and 39 percent of agricultural income (IMPLAN, 2016). The large majority of the basin's livestock jobs are in beef cattle ranching (Figure A-40).

Figure A-40.
Agricultural Industry Economic Detail, Southwest Basin, 2016

Agricultural Sector	Employment	Output (Receipts)	Income*	Production/ Import Taxes**	Total Value-Added (GRP)
Grain farming	77	\$9,046,593	\$1,186,506	-\$131,829	\$1,054,677
Vegetable and melon farming	7	\$460,128	\$251,550	\$6,708	\$258,258
Fruit farming	89	\$3,856,431	\$2,331,687	\$120,190	\$2,451,877
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	67	\$6,159,995	\$3,880,261	\$40,861	\$3,921,123
All other crop farming***	929	\$27,454,847	\$14,324,502	\$212,035	\$14,536,537
Total crop farming	1,169	\$46,977,994	\$21,974,507	\$247,965	\$22,222,472
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots****	1,488	\$68,081,688	\$12,850,193	\$600,913	\$13,451,106
Dairy cattle and milk production	66	\$8,824,163	\$2,408,700	\$95,819	\$2,504,518
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	162	\$6,347,240	\$3,538,853	\$105,359	\$3,644,213
Total livestock production	1,716	\$83,253,092	\$18,797,746	\$802,092	\$19,599,837
Commercial logging	19	\$1,584,818	\$798,520	\$41,673	\$840,193
Commercial fishing	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial hunting and trapping	117	\$3,828,194	\$1,657,558	\$650,581	\$2,308,139
Total forestry, hunting and fishing	136	\$5,413,012	\$2,456,078	\$692,254	\$3,148,332
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	302	\$8,356,164	\$4,480,007	\$225,250	\$4,705,257
Total direct agricultural activity	3,323	\$144,000,262	\$47,708,338	\$1,967,561	\$49,675,898

Note: *Income includes employee and proprietor earnings and property-related income.

**Includes sales and excise taxes, property taxes, special assessments and subsidies.

***Predominantly hay and alfalfa production.

****Includes dual purpose ranches/farms.

Source: IMPLAN, 2016.

Eighty percent of crop farming employment in the Southwest Basin is "other crop farming," which is primarily hay and alfalfa production used as an input to livestock production. "Other crop farming" also accounts for 58 percent of crop output (receipts) and 65 percent of crop farming income. The entire crop farming sector accounts for 46 percent of the total agricultural income in the basin—slightly more than livestock production—but 35 percent of employment and 33 percent of output.

Farm characteristics

According to the latest Census of Agriculture, there were 1.8 million acres of land in farms in the Southwest Basin in 2017 (Figure A-41). Approximately 9 percent (174,000 acres) were harvested and 11 percent (203,000 acres) were under irrigation. Approximately 108,000 irrigated acres were harvested in 2017, and 77,000 irrigated acres were maintained as pastureland.

Figure A-41.
Agricultural Census Trends,
Southwest Basin, 2007 to
2017

Note:

**BLS inflation calculator, based on July values.

Source:

USDA Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012, & 2017.

Metrics	2007	2012	2017
Number of Farms	3,219	3,388	3,399
Median Size of Farms (acres)	79	69	64
Average Size of Farms (acres)	573	554	542
Farms with Irrigation	2,073	2,231	2,238
Land in Farms (acres)	1,844,604	1,876,100	1,842,476
Harvested Cropland (acres)	163,925	155,993	174,295
Irrigated Land (acres)	185,271	189,622	202,848
Market Value (\$000s)			
Crops	\$39,653	\$56,582	\$53,011
Livestock	<u>\$46,429</u>	<u>\$71,674</u>	<u>\$68,039</u>
Total	\$86,082	\$127,722	\$121,050
Inflation-adjusted Market Value in \$2017**	\$101,163	\$136,458	\$121,050

In 2017, approximately 66 percent of the basin's 3,400 farms were irrigated, with an average of 90 irrigated acres per irrigated farm. Median farm size in the basin in 2017 was 64 acres, a decline of approximately 20 percent since 2007 (USDA Census of Agriculture, 2007 & 2017).

In 2017, 48 percent of farms in the basin had total annual sales of less than \$2,500, while 12 percent of farms had annual sales of more than \$50,000. However, total farm receipts have increased since 2007. After adjusting for inflation, farm receipts in 2017 were approximately 20 percent higher than in 2007, although 12 percent lower than in 2012.

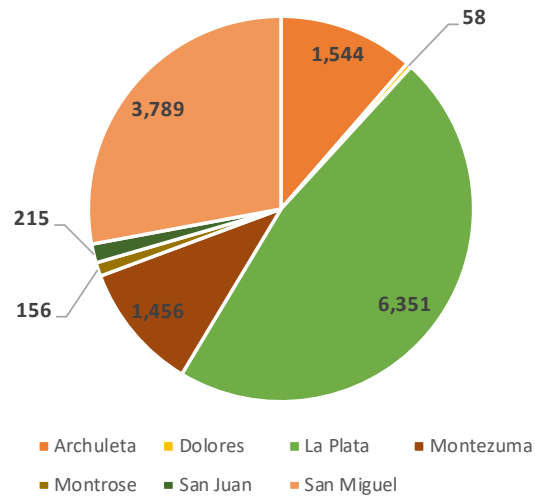
Estimates of total irrigated land of the Census of Agriculture differ somewhat from the more refined estimates developed for the Colorado Decision Support System (CDSS) and used in the Colorado Water Plan. The latest estimates for the Technical Update to the Water Plan indicate a total of approximately 223,000 irrigated acres in the Southwest Basin, and annual consumptive use of 402,600 acre-feet per year on those acres. These numbers correspond to average consumptive use of about 1.8 acre-feet per acre (State Water Plan Technical Update, 2019).

Tourism and Recreation Economy

The Southwest Basin tourism and recreation economy depends on water to directly and indirectly support activities such as fishing, hunting, wildlife-watching, boating, and swimming. The Colorado State Demography Office (SDO) estimates that tourism jobs constitute approximately 13,600 jobs in the Southwest Basin, or one-third of the basin's total direct basic jobs (i.e., jobs that bring outside dollars into the community by selling goods or services) (Figure A-42).

Figure A-42.
Estimated Direct Tourism
Jobs, Southwest Basin
Counties, 2018

Source:
Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.



Within the basin, tourism supports a total of 21,000 direct and indirect jobs (i.e., jobs created as the result of goods and services sold by direct basic jobs).

The SDO definition of tourism includes resort activity (e.g., skiing, national parks, rafting), second home expenditures, and service employment and transportation jobs supported by visitation. Nearly 50 percent of direct basic tourism jobs are in La Plata County, and another 28 percent are in San Miguel County.

Further analysis from BBC using data from a 2017 study by the Colorado Department of Parks and Wildlife (CPW) finds that approximately 2,300 direct and indirect jobs in the Southwest Basin are supported by wildlife-related activity (1,400 jobs) and water-related recreation (900 jobs). A larger proportion of wildlife- and water-related tourism jobs are located in La Plata County than in any other county in the basin (45% of the basin total).

Yampa/White River Basin

Geography

The Yampa/White Basin encompasses approximately 10,500 square miles of northwestern Colorado (Figure A-43). Just over one-third of the land area in the basin (3,695 square miles) is privately owned, while just under two-thirds of the basin's land area (6,845 square miles) is publicly owned. The two primary rivers in the basin are the Yampa and the White.

Figure A-43.
The Yampa/White Basin

Source:
BBC Research & Consulting,
2019.



The Yampa River, located in the northern part of the basin, originates on the eastern slope of the Flat Tops Wilderness near the Town of Yampa. The Yampa initially flows north for about 25 miles, then flows to the west for about 120 miles before passing into Utah. The largest communities in the Yampa sub-basin—Steamboat Springs and Craig—were founded on the Yampa River and today are connected by US Highway 40. The Yampa sub-basin includes nearly all of the lands and population of Moffat and Routt Counties.

The White River originates on the western slope of the Flat Tops Wilderness, east of the Town of Meeker. The White also flows eastward into Utah, on a roughly parallel course to the Yampa, and is generally located between 40 and 60 miles south of the course of the Yampa River. The White River is entirely located within Rio Blanco County and the two largest communities in that county,

Meeker and Rangely, are located on the White River. All of Rio Blanco County is located in the White River sub-basin.

Demographic Conditions and Trends

Historical and current population

The estimated total population in the Yampa/White Basin in 2017 was 44,635 (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019). The basin's population grew at an average of 1 percent per year between 1980 and 2010 (Figure A-44). From 2010 to 2017, population growth in the basin slowed to rate of 0.2% per year.

Figure A-44.
Population and Trends, Yampa/White Basin Counties and Municipalities, 1980 to 2017

Location	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017	1980-2010		2010-2017	
						Avg. Annual Growth Residents	Pct. Change	Avg. Annual Growth Residents	Pct. Change
Moffat County	13,133	11,357	13,184	13,795	13,112	22	0.2%	-98	-0.7%
Craig	8,133	8,091	9,189	9,464	8,953	44	0.5%	-73	-0.8%
Dinosaur	313	324	319	339	321	1	0.3%	-3	-0.8%
Unincorporated	4,687	2,942	3,676	3,992	3,838	-23	-0.5%	-22	-0.6%
Rio Blanco County	6,255	5,972	5,986	6,666	6,345	14	0.2%	-46	-0.7%
Meeker	2,356	2,098	2,242	2,475	2,228	4	0.2%	-35	-1.5%
Rangely	2,113	2,278	2,096	2,365	2,229	8	0.4%	-19	-0.8%
Unincorporated	1,786	1,596	1,648	1,826	1,888	1	0.1%	9	0.5%
Routt County	13,404	14,088	19,690	23,509	25,178	337	1.9%	238	1.0%
Hayden	1,720	1,444	1,634	1,810	1,925	3	0.2%	16	0.9%
Oak Creek	929	673	849	884	927	-2	-0.2%	6	0.7%
Steamboat Springs	5,098	6,695	9,815	12,088	12,950	233	2.9%	123	1.0%
Yampa	472	317	443	429	458	-1	-0.3%	4	0.9%
Unincorporated	5,185	4,959	6,949	8,298	8,918	104	1.6%	89	1.0%
Basin Total	32,792	31,417	38,860	43,970	44,635	373	1.0%	95	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

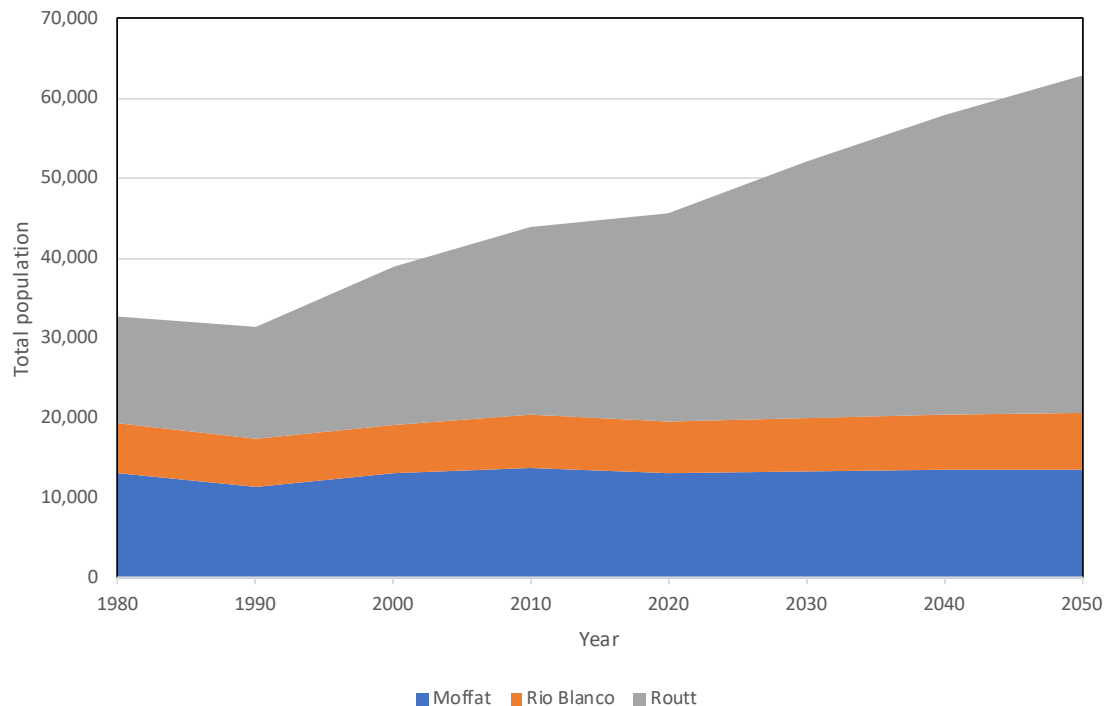
Routt County experienced the highest average annual population of any of the three counties of the basin between 1980 and 2010, mostly due to a substantial population increase in Steamboat Springs. In that 30-year period, the county's population grew at an average annual rate of 1.9%, and the city of Steamboat Springs more than doubled in size, growing from 5,100 residents to 12,100 residents. Since 2010, population growth in Routt County has slowed in comparison to the previous 30-year period, with an average annual growth rate of 1 percent.

Between 1980 and 2010, Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties experienced slower average annual population growth (0.2%) than Routt County. Populations of Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties have seen a net decline since 2010. In the City of Craig—the county seat and largest city of Moffat County—population declined by 5 percent between 2010 and 2017, from 9,464 to 8,953.

Population projections

As shown in Figure A-45, the population of Routt County is projected to increase between 2020 and 2050, while the populations of Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties are projected to stabilize (Colorado State Demography Office, 2019). From 2020 to 2050, Routt County's population is projected to grow from 25,000 residents to 42,000 residents, a total increase of 67 percent (1.6% annual average growth rate).

Figure A-45.
Population History and Projections, Yampa/White Basin Counties, 1980 to 2050



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, & 2010; Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

Recent demographic trends in Routt County point to population increases caused by in-migration of older residents. Between 2000 and 2010, the median age of county residents increased from 35 to 39 years, and the proportion of residents aged 55 years or older grew from 12 percent to 23 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 & 2010). From 2000 to 2010, the number of residents aged 25-44 years was stagnant (7,182 compared to 7,145), even as the county grew by nearly 4,000 residents over the course of the decade (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 & 2010).

Routt County's population growth is projected to account for 93 percent of the basin's total growth through 2050, with Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties comprising only 3 percent and 4 percent of total growth, respectively. Populations of Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties are projected to remain steady through 2050, with average annual growth rates of 0.1% in Moffat County and 0.3% in Rio Blanco County.

Demographic characteristics

The basin's demographic characteristics are shown in Figure A-46 and differ from the state of Colorado across certain metrics. Relative to the state of Colorado, the Yampa/White Basin has a smaller proportion of minority residents, with 13 percent of residents identifying as a race other than white compared to 31 percent for the state as a whole.

Figure A-46.
Demographic
Characteristics,
Yampa/White Basin, 2013
to 2017 Averages

Note:

Following Census-based definitions, individuals living in places with 2,500 residents or more are identified as the urban population.

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

	Basin Residents		Total	State of Colorado
	Urban*	Rural*		
Gender				
Female	48%	49%	48%	50%
Male	52%	51%	52%	50%
Age				
Under 18	21%	23%	22%	23%
18-64	68%	63%	65%	64%
65 and Over	12%	14%	13%	13%
Race/Ethnicity				
White, not Latino	84%	90%	87%	69%
Latino	13%	6%	10%	21%
Other Race	3%	3%	3%	10%
Educational Attainment (25 and older)				
High School Degree or Less	33%	35%	34%	31%
Some College/Associate Degree	26%	31%	28%	30%
Bachelors Degree or More	41%	34%	38%	39%
Individual Income (15 and older)				
Under \$25,000	38%	37%	37%	35%
\$25,000-\$49,999	28%	25%	26%	24%
\$50,000-\$74,999	13%	14%	14%	14%
\$75,000 or More	12%	14%	13%	15%
Unreported	9%	10%	10%	12%
People Living Below/Near Poverty Level				
Below 100% of Poverty Level	11%	10%	11%	12%
100 to 149% of Poverty Level	11%	6%	8%	8%

Residents of the basin have a slightly lower average educational attainment in comparison with the state, particularly outside of Steamboat Springs and Craig. Sixty-six percent of Yampa/White Basin residents have some college education or a bachelor degree, while 69 percent of Colorado residents have some college education or a bachelor degree. Individual incomes and poverty levels are comparable to the state as a whole.

Economic Conditions and Trends

Earnings by sector

In 2017, the basin's three largest sectors based on work-related earnings were government (16%), mining—including oil and gas (13%), and construction (10%) (Figure A-47). Percentages of earnings by industry are based on comparison to total work earnings for each county. In some cases, earnings by sector are not disclosed at the county level, in order to preserve data confidentiality for individual firms that comprise all or most of a particular sector. For example, the earnings data available for Rio Blanco and Routt Counties accounts for more than 95 percent of each county's earnings total. Moffat County, however, has a greater incidence of nondisclosed work income and the earnings data available for Moffat County only represent two-thirds of the county's total earnings for 2017.

Figure A-47.
Work Earnings as a
Percent of Total,
Yampa/White Basin
Counties, 2017

Note:

+Due to non-disclosure for some sectors and counties, these basin-wide totals are potentially understated.

Source:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

Sector Earnings 2017	Basin Counties			Basin
	Moffat	Rio Blanco	Routt	
Farm Earnings	2.1%	3.6%	0.9%	1.5%
Non-farm Earnings				
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	0.4%	(D)	(D)	0.1% +
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	14.9%	26.0%	10.3%	13.3%
Utilities	(D)	(D)	1.9%	1.3% +
Construction	5.9%	7.1%	11.8%	9.9%
Manufacturing	0.9%	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Wholesale trade	3.2%	(D)	2.9%	2.6% +
Retail trade	7.2%	3.0%	7.4%	6.8%
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	3.6%	2.5%	2.1% +
Information	0.8%	0.2%	-0.9%	-0.4%
Finance and insurance	2.3%	1.4%	2.1%	2.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.1%	1.1%	6.3%	4.5%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	1.0%	7.1%	4.8% +
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0.0%	(D)	0.0% +
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1.4%	4.4%	5.3%	4.3%
Educational services	(D)	0.0%	1.1%	0.7% +
Health care and social assistance	(D)	1.1%	9.2%	6.2% +
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.6%	0.8%	5.7%	4.0%
Accommodation and food services	2.9%	3.0%	7.9%	6.2%
Other services	3.8%	3.0%	5.3%	4.7%
Government and government enterprises	18.1%	34.6%	12.0%	16.2%
Total Reported Data	65.7%	95.3%	99.5%	91.5%
Nondisclosed Percent of Work Income	34.3%	4.7%	0.5%	8.5%

The government and mining sectors constitute larger percentages of earnings in Rio Blanco County compared with the other two counties in the basin (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017). In Rio Blanco County, government earnings represent more than one-third of county earnings, and mining sector earnings represent more than one-quarter of county earnings.

In contrast, work earnings in Routt County come from a more diverse range of industries. Routt County's five largest industries by earnings are government (12%), construction (12%), mining (10%), health care and social assistance (9%), and accommodation and food services (8%). Moffat County's five largest industries by earnings are government (18%), mining (15%), retail trade (7%), construction (6%), and other services (4%).

Employment by sector

Nearly one-third of total employment in the Yampa/White Basin is concentrated in government (13%), accommodation and food services (10%), and retail trade (9%) (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017) (Figure A-48).

Figure A-48.
Employment by Industry, Yampa/White Basin Counties, 2017

Sector Employment 2017	Basin Counties			Basin	Employment Share
	Moffat	Rio Blanco	Routt		
Farm Employment	550	430	853	1,833	5.2%
Non-farm Employment					
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	137	(D)	(D)	137 +	0.4% +
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	556	549	700	1,805	5.2%
Utilities	(D)	(D)	171	171 +	0.5% +
Construction	433	257	1,976	2,666	7.6%
Manufacturing	127	81	249	457	1.3%
Wholesale trade	220	(D)	428	648 +	1.9% +
Retail trade	874	271	2,002	3,147	9.0%
Transportation and warehousing	(D)	99	485	584	1.7% +
Information	67	17	181	265	0.8%
Finance and insurance	220	84	967	1,271	3.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	270	175	2,440	2,885	8.3%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	(D)	112	1,395	1,507 +	4.3% +
Management of companies and enterprises	(D)	0	(D)	0 +	0.0% +
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	195	188	1,110	1,493	4.3%
Educational services	(D)	11	411	422 +	1.2% +
Health care and social assistance	(D)	89	1,690	1,779 +	5.1% +
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	154	89	1,963	2,206	6.3%
Accommodation and food services	512	249	2,634	3,395	9.7%
Other services	453	162	1,463	2,078	5.9%
Government and government enterprises	1,114	1,274	2,048	4,436	12.7%
Total Employment	7,233	4,305	23,418	34,956	94.9%
Nondisclosed Employment Sectors	1,351	168	252	1,771	5.1%

Note: + Due to non-disclosure for some sectors and counties, these basin-wide totals are potentially understated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

The government sector is the largest single source of employment in Rio Blanco and Moffat Counties, comprising nearly one-third of the total jobs in Rio Blanco County and 15 percent in Moffat County. Government is a notable component of Routt County employment as well (9%). In Rio Blanco County, mining accounts for the second largest share of employment (13%). In Moffat County, retail trade (12%) and mining (8%) account for the second and third largest shares of employment, respectively.

Agriculture accounts for 1,833 jobs (5%) of the basin's total employment. Agriculture is a significant source of employment in the basin counties. Farm employment represents a larger share of total county employment in both Rio Blanco County (10%) and Moffat County (8%) than in Routt County (4%).

Routt County accounts for most of the substantial percentage of basin-wide jobs in accommodation and food services (10%), due to the concentration of restaurants and lodging amenities in Steamboat Springs. Overall, the economy of Routt County is more diverse than

Moffat or Rio Blanco Counties. In Routt County, a range of additional industries—each representing between 8% and 11% of jobs—contribute to the county-wide diversity of employment opportunities, including construction; retail trade; real estate and leasing; and arts, entertainment, and recreation.

Employment trends

As shown in Figure A-49, between 2007 and 2017 total employment in the basin declined by more than 2,500 jobs (7%). The decline was led by the loss of more than 3,970 jobs in construction, mining (including oil and gas), and retail trade. In comparison with other industries, the construction sectors of Routt and Rio Blanco Counties saw the largest job losses by a wide margin, with Routt County losing approximately 2,000 construction jobs and Rio Blanco losing 1,029. Rio Blanco County was also negatively affected by the loss of 400 jobs in mining.

Figure A-49.
Employment
Changes by Industry,
Yampa/White Basin
Counties, 2007 to
2017

Note: Basin-wide job changes are only calculated for sectors for which there are data for all counties.

Source:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007 & 2017.

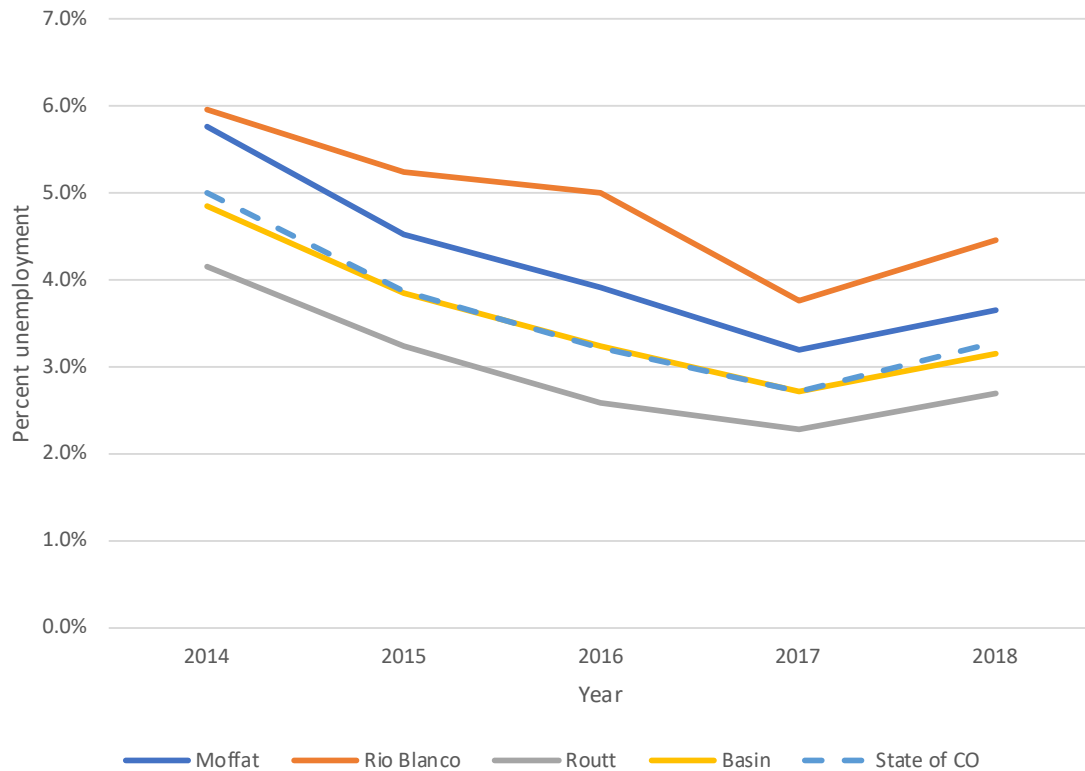
Job Changes by Sector 2007-2017	Basin Counties			Basin
	Moffat	Rio Blanco	Routt	
Farm Employment	19	91	195	305
Non-farm Employment				
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	-21			
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-152	-400		
Utilities				
Construction	-6	-1,029	-1,999	-3,034
Manufacturing	10	4	26	40
Wholesale trade	-64			
Retail trade	-124	-71	-197	-392
Transportation and warehousing		-85	37	
Information	14	-10	-73	-69
Finance and insurance	31	16	204	251
Real estate and rental and leasing	1	16	75	92
Professional, scientific, and technical services		-39	38	
Management of companies and enterprises		0		
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	-109	49	102	42
Educational services		0	124	
Health care and social assistance		-26	253	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2	14	459	475
Accommodation and food services	-33	-137	251	81
Other services	-61	-26	180	93
Government and government enterprises	-135	200	278	343
Total Employment	-688	-1,407	-463	-2,558
Nondisclosed Employment Sectors	-60	26	-416	-785

Despite the large loss of jobs in the construction sector, Routt County experienced the smallest net loss in employment, because the decline in construction jobs was partially offset by growth in other sectors, including arts, entertainment, and recreation; government; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services. Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties' job losses affected a variety of sectors, resulting in larger total losses.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates in the Yampa/White Basin dropped steadily from 4.9% to 2.7% between 2014 and 2017 and then rose to 3.3% in 2018. This basin-wide trend is nearly identical to the state-wide trend in unemployment rates over the same time period (Figure A-50).

Figure A-50.
Unemployment Rates, Yampa/White Basin Counties, 2014 to 2018



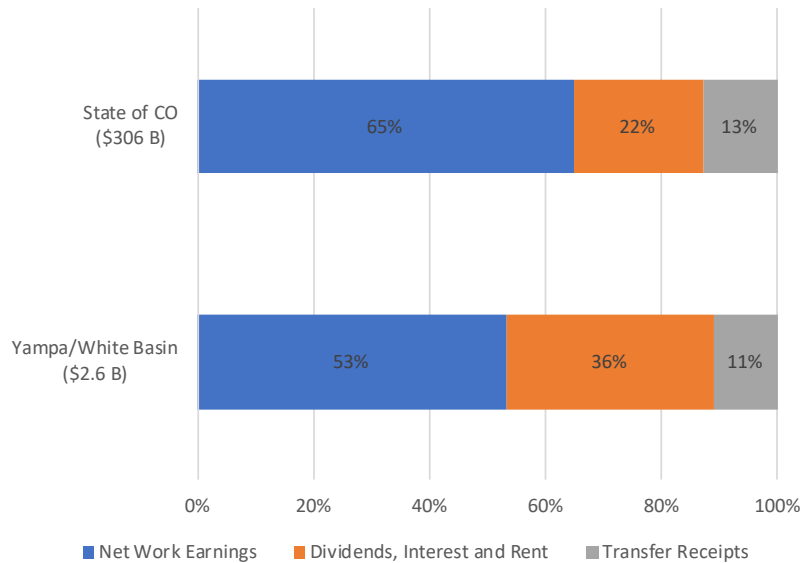
Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.

The unemployment rate of three counties of the basin also follow this trend, but exhibit varied rates of unemployment. Between 2014 and 2018, Routt County had the lowest unemployment rate of the three counties in each year, from a high of 4.2% in 2014 to a low of 2.3% in 2017. Moffat County unemployment rates were higher than basin- and state-level unemployment rates, with a high of 5.8% in 2014 and a low of 3.2% in 2017. In any given year, Rio Blanco County saw the highest unemployment rate of any county in the basin, with a high of 6.0% in 2014 and a low of 3.8% in 2017.

Personal income

Most personal income in the Yampa/White Basin is from income earned through work (53%). Dividends, interest, and rent account for 36 percent of personal income, and transfer receipts, such as government social benefits, account for 11 percent. At the state level, a greater percentage of income is earned through work (65%) compared to the basin, while 22 percent is from dividends, interest, and rent and 13 percent is from transfer receipts (Figure A-51).

Figure A-51.
Sources of Personal Income, Yampa/White Basin and State of Colorado, 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017.

Compared to the state, income from dividends, interest, and rent constitutes a larger portion of personal income in the Yampa/White Basin due to the substantial wealth-related income in Routt County. In fact, Routt County personal income accounts for 70 percent of total personal income in the basin, and dividends, interest, and rent account for more than 43 percent of personal income within Routt County. The ratio of personal income sources in Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties is comparable to the state, with work earnings in each county comprising 62 percent of personal income, while dividends, interest, and rent account for 17 percent of personal income in Moffat County and 21 percent of personal income in Rio Blanco County.

Community-level economic indicators

Household income. Details of individual cities and towns within the Yampa/White Basin provide greater clarity on the community-level economic characteristics of the basin. Of the eight cities and towns in the basin, Rangely and Steamboat Springs have the highest median annual household incomes at \$73,000 and \$63,000, respectively (Figure A-52). After adjusting for inflation, median household incomes declined in all eight municipalities in the basin between 2012 and 2017 (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2012 & 2012-2017).

Figure A-52.
Median Household Income,
Yampa/White Basin
Municipalities, 2017

Note:

*2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS).
Reflects average of data collected over five year
period. 5-year change based on comparisons to
2007-2012 ACS.

**Inflation-adjusted comparison.

Median Household Income**	2017*	5-Year Chg.
Craig	\$49,831	-7%
Dinosaur	\$36,875	-5%
Hayden	\$55,104	-8%
Meeker	\$51,101	-7%
Oak Creek	\$42,692	-14%
Rangely	\$72,550	-6%
Steamboat Springs	\$63,393	-10%
Yampa	\$50,865	-19%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey
(ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

Employment. As shown in Figure A-53, the total number of employed residents declined in four of the eight cities and towns in the Yampa/White Basin between 2012 and 2017, with the largest decline seen in Hayden (-11%) (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2012 & 2012-2017). Steamboat Springs—which accounted for 29 percent of the basin’s total employed residents in 2017—saw a 5 percent increase in the total number of employed residents between 2012 and 2017.

Figure A-53.
Total Employed Residents,
Yampa/White Basin
Municipalities, 2017

Note:

*2012-2017 American Community Survey (ACS).
Reflects average of data collected over five year
period. 5-year change based on comparisons to
2007-2012 ACS.

Total employment	2017*	5-Year Chg.
Craig	4,387	-1%
Dinosaur	127	5%
Hayden	1,022	-11%
Meeker	1,173	1%
Oak Creek	518	-1%
Rangely	1,084	6%
Steamboat Springs	7,857	5%
Yampa	180	-5%

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey
(ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2017.

Agricultural Conditions and Trends

The largest component of the agricultural economy of the Yampa/White Basin is livestock production. Crop farming in the basin is predominantly an input to cattle and horse ranching. As shown in Figure A-54, 90 percent of employment and 80 percent of output in crop farming is in the category “other crop farming,” which is primarily hay and alfalfa production that supports the ranching sector within the basin (IMPLAN, 2016).

Figure A-54.
Agricultural Industry Economic Detail, Yampa/White Basin, 2016

Agricultural Sector	Employment	Output (Receipts)	Income*	Production/ Import Taxes**	Total Value-Added (GRP)
Grain farming	9	\$1,591,490	\$208,732	-\$23,192	\$185,540
Vegetable and melon farming	11	\$491,812	\$268,871	\$7,170	\$276,041
Fruit farming	4	\$103,402	\$62,519	\$3,223	\$65,742
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	10	\$593,911	\$373,327	\$3,940	\$377,266
All other crop farming***	<u>300</u>	<u>\$11,109,004</u>	<u>\$5,806,314</u>	<u>\$86,803</u>	<u>\$5,893,117</u>
Total crop farming	335	\$13,889,619	\$6,719,763	\$77,944	\$6,797,707
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots****	1,264	\$97,839,890	\$18,458,863	\$863,570	\$19,322,433
Dairy cattle and milk production	39	\$8,824,163	\$2,399,868	\$95,819	\$2,495,687
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	<u>149</u>	<u>\$10,160,104</u>	<u>\$5,467,980</u>	<u>\$167,665</u>	<u>\$5,635,645</u>
Total livestock production	1,452	\$116,824,157	\$26,326,711	\$1,127,053	\$27,453,765
Commercial logging	44	\$1,918,420	\$66,998	\$98,250	\$165,248
Commercial fishing	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial hunting and trapping	<u>71</u>	<u>\$1,526,226</u>	<u>\$209,621</u>	<u>\$392,909</u>	<u>\$602,530</u>
Total forestry, hunting and fishing	115	\$3,444,646	\$276,619	\$491,159	\$767,778
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	408	\$7,885,090	\$2,641,356	\$305,743	\$2,947,099
Total direct agricultural activity	2,309	\$142,043,513	\$35,964,450	\$2,001,899	\$37,966,349

Note: *Income includes employee and proprietor earnings and property-related income.

**Includes sales and excise taxes, property taxes, special assessments and subsidies.

***Predominantly hay and alfalfa production.

****Includes dual purpose ranches/farms.

Source: IMPLAN, 2016.

Livestock production accounts for nearly 1,500 of the total 2,300 agricultural jobs (including forestry, hunting, and fishing) in the basin. More than 85 percent of livestock-related jobs are in cattle ranching (Figure A-54). Additionally, livestock production constitutes 82 percent of agricultural output and 73 percent of agricultural income in the Yampa/White Basin.

Farm characteristics

According to the latest Census of Agriculture, in 2017 there were 1.8 million acres of land in farms in the Yampa/White Basin (Figure A-55). Approximately 7 percent (126,000 acres) were harvested and 5 percent (100,000 acres) were under irrigation. Approximately 67,000 irrigated acres were harvested in 2017, and 30,000 irrigated acres were maintained as pastureland.

Figure A-55.
Agricultural Census Trends,
Yampa/White Basin, 2007
to 2017

Note:

*Harvested cropland in Routt County was undisclosed in 2012. Routt County acreage estimated based on average of 2007 and 2017 reports.

**BLS inflation calculator, based on July values.

Source:

USDA Census of Agriculture, 2007, 2012, & 2017.

Metrics	2007	2012	2017
Number of Farms	1,398	1,604	1,669
Median Size of Farms (acres)	153	121	111
Average Size of Farms (acres)	1,256	1,278	1,096
Farms with Irrigation	562	586	675
Land in Farms (acres)	1,755,255	2,049,774	1,829,142
Harvested Cropland (acres)	127,674	109,152 *	125,687
Irrigated Land (acres)	94,991	95,739	100,010
Market Value (\$000s)			
Crops	\$10,064	\$15,274	\$11,747
Livestock	<u>\$67,918</u>	<u>\$82,592</u>	<u>\$71,789</u>
Total	\$77,982	\$97,866	\$83,536
Inflation-adjusted Market Value in \$2017**	\$91,644	\$104,560	\$83,536

In 2017, approximately 40 percent of the basin's 1,700 farms irrigated, with an average of 150 irrigated acres per irrigated farm. Median farm size in the basin was 111 acres in 2017, exhibiting a 27 percent decline since 2007 (USDA Census of Agriculture, 2007 & 2017).

In 2017, 49 percent of farms in the basin had total annual sales of less than \$2,500, while 17 percent of farms had annual sales of more than \$50,000. After adjusting for inflation, farm receipts in 2017 were approximately 20 percent lower than in 2012 and 9 percent lower than in 2007.

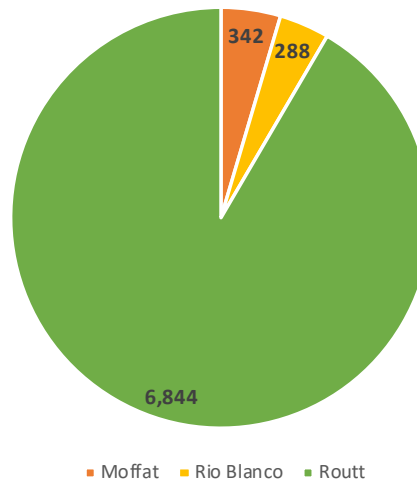
Estimates of total irrigated land of the Census of Agriculture differ somewhat from the more refined estimates developed for the Colorado Decision Support System (CDSS) and used in the Colorado Water Plan. The latest estimates for the Technical Update to the Water Plan indicate a total of approximately 107,000 irrigated acres in the Yampa/White Basin, and annual consumptive use of 188,900 acre-feet per year on those acres. These numbers correspond to average consumptive use of about 1.8 acre-feet per acre (State Water Plan Technical Update, 2019).

Tourism and Recreation Economy

The Yampa/White Basin tourism and recreation economy depends on water to directly and indirectly support activities such as fishing, hunting, wildlife-watching, boating, and swimming. The Colorado State Demography Office (SDO) estimates that tourism jobs constitute one-third (7,500 jobs) of direct basic jobs in the basin (i.e., jobs that bring outside dollars into the community by selling goods or services) (Figure A-56).

Figure A-56.
Estimated Direct Tourism
Jobs, Yampa/White Basin
Counties, 2018

Source:
Colorado State Demography Office, 2019.



Within the basin, tourism supports a total of 10,000 direct and indirect jobs (i.e., jobs created as the result of goods and services sold by direct basic jobs).

The SDO definition of tourism includes resort activity (e.g., skiing, national parks, rafting), second home expenditures, and service employment and transportation jobs supported by visitation. More than 90 percent of direct basic tourism jobs are in Routt County (Figure A-56) due to high levels of resort, real estate, and service employment, particularly in Steamboat Springs.

Further analysis from BBC using data from a 2017 study by the Colorado Department of Parks and Wildlife (CPW) finds that approximately 1,750 direct and indirect jobs in the Yampa/White Basin are supported by wildlife-related activity (1,100 jobs) and water-related recreation (650 jobs). A larger proportion of wildlife- and water-related tourism jobs are located in Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties than in Routt County, due to the concentration of resort activity in Routt County.

Appendix B.

Estimated Crop Enterprise Budgets by Basin

Colorado Basin
Grass Hay Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Average Yield (Tons/Acre)	Average Price per Ton	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	1.45	\$209	\$302	\$121	\$181
2017	1.46	\$176	\$256	\$77	\$179
2016	1.59	\$161	\$256	\$79	\$177
2015	1.89	\$148	\$280	\$82	\$198
2014	1.41	\$147	\$208	\$82	\$126
2013	1.59	\$251	\$399	\$109	\$290
2012	1.13	\$243	\$275	\$78	\$197
2011	1.22	\$222	\$270	\$84	\$187
2010	1.56	\$131	\$204	\$134	\$70
2009	2.41	\$157	\$378	\$218	\$160
2016-18 Avg.	1.50	\$182	\$271	\$92	\$179
10-Yr Avg.	1.57	\$184	\$283	\$106	\$176

Sources:

Yields from National Agricultural Statistics Service Annual Surveys.

Prices from CSU crop enterprise budgets, 2011-13 are statewide averages.

Operating expenses per acre estimated based on operating expenses per ton from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Notes:

Operating expenses per ton in 2011-2013 based on average expenses per ton from available CSU crop enterprise budgets from 2008-2018 -- crop enterprise budgets unavailable for these years.

Colorado Basin
Alfalfa Hay Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Average Yield (Tons/Acre)	Average Price per Ton	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	3.41	\$208	\$709	\$298	\$411
2017	3.32	\$175	\$579	\$295	\$284
2016	2.58	\$150	\$387	\$205	\$182
2015	3.11	\$194	\$605	\$251	\$354
2014	3.05	\$207	\$631	\$221	\$410
2013	2.65	\$261	\$690	\$225	\$465
2012	2.44	\$268	\$653	\$207	\$446
2011	3.17	\$222	\$704	\$247	\$457
2010	2.62	\$149	\$390	\$162	\$229
2009	3.46	\$165	\$571	\$302	\$269
2016-18 Avg.	3.10	\$177	\$558	\$266	\$292
10-Yr Avg.	2.98	\$200	\$592	\$241	\$351

Sources:

Yields and prices from National Agricultural Statistics Service Annual Surveys.
Prices from CSU crop enterprise budgets, 2012-13 are statewide averages.
Operating expenses per acre estimated based on operating expenses per ton
from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Notes:

Operating expenses per ton in 2012-2013 based on average
of available CSU crop enterprise budgets from 2008-2018 --- crop enterprise budgets
unavailable for those years.

Gunnison Basin
Grass Hay Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Average Yield (Tons/Acre)	Average Price per Ton	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	2.40	\$209	\$502	\$202	\$301
2017	1.82	\$176	\$320	\$96	\$224
2016	1.97	\$161	\$316	\$98	\$218
2015	2.43	\$148	\$360	\$106	\$255
2014	2.44	\$147	\$359	\$142	\$217
2013	2.23	\$251	\$560	\$153	\$406
2012	1.87	\$243	\$455	\$129	\$326
2011	2.11	\$222	\$468	\$145	\$323
2010	2.06	\$131	\$270	\$176	\$93
2009	2.67	\$157	\$419	\$241	\$178
2016-18 Avg.	2.06	\$182	\$379	\$132	\$248
10-Yr Avg.	2.20	\$184	\$403	\$149	\$254

Sources:

Yields from National Agricultural Statistics Service Annual Surveys.

Prices from CSU crop enterprise budgets, 2011-13 are statewide averages.

Operating expenses per acre estimated based on operating expenses per ton from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Notes:

Operating expenses per ton in 2011-2013 based on average expenses per ton from available CSU crop enterprise budgets from 2008-2018 -- crop enterprise budgets unavailable for these years.

Gunnison Basin
Alfalfa Hay Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Average Yield (Tons/Acre)	Average Price per Ton	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	2.94	\$208	\$610	\$257	\$353
2017	3.25	\$175	\$569	\$290	\$279
2016	3.20	\$150	\$480	\$254	\$226
2015	3.68	\$194	\$716	\$296	\$419
2014	3.05	\$207	\$632	\$222	\$411
2013	2.79	\$261	\$728	\$237	\$491
2012	3.31	\$268	\$886	\$281	\$605
2011	3.14	\$222	\$698	\$245	\$453
2010	3.01	\$149	\$447	\$185	\$262
2009	3.63	\$165	\$598	\$317	\$281
2016-18 Avg.	3.13	\$177	\$553	\$267	\$286
10-Yr Avg.	3.20	\$200	\$636	\$258	\$378

Sources:

Yields and prices from National Agricultural Statistics Service Annual Surveys.
Prices from CSU crop enterprise budgets, 2012-13 are statewide averages.
Operating expenses per acre estimated based on operating expenses per ton
from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Notes:

Operating expenses per ton in 2012-2013 based on average
of available CSU crop enterprise budgets from 2008-2018 --- crop enterprise budgets
unavailable for those years.

Southwest Basin
Grass Hay Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Average Yield (Tons/Acre)	Average Price per Ton	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	1.74	\$209	\$364	\$146	\$218
2017	2.58	\$176	\$454	\$137	\$317
2016	1.86	\$161	\$299	\$92	\$206
2015	2.65	\$148	\$392	\$115	\$277
2014	2.15	\$147	\$316	\$125	\$191
2013	1.04	\$251	\$261	\$72	\$189
2012	2.21	\$243	\$538	\$152	\$386
2011	1.74	\$222	\$387	\$120	\$267
2010	1.93	\$131	\$253	\$166	\$87
2009	2.29	\$157	\$360	\$208	\$153
2016-18 Avg.	2.06	\$182	\$372	\$125	\$247
10-Yr Avg.	2.02	\$184	\$362	\$133	\$229

Sources:

Yields from National Agricultural Statistics Service Annual Surveys.

Prices from CSU crop enterprise budgets, 2011-13 are statewide averages.

Operating expenses per acre estimated based on operating expenses per ton from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Notes:

Operating expenses per ton in 2011-2013 based on average expenses per ton from available CSU crop enterprise budgets from 2008-2018 -- crop enterprise budgets unavailable for these years.

Southwest Basin
Alfalfa Hay Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Average Yield (Tons/Acre)	Average Price per Ton	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	2.85	\$208	\$592	\$249	\$343
2017	4.23	\$175	\$740	\$377	\$362
2016	3.05	\$150	\$457	\$242	\$215
2015	4.34	\$194	\$843	\$349	\$494
2014	3.52	\$207	\$729	\$256	\$473
2013	1.70	\$261	\$444	\$145	\$299
2012	3.63	\$268	\$973	\$308	\$664
2011	2.85	\$222	\$634	\$222	\$412
2010	3.16	\$149	\$470	\$195	\$276
2009	3.76	\$165	\$620	\$328	\$292
2016-18 Avg.	3.38	\$177	\$596	\$290	\$307
10-Yr Avg.	3.31	\$200	\$650	\$267	\$383

Sources:

Yields and prices from National Agricultural Statistics Service Annual Surveys.
Prices from CSU crop enterprise budgets, 2012-13 are statewide averages.
Operating expenses per acre estimated based on operating expenses per ton
from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Notes:

Operating expenses per ton in 2012-2013 based on average
of available CSU crop enterprise budgets from 2008-2018 --- crop enterprise budgets
unavailable for those years.

Yampa/White Basin
Grass Hay Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Average Yield (Tons/Acre)	Average Price per Ton	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	1.85	\$209	\$387	\$155	\$232
2017	2.12	\$176	\$373	\$112	\$261
2016	2.32	\$161	\$372	\$115	\$257
2015	2.18	\$148	\$323	\$95	\$228
2014	2.32	\$147	\$341	\$135	\$207
2013	1.91	\$251	\$478	\$131	\$347
2012	1.77	\$243	\$430	\$122	\$308
2011	1.85	\$222	\$411	\$127	\$284
2010	1.93	\$131	\$253	\$166	\$87
2009	2.24	\$157	\$352	\$203	\$150
2016-18 Avg.	2.10	\$182	\$378	\$128	\$250
10-Yr Avg.	2.05	\$184	\$372	\$136	\$236

Sources:

Yields from National Agricultural Statistics Service Annual Surveys.

Prices from CSU crop enterprise budgets, 2011-13 are statewide averages.

Operating expenses per acre estimated based on operating expenses per ton from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Notes:

Operating expenses per ton in 2011-2013 based on average expenses per ton from available CSU crop enterprise budgets from 2008-2018 -- crop enterprise budgets unavailable for these years.

Yampa/White Basin
Alfalfa Hay Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Average Yield (Tons/Acre)	Average Price per Ton	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	1.59	\$208	\$330	\$139	\$191
2017	2.39	\$175	\$417	\$213	\$204
2016	2.40	\$150	\$359	\$190	\$169
2015	2.08	\$194	\$404	\$167	\$237
2014	2.06	\$207	\$427	\$150	\$278
2013	1.85	\$261	\$483	\$157	\$326
2012	NA				
2011	3.07	\$222	\$682	\$239	\$443
2010	2.69	\$149	\$400	\$166	\$234
2009	3.75	\$165	\$618	\$327	\$291
2016-18 Avg.	2.12	\$177	\$368	\$180	\$188
10-Yr Avg.	2.43	\$192	\$458	\$194	\$264

Sources:

Yields and prices from National Agricultural Statistics Service Annual Surveys.

Prices are statewide averages (no data available at the county level).

Operating expenses per acre estimated based on operating expenses per ton from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Notes:

Operating expenses per ton in 2012-2013 based on average of available CSU crop enterprise budgets from 2008-2018 --- crop enterprise budgets unavailable for those years.

Western Colorado
Corn Yields, Revenue and Net Operating Income per Acre
(2019 Dollars)

Year	Yield/Acre (bushels)	Price (per bushel)	Gross Revenue per Acre	Operating Expense per Acre	Net Operating Income per Acre
2018	193	\$3.59	\$693	\$562	\$130
2017	145	\$3.48	\$505	\$537	-\$32
2016	174	\$3.96	\$689	\$704	-\$15
2015	190	\$4.00	\$759	\$552	\$207
2014	180	\$4.03	\$726	\$551	\$175
2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010	200	\$6.20	\$1,239	\$543	\$696
2009	179	\$4.58	\$820	\$474	\$346
2008	172	\$4.84	\$830	\$494	\$336
2016-18 Avg.	171	\$3.68	\$629	\$601	\$28
10-Yr Avg.	179	\$4.33	\$783	\$552	\$230

Sources:

All data from CSU crop enterprise budgets for Western Colorado.

Appendix C.

Stakeholder Groups by Basin

Colorado River Basin Stakeholders

Name (First, Last)	Organization
Aaron Derwingson	Water Bank Work Group
Chris Trees	Water Bank Work Group
Dennis Davidson	NRCS (former)
Heather Tattersall Lewin	Roaring Fork Conservancy, Basalt
Ilana Moir	Colorado West Land Trust
John Stavney	Executive Director for Northwest Colorado Council of Governments
Ken Murphy	Glenwood Adventure Co
Kim Albertson	Rancher (McCoy), Grand Valley crop farmer, (GVWUA) Board member
Luke Gingerich	Grand Valley Water Users Association
Mel Rettig	Row Crop Farmer, Grand Valley
Mike Gardner	Terra Energy Partners and GVIC Board Member
Nicole Reed	Colorado West Land Trust
Sam Potter	West Divide Water Conservancy District
Tyler Hawkins	American Ag Credit

Gunnison River Basin Stakeholders

Name (First, Last; Affiliation)
Aaron Clay; retired attorney specializing in water law
Andy Spann; Spann Ranch, Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District
Austin Keiser; Grand Mesa Water Conservancy District
Cary Denison; Trout Unlimited
Chad Zummach; Vice President, Gunnison Branch - The Gunnison Bank and Trust
David Harold; Tuxedo Corn, Olathe
Elaine Brett; Founder of Western Colorado; Food and Ag Council and North Fork Area Food Systems expert
Jim Heneghan; Chief Power Supply Officer, DMEA
John Messner; Gunnison County Commissioner
Julie Nania; High Country Conservation Advocates
Kathleen Curry or Greg Peterson; Gunnison area ranchers, former operators of Tomichi Creek Natural Beef
Mark Voegeli; Director of Mountain Operations for Crested Butte Ski Resort/Vail Resorts
Mike Eytel; CRWCD- WBWG Rep from Colorado River District; Public Affairs Manager
Robbie Levalley; Delta County Administrator, Rancher
Sandy Head; Executive Director, Montrose
Sonja Chavez, WBWG, Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District, GM
Steve Shea; Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association Board of Directors Chairman, Feedlot owner
Tom Kay; North Fork Organics, Delta Conservation District
Mark Roeber
John McClow; WBWG, Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District

Southwest Basin Stakeholders

Name (First, Last; Affiliation)
Al Pfister; retired USFS/Southwest Basin Roundtable
April Montgomery; Board Member – American Whitewater
Bob Witt; Board Member – Pine River Irrigation District
Bob Wright; American Ag Credit, Durango and Cortez office (retired)
Bruce Smart; Board Member – Dolores Water Conservancy District
Buck Skillen; Trout Unlimited and Animas Watershed Partnership
Carrie Padgett; Southwest Water Conservation District
Danny Decker; Farmer in Montezuma County
Don Schwindt; Southwest Water Conservation District
Duane Oliver; San Miguel Power Association
Elizabeth Howe; Mountain Capital Partners
Godwin Oliver; Farmer and Board Member, DWCD Board Member
Hilary Cooper, San Miguel County Commissioner
Justin Talbot; La Plata Electric Association
Kenny Heldman; Board member West End Economic Development Corporation, Southwest Roundtable, and producer
Blake Mamich (not Kevin Mallow) (Irrigation Division Head for the Southern Ute Tribe)
Phyllis Snyder; Farm Bureau Livestock Association
Ryan Unterriener (or other); Colorado Parks and Wildlife
Simon Martinez; Ute Mountain Utes
Zandon Bray; Lilylands Farm Bureau
Josh Dellinger; Empire Electric
Jude A. Schvenemeyer
Steve Harris; Harris Water Engineering

Yampa/White River Basin Stakeholders

Name (First, Last)
Al Vanden Brink; Rio Blanco Water Conservancy District
Hal Pearce; White River Valley Electric Cooperative
Andi Shaffner; Colorado Division of Water Resources (retired)
Callie Hendrickson; White River and Douglas Creek Conservation District
David Fleming; President, Yampa Valley Bank in Craig
Doug Monger; Routt County Commissioner
Geoff Blakeslee; The Nature Conservancy Yampa Valley Project Director
Jackie Brown, Water & Natural Resource Policy Advisor, Tri-State Generation and Transmission Assoc.
Marsha Daughenbaugh; Landowner/rancher on the Elk
Mike Camblin; Maybell Irrigation District
Nicole Seltzer, Facilitator, River Network
Shawn Welder; Meeker Hunting Outfitter
Todd Hagenbuch; Colorado State University Extension
Tom Kleinschnitz; Visit Moffat County



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: ANDY MUELLER, GENERAL MANAGER
IAN PHILIPS, CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
AUDREY TURNER, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS
PETER FLEMING, GENERAL COUNSEL
JOHN CURRIER, CHIEF ENGINEER

SUBJECT: 2020 AMENDED BUDGET/2021 PROPOSED BUDGET

DATE: OCTOBER 8, 2020

ACTION: *No action requested. Informational Update Only.*

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):

12. Financial Sustainability: *The above strategic initiatives cannot be achieved without financial sustainability. The River District enjoys a diversified tax base for its Governmental Funds, which helps to reduce the impacts of dramatic downturns in its overall assessed valuation. Over the long-term, the Enterprise Fund is intended to be self-sustaining, managing the River District's Business-Type Activities.*

Strategic Initiatives

12. A. The River District will evaluate all projects and investment for the potential impact on cash flows.

INTRODUCTION

The traditional budget calendar has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. On April 2, 2020, Governor Polis issued Executive Order D 2020-22 Ordering the Temporary Suspension of Certain Statutes Concerning Taxpayer Filing Requirements for Certain Taxable Property due to the Presence of COVID-19. The executive order and the related emergency rules adopted by the State Board of Equalization (SBOE) on April 9, 2020, changed dates regarding certain filings by property owners. Deadlines for reports that needed to include values from all classes of property were also extended (so that values from those properties types with extended filing deadlines could be included). Those reports include certification of values which are issued by Assessor's offices to Districts such as the River District and utilized for budgetary planning purposes. The SBOE made changes to the assessment calendar for 2020 to accommodate those later filing deadlines.

2020 AMENDED BUDGET/2021 BUDGET MEMO

OCTOBER 8, 2020

Page 2 of 8

The initial certification of values is typically due to taxing jurisdictions by August 25th; however, the extended deadline is now October 13th. As the Board is aware, these extended deadlines have caused the River District to adjust its normal budget planning process. At the October quarterly meeting we will hold the budget workshop which is usually held in mid-September and the budget hearing which is normally held at the October quarterly meeting is now scheduled to occur on Thursday, December 3rd at noon.

The annual budget workshop provides the Board and staff with an opportunity to discuss policy issues related to River District financial matters. Historically, the River District has used the budget workshop to review and discuss a final budget for the current-year and an initial budget for the next calendar year. For 2021, we face a number of interesting, but manageable challenges.

The River District has three budgets; the General Fund, the Capital Projects Fund and the Enterprise Fund. The General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund are governmental funds relying upon taxpayer funding. The Enterprise Fund is funded by revenues generated by the business activities of the Enterprise.

The General Fund revenues are derived from property taxes and specific ownership taxes. Expenditures are primarily for staff salaries, overhead expenses, board expenses, administrative expenses, legal and special counsel, external affairs, technical support, and implementation of policy objectives. (The General Fund budget and detail can be accessed by clicking [HERE](#).)

The Capital Projects Fund revenues include a small amount of earned interest and historically also included appropriations and unspent balances from the General Fund. The Capital Projects Fund is used to pay for District owned capital assets such as improvements to the building, computers and fleet vehicle purchases and in the recent past, it funded our grant program and assisted constituents with major capital improvements. (The Capital Project Fund budget can be accessed by clicking [HERE](#)).

The Enterprise Fund covers the operation of active projects. Revenues are from water sales, the Denver lease (final payment of \$1,500,000 received in January of 2020, with Denver transitioning to OM&R payments in 2021), occasional grants and cooperative projects. No District tax revenues are deposited or booked into the Enterprise Fund. (The Enterprise Fund budget and detail can be accessed by clicking [HERE](#)).

HIGHLIGHTS BY FUND

General Fund Revenue Trend

Since 2011, our net property tax and specific ownership tax revenues have been relatively flat and generally below the rate of inflation. In 2019, our net property tax receipts were \$4.244 million. For 2020, we anticipate revenue of approximately \$4.42 million (this number will likely change a relatively minor amount based on final net property tax receipts, which we will not know for certain until the end of 2020).

2020 AMENDED BUDGET/2021 BUDGET MEMO

OCTOBER 8, 2020

Page 3 of 8

Due to Governor Polis' Executive Order D 2020-22, the initial certification of values will not be received from all 15 counties until the 13th of October. A few counties have already provided their initial certifications, which indicate a slight increase from 2019 valuations, except for Garfield county, which is down 8%. The projected revenue for 2021 will be updated for the budget workshop. If you recall, due to the increased valuations from the 2019 re-appraisal year, the River District's established mill levy of 0.252 mills was temporarily reduced in 2020, to 0.234 mills, in order to comply with the TABOR allowable revenue limit. We will provide an update at the workshop on the 2021 revenue limit calculation.

The final Residential Assessment Rate (R.A.R.) for property tax years 2019-2020 is 7.15%, down from the 2017-2018 R.A.R. of 7.2%. 2021 is a reassessment year for property tax and there is a reasonable probability that the R.A.R. will drop from the current rate of 7.15% to as low as 5.88%, significantly impacting revenue in 2022.

General Fund Expense Trend

The proposed final 2020 General Fund budget represents a significant reduction in many of our District's cost centers over the original adopted 2020 budget. However, due to the anticipated Clerk & Recorder fees (not included in original 2020 budget) associated with participating in the November 3rd General Election, we are projected to have a slight overall decrease of 3% from the original approved budget. In 2020 and 2021, we will see three retirements and one immediate new hire, a Senior Water Rights Engineer. It is anticipated that there will be another hiring for an Engineer in 2021. It is District management team's goal not to request a budget showing a net loss for our operations in any given year. As such, we have aligned our 2021 expenses to fit within the projected 2021 revenue budget.

CRCA Implementation

The General Fund bears the burden of our CRCA Implementation costs. Beginning in late 2014, through August 2020, this effort, including cost share contributions from our West Slope partners, has expended over \$870,000. It is anticipated that the 2020 CRCA Implementation expense will be around \$20,000. In 2021, we anticipate CRCA Implementation expenses to pick up again. Please keep in mind that the District is now responsible for 100% of the expenses related to these (budgeted) CRCA Implementation efforts as we have collected all pledged contributions in 2017. Those collected funds are reflected as part of the carryover balance in the General Fund but will not be considered offsetting revenue as we make our CRCA expenditures over the next couple of years.

Capital Fund

Our end of 2020 balance in the Capital Fund is budgeted to be \$4 million. For the 2020 amended budget, we have included \$179,000 of expenditures out of the Capital Fund which includes expenditures of \$101,405 for our grant program (\$51,405 for grants made between 2016 & 2018 but not yet expended, plus \$50,000 for the requested emergency grant program). The Board has indicated that the grant program is important and worth continuing to fund. However, in light of our current operating costs and our projected revenue challenges, the management team

recommends that the Board continue the suspension of the grant program for at least one more year. If the Board disagrees with this recommendation and determines that the resumption of the grant program in 2021 is a significant priority, the Board could consider reducing the General Fund carry over balance, currently projected to be \$3.1 million by \$300,000 which could then be transferred to the Capital Fund for a one time expenditure in the grant program. Management has two concerns with this approach: 1.) The carry over balance in the General Fund was intentionally increased in 2019 in order to make sure the District has funds on hand to pay for the administrative costs of the election in all 15 counties (estimated to be as much as \$350,000 in 2020); and 2.) Without a source of additional revenue (i.e. increased tax revenue) in 2021 and beyond, it is likely that the District will need to suspend its grant program again or run the Capital Fund at a deficit in 2022.

Enterprise Fund

In 2020 we started the year with approximately \$28 million in our Enterprise Fund. In 2021, we anticipate starting the year with almost \$29 million and by 2022 we anticipate a starting balance of \$28.5 million. This balance in our Enterprise Fund is necessary due to anticipated operation, maintenance and repair work on the Enterprises' capital assets. The significant balance is largely due to the \$3 million annual lease payment (\$1.5 million in 2020) we have been receiving from Denver Water over the last 24 years for Wolford Mountain Reservoir. We anticipate receiving approximately \$500K - \$600K in annual OM&R payments from Denver, however, the impact to our ongoing income in the Enterprise Fund will be significant. In 2020, our water sales decreased slightly due to a couple of one-year contracts that expired, plus the addition of another one-year contract. The 2019 one-year contracts were with the CWCB to lease Ruedi water for winter de-icing in the Fryingpan River (\$228,000) and an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to lease water for endangered fish recovery efforts (\$100,000). The significant 2020 contracts are with the Town of Minturn and the Colorado Water Trust, plus a possible one-year contract with the USFWS for 1000 AF to assist with the 15-mile reach flows. Staff continues to explore additional approaches to monetizing our water assets with an eye toward increasing the revenue to the Enterprise as we move forward.

Our expenses in the Enterprise Fund are higher in 2020, due primarily to the RCPP work in the lower Gunnison. These expenses were directly offset with corresponding federal grant funds. Unless we are successful in additional RCPP funding opportunities, we expect a smaller revenue and expense stream associated with RCPP in 2021, as our agreement is set to terminate in September 2021.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Benefits

The River District is continuing to experience expected staff transitions and the 2020 salaries budget reflects one retirement and one new hire, while the 2021 budget reflects two retirements and one new hire. Consistent with past practice and utilizing survey data collected by Employers Council, the 2021 budget also includes a proposed salary increase pool amounting to a 1.5%

increase to existing salaries. The 2021 salaries figure is 6% less than the amended 2020 salaries figure.

After 20 years of success, the Western Slope Health Care Group (WSHCG) will be dissolving in 2021. In determining the best path forward, the WSHCG negotiated with the Public Sector Health Care Group (PSHCG), a group on the Front Range that was created in 2011 and modeled after the WSHCG, for an opportunity for all the member agencies to individually join their group in 2021. By joining the larger group, our premiums will be decreasing by 5% in 2021 with minimal benefit changes for our employees. The River District will also receive our share of the remaining fund reserve balance after WSHCG pays for any outstanding claims in 2021 and 2022. We anticipate the fund balance distribution to be approximately \$60,000 in 2021 and \$25,000 to \$30,000 in 2022, a portion of which management is recommending be used as an employer Health Savings Account (H.S.A.) contribution of \$1,000 per employee in 2021. This H.S.A. contribution is intended to help offset some of the burden that was shifted to the employees over the last several years to reduce the health insurance expense and keep it under the 5%, 5-year rolling average. We will continue to require employees to contribute \$150 per month for dependents over age 19. With the 5% reduction in premiums, the anticipated fund balance distribution and the recommended H.S.A. contribution, the 5-year average increase in health insurance expense per employee is 3.78%.

With the move to the PSHCG, we will receive a significant decrease in dental insurance premiums and will offer a separate vision insurance plan, with the total of the two premiums being less than was paid in 2020 for dental alone. We will continue to offer short and long-term disability coverage to our employees in 2021.

In 2021, we recommend maintaining the 457/RHS matching at \$2,400 per employee. As a cost-saving measure, the District discontinued paying out any excess medical leave above the accrual limit of 720 hours in 2019.

Capital Expenditures

The bulk of the capital expenditures in 2020 are within the Enterprise fund including a plow truck for winter operations and an ANS decontamination unit at Wolford Mountain Reservoir. There is a \$20,000 budget in the Capital Fund for continuing to update the District's aging office space, in addition to a small budget for office furniture.

In 2021, we have budgeted for replacement of another high mileage Subaru, with a larger hybrid type of vehicle. Also budgeted for 2021 is the remodel of the first floor (lobby) bathroom and some landscaping improvements to reduce the water consumption on the large lawn outside of the District's headquarters. As in 2020, there is also a small budget for office furniture as old workstations need to be replaced.

LEGAL

The proposed 2020 final budget and the proposed 2021 budget for Legal/Special Counsel are included in the summary sheets for the General and Enterprise budgets. As in 2019, a portion of the legal costs have been attributable to special counsel costs related to CRCA Implementation

2020 AMENDED BUDGET/2021 BUDGET MEMO

OCTOBER 8, 2020

Page 6 of 8

matters. In addition, CRCA Implementation items for expert consultant and other related work have been inserted into legal line-item budgets in order to facilitate accounting for various work projects related to CRCA Implementation. We propose a final 2020 legal budget be adopted in the amount of \$286,000 (General and Enterprise total). The originally approved 2020 budget for legal/special counsel was \$494,000.

The proposed budget for 2021 for the General and Enterprise Funds totals \$390,667 – a notable decrease from the initially approved 2020 budget. The decrease is mostly attributable to the anticipated reduced workload for the expert consultant attributable toward CRCA Implementation matters. The proposed 2021 budget also includes some litigation strategy work in the Enterprise budget, and other work related to the Water Horse Resources application in the State of Utah occasional special counsel costs related to personnel matters, and occasional workload issues.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Of all the various department budgets within the District, the External Affairs budget was probably impacted the most from COVID-19. All of our planned in person events from mid-March on were cancelled and the EA team pivoted to an online platform for our education and outreach effort. The hard costs of traveling, renting facilities and providing food decreased, however, in many instances, the soft costs (workload) have increased with the production of virtual State of the River, ‘Water with your Lunch’ and the online seminar events.

In 2019, we experienced a transition in our contract lobbyist at the statehouse level as Dan Williams largely retired and the District contracted with Chris Votoupal and Gayle Berry. This transition was accomplished with no budgetary impact and has served the District well in Denver in both 2019 and 2020. In 2020 we continue to contract with Water Strategies, LLC in D.C. for assistance with our federal affairs work, however we may need to increase or modify these efforts in the future and have budgeted to reflect such in 2021.

COVID-19 has reduced some traditional program sponsorships in 2020, however we anticipate programs to transition to new online platforms and anticipate a slightly increased sponsorship budget for 2021. Consistent with Board direction, in 2020, we increased our budgeted line item for education and outreach. The bulk of these expenditures have and will continue to occur in the later part of 2020. In 2021, we expect to continue and improve upon our higher level of constituent outreach and education with the assistance of our staff and contractors.

The big-ticket item within the 2020 External Affairs budget is the Clerk and Recorder fees for participating in the November 3rd, general election. We received estimates from four counties for the estimated fees and from those estimates, we extrapolated an anticipated (conservative) budget of \$350,000, for all fifteen counties. The payment of these Clerk and Recorder fees will physically occur in early 2021 but will be accrued in 2020 and listed as a 2020 expense. As was announced in July of 2020, Jim Pokrandt, the Director of Community Affairs for the past 15 years will have his last day in the office on December 31, 2020. Jim’s departure from the District will certainly leave a large void and his expertise in written communications and public speaking will be missed. Eleanor Hasenbeck, our Water Policy and Communications Fellow has done an excellent job during the past 10 months, and may continue employment past the planned 12 months in order to

2020 AMENDED BUDGET/2021 BUDGET MEMO

OCTOBER 8, 2020

Page 7 of 8

assist with this transition, but we do not intend to continue the Water Policy and Communications Fellow position due to budgetary constraints. Zane Kessler, our Director of Government Relations has done an excellent job focusing his efforts on our federal, state and local government elected officials and regulatory agencies. Alesha Frederick, our Director of Information and Outreach has done a fantastic job focusing her efforts on our constituent recognition and digital outreach efforts.

TECHNICAL

General Fund

2020 Amended Budget

The proposed amended 2020 budget for the Technical Support line items total \$592,676, compared to \$587,006 originally budgeted, an increase of approximately \$6,000. This increase is accounted for by a multitude of accounts either slightly decreasing or increasing, with the largest change in the Interstate Watershed Management line item, which has been increased by \$28,000, for Colorado River hydrologic studies.

2021 Budget

For 2021 the Technical Support line items in the General Fund budget total \$658,926, up from the \$587,000 originally budgeted for 2020. The difference is primarily due to the \$40,000 for the Grand Valley Selenium Project, and projected increase in Colorado River Basin Modeling investigations.

As always, the largest portion of General Fund Technical Support budget is for the USGS stream gauging program. The total amount budgeted for the program for 2021 is \$331,926, a 3% increase from the \$322,258 budgeted in 2020. Please note that this budget number represents the River District's share of the program, the total gross budget for 2020 USGS is \$422,922, which is offset with partner contributions of \$100,664. The River District remains the USGS's largest single cooperating agency in Colorado and critically important to maintaining the streamflow and water quality data relied upon by our constituents and the entire state.

Other (but not all) major line items under Technical Support include; 1) salinity/selenium coordination, primarily for the Grand Valley, 2) project development work on River District conditional water rights, 3) support for local and basin-wide cloud seeding programs, 4) ESA/Recovery Program support, and 5) Colorado River hydrologic studies.

Enterprise Fund

The Enterprise Fund technical budget covers, among many things; 1) Wolford, 2) Elkhead, 3) Eagle Park Reservoir Company, 4) capital and O&M costs for River District Ruedi Reservoir contracts, 5) cooperative management which is a "catch all" for items such as the water bank and, 6) RCPP related efforts. The Enterprise Fund includes all line items that benefit from TABOR impacted grant funding. As such the budget reflects many items that are either partially or totally offset by grant or pass-through monies.

2020 AMENDED BUDGET/2021 BUDGET MEMO

OCTOBER 8, 2020

Page 8 of 8

Several specific Enterprise Fund items are highlighted below.

Wolford Dam Deformation. 2020 efforts and proposed 2021 efforts, focus on monitoring and observation. The amended 2020 budget is set at \$40,000 and the proposed 2021 budget is set at \$100,000. Both of these include a contingency of \$75,000 to respond to extraordinary monitoring and observation efforts that may be required.

Wolford Mitigation area maintenance. Staff has determined that it is appropriate to move slowly on the recommended improvements. Repair of an irrigation ditch siphon under Muddy Creek was performed in the fall of 2019. The original budget for 2020 was set for \$40,000, the proposed amended budget for 2020 is now \$20,000. The proposed 2021 budget is set at \$25,000, again reflecting the decision to move slowly on recommended improvements.

Wolford Reservoir Operations. This includes all costs associated with “normal” operation maintenance and repair (OM&R) of the dam, reservoir and recreation area. The amount budgeted for 2020 was originally \$658,200. The proposed amended budget for 2020 is \$571,250. The significant decrease is due primarily to the reduction in the contingency account. The proposed amended budget amount includes a \$50,000 contingency, down from \$200,000 originally budgeted.

The proposed 2021 budget is \$746,700, approximately \$90,000 more than originally budgeted in 2020. The majority of this increase is related to anticipated dam project maintenance.

Elkhead – (Yampa River Projects). Like 2020, 2021 is expected to be a quiet year at Elkhead as reflected in the proposed budget of \$158,185. This is slightly up from the \$152,507 originally budgeted for 2020. The proposed amended 2020 budget is \$137,910. The majority of this reduction (\$15,000) reflects that no extraordinary maintenance has been required in 2020. Of note, the 2020 expenses are offset with reimbursement from our project partners totaling \$76,837.



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

DRAFT BUDGET GENERAL FUND

2020, 2021, 2022 BUDGET SUMMARY

10/7/2020

	<u>Actual</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>Original</u> <u>Approved</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Amended</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Projected</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>2022</u>
Beg. Fund Balance/Carryover per Audited FS	\$ 1,490,587	\$ 1,519,559	\$ 1,884,790	\$ 2,317,320	\$ 2,382,498	\$ 3,111,285	\$ 3,111,285	\$ 3,127,839	\$ 3,725,102
Revenues									
NET PROPERTY TAX	4,169,136	3,982,286	3,951,201	4,091,453	4,210,074	3,993,284	4,110,324	4,389,698	4,389,698
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP TAXES	270,549	306,446	343,824	346,430	300,872	153,612	241,950	316,812	316,812
INTEREST INCOME	19,158	17,938	35,214	49,953	36,489	15,757	28,934	28,934	28,934
OTHER INCOME	3,543	7,637	6,806	8,976	7,500	10,328	40,500	60,500	500
Total Revenues	\$ 4,462,386	\$ 4,314,306	\$ 4,337,045	\$ 4,496,812	\$ 4,554,936	\$ 4,172,982	\$ 4,421,708	\$ 4,795,945	\$ 4,735,945
Expenses									
DIRECTORS & OFFICERS	58,826	64,176	55,835	54,704	83,865	16,577	59,865	61,365	83,865
STAFF SALARIES	1,786,448	1,817,797	1,907,894	1,768,380	1,935,076	860,176	1,906,823	1,790,086	1,700,019
SALARY OVERHEAD	761,661	694,145	767,313	700,826	873,285	414,344	778,020	785,832	841,581
TRAVEL/MEETINGS/EDUCATION	157,800	154,211	127,150	123,129	169,300	24,449	61,400	120,750	123,125
LEGAL/SPECIAL COUNSEL	33,146	(28,389)	137,926	66,786	274,645	21,576	114,250	199,250	174,250
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	250,765	237,548	241,447	237,083	249,646	140,750	252,814	280,432	269,049
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	162,733	160,546	127,954	121,001	230,750	43,669	511,000	179,750	129,750
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	522,036	449,041	538,998	430,937	587,006	132,422	592,676	658,926	713,634
TRANSFER-CAPITAL PROJECTS	700,000	400,000	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-
TABOR CONTINGENCY (3%)					132,107	-	128,305	122,292	121,058
Total Expenses	\$ 4,433,415	\$ 3,949,075	\$ 3,904,517	\$ 3,702,847	\$ 4,535,680	\$ 1,653,962	\$ 4,405,154	\$ 4,198,682	\$ 4,156,330
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 28,971	\$ 365,231	\$ 432,528	\$ 793,965	\$ 19,256	\$ 2,519,020	\$ 16,554	\$ 597,263	\$ 579,614
End Fund Balance/carryover per audited FS	1,519,559	1,884,790	2,317,320	3,111,285			3,127,839		
Budgeted Funds to Remain in General Fund					1,133,920		1,069,212	1,019,098	1,008,818
APPROPRIATED FOR EXPENDITURES	5,737,019	5,713,115	5,596,195	6,085,075	6,937,434		7,532,993	7,923,784	8,461,047

**General Budget 20, 21, 22
December 31, 2020**

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>
<u>Revenues</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Amended 2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
01-00-4000.110 Delta County Property Tax	76,614	78,836	71,632	72,662	77,196	69,303	72,682	72,682	80,830	80,830
01-00-4000.111 Eagle County Property Tax	709,304	742,455	786,655	749,876	764,440	723,513	743,595	743,595	795,251	795,251
01-00-4000.112 Garfield County Property Tax	828,151	658,531	549,961	594,036	587,289	544,275	556,765	556,765	564,489	564,489
01-00-4000.113 Grand County Property Tax	163,831	172,830	160,966	169,388	185,831	176,642	184,127	184,127	199,117	199,117
01-00-4000.114 Gunnison County Property Tax	146,215	149,607	151,127	154,123	166,523	157,253	166,706	166,706	178,069	178,069
01-00-4000.115 Hinsdale County Property Tax	13,928	14,373	13,157	13,246	11,796	10,262	11,274	11,274	12,561	12,561
01-00-4000.116 Mesa County Property Tax	457,847	464,624	456,702	471,866	514,251	496,164	509,975	509,975	537,955	537,955
01-00-4000.117 Moffat County Property Tax	111,735	102,379	98,081	103,441	96,779	93,318	95,308	95,308	105,637	105,637
01-00-4000.118 Montrose County Property Tax	111,912	117,024	118,489	117,320	128,273	118,125	122,930	122,930	138,650	138,650
01-00-4000.119 Ouray County Property Tax	37,898	39,686	39,446	39,987	42,143	37,176	39,894	39,894	44,454	44,454
01-00-4000.120 Pitkin County Property Tax	714,685	743,042	786,983	795,462	805,150	755,473	795,430	795,430	841,492	841,492
01-00-4000.121 Rio Blanco County Property Tax	294,537	224,495	207,508	210,592	204,750	196,681	197,908	197,908	214,337	214,337
01-00-4000.122 Routt County Property Tax	257,627	271,026	282,735	287,498	281,874	279,115	289,592	289,592	298,385	298,385
01-00-4000.123 Saguache County Property Tax	821	878	889	1,035	927	887	918	918	975	975
01-00-4000.124 Summit County Property Tax	420,189	369,283	447,191	485,191	527,233	500,628	519,384	519,384	558,359	558,359
01-00-4002.110 Delinquent Tax	127	143	32	42	237	0	42	86	86	86
01-00-4002.111 Delinquent Tax	68	221	63	973	96	6	973	331	331	331
01-00-4002.112 Delinquent Tax	5,947	2,907	346	3,788	4,737	9,428	3,788	3,247	3,247	3,247
01-00-4002.113 Delinquent Tax	15	(1,905)	(59)	153	(553)	(46)	153	(449)	(449)	(449)
01-00-4002.114 Delinquent Tax	(64)	(1,036)	(19)	(58)	(179)	58	(58)	(294)	(294)	(294)
01-00-4002.115 Delinquent Tax	52	70	15	0	40	0	0	34	34	34
01-00-4002.116 Delinquent Tax	129	155	524	2,939	518	72	2,939	937	937	937
01-00-4002.117 Delinquent Tax	19	(2,483)	25	2	(709)	7	2	(609)	(609)	(609)
01-00-4002.118 Delinquent Tax	108	1,834	(610)	167	425	68	167	375	375	375
01-00-4002.119 Delinquent Tax	321	7	31	77	98	0	77	109	109	109
01-00-4002.120 Delinquent Tax	343	(1,698)	606	61	(177)	148	61	(172)	(172)	(172)
01-00-4002.121 Delinquent Tax	913	3,016	3,712	(420)	1,557	(507)	(420)	1,805	1,805	1,805
01-00-4002.122 Delinquent Tax	127	266	1,314	618	479	226	618	581	581	581
01-00-4002.123 Delinquent Tax	-	3	2	(0)	12	0	(0)	1	1	1
01-00-4002.124 Delinquent Tax	(442)	137	161	75	(51)	(73)	75	(17)	(17)	(17)
01-00-4020.111 Tax Increment Financing	(878)	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-00-4020.112 Tax Increment Financing	(601)	(662)	(431)	(826)	(575)	(169)	(826)	(600)	(630)	(630)
01-00-4020.113 Tax Increment Financing										
01-00-4020.114 Tax Increment Financing	(3,027)	(2,232)	(2,376)	(2,480)	(2,347)	(2,800)	(2,480)	(3,000)	(2,529)	(2,529)
01-00-4020.115 Tax Increment Financing										
01-00-4020.116 Tax Increment Financing	(2,427)	(2,482)	(1,349)	(2,445)	(2,202)	(2,278)	(2,445)	(2,500)	(2,176)	(2,176)
01-00-4020.118 Tax Increment Financing	-	-	-	(0)	-	(848)	(0)	(1,000)	(0)	(0)
01-00-4020.119 Tax Increment Financing	-	-	35	-	-	(12)	-	(20)	-	-
01-00-4020.120 Tax Increment Financing	(682)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-00-4020.121 Tax Increment Financing										
01-00-4020.122 Tax Increment Financing	(9,182)	(10,341)	(10,974)	(10,919)	(10,076)	(11,228)	(10,919)	(12,000)	(10,354)	(10,354)
01-00-4020.124 Tax Increment Financing	(341)	(375)	(910)	(1,442)	(449)	(2,179)	(1,442)	(2,500)	(767)	(767)

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2022</u>
01-00-4025.110 Tax Abatements/Credits	-	-	-	-	-	(423)	-	(500)	-	-
01-00-4025.111 Tax Abatements/Credits	(389)	(402)	(565)	(5,385)	(384)	(213)	(5,385)	(500)	(339)	(339)
01-00-4025.112 Tax Abatements/Credits	(7,998)	(364)	(51,847)	(3,632)	(19,696)	(781)	(3,632)	(1,000)	(15,052)	(15,052)
01-00-4025.114 Tax Abatements/Credits	(2,053)	(22)	-	(25)	(612)	-	(25)	-	(519)	(519)
01-00-4025.115 Tax Abatements/Credits	(216)	-	(471)	-	(174)	-	-	-	(172)	(172)
01-00-4025.116 Tax Abatements/Credits	(811)	(891)	(12,546)	(2,746)	(3,846)	(825)	(2,746)	(1,000)	(3,562)	(3,562)
01-00-4025.118 Tax Abatements/Credits	(420)	(90)	(179)	(23)	(180)	(34)	(23)	(100)	(172)	(172)
01-00-4025.119 Tax Abatements/Credits	(83)	(124)	(109)	(13)	(88)	(16)	(13)	(100)	(79)	(79)
01-00-4025.120 Tax Abatements/Credits	(4,234)	(1,517)	(1,434)	(383)	(3,697)	(8,027)	(383)	(10,000)	(1,796)	(1,796)
01-00-4025.121 Tax Abatements/Credits	(31)	-	-	-	(1,857)	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
01-00-4025.122 Tax Abatements/Credits	(2,411)	(1,753)	(376)	(300)	(1,297)	(1,288)	(300)	(1,500)	(1,135)	(1,135)
01-00-4025.123 Tax Abatements/Credits	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	0
01-00-4030.110 County Treasurers Fees	(1,539)	(1,587)	(1,500)	(1,540)	(1,548)	(1,034)	(1,540)	(1,500)	(1,541)	(1,541)
01-00-4030.111 County Treasurers Fees	(20,687)	(22,304)	(23,616)	(22,393)	(21,513)	(21,730)	(22,393)	(24,000)	(22,250)	(22,250)
01-00-4030.112 County Treasurers Fees	(17,270)	(16,940)	(6,788)	(11,988)	(14,247)	(11,146)	(11,988)	(15,000)	(13,246)	(13,246)
01-00-4030.113 County Treasurers Fees	(8,208)	(8,580)	(8,061)	(8,495)	(8,366)	(8,833)	(8,495)	(10,000)	(8,336)	(8,336)
01-00-4030.114 County Treasurers Fees	(2,837)	(4,383)	(4,514)	(4,534)	(3,870)	(4,639)	(4,534)	(5,000)	(4,067)	(4,067)
01-00-4030.115 County Treasurers Fees	(732)	(725)	(647)	(1,664)	(690)	(520)	(1,664)	(1,000)	(942)	(942)
01-00-4030.116 County Treasurers Fees	(9,110)	(9,244)	(9,243)	(9,725)	(9,166)	(9,865)	(9,725)	(10,500)	(9,330)	(9,330)
01-00-4030.117 County Treasurers Fees	(5,412)	(5,002)	(4,913)	(5,102)	(5,314)	(4,668)	(5,102)	(5,500)	(5,107)	(5,107)
01-00-4030.118 County Treasurers Fees	(2,237)	(2,357)	(1,793)	(2,431)	(2,156)	(2,426)	(2,431)	(3,000)	(2,205)	(2,205)
01-00-4030.119 County Treasurers Fees	(1,152)	(1,192)	(1,204)	(1,227)	(1,182)	(1,134)	(1,227)	(1,300)	(1,194)	(1,194)
01-00-4030.120 County Treasurers Fees	(35,587)	(37,100)	(39,389)	(39,832)	(36,172)	(37,404)	(39,832)	(43,000)	(37,977)	(37,977)
01-00-4030.121 County Treasurers Fees	(14,762)	(11,433)	(10,640)	(10,545)	(11,074)	(9,825)	(10,545)	(11,500)	(11,845)	(11,845)
01-00-4030.122 County Treasurers Fees	(7,468)	(7,802)	(8,209)	(8,287)	(7,710)	(8,076)	(8,287)	(8,500)	(7,941)	(7,941)
01-00-4030.123 County Treasurers Fees	(25)	(26)	(27)	(31)	(26)	(26)	(31)	(30)	(27)	(27)
01-00-4030.124 County Treasurers Fees	(21,012)	(18,495)	(22,344)	(24,271)	(20,394)	(24,976)	(24,271)	(26,000)	(21,531)	(21,531)
NET PROPERTY TAX	4,169,136	3,982,286	3,951,201	4,091,462	4,210,074	3,990,775	4,132,227	4,110,304	4,389,698	4,389,698
01-00-4001.110 SO And Other Tax	11,524	13,804	16,508	20,603	13,685	9,584	13,500	13,500	15,610	15,610
01-00-4001.111 SO And Other Tax	34,761	39,488	41,698	39,275	37,545	18,166	30,000	30,000	38,806	38,806
01-00-4001.112 SO And Other Tax	43,650	45,356	50,707	44,579	45,372	21,810	32,000	32,000	46,073	46,073
01-00-4001.113 SO And Other Tax	10,204	11,912	12,029	14,615	11,268	6,319	8,000	8,000	12,190	12,190
01-00-4001.114 SO And Other Tax	8,534	10,165	10,417	11,644	9,363	5,047	8,500	8,500	10,190	10,190
01-00-4001.115 SO And Other Tax	983	1,019	1,109	2,240	1,021	585	800	800	1,338	1,338
01-00-4001.116 SO And Other Tax	58,680	71,592	83,071	86,431	72,132	34,206	55,000	55,000	74,943	74,943
01-00-4001.117 SO And Other Tax	9,444	9,996	9,760	12,859	9,915	4,707	8,500	8,500	10,515	10,515
01-00-4001.118 SO And Other Tax	14,994	15,364	21,370	22,028	15,894	12,759	17,000	17,000	18,439	18,439
01-00-4001.119 SO And Other Tax	3,766	4,533	5,176	5,837	4,238	2,997	4,500	4,500	4,828	4,828
01-00-4001.120 SO And Other Tax	23,635	28,553	28,750	27,967	26,015	11,643	20,000	20,000	27,226	27,226
01-00-4001.121 SO And Other Tax	8,156	8,315	8,745	9,139	8,745	4,087	7,000	7,000	8,589	8,589
01-00-4001.122 SO And Other Tax	20,080	21,967	26,126	21,641	21,658	10,899	17,000	17,000	22,453	22,453
01-00-4001.123 SO And Other Tax	137	154	150	213	141	90	150	150	164	164
01-00-4001.124 SO And Other Tax	22,001	24,230	28,208	27,361	23,880	10,714	20,000	20,000	25,450	25,450
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP TAX	270,549	306,446	343,824	346,430	300,872	153,612	241,950	241,950	316,812	316,812
01-00-4010.110 Property Tax Interest	239	376	221	282	274	32	282	280	280	280

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2022</u>
01-00-4010.111 Property Tax Interest	1,350	1,172	1,146	440	1,202	280	440	1,027	1,027	1,027
01-00-4010.112 Property Tax Interest	4,869	2,239	643	3,496	2,474	896	3,496	2,812	2,812	2,812
01-00-4010.113 Property Tax Interest	301	(3,598)	286	348	(678)	74	348	(666)	(666)	(666)
01-00-4010.114 Property Tax Interest	412	406	372	398	398	106	398	397	397	397
01-00-4010.115 Property Tax Interest	77	62	62	66	72	7	66	67	67	67
01-00-4010.116 Property Tax Interest	808	770	864	1,814	846	184	1,814	1,064	1,064	1,064
01-00-4010.117 Property Tax Interest	139	130	107	223	129	8	223	150	150	150
01-00-4010.118 Property Tax Interest	270	441	298	206	350	37	206	304	304	304
01-00-4010.119 Property Tax Interest	261	136	104	168	167	12	168	167	167	167
01-00-4010.120 Property Tax Interest	1,245	1,084	1,578	1,468	1,271	177	1,468	1,344	1,344	1,344
01-00-4010.121 Property Tax Interest	384	1,102	1,157	120	789	(165)	120	691	691	691
01-00-4010.122 Property Tax Interest	845	681	759	629	689	151	629	729	729	729
01-00-4010.123 Property Tax Interest	4	1	2	3	5	0	3	3	3	3
01-00-4010.124 Property Tax Interest	490	495	575	710	501	75	710	567	567	567
01-00-4110.000 Investment Interest	7,464	12,440	27,040	39,582	28,000	13,883	28,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
INTEREST INCOME	19,158	17,938	35,214	49,953	36,489	15,757	38,371	28,934	28,934	28,934
01-00-4120.000 Miscellaneous Income	3,543	7,637	6,806	8,976	7,500	10,328	20,656	40,500	60,500	500
Total Revenues	4,462,386	4,314,306	4,337,045	4,496,821	4,554,936	4,170,472	4,433,204	4,421,688	4,795,945	4,735,945
<u>Expenses</u>										
01-01-5001.000 Salaries	14,400	13,875	14,925	13,875	14,400	7,725	15,450	14,400	14,400	14,400
01-01-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	2,192	2,182	2,077	1,931	2,250	871	1,741	2,250	2,250	2,250
01-01-5014.000 Unemployment	86	86	82	76	90	34	68	90	90	90
01-01-5310.000 Travel	14,356	15,085	15,403	13,307	37,500	2,627	5,253	15,000	15,000	37,500
01-01-5311.000 Registration	3,634	3,912	2,981	5,468	4,125	461	923	4,125	4,125	4,125
01-01-5312.000 Meeting Expense	9,908	14,393	8,142	8,685	12,000	1,203	2,405	10,500	12,000	12,000
01-01-6000.000 Directors Fees	14,250	14,644	12,225	11,363	13,500	3,656	7,313	13,500	13,500	13,500
DIRECTORS & OFFICERS	58,826	64,176	55,835	54,704	83,865	16,577	33,153	59,865	61,365	83,865
01-00-5001.000 Salaries - C	(26)	5,660	2,444	5,600	15,000	0	0	6,150	41,250	15,000
01-02-5001.000 Salaries	638,579	632,046	634,780	542,741	600,521	265,720	531,439	550,836	559,098	570,280
01-02-5001.001 Salaries	768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5001.002 Salaries	0	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5001.004 Salaries	926	0	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5001.000 Salaries	445,861	503,478	519,543	523,632	699,210	208,516	417,031	645,355	625,208	576,196
01-03-5001.001 Salaries	90,702	49,175	55,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5001.002 Salaries	48,036	33,427	27,409	9,751	0	5,420	10,839	0	0	0
01-04-5001.000 Salaries	322,821	332,631	343,482	358,487	374,329	186,354	372,709	376,726	382,377	390,025
01-04-5001.001 Salaries	194	0	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05-5001.000 Salaries	238,587	261,379	323,151	328,170	246,016	194,167	388,334	327,756	182,153	148,518
01-06-5001.000 Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STAFF SALARIES	1,786,448	1,817,797	1,907,894	1,768,380	1,935,076	860,176	1,720,352	1,906,823	1,790,086	1,700,019
01-00-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	(2)	398	181	393	0	0	0	0	0	0

All	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Budget 2020	Actual 6/30/2020	2020 Estimates	Proposed Amended 2020	Budget 2021	Budget 2022
01-02-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	42,627	43,812	43,603	36,413	39,222	19,056	38,112	37,234	37,991	38,571
01-02-5011.001 Fica/Medicare	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5011.002 Fica/Medicare	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5011.004 Fica/Medicare	66	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	30,008	30,398	35,791	36,591	50,480	15,253	30,506	46,777	47,715	43,874
01-03-5011.001 Fica/Medicare	6,308	3,447	3,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5011.002 Fica/Medicare	3,299	2,333	1,909	682	0	384	768	0	0	0
01-04-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	18,527	19,110	19,514	20,356	21,790	13,359	26,717	21,900	22,427	22,696
01-04-5011.001 Fica/Medicare	14	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	15,976	17,781	22,249	23,579	18,820	14,387	28,774	25,073	13,935	11,362
<i>Total Fica/Medicare</i>	<i>116,877</i>	<i>117,278</i>	<i>127,197</i>	<i>118,014</i>	<i>130,312</i>	<i>62,439</i>	<i>124,878</i>	<i>130,984</i>	<i>122,068</i>	<i>116,502</i>
01-00-5014.000 Unemployment	0	16	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5014.000 Unemployment	1,792	1,827	1,825	1,529	1,683	747	1,495	1,652	1,678	1,711
01-02-5014.001 Unemployment	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5014.002 Unemployment	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5014.004 Unemployment	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5014.000 Unemployment	1,250	1,249	1,468	1,485	2,098	597	1,194	1,937	1,876	1,729
01-03-5014.001 Unemployment	252	136	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5014.002 Unemployment	132	92	76	27	0	15	30	0	0	0
01-04-5014.000 Unemployment	920	933	967	1,012	1,123	524	1,048	1,130	1,147	1,170
01-04-5014.001 Unemployment	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05-5014.000 Unemployment	663	724	904	954	738	561	1,123	983	546	446
<i>Total Unemployment</i>	<i>5,015</i>	<i>4,977</i>	<i>5,405</i>	<i>5,022</i>	<i>5,642</i>	<i>2,445</i>	<i>4,890</i>	<i>5,702</i>	<i>5,247</i>	<i>5,055</i>
01-00-5016.000 Workers Compensation Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5016.000 Workers Compensation Insurance	5,913	5,420	3,922	4,637	3,898	5,068	10,136	2,487	3,686	3,248
<i>Total Workers Compensation Insurance</i>	<i>5,913</i>	<i>5,420</i>	<i>3,922</i>	<i>4,637</i>	<i>3,898</i>	<i>5,068</i>	<i>10,136</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>3,686</i>	<i>3,248</i>
<i>01-00-5115.000 Disability Insurance</i>	<i>11,287</i>	<i>11,118</i>	<i>11,754</i>	<i>10,979</i>	<i>11,653</i>	<i>5,233</i>	<i>10,466</i>	<i>11,273</i>	<i>10,414</i>	<i>10,935</i>
01-00-5118.000 Health Insurance	318,793	311,526	352,918	362,691	422,655	196,134	392,267	390,566	357,607	407,823
01-02-5118.000 Health Insurance	2,991	2,894	2,966	2,226	2,385	0	0	0	5,250	5,250
01-02-5118.001 Health Insurance	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5118.002 Health Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5118.004 Health Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5118.000 Health Insurance	2,004	1,917	2,272	1,904	2,385	0	0	0	5,250	5,250
01-03-5118.001 Health Insurance	558	321	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5118.002 Health Insurance	178	81	96	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-04-5118.000 Health Insurance	1,263	1,181	1,190	1,160	1,193	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
01-04-5118.001 Health Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05-5118.000 Health Insurance	1,134	1,134	1,590	1,385	1,193	0	0	0	2,250	2,250
01-06-5118.000 Health Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total health Insurance</i>	<i>326,936</i>	<i>319,054</i>	<i>361,367</i>	<i>369,410</i>	<i>429,810</i>	<i>196,134</i>	<i>392,267</i>	<i>390,566</i>	<i>374,857</i>	<i>425,073</i>
01-00-5120.000 Cafeteria Plan-Employer	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5120.000 Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05-5120.000 Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Cafeieria Plan-Employer</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

All	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Budget 2020	Actual 6/30/2020	2020 Estimates	Proposed Amended 2020	Budget 2021	Budget 2022
01-00-5121.000 Cafeteria Plan-Administration	533	572	582	626	0	293	585	600	600	750
01-04-5121.000 Cafeteria Plan-Administration	(315)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Cafeteria Plan-Administration</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>582</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>750</i>
01-00-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	56	0	172	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	4,718	5,915	11,128	5,934	11,400	4,958	9,917	6,450	9,600	9,000
01-02-5122.002 Retirement - 457 Matching	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	2,565	3,151	3,245	3,429	3,600	513	1,026	2,400	4,200	5,400
01-03-5122.001 Retirement - 457 Matching	427	418	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5122.002 Retirement - 457 Matching	28	0	34	2	0	28	56	0	0	0
01-04-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	2,070	2,353	1,757	1,762	1,200	1,170	2,339	1,200	1,200	1,200
01-04-5122.001 Retirement - 457 Matching	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	0	0	900	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,000
<i>Total Retirement - 457 Matching</i>	<i>9,868</i>	<i>11,837</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>12,944</i>	<i>18,000</i>	<i>8,469</i>	<i>16,938</i>	<i>13,650</i>	<i>18,600</i>	<i>18,600</i>
01-00-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	7	559	191	562	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	64,273	63,220	45,918	52,656	53,703	22,845	45,690	46,395	55,913	57,026
01-02-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5123.002 Retirement - Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5123.004 Retirement - Employer	93	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	41,702	44,529	52,266	52,695	69,925	20,870	41,741	62,287	45,913	57,620
01-03-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	9,113	4,960	5,554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5123.002 Retirement - Employer	4,806	3,343	2,744	973	0	545	1,090	0	0	0
01-04-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	32,477	33,486	34,516	36,025	37,434	18,752	37,505	37,675	38,239	39,003
01-04-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	20	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	23,839	24,348	27,539	32,792	21,791	17,715	35,430	29,489	18,216	14,852
01-06-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-06-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Retirement - Employer</i>	<i>176,407</i>	<i>174,444</i>	<i>168,857</i>	<i>175,703</i>	<i>182,853</i>	<i>80,728</i>	<i>161,455</i>	<i>175,846</i>	<i>158,281</i>	<i>168,501</i>
<i>01-00-5124.000 Retirement - Administration</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>2,813</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>1,875</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>3,750</i>	<i>3,750</i>
01-00-5125.000 RHS- Employer Contribution	23,671	5,126	65	168	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	10,125	15,572	12,331	9,353	3,000	1,151	2,301	1,200	1,200	1,800
01-02-5125.001 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5125.002 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-02-5125.004 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	4,973	7,504	15,017	16,151	9,000	5,756	11,511	18,788	8,400	9,000
01-03-5125.001 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	428	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-03-5125.002 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	639	390	220	0	162	323	0	0	0
01-04-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	4,340	5,867	6,498	4,426	4,200	4,168	8,335	11,700	4,200	4,200
01-04-5125.001 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-05-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	10,054	9,433	7,775	5,120	2,100	2,700	5,400	6,600	0	600
01-06-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	5,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total RHS - Employer Contribution</i>	<i>58,340</i>	<i>44,570</i>	<i>42,975</i>	<i>35,437</i>	<i>18,300</i>	<i>13,936</i>	<i>27,871</i>	<i>38,288</i>	<i>13,800</i>	<i>15,600</i>
01-00-5211.000 Employee Housing	46,875	1,125	23,550	(37,065)	46,125	37,726	37,726	1,125	39,375	39,375
01-02-5211.000 Employee Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Employee Housing</i>	<i>46,875</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>23,550</i>	<i>(37,065)</i>	<i>46,125</i>	<i>37,726</i>	<i>37,726</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>39,375</i>	<i>39,375</i>

All	<u>Actual</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2022</u>
01-00-5220.000 Overhead-C	0	0	(109)	(0)	21,443	0	0	3,750	33,654	32,693
01-02-5212.000 Education Assistance	0	0	1,500	1,369	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
Total Education Assistance	0	0	1,500	1,369	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
SALARY OVERHEAD	761,661	694,145	767,313	700,826	873,285	414,344	790,962	778,020	785,832	841,581
01-02-5310.000 Travel	33,190	39,135	17,591	11,748	25,000	6,904	13,808	10,000	15,000	20,000
01-02-5311.000 Staff Registration	2,538	3,970	1,314	4,009	3,000	94	188	750	3,000	3,000
01-02-5312.000 Meeting Expense	1,461	583	1,597	992	1,500	340	679	750	1,500	1,500
01-03-5310.000 Travel	52,317	48,871	37,726	33,094	30,000	6,133	12,265	15,000	30,000	30,000
01-03-5311.000 Staff Registration	9,820	5,585	5,951	6,962	7,500	1,424	2,849	3,000	7,500	7,500
01-03-5312.000 Meeting Expense	477	46	170	390	750	0	0	750	750	750
01-04-5310.000 Travel	4,799	7,640	5,309	7,367	9,000	3,122	6,245	4,000	7,500	7,500
01-04-5311.000 Staff Registration	2,713	(16)	1,710	4,530	3,000	113	225	900	3,750	3,750
01-04-5312.000 Meeting Expense	630	555	209	537	750	101	202	375	750	750
01-05-5310.000 Travel	36,729	36,905	42,721	35,521	52,500	3,131	6,263	18,750	37,500	37,500
01-05-5311.000 Staff Registration	6,087	8,192	5,922	9,324	5,250	0	0	1,575	3,825	3,825
01-05-5312.000 Meeting Expense	127	0	0	126	300	37	73	300	300	300
01-02-6001.000 Education/Professional Development	4,201	1,558	3,815	4,798	6,000	1,885	3,770	3,000	4,500	4,500
01-03-6001.000 Education/Professional Development	1,751	150	2,512	2,921	750	0	0	750	750	750
01-04-6001.000 Education/Professional Development	550	545	266	812	750	247	494	750	750	750
01-05-6001.000 Education/Professional Development	355	313	337	0	750	919	0	750	3,375	750
TRAVEL/MEETINGS/EDUCATION	157,800	154,211	127,150	123,129	169,300	24,449	47,060	61,400	120,750	123,125
01-04-6012.000 Legal Notice	0	1,062	567	377	2,250	1,576	3,152	2,250	2,250	2,250
01-04-6013.000 Special Counsel	19,985	56,542	62,256	33,614	74,875	5,994	11,988	34,750	62,000	57,000
01-04-6014.000 Legal Engineering	3,291	(125,141)	56,453	7,791	118,770	4,478	8,956	21,000	54,750	34,750
01-04-6015.000 Legal/Litigation / Adr	2,372	3,904	18	0	25,000	169	338	1,000	25,000	25,000
01-04-6016.000 Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	7,498	31,820	18,257	25,004	18,750	9,359	18,718	20,250	20,250	20,250
01-04-6017.000 Legal Contingency	0	0	375	0	15,000	0	0	20,000	20,000	20,000
01-04-6018.000 Legal Assistance To Others	0	3,423	0	0	20,000	0	0	15,000	15,000	15,000
LEGAL/SPECIAL COUNSEL	33,146	(28,389)	137,926	66,786	274,645	21,576	43,152	114,250	199,250	174,250
01-00-6110.000 Admin Services/Expenses-C	1,784	4,661	6,822	7,532	4,000	110	220	5,000	5,000	5,000
01-00-6302.000 Dues / Memberships	8,796	9,516	8,946	10,495	10,500	10,016	20,032	11,250	11,250	11,250
01-02-6102.000 Consultant	18,708	0	9,525	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0
01-02-6103.000 Accounting Consultant	3,793	4,357	3,504	4,489	4,500	0	0	4,500	4,500	4,500
01-02-6104.000 Audit	19,050	20,003	21,003	14,175	15,285	15,285	15,285	15,285	16,000	16,500
01-02-6105.000 Investment/Banking Services	842	376	456	523	450	96	193	200	200	200
01-02-6150.000 Condo Assessments	68,199	63,723	58,717	70,705	74,761	31,174	62,348	62,348	62,348	65,465
01-02-6200.000 Postage	1,559	2,380	2,273	534	300	215	430	600	750	750
01-02-6201.000 Office Supplies	7,746	9,028	8,500	6,976	9,000	2,583	5,166	7,500	9,000	9,000
01-02-6202.000 Telephone	20,904	22,249	22,457	19,979	21,500	10,606	21,212	29,025	27,675	27,675
01-02-6204.000 Insurance	19,343	19,771	19,353	21,202	22,500	32,477	32,477	33,000	34,500	34,500
01-02-6205.000 Records	1,095	1,126	518	259	300	79	158	300	300	300

All	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Budget 2020	Actual 6/30/2020	2020 Estimates	Proposed Amended 2020	Budget 2021	Budget 2022
01-02-6210.000 Lease Equipment	11,205	10,323	10,245	8,518	9,000	3,220	6,441	6,338	6,075	6,075
01-02-6301.000 Subscriptions	378	1,628	395	780	600	228	456	625	625	625
01-02-6302.000 Dues/Membership	545	745	795	765	900	270	540	750	750	750
01-02-6310.000 Computers, Licenses & Services	47,874	44,188	42,377	51,408	51,000	25,927	51,853	49,800	54,165	54,165
01-02-6320.000 Small Office Equipment	167	164	330	224	450	0	0	450	450	450
01-02-6340.000 Vehicle Maintenance	9,965	9,473	14,262	12,397	13,500	3,797	7,594	7,500	13,500	13,500
01-03-6301.000 Subscriptions	189	3,645	166	74	150	0	0	150	150	150
01-03-6302.000 Dues / Memberships	590	875	452	1,028	750	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
01-04-6301.000 Subscription	346	344	261	279	450	224	449	900	900	900
01-04-6302.000 Dues / Memberships	536	536	664	593	750	919	1,000	919	919	919
01-05-6301.000 Subscriptions	2,127	2,093	798	1,414	1,500	7	15	3,375	3,375	3,375
01-05-6302.000 Dues/membership	5,024	6,117	8,386	2,738	7,500	3,516	7,032	12,000	12,000	12,000
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	250,765	237,548	241,447	237,083	249,646	140,750	232,900	252,814	280,432	269,049
01-05-6020.000 Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	0	13,500	13,500	18,750	18,750
01-05-6021.000 Colorado Lobbyist	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	18,000	6,750	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
01-05-6022.000 Education Assistance To Others	20,087	16,256	10,288	10,474	11,250	9,000	10,125	9,000	12,000	12,000
01-05-6023.000 External Affairs -C	0	0	0	0	2,000	5,063	0	350,000	2,000	2,000
01-05-6024.000 Education Programs	85,700	113,734	87,119	53,385	135,000	0	45,712	116,500	75,000	75,000
--- GALLAGHER ---								0	0	0
01-05-6025.000 Water Policy Survey	26,250	0	0	22,125	50,000	22,856	0	0	50,000	0
01-05-6026.000 Education Supplies	696	557	547	5,017	1,000	0	5,420	4,000	4,000	4,000
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	162,733	160,546	127,954	121,001	230,750	43,669	92,757	511,000	179,750	129,750
01-03-6601.000 Technical Contingency	25	7,975	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
01-03-6605.000 Water Quality/Selenium Coord.	15,223	18,928	103	3,072	20,000	40	80	4,000	44,000	44,000
01-03-6606.000 Colorado Watershed Management	12,299	28,541	30,096	22,036	27,500	19,129	38,258	26,545	27,500	121,250
01-03-6607.000 Interstate Watershed Management	50,000	33,910	39,693	30,000	105,000	78,326	156,651	133,000	155,000	75,000
01-03-6608.000 Division 4 Work Plan	6,561	6,377	16,377	6,377	20,000	0	0	6,377	6,500	6,500
01-03-6609.000 Division 5 Work Plan	129,644	54,152	114,994	35,270	50,000	17,915	35,830	42,000	39,000	70,000
01-03-6610.000 Division 6 Work Plan	0	0	25,000	15,000	30,000	0	0	35,000	30,000	30,000
01-03-6611.000 ESA/Recovery	13,430	13,252	13,252	13,496	15,000	13,496	13,496	13,496	15,000	15,000
01-03-7001.000 USGS Gaging	185,980	186,756	196,535	198,152	198,748	3,516	199,979	199,979	205,978	212,158
01-03-7001.003 USGS Gaging	23,271	31,526	32,344	33,144	34,137	0	34,097	34,097	35,120	36,174
01-03-7001.004 USGS Gaging	85,603	67,624	70,604	74,391	76,621	0	88,182	88,182	90,827	93,552
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	522,036	449,041	538,998	430,937	587,006	132,422	566,573	592,676	658,926	713,634
01-00-7120.000 Tabor Contingency	0	0	0	0	132,107	7	0	128,305	122,292	121,058
01-00-8900.000 Excess Fund Transfer	700,000	400,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenses	4,433,415	3,949,075	3,904,517	3,702,847	4,535,680	1,653,969	3,526,909	4,405,154	4,198,682	4,156,330
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	28,971	365,231	432,528	793,974	19,256	2,516,503	906,295	16,534	597,263	579,614



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

DRAFT BUDGET CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

2018, 2019 & 2020 BUDGET SUMMARY

10/7/2020

	<u>Actual</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>Original</u> <u>Approved</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Amended</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Projected</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>2022</u>
Beg. Fund Balance/Carryover per Audited FS	\$ 3,501,230	\$ 4,095,614	\$ 4,170,679	\$ 4,039,284	\$ 3,915,276	\$ 4,039,284	\$ 4,039,284	\$ 3,892,673	\$ 3,727,673
Revenues									
02-00-4110.000 Investment Interest	(18,800)	39,910	61,133	121,457	70,000	28,750	32,700	35,000	70,000
02-00-4120.000 Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-
02-00-4201.000 NEPA Cost Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-00-4900.000 Excess Funds Transfer	700,000	400,000	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	681,200	439,910	61,133	326,957	70,000	28,750	32,700	35,000	70,000
Expenses									
02-00-5312.000 Meeting Expense	110	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-00-6101.000 Project Assistance (Grants)	52,375	335,474	163,664	122,705	75,000	26,300	101,405	75,000	50,000
02-02-6105.000 Investment/Banking Services	137	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-02-6201.000 Office Supplies	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-02-6310.000 Computers - Licenses & Services	16,694	14,958	26,877	7,488	7,500	648	16,215	10,000	10,000
02-02-6500.000 Bldg Construction/Remodel	-	-	-	17,566	20,000	-	20,000	40,000	20,000
02-02-6501.000 Office Equipment	7,017	4,553	1,397	2,576	5,000	1,537	7,500	5,000	5,000
02-02-6502.000 Computer Equipment	-	-	-	12,661	17,000	3,489	20,000	20,000	20,000
02-02-6503.000 Office Reconfiguration	1,700	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
02-00-6600.000 Bad Debt Expense	1,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-03-7011.000 Ruedi Water	6,651	9,554	10,491	16,533	20,000	14,191	14,191	20,000	20,000
02-03-7108.000 Conting. Plan Implement (WB)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-00-9000.000 Fleet Vehicle Acquisition	-	-	(9,900)	30,411	30,000	-	-	30,000	-
Total Expenses	86,817	364,845	192,529	209,940	175,500	46,165	179,311	200,000	125,000
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	594,383	75,065	(131,395)	117,017	(105,500)	(17,415)	(146,611)	(165,000)	(55,000)
Ending Fund Balance/carryover per audited FS	\$ 4,095,614	\$ 4,170,679	\$ 4,039,283		\$ 3,809,776	\$ 4,021,869	\$ 3,892,673	\$ 3,727,673	\$ 3,672,673



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

DRAFT BUDGET ENTERPRISE FUND

2020, 2021 & 2022 BUDGET SUMMARY

10/7/2020

	<u>Actual</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>Original</u> <u>Approved</u> <u>Budget 2020</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Amended</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>2022</u>
Beg. Cash & Equivalents per Audited FS	\$ 25,563,735	\$ 21,585,930	\$ 23,260,395	\$ 25,397,619	28,038,518	\$ 28,038,518	\$ 28,038,518	\$ 28,923,749	\$ 28,591,890
Revenues									
INVESTMENT INTEREST	(213,058)	230,263	249,769	756,103	400,000	216,761	295,000	300,000	300,000
RENT & MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	8,995	52,594	63,566	58,715	60,000	29,241	58,300	60,000	60,000
MANAGEMENT FEE	22,057	6,952	13,095	6,428	15,000	737	1,000	15,000	15,000
GRANTS	328,662	117,786	199,040	47,249	177,247	-	123,532	132,500	170,000
JOINT VENTURE INCOME	22,057	18,220	(3,549)	(1,209)	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
WATER SALES	1,342,903	1,212,065	1,187,170	1,436,259	1,200,000	1,310,808	1,400,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
DENVER WATER	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	660,000	550,000
WATER APPLICATIONS/CHANGE	4,400	7,600	4,800	4,400	5,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
PROJECT CONTRIBUTIONS	896,508	462,625	651,666	1,890,295	2,199,559	454,938	3,665,634	1,202,128	182,000
ELKHEAD OM&R REIMBURSEMENTS	149,248	1,005,105	310,878	129,055	100,000	76,837	76,837	100,000	100,000
OTHER FEES & WMP REC AREA	40,821	45,809	51,506	49,344	45,000	3,867	170,000	170,000	170,000
TOTAL REVENUES	5,602,593	6,159,018	5,727,941	7,376,639	5,706,806	3,595,188	7,299,303	3,949,628	2,857,000
Expenses									
DIRECTORS & OFFICERS	19,608	22,498	18,715	18,408	27,955	5,525	19,955	20,455	27,955
STAFF SALARIES	794,596	854,075	928,144	954,560	823,399	478,846	791,823	749,804	722,344
SALARY OVERHEAD	287,421	311,872	325,817	317,414	333,156	180,962	293,029	291,106	310,218
TRAVEL/MEETINGS/EDUCATION	59,097	58,679	46,892	45,520	55,933	8,233	21,967	46,950	47,742
LEGAL/SPECIAL COUNSEL	20,396	(23,756)	36,467	36,268	219,625	13,890	171,417	191,417	191,417
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	95,294	1,026,437	142,870	133,283	135,387	93,115	156,336	159,070	140,339
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	54,245	56,826	42,573	40,170	76,917	11,766	29,000	41,917	41,917
WOLFORD MOUNTAIN PROJECTS									
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	130,375	175,947	295,404	212,272	292,844	156,378	333,495	316,756	320,011
RESERVOIR OPERATIONS	257,449	327,905	366,974	1,025,957	658,200	171,232	571,250	746,700	646,700
DAM DEFORMATION	186,781	52,111	573,823	55,308	100,000	16,217	40,000	100,000	100,000
MITIGATION	129,562	70,936	19,201	33,270	40,000	5,846	20,000	25,000	25,000
CWCB - WMP LOAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMPA RIVER PROJECTS	1,380,275	391,824	135,499	105,079	152,507	89,303	137,910	158,185	158,881
CWCB - ELKHEAD LOAN (& escrow addition)	5,467,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAGLE RIVER PROJECTS	49,911	26,060	31,648	40,681	31,500	15,678	30,827	31,500	31,500
ROARING FORK PROJECTS	20,083	28,851	41,679	59,923	62,300	52,852	52,852	62,300	62,300
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	812,137	500,475	773,795	1,884,271	2,509,948	640,762	3,744,211	1,340,328	355,450
SUBTOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 9,764,569	\$ 3,880,741	\$ 3,779,501	\$ 4,962,385	\$ 5,519,671	\$ 1,940,604	\$ 6,414,071	\$ 4,281,488	\$ 3,181,773
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ (4,161,976)	\$ 2,278,277	\$ 1,948,440	\$ 2,414,254	\$ 187,135	\$ 1,654,585	\$ 885,231	\$ (331,860)	\$ (324,773)
EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE									
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	949,512	979,589	999,494	1,041,386	1,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
ELKHEAD LOAN ESCROW BALANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS ORIGINALLY									
APPROPRIATED FOR EXPENDITURES	\$ 10,714,081	\$ 4,860,330	\$ 4,778,995	\$ 6,003,771	\$ 6,519,671		\$ 9,414,071	\$ 7,281,488	\$ 6,181,773

Enterprise Budget 2020, 2021 & 2022

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2017</u>	<u>Actual 2018</u>	<u>Actual 2019</u>	<u>Budget 2020</u>	<u>Actual 6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020 Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget 2021</u>	<u>Budget 2022</u>
<u>Revenues</u>										
04-00-4110.000 Investment Interest	(213,058)	230,263	249,769	756,103	400,000	216,761	433,522	295,000	300,000	300,000
04-00-4120.000 Rent & Miscellaneous Income	8,995	52,594	63,566	58,715	60,000	29,241	58,481	58,300	60,000	60,000
04-00-4130.000 Management Fee	22,057	6,952	13,095	6,428	15,000	737	1,474	1,000	15,000	15,000
04-00-4160.000 Grants	328,662	117,786	199,040	47,249	177,247	0	0	123,532	132,500	170,000
04-00-4300.000 Joint Venture Income	22,057	18,220	(3,549)	(1,209)	5,000	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
04-00-4303.000 Sale Of Water	1,342,903	1,212,065	1,187,170	1,436,259	1,200,000	1,310,808	1,310,808	1,400,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
04-00-4304.000 Denver Water	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	660,000	550,000
04-00-4305.000 Water Application/Change	4,400	7,600	4,800	4,400	5,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
04-00-4307.000 Project Contributions	896,508	462,625	650,657	1,890,295	2,199,559	450,951	901,902	3,660,634	1,202,128	182,000
04-03-4150.000 Project Contribution (other)	0	0	1,009	0	0	3,987	7,973	5,000	0	0
04-03-4200.002 Elkhead OM&R Reimbursements	149,248	1,005,105	310,878	129,055	100,000	76,837	76,837	76,837	100,000	100,000
04-06-4140.001 Other Fees & Rec Area	40,821	45,809	51,506	49,344	45,000	3,867	7,734	170,000	170,000	170,000
Total Revenues	5,602,593	6,159,018	5,727,941	7,376,639	5,706,806	3,595,188	4,302,731	7,299,303	3,949,628	2,857,000
<u>Expenses</u>										
04-01-5001.000 Salaries	4,800	4,625	4,975	4,625	4,800	2,575	5,150	4,800	4,800	4,800
04-01-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	731	727	692	643	750	290	580	750	750	750
04-01-5014.000 Unemployment	28	28	27	25	30	11	23	30	30	30
04-01-5310.000 Travel	4,785	5,285	5,134	4,610	12,500	876	1,751	5,000	5,000	12,500
04-01-5311.000 Registration	1,211	1,618	994	1,823	1,375	154	308	1,375	1,375	1,375
04-01-5312.000 Meeting Expense	3,303	5,332	2,818	2,895	4,000	401	802	3,500	4,000	4,000
04-01-6000.000 Directors Fees	4,750	4,881	4,075	3,788	4,500	1,219	2,438	4,500	4,500	4,500
DIRECTORS & OFFICERS	19,608	22,498	18,715	18,408	27,955	5,525	11,051	19,955	20,455	27,955
04-00-5001.000 Salaries - C	(9)	1,887	815	1,867	5,000	0	0	2,050	13,750	5,000
04-00-5004.000 Accrued Vacation Adjustment	(13,601)	9,847	5,457	(9,285)	15,000	0	0	15,000	15,000	15,000
04-02-5001.000 Salaries	212,859	210,681	211,593	182,460	200,174	90,262	180,523	183,612	186,366	190,093
04-02-5001.001 Salaries	256	0	0	14,835	0	5,016	10,033	0	0	0
04-02-5001.002 Salaries	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5001.004 Salaries	309	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5001.000 Salaries	229,748	185,433	226,331	214,612	233,070	81,680	163,360	215,118	208,403	192,065
04-03-5001.001 Salaries	38,985	16,392	18,627	177,251	0	102,720	205,441	0	0	0
04-03-5001.002 Salaries	16,012	11,142	9,136	3,250	0	1,807	3,613	0	0	0
04-04-5001.000 Salaries	107,607	110,877	116,070	119,495	124,776	62,488	124,976	125,575	127,459	130,008
04-04-5001.001 Salaries	65	0	244	1,116	0	0	0	0	0	0

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2017</u>	<u>Actual 2018</u>	<u>Actual 2019</u>	<u>Budget 2020</u>	<u>Actual 6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020 Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget 2021</u>	<u>Budget 2022</u>
04-05-5001.000 Salaries	79,529	87,126	107,717	109,390	82,005	64,722	129,444	109,252	60,718	49,506
04-05-5001.001 Salaries	0	0	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06-5001.000 Salaries	12,225	27,727	37,407	6,380	0	3,763	7,525	0	0	0
04-06-5001.001 Salaries	110,611	192,963	194,404	133,190	163,374	66,389	132,778	141,215	138,109	140,671
STAFF SALARIES	794,596	854,075	928,144	954,954	823,399	478,846	957,693	791,823	749,804	722,344
04-00-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	(1,082)	915	494	(607)	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	14,209	14,604	14,535	12,255	13,074	6,469	12,938	11,688	12,664	12,857
04-02-5011.001 Fica/Medicare	18	0	0	1,052	0	361	723	723	0	0
04-02-5011.002 Fica/Medicare	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5011.004 Fica/Medicare	22	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	12,491	17,301	15,783	15,090	16,826	5,982	11,963	15,594	15,905	14,625
04-03-5011.001 Fica/Medicare	2,763	1,149	1,295	12,372	0	7,646	15,292	0	0	0
04-03-5011.002 Fica/Medicare	1,100	777	636	227	0	128	256	0	0	0
04-04-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	6,176	6,370	6,527	6,785	7,263	4,480	8,961	7,300	7,476	7,565
04-04-5011.001 Fica/Medicare	5	0	16	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	5,325	5,927	7,416	7,860	6,273	4,796	9,592	8,358	4,645	3,787
04-05-5011.001 Fica/Medicare	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06-5011.000 Fica/Medicare	4,286	2,112	2,833	443	0	270	540	0	0	0
04-06-5011.001 Fica/Medicare	8,237	14,060	14,187	9,632	12,498	4,613	9,225	10,803	10,565	10,761
<i>Total Fica/Medicare</i>	<i>53,550</i>	<i>63,215</i>	<i>63,737</i>	<i>65,218</i>	<i>55,934</i>	<i>34,744</i>	<i>69,488</i>	<i>54,466</i>	<i>51,254</i>	<i>49,595</i>
04-00-5014.000 Unemployment	0	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5014.000 Unemployment	597	609	608	514	561	254	507	523	559	571
04-02-5014.001 Unemployment	1	0	0	42	0	14	28	28	0	0
04-02-5014.002 Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5014.004 Unemployment	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5014.000 Unemployment	521	703	643	611	699	234	468	644	625	576
04-03-5014.001 Unemployment	110	45	52	492	0	299	599	0	0	0
04-03-5014.002 Unemployment	44	31	25	9	0	5	10	0	0	0
04-04-5014.000 Unemployment	306	311	327	337	374	176	351	377	383	390
04-04-5014.001 Unemployment	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-5014.000 Unemployment	221	241	301	318	246	187	374	328	182	149
04-05-5014.001 Unemployment	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06-5014.000 Unemployment	168	83	111	18	0	10	21	0	0	0
04-06-5014.001 Unemployment	324	555	557	378	490	180	360	424	414	422
<i>Total Unemployment</i>	<i>2,293</i>	<i>2,583</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,729</i>	<i>2,370</i>	<i>1,359</i>	<i>2,719</i>	<i>2,324</i>	<i>2,163</i>	<i>2,107</i>
04-02-5016.000 Workers Compensation Insurance	1,971	11,612	9,065	8,204	7,767	4,270	11,612	4,270	2,204	2,122
<i>Total Workers Compensation Insurance</i>	<i>1,971</i>	<i>11,612</i>	<i>9,065</i>	<i>8,204</i>	<i>7,767</i>	<i>4,270</i>	<i>11,612</i>	<i>4,270</i>	<i>2,204</i>	<i>2,122</i>

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2017</u>	<u>Actual 2018</u>	<u>Actual 2019</u>	<u>Budget 2020</u>	<u>Actual 6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020 Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget 2021</u>	<u>Budget 2022</u>
04-00-5115.000 Disability Insurance	3,762	4,043	4,012	3,660	3,884	1,744	3,489	3,758	3,471	3,645
04-00-5118.000 Health Insurance	106,264	111,588	122,721	120,891	140,997	65,378	130,756	130,189	119,202	135,941
04-02-5118.000 Health Insurance	997	965	989	777	795	0	0	0	1,750	1,750
04-02-5118.001 Health Insurance	5	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5118.002 Health Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5118.004 Health Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5118.000 Health Insurance	745	1,246	1,050	747	795	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
04-03-5118.001 Health Insurance	429	107	112	931	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5118.002 Health Insurance	59	27	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-04-5118.000 Health Insurance	421	394	397	387	398	0	0	0	750	750
04-04-5118.001 Health Insurance	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-5118.001 Health Insurance	378	378	530	462	398	0	0	0	750	750
04-05-5118.000 Health Insurance	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06-5118.000 Health Insurance	302	32	40	36	1,060	0	0	0	0	0
04-06-5118.001 Health Insurance	264	784	659	1,024	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
<i>Total Health Insurance</i>	<i>109,864</i>	<i>115,520</i>	<i>126,530</i>	<i>125,426</i>	<i>144,442</i>	<i>65,378</i>	<i>130,756</i>	<i>130,189</i>	<i>125,952</i>	<i>142,691</i>
04-00-5120.000 Cafeteria Plan-Employer	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5120.000 Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-5120.000 Cafeteria Plan-Employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Cafeteria Plan-Employer</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
04-00-5121.000 Cafeteria Plan-Administration	178	208	198	209	200	98	195	200	200	250
04-04-5121.000 Cafeteria Plan-Administration	(105)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Cafeteria Plan-Administration</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>250</i>
04-00-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	0	0	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	1,573	1,971	3,709	1,978	3,800	1,727	3,454	2,036	3,200	3,000
04-02-5122.001 Retirement - 457 Matching	0	0	8	69	0	57	114	114	0	0
04-02-5122.002 Retirement - 457 Matching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	865	2,473	2,009	1,333	1,200	171	342	800	1,400	1,800
04-03-5122.001 Retirement - 457 Matching	142	139	76	822	0	879	1,757	0	0	0
04-03-5122.002 Retirement - 457 Matching	9	0	11	1	0	9	19	0	0	0
04-04-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	690	784	586	587	400	390	800	400	400	400
04-04-5122.001 Retirement - 457 Matching	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	0	0	300	600	600	600	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,000
04-06-5122.000 Retirement - 457 Matching	109	117	197	100	1,600	29	59	0	0	0
04-06-5122.001 Retirement - 457 Matching	1,400	1,701	1,455	1,500	0	1,571	3,141	1,600	800	800
<i>Total Retirement - 457 Matching</i>	<i>4,789</i>	<i>7,186</i>	<i>8,371</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>7,600</i>	<i>5,433</i>	<i>10,886</i>	<i>6,150</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>7,000</i>

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2017</u>	<u>Actual 2018</u>	<u>Actual 2019</u>	<u>Budget 2020</u>	<u>Actual 6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020 Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget 2021</u>	<u>Budget 2022</u>
04-00-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	2	186	63	187	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	21,424	21,073	15,306	17,707	17,899	7,791	15,582	13,464	18,637	19,011
04-02-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	26	0	0	1,490	0	507	1,015	2,000	0	0
04-02-5123.002 Retirement - Employer	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5123.004 Retirement - Employer	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	15,406	24,914	22,170	21,222	23,307	8,170	16,341	20,762	15,301	19,206
04-03-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	3,037	1,653	1,869	17,798	0	10,343	20,687	0	0	0
04-03-5123.002 Retirement - Employer	1,603	1,114	914	324	0	182	363	0	0	0
04-04-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	10,826	11,162	11,663	12,008	12,478	6,288	12,576	12,557	12,746	13,000
04-04-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	7	0	25	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	7,946	8,116	9,180	10,931	7,263	5,905	11,810	9,829	6,073	4,950
04-05-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06-5123.000 Retirement - Employer	1,416	1,464	2,238	648	16,338	374	747	0	0	0
04-06-5123.001 Retirement - Employer	13,016	16,792	17,885	13,469	0	6,770	13,540	14,122	13,811	14,067
<i>Total Retirement - Employer</i>	<i>74,740</i>	<i>86,473</i>	<i>81,331</i>	<i>95,935</i>	<i>77,285</i>	<i>46,330</i>	<i>92,660</i>	<i>72,734</i>	<i>66,568</i>	<i>70,235</i>
<i>04-00-5124.000 Retirement - Administration</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,250</i>
04-00-5125.000 RHS- Employer Contribution	7,890	(446)	22	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	3,375	5,928	4,110	3,118	1,000	384	767	274	400	600
04-02-5125.001 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	0	0	61	0	63	126	126	0	0
04-02-5125.002 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	1,658	3,847	5,737	6,022	3,000	2,327	4,655	6,263	2,800	3,000
04-03-5125.001 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	143	293	2,413	0	2,392	4,785	0	0	0
04-03-5125.002 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	213	130	73	0	54	108	0	0	0
04-04-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	1,447	2,266	2,166	1,475	1,400	1,412	2,824	3,900	1,400	1,400
04-04-5125.001 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	3,351	3,593	2,592	1,707	700	900	1,800	2,200	0	200
04-05-5125.001 RHS - Employer Contribution	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-06-5125.000 RHS - Employer Contribution	1,171	1,291	3,758	4,081	800	88	176	0	0	0
04-06-5125.001 RHS - Employer Contribution	555	2,570	1,743	750	0	785	1,571	3,300	1,600	1,600
<i>Total RHS - Employer Contribution</i>	<i>19,446</i>	<i>19,406</i>	<i>20,553</i>	<i>19,773</i>	<i>6,900</i>	<i>8,405</i>	<i>16,811</i>	<i>16,063</i>	<i>6,200</i>	<i>6,800</i>
04-00-5211.000 Employee Housing	15,625	375	7,950	(12,355)	15,375	12,575	12,575	375	13,125	13,125
<i>Total Employee Housing</i>	<i>15,625</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>7,950</i>	<i>(12,355)</i>	<i>15,375</i>	<i>12,575</i>	<i>12,575</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>13,125</i>	<i>13,125</i>
<i>04-00-5220.000 Overhead-C</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9,648</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>11,218</i>	<i>10,898</i>
04-02-5212.000 Education Assistance	0	0	500	456	500	0	0	0	500	500
<i>Total Education Assistance</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>
SALARY OVERHEAD	287,421	311,872	325,813	317,504	333,156	180,962	352,441	293,029	291,106	310,218

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2017</u>	<u>Actual 2018</u>	<u>Actual 2019</u>	<u>Budget 2020</u>	<u>Actual 6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020 Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget 2021</u>	<u>Budget 2022</u>
04-00-5312.000 Meeting Expense	0	60	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-02-5310.000 Travel	11,057	14,262	6,105	3,939	8,333	2,301	4,603	3,333	5,000	6,667
04-02-5310.001 Travel	0	0	166	113	0	113	225	200	200	200
04-02-5311.000 Staff Registration	846	1,566	438	1,336	1,000	31	63	250	1,000	1,000
04-02-5312.000 Meeting Expense	487	212	532	310	500	113	226	250	500	500
04-03-5310.000 Travel	18,474	18,361	13,295	11,080	10,000	2,044	4,088	5,000	10,000	10,000
04-03-5310.001 Travel	70	0	1,655	4,210	5,000	166	332	500	5,000	5,000
04-03-5310.002 Travel	254	237	1,184	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-5311.000 Staff Registration	3,273	2,221	1,984	2,321	2,500	475	950	1,000	2,500	2,500
04-03-5312.000 Meeting Expense	4,810	20	148	130	250	0	0	250	250	250
04-04-5310.000 Travel	1,600	2,854	1,794	2,456	3,000	1,041	2,082	1,333	2,500	2,500
04-04-5311.000 Staff Registration	904	(7)	570	1,510	1,000	38	75	300	1,250	1,250
04-04-5312.000 Meeting Expense	167	252	70	179	250	34	67	125	250	250
04-05-5310.000 Travel	12,243	13,929	14,789	11,840	17,500	1,044	2,088	6,250	12,500	12,500
04-05-5310.001 Travel	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-5311.000 Staff Registration	2,029	3,251	2,010	3,108	1,750	0	0	525	1,275	1,275
04-05-5312.000 Meeting Expense	42	0	0	42	100	12	100	100	100	100
04-06-5310.000 Travel	0	569	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
04-06-5310.001 Travel	538	0	(189)	62	1,000	111	221	300	1,000	1,000
04-06-5312.000 Meeting Expense	18	0	0	0	500	0	0	500	500	500
04-02-6001.000 Education/Professional Development	1,400	528	1,276	1,599	2,000	628	1,257	1,000	1,500	1,500
04-03-6001.000 Education/Professional Development	584	50	837	974	250	0	0	250	250	250
04-04-6001.000 Education/Professional Development	183	182	89	271	250	82	165	250	250	250
04-05-6001.000 Education/Professional Development	118	133	112	0	250	0	0	250	1,125	250
TRAVEL/MEETINGS/EDUCATION	59,097	58,679	46,892	45,520	55,933	8,233	16,541	21,967	46,950	47,742
04-04-6012.000 Legal Notice	0	354	189	126	750	525	1,051	750	750	750
04-04-6013.000 Special Counsel	6,662	21,803	11,498	9,394	22,625	1,846	3,692	5,250	19,000	19,000
04-04-6014.000 Legal Engineering	4,571	(52,990)	18,558	1,820	35,000	0	0	2,000	8,250	8,250
04-04-6015.000 Legal Litigation / Adr	791	1,301	6	17,856	150,000	8,399	16,799	150,000	150,000	150,000
04-04-6016.000 Miscellaneous Legal/Materials	8,372	5,776	6,091	7,072	6,250	3,120	6,239	6,750	6,750	6,750
04-04-6017.000 Legal Contingency	0	0	125	0	5,000	0	0	6,667	6,667	6,667
LEGAL/SPECIAL COUNSEL	20,396	(23,756)	36,467	36,268	219,625	13,890	27,780	171,417	191,417	191,417
04-00-6110.000 Admin Services/Expenses-C	5,595	1,707	2,241	2,511	1,000	37	73	1,667	1,667	1,667
04-00-6302.000 Dues / Memberships	2,932	3,287	2,994	3,498	3,500	3,339	6,677	3,875	3,875	3,875
04-00-6600.000 Bad Debt Expense	0	0	774	1,672	0	24,627	24,627	24,627	0	0

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04-02-6102.000 Consultant	6,236	0	3,175	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0
04-02-6103.000 Accounting Consultant	1,264	1,452	1,168	1,496	1,500	658	1,316	1,500	1,500	1,500
04-02-6104.000 Audit	6,350	6,668	7,001	4,725	5,095	5,095	5,095	5,095	5,333	5,500
04-02-6105.000 Investment/Banking Services	1,659	101	151	75	150	2,381	4,762	3,600	3,600	3,600
04-02-6150.000 Condo Assessments	22,733	53,572	53,803	63,282	58,592	27,901	55,802	55,802	75,419	61,522
04-02-6200.000 Postage	640	906	937	458	100	151	302	200	200	200
04-02-6201.000 Office Supplies	2,582	3,204	2,797	2,323	3,000	887	1,775	2,500	3,000	3,000
04-02-6202.000 Telephone	7,619	8,039	7,816	6,659	8,000	3,535	7,070	11,375	9,725	9,725
04-02-6204.000 Insurance	6,448	6,665	8,408	7,067	7,500	10,960	10,960	11,000	11,500	11,500
04-02-6205.000 Records	363	375	173	101	100	11	23	100	100	100
04-02-6210.000 Lease Equipment	3,735	3,509	3,436	2,839	3,000	1,073	2,147	2,113	2,025	2,025
04-02-6301.000 Subscriptions	126	592	132	260	200	76	152	208	208	208
04-02-6302.000 Dues/Membership	182	261	265	255	300	90	180	250	250	250
04-02-6310.000 Computers, Licenses & Services	15,983	17,203	14,421	16,886	17,000	8,722	17,444	16,600	16,993	16,993
04-02-6320.000 Small Office Equipment	56	58	110	75	150	0	0	150	150	150
04-02-6340.000 Vehicle Maintenance	3,425	3,494	4,782	4,132	4,500	1,266	2,531	2,500	4,500	4,500
04-02-6500.000 Bldg Construction/Remodel	0	909,619	23,152	10,060	16,250	0	0	6,250	6,250	6,250
04-03-6301.000 subscriptions	63	1,222	55	25	50	0	0	50	50	50
04-03-6302.000 Dues / Memberships	1,051	1,140	1,011	1,203	1,000	750	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000
04-03-6720.000 Equipment	3,574	0	0	136	1,000	0	0	150	1,000	1,000
04-04-6301.000 Subscriptions	115	126	107	93	150	75	150	300	300	300
04-04-6302.000 Dues / Memberships	179	179	221	198	250	306	613	300	300	300
04-05-6301.000 Subscriptions	709	841	266	471	500	3	0	1,125	1,125	1,125
04-05-6302.000 Dues/Membership	1,675	2,121	3,368	638	2,500	1,172	2,344	4,000	4,000	4,000
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	95,294	1,026,437	142,870	133,283	135,387	93,115	145,543	156,336	159,070	140,339
04-05-6020.000 Washington Counsel/Lobbyist	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,250	4,500	4,500	6,250	6,250
04-05-6021.000 Colorado Lobbyist	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	6,000	3,000	5,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
04-05-6022.000 Education Assistance To Others	6,696	5,419	3,513	3,491	3,750	1,688	3,375	3,000	4,000	4,000
04-05-6023.000 External Affairs -C	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	667	667
04-05-6024.000 Education Programs	28,567	41,172	28,875	17,631	45,000	4,828	9,656	15,500	25,000	25,000
--- GALLAGHER ---										
04-05-6025.000 Water Policy Survey	8,750	0	0	7,375	16,667	0	0	0	0	0
04-05-6026.000 Education Supplies	232	236	185	1,672	333	0	0	0	0	0
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	54,245	56,826	42,573	40,170	76,917	11,766	23,031	29,000	41,917	41,917
04-06-6414.001 USGS Gaging - Water Quality	73,425	74,821	76,563	78,393	80,750	0	78,398	80,750	83,173	85,668
04-06-6415.001 USGS Streamflow Gaging	22,975	23,413	23,796	23,876	24,594	0	23,878	24,595	25,333	26,093

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual 2016</u>	<u>Actual 2017</u>	<u>Actual 2018</u>	<u>Actual 2019</u>	<u>Budget 2020</u>	<u>Actual 6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020 Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget 2021</u>	<u>Budget 2022</u>
04-06-6602.001 Surveying & Mapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-7002.001 Water Quality	0	332	363	457	500	348	400	400	500	500
04-06-7009.001 WMP Weather Station (CoAgMet)	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,009	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
04-03-7011.000 Watershed Management	29,975	75,381	192,682	107,537	185,000	156,030	106,677	225,750	205,750	205,750
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	130,375	175,947	295,404	212,272	292,844	156,378	211,353	333,495	316,756	320,011
04-06-6200.001 postage	99	37	57	109	200	1	1	50	200	200
04-06-6201.001 Office Supplies	322	541	357	649	500	813	1,626	1,000	1,000	1,000
04-06-6202.001 Telephone WMP	1,615	1,546	1,964	2,375	2,500	1,919	3,838	4,000	2,500	2,500
04-06-6330.001 Utilities	27,394	12,228	27,233	24,936	30,000	13,032	26,063	30,000	30,000	30,000
04-06-6340.001 Vehicle Maintenance	10,152	14,391	15,564	15,282	15,000	4,509	9,018	15,000	15,000	15,000
04-06-6401.001 Cleaning/Janitorial	6,360	5,262	5,130	5,935	6,000	2,000	4,000	5,700	6,000	6,000
04-06-6402.001 Small Tools/Supplies	14,080	15,931	20,465	20,524	25,000	2,147	4,295	6,000	15,000	15,000
04-06-6403.001 Water System Operation	13,395	15,245	21,695	36,490	35,000	13,035	26,070	40,000	40,000	40,000
04-06-6410.001 Recreation Area O&M	101,035	100,181	111,606	152,191	150,000	80,429	160,858	140,000	170,000	170,000
04-06-6411.001 Dam/Project Maintenance	46,180	40,831	53,480	736,437	100,000	6,232	12,463	167,000	200,000	100,000
04-06-6412.001 Weed Control WMP	35,817	31,199	37,471	25,385	40,000	0	0	40,000	42,000	42,000
04-06-6416.001 Dam & Reservoir OM&R Contingency	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	0	50,000	200,000	200,000
04-06-6417.001 RD Facilities OM&R	1,000	40,711	53,418	5,645	25,000	4,160	8,320	7,500	10,000	10,000
04-06-7010.001 Vehicle & asset upgrades for WMP	0	49,803	18,534	0	29,000	42,956	85,913	65,000	15,000	15,000
RESERVOIR OPERATIONS	257,449	327,905	366,974	1,025,957	658,200	171,232	342,465	571,250	746,700	646,700
04-06-6418.001 Dam Deformation	186,781	52,111	573,823	55,308	100,000	16,217	32,434	40,000	100,000	100,000
04-06-7106.001 Mitigation Maintenance	128,502	58,896	12,963	33,270	30,000	5,846	11,691	20,000	15,000	15,000
04-06-7107.001 Mitigation Contingency	0	12,040	4,780	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
MITIGATION	129,562	70,936	19,201	33,270	40,000	5,846	11,691	20,000	25,000	25,000
04-06-6412.002 Weed Control Elkhead	18,342	19,824	19,381	24,264	25,000	23,220	23,220	24,400	25,000	25,000
04-03-7001.002 USGS Guaging	21,010	21,414	21,776	21,850	22,507	0	22,510	22,510	23,185	23,881
04-03-7022.002 Elkhead Dam & Reservoir Op.	78,585	311,454	83,823	58,966	100,000	66,083	132,165	81,000	100,000	100,000
04-03-7023.002 Elkhead Net	1,251,831	15,123	9,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-7105.002 Op. Wetland & Other Mitigation	10,507	24,009	1,419	0	5,000	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
04-03-7202.002 Elkhead Fish Screen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YAMPA RIVER PROJECTS	1,380,275	391,824	135,499	105,079	152,507	89,303	177,896	137,910	158,185	158,881
CWCB - ELKHEAD LOAN (& escrow payment)	5,467,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<u>All</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>Budget</u> 2020	<u>Actual</u> <u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Amended 2020</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>2022</u>
04-03-7001.004 USGS Guaging	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
04-03-7203.004 Annual Assessment	23,411	19,560	25,148	34,181	25,000	9,178	18,356	24,327	25,000	25,000
04-03-7204.004 Special Assessment	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAGLE RIVER PROJECTS	49,911	26,060	31,648	40,681	31,500	15,678	24,856	30,827	31,500	31,500
04-03-7012.003 Ruedi Contract-(700) Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-7013.003 Reudi Contract-(5,000) O&M	7,100	10,200	11,200	17,650	18,000	15,150	15,150	15,150	18,000	18,000
04-03-7014.003 Ruedi Contract-(530) Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-7015.003 Ruedi Contract-(500) O&M	710	1,020	1,120	1,765	1,800	1,515	1,515	1,515	1,800	1,800
04-03-7016.003 Ruedi Contract-(5,000) Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-7017.003 Ruedi Contract-(530) O&M	753	1,081	1,187	1,871	2,000	1,606	1,606	1,606	2,000	2,000
04-03-7018.003 Ruedi Contract-(700) O&M	994	1,428	1,568	2,471	2,500	2,121	2,121	2,121	2,500	2,500
04-03-7110.003 River Projects Contingency	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
04-03-7200.003 Ruedi 15 MR PBO Compliance	10,526	15,122	16,604	26,166	28,000	22,460	44,920	22,460	28,000	28,000
ROARING FORK PROJECTS	20,083	28,851	41,679	59,923	62,300	52,852	75,312	52,852	62,300	62,300
04-06-6500.001 Project Permit Compliance	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,000	6,000	0
04-03-7021.000 Old Dillon Reserv. Enlargement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-7101.004 River Mou	86,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-03-7102.000 15-Mile Reach/Recovery Program	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	20,000
04-03-7103.000 Vail Ditch	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,700	10,000	6,700	13,400	6,700	6,700	6,700
04-03-7104.000 WR & Project Development	1,871	1,871	1,531	1,531	2,000	2,375	4,751	2,375	2,500	2,500
04-03-7500.000 Cooperative Management	381,753	240,093	283,302	302,804	310,000	99,743	199,487	295,798	185,000	226,250
04-03-7510.000 RCPP	280,636	153,282	427,268	1,445,881	2,061,948	510,162	1,020,325	3,383,338	1,045,128	0
04-03-7600.000 Technical Study - Risk Management	56,097	100,229	56,694	127,355	100,000	21,781	43,561	50,000	75,000	100,000
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	812,137	500,475	773,795	1,884,271	2,509,948	640,762	1,281,523	3,744,211	1,340,328	355,450
Total Expenses	9,764,569	3,880,741	3,779,497	4,962,868	5,519,670.95	1,940,603.56	3,691,608	6,414,071	4,281,488	3,181,773
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,161,976)	2,278,277	1,948,444	2,413,771	187,135	1,654,585	611,123	885,231	(331,860)	(324,773)



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CRWCD

FROM: ALESHA FREDERICK, JIM POKRANDT, ZANE KESSLER AND ELEANOR
HASENBECK

SUBJECT: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES

DATE: OCTOBER 2, 2020

ACTIONS:

Information only. No action requested with this memo.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):

1.E. & 1.F. Outreach and Advocacy

2.A. Outreach in All Basins

The External Affairs team continues to be active in bringing awareness of the Colorado River District and West Slope water issues to its constituents through engaging educational programs. With the extension of COVID-19 restrictions on public gatherings, virtual events have quickly become the new norm – at least for now, and the River District has become a leader in providing professional, quality virtual learning experiences. Although they offer a different experience and connection with constituents than traditional events, our virtual events have proven to be beneficial for both the River District and its constituents. We are saving time and money by reducing the amount of travel necessary for events. There is also much more flexibility in how and when we organize our events. We can guarantee that an event will happen, and we have more flexibility in scheduling and with a reduced need for travel, our staff can be more involved as speakers. And most importantly, we have drastically increased our audiences at these events. Below find a summary of the activities the EA team has been engaged in during the third quarter of 2020.

Events

1. Water With Your Lunch series

a. Events since the previous board update:

- i. Water With Your Lunch: Rising temperatures, rising challenges (July 14)
191 registrants, 69 attendees and 64 YouTube views
- ii. Water With Your Lunch: The calls that command the Colorado River
(August 5) 179 registrants, 137 attendees and 45 YouTube views.

- iii. Water with Your Lunch: What's up with hedge funds and water in the Grand Valley (September 9) 302 registrants, 208 attendees, 116 YouTube views.

b. Future events

- i. Water With Your Lunch: Protecting the water security of West Slope communities (October 14)
- ii. Water With Your Lunch (October 28) Untitled as of writing, but this webinar will focus on historic buy and dry on the East Slope and how the Colorado River District has prevented the practice on the West Slope.

Additional webinar topics are under development. The EA team encourages Board members to send future webinar ideas to edinfo@crwd.org.

2. ***Annual Water Seminar*** The virtual seminar held over lunchtime on four successive days was the most-attended seminar in the event's history. A total of 532 people, excluding River District staff, registered for the event with 352 people tuning in live to at least one seminar webinar. Recordings of the webinars have received 181 views after the event as of Oct. 1. More attendance data is included in the attached document. Here is an overview of attendance by session:

- a. West Slope Water 101 – 186 live attendees, 94 views on Youtube
- b. Water Works: The Colorado River District in Action – 144 live attendees, 35 Youtube views
- c. Heating Up the Talk About Why River Flows are Down – 192 live attendees, 49 Youtube views
- d. Of Primary Importance: The Secondary Economic Impacts of Demand Management – 180 live attendees, 26 YouTube views

3. ***State of the River meetings***

- a. We held a total of five State of the River meetings as webinars: Summit State of the River (May 14), Mesa State of the River (May 20), Gunnison State of the River (June 24), Yampa Valley State of the River (July 29), and the Colorado Mainstem State of the River (August 19). Of the five meetings, two were completed in the third quarter.
- b. Yampa Valley State of the River – 184 registrants, 62 attendees 57 YouTube views.
- c. Colorado Mainstem State of the River – 268 registrants, 128 attendees and 110 YouTube views
- d. For all five events, we had 1,227 people registered and 573 attended. We had about 46% of registrants in attendance at each event, but all registrants are provided access to the webinar after the live event to view at their leisure. State of the River videos have 291 views on YouTube, reflects how many people have watched webinar recordings after the event.

4. ***In addition to these webinars, staff has presented to the following groups and organizations since the date of the External Affairs Team memo for the July board meeting:***



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

- a. Ute Water Conservancy
- b. Western District of CCI
- c. Club 20 Board of Directors
- d. The Colorado Water Conservation Board
- e. Garfield County Board of County Commissioners
- f. Ruedi Water and Power Authority
- g. Grand County Board of County Commissioners
- h. Mesa County Board of County Commissioners
- i. Hinsdale County Board of County Commissioners
- j. Rio Blanco County Board of County Commissioners
- k. AspenGlen Rotary Club
- l. Snowmass Village Town Council
- m. The Crystal River Caucus
- n. Glenwood Springs Chamber of Commerce
- o. Sen. Michael Bennet
- p. Glenwood Springs Lions Club
- q. Granby Rotary Club
- r. Club 20
- s. Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce
- t. Grand Junction Economic Partnership
- u. The Yampa White Green Basin Roundtable
- v. Shavano Conservation District
- w. Getches-Wilkinson Center Water Webinar Series

Media relations

In the third quarter, the External Affairs team issued 8 press releases to local media. The subjects covered were:

1. Reporting the Board Resolution to place a question on the ballot and adopt the Fiscal Implementation Plan.
2. Publicizing the Yampa Valley State of the River.
3. Publicizing the WWYL Calls that Command the River.
4. Publicizing the WWYL What's Up With Hedge Funds in the Grand Valley.
5. Publicizing the Annual Seminar was going virtual with four days of Zooming in on West Slope Water.
6. Reporting the content of the Zooming in on West Slope "Water Works" discussion.
7. Reporting the content of the Zooming in on West Slope Water "Heating up the Talk..." discussion.
8. Reporting the content of the Zooming in on West Slope Water "Secondary Economic Impacts" discussion.

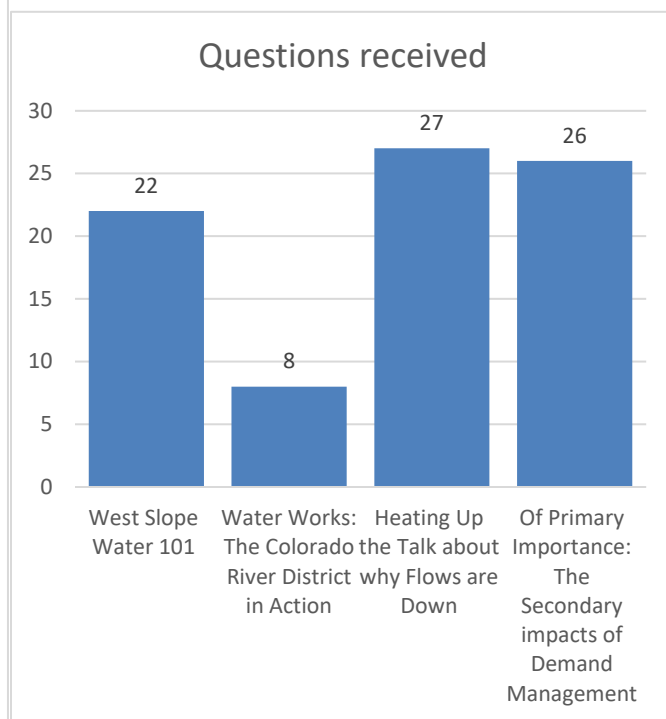
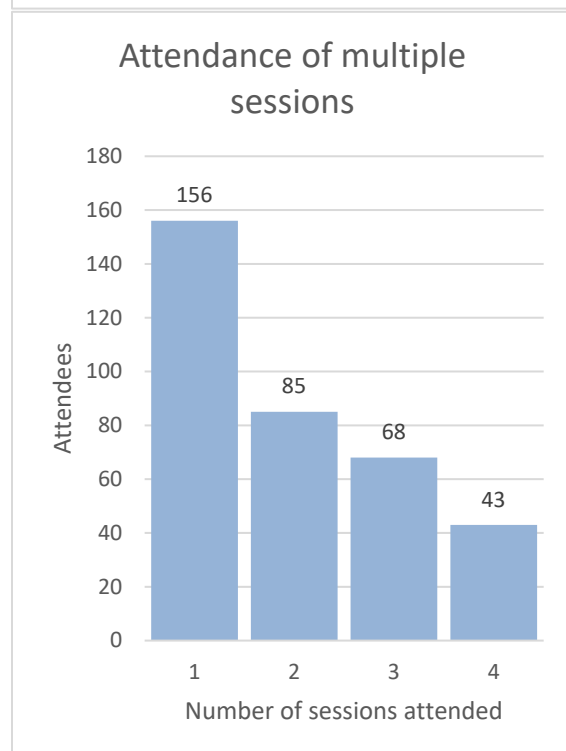
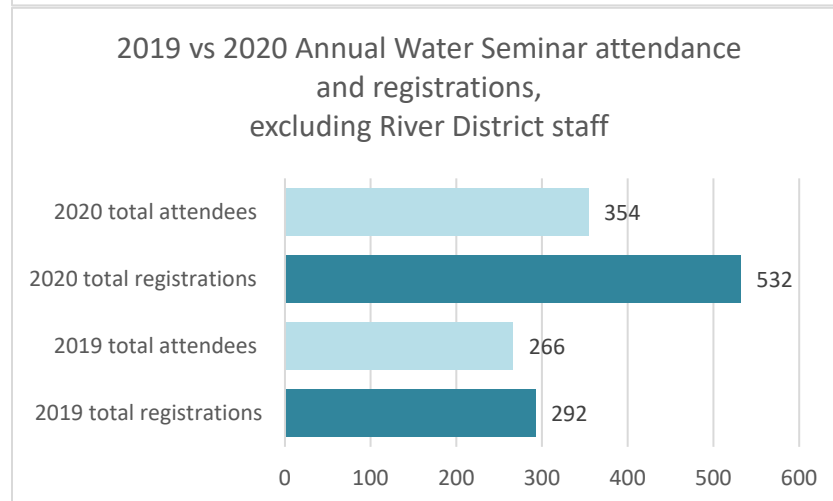
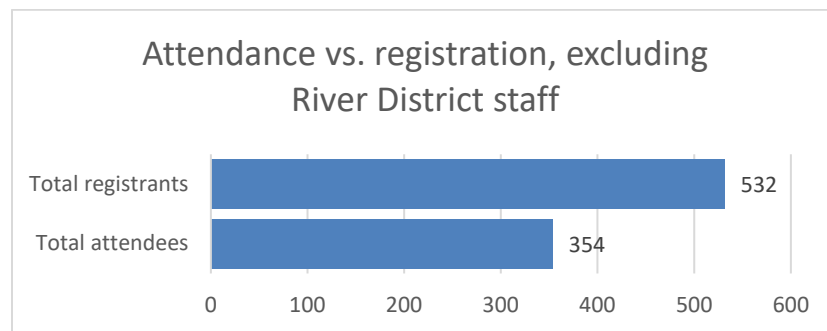
The Colorado River District was mentioned or quoted in 63 news stories between July 2 and October 1. Common themes among these stories include event coverage and previews of the

Annual Water Seminar, coverage of Sen. Michael Bennet's visits to the North Fork Valley and Grizzly Creek Fire and numerous stories and opinion pieces about the mill levy ballot measure. Links to these stories are available in the attached document.

Outreach

1. ***Social media:*** Here are some details about contact with the public via social media.
2. ***Facebook:***
 - a. From July 2 to September 30, posts reached approximately 407,309 people.
 - b. From July 2 to September 30, our Facebook posts received 5,291 engagements, which includes reactions (likes), shares and comments.
3. ***Twitter:*** During July, August and September, the District's Twitter posts were seen in Twitter feeds about 1,660,700 times.
4. ***Instagram:*** From July 1 to October 1, about 9,404 people have had River District posts appear in their Instagram feed.
5. ***Email newsletter:*** As of Oct. 1, 4,756 people receive the River District's News Drop email newsletter twice weekly containing water news from across the state and region.
6. ***Radio:*** The River District has an expanded radio presence this quarter, with ads now on 14 stations that reach Summit County, Vail, the Roaring Fork Valley, the Grand Valley, Delta, Montrose, Ridgway and Moffat County.
7. ***Mailers:*** Two rounds of direct mail were sent to constituents in the District. Consistent with the Board's directions to the EA team, those mailers helped to increase awareness of the District's mission and services in the communities we serve.

2020 Seminar Data



Colorado River District Media Mentions July 2 to Oct. 1

1. 07/05/2020 [Lake Powell Pipeline and Northern Corridor Environmental Reviews Skewed by Politics](#) – The Southern Utah Independent
2. 07/09/2020 [Proposal to shrink Holy Cross Wilderness, increase water storage draws hundreds of comments](#) – Colorado Sun, via Water Ed Colorado's Fresh Water News
3. 07/09/2020 [Former Posse president's final ride July Fourth](#) – Gardnerville Nevada Record Courier
4. 07/09/2020 [Forest Service flooded with comments opposing Whitney Reservoir, drilling](#) – Vail Daily News
5. 07/09/2020 [Proposal to shrink Holy Cross Wilderness, increase water storage draws hundreds of comments](#) – Water Education Colorado's Freshwater News via The Colorado Sun
6. 07/10/2020 [Forest Service flooded with comments opposing Whitney Reservoir, drilling](#) – Vail Daily
7. 07/10/2020 [Troubled waters: As summers become hotter and drier, Steamboat looks for new ways to prepare for an uncertain future](#) – Steamboat Pilot & Today
8. 07/10/2020 [Colorado River District to host 3rd informational webinar in series](#) - Summit Daily
9. 07/11/2020 [Alternative plan to Wild and Scenic River designation for upper Colorado River OK'd](#) – Aspen Journalism via The Aspen Times
10. 07/12/2020 [Water with Your Lunch webinar July 14](#) - Rio Blanco Herald-Times
11. 07/12/2020 [Your Town: July 12, 2020](#) – Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
12. 07/15/2020 [Coal and water conflicts in the American West](#) – Energy and Policy Institute
13. 07/15/2020 [Interview with U.S. Senator Michael Bennet](#) – KVNF Community Radio
14. 07/17/2020 [Commissioners consider term limits for some county officials](#) – Rio Blanco Herald-Times
15. 07/17/2020 [Eagle County 1041 authority looms large in proposed Whitney Reservoir debate as feds slash more regs](#) – Real Vail
16. 07/20/2020 [Tom Stone takes his last ride: Former Eagle County commissioner built a better life for local families, friends say](#) – Vail Daily
17. 07/22/2020 River District will ask voters for tax increase – Aspen Journalism (also ran in Aspen Times, Glenwood Post Independent, Sky Hi News, Steamboat Pilot)
18. 07/22/2020 [Voters to face river district tax question](#) – Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
19. 07/23/2020 [Colorado River District to ask voters for money to bolster protection of West Slope water](#) -Grand Gazette
20. 07/23/2020 [River District seeks mill levy increase as effects of Gallagher Amendment dry up funds](#) – Montrose Press (also ran in Delta Independent)
21. 07/26/2020 [Ruedi Reservoir leading charge to intercept invasive mussels on boats](#) – The Aspen Times via Aspen Journalism
22. 07/28/2020 [Hotchkiss Inspires Sen. Michael Bennet's New Rural Infrastructure Bill](#) – KVNF

23. 07/30/2020 [Colorado River District to host 4th informational webinar in series](#) – Summit Daily News
24. 07/31/2020 [The Colorado River District is seeking a mill levy increase](#) – Rio Blanco Herald Times
25. 08/01/2020 [Deal in second year again helps endangered fish, local power plant](#) – Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
26. 08/05/2020 [Forest Service looks at feasibility study](#) – Leadville Herald-Democrat
27. 08/06/2020 [Upper Colorado River will not be ‘Wild and Scenic,’ but conservationists still satisfied with new plan](#) – Vail Daily
28. 08/06/2020 [Two candidates added to ballot for District 1 county race](#) – Sky Hi News
29. 08/06/2020 [Water OK for now](#) – Montrose Daily Press
30. 08/12/2020 [Multi-county Colorado River district preparing ballot issue to double property taxes](#) – Complete Colorado (online only)
31. 08/16/2020 [Ruminating on water and energy](#) – Mountain Town News
32. 08/26/2020 [Concerns rise over Grizzly Creek Fire’s impact on Colorado River’s endangered fish downstream](#) – Aspen Journalism
33. 09/03/2020 [Tri-State and Colorado River District announce water releases to increase Yampa River flows](#) – Craig Press
34. 09/03/2020 [Senator Bennet speaks on water sheds during Grizzly Creek fire tour](#) – KCJT8 Grand Junction
35. 09/04/2020 [First round of Emergency Watershed Protection funds approved for water quality protections after fires](#) – Glenwood Post-Independent
36. 09/04/2020 [CD3 candidates agree on protecting Western Slope water, reservoir enlargements](#) – Aspen Journalism
37. 09/05/2020 [Pitkin County ballots being sent to printer](#) – Aspen Daily Times
38. 09/06/2020 [Colorado River District to host webinar regarding agricultural land buy](#) – Summit Daily News
39. 09/08/2020 [Water released from Elkhead Reservoir lifts call on Yampa River](#) – Aspen Journalism, also ran in Steamboat Pilot and Aspen Times
40. 09/08/2020 [Webinar focuses on water concerns over hedge fund’s local land buys](#) – The Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
41. 09/10/2020 [OPINION: Chinatown, a present day redux — What does a hedge fund want with your water?](#) – (opinion) Montrose Press
42. 09/10/2020 [Catlin suggests alternatives to following to conserve water](#) – The Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
43. 09/13/2020 [Eagle County voters will face a long, complex election ballot](#) – Vail Daily
44. 09/15/2020 [Local Group Asking Voters to Say Yes to Ballot Measure 7A](#) – Western Slope Now
45. 09/15/2020 [Question 7A: what it means for voters](#) – KJCT8
46. 09/15/2020 [Water Speculators Could Face More Obstacles Based On Work By New Group](#) – Patch.com

47. 09/16/2020 [Pitkin officials oppose tax question to assist Colorado River District](#) – Aspen Daily News
48. 09/16/2020 [Pitkin County’s opposition to tax follows pattern of ‘misalignment’ with River District](#) – Aspen Journalism (also ran in the Aspen Times)
49. 09/16/2020 [Colorado River District to present annual water seminar virtually](#) – Summit Daily News
50. 09/16/2020 [Early snow doesn’t nix fire risk](#) – The Sopris Sun
51. 09/17/2020 [Pitkin officials oppose tax question to assist Colorado River District](#) – Aspen Daily News
52. 09/19/2020 [Annual water seminar is virtual, free this year](#) – The Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
53. 09/21/2020 [Neubecker column: Yes on River District ballot question 7A, to support important river protections](#) – (opinion) Glenwood Post Independent
54. 09/22/2020 [County backs ballot measure to protect water on Western Slope](#) - Sky-Hi News
55. 09/22/2020 [Support grows for river district tax, but Pitkin County urges ‘no’ vote](#) – The Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
56. 09/23/2020 [Colorado River District most important water voice](#) – (opinion) Aspen Daily News
57. 09/23/2020 [A shortsighted decision by Pitkin BOCC](#) – (opinion) Aspen Times
58. 09/23/2020 [Ballot Issue 7A - Colorado River Water Conservation District](#) – High Country Shopper
59. 09/26/2020 [Fed. Court Not Best For Mellon Heiress' Trust Suit, Judge Says](#) – Law360
60. 09/27/2020 [Secondary economic benefits of fallowing could offset secondary impacts, study finds](#) – The Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
61. 09/30/2020 [Water conservation payments to Colorado ranchers could top \\$120M; is it enough?](#) – Water Education Colorado’s Freshwater News
62. 10/01/2020 [Study: Water ‘demand management’ would hit Western Slope ag](#) – Montrose Press
63. 10/01/2020 [Opinion: Unlikely allies align to support 7A, protect our Western Slope water](#) – (opinion) Steamboat Pilot & Today



GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: ZANE KESSLER

SUBJECT: OCTOBER QUARTERLY BOARD MEETING, STATE AFFAIRS UPDATE

DATE: OCTOBER 4, 2020

ACTION: *No specific action requested with this memo; however, as always, Board direction and priority-setting welcomed.*

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):

1. A – E Outreach and Advocacy

Legislative Updates: In the absence of Interim Committee hearing this summer, we’ve seen significantly less public discussion on water- and natural resource-related legislation for the upcoming session. And with major budget constraints still facing the state, the prospects for any major water investments in the coming year appear unlikely. Staff has, however, continued to engage with legislators and water stakeholders throughout the break.

Although no legislative language has been circulated as of the writing of this memo, initial conversations with stakeholder groups suggest that we may see legislation related to recreational enhancements, possible involving RICD’s and rural economic development incentives, in the coming legislative session. Staff will keep the Board apprised of developments on this front

Colorado Dredge and Fill Permit Program: As you will recall, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) made a late session push last year for legislation that would have established a state Dredge and Fill Permit Program within CDPHE’s Water Quality Control Division. As proposed, the program would have regulated state “gap waters” that are no longer covered under the 2020 federal WOTUS rule.

The District and others, including the Colorado Water Congress (CWC), were successful in convincing House and Senate leadership not to move forward with fast-tracked legislation, but it appears that the state is still interested in creating a dredge and fill program during the coming legislative session.

In their end-of-session appeal to legislators, CWC offered to host “a comprehensive stakeholder engagement to develop enabling legislation that would ensure an implementable, protective, and

State Affairs Update

Page 2 of 3

October 4, 2020

cost-effective program” in absence of Interim Water Resources Review Committee meetings this summer. CWC’s stakeholder process is ongoing but draft legislation has not been circulated to date.

Anti-Speculation Law Work Group: The Department of Natural Resources has announced the formation of an 18-member Anti-Speculation Law Work Group (Work Group) whose objective is to explore ways to strengthen current Colorado water anti-speculation law. The formation of the Work Group was required by [Senate Bill 20-048](#), which was brought forward by a bipartisan group of West Slope legislators (Sens. Donovan/Coram and Reps. Roberts and Catlin).

The River District actively lobbied in support of SB 20-048. Staff also engaged with legislators and the Dept. of Natural Resources this summer to ensure West Slope representation on the panel. The Work Group will look at ways to strengthen anti-speculation laws and make a recommendation to the state legislature no later than Aug. 15, 2021.

State Engineer Kevin Rein and Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Scott Steinbrecher will co-chair the Work Group and will be aided in their effort by the following appointees:

- Peter Fleming, general counsel to the Colorado River District
- Daris Jutten of the Lazy K Bar Land and Cattle Co.
- Larry Clever, general manager of the Ute Water Conservancy District
- Joe Bernal of Bernal Farms, in Loma, CO
- Retired Colorado Supreme Court Justice Gregory Hobbs Jr.
- Drew Peternell, Colorado director of Trout Unlimited
- Tracy Kosloff, Deputy State Engineer, Division of Water Resources
- Erin Light, Division 6 engineer for the Division of Water Resources
- Lauren Ris, deputy director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board
- Amy Ostdiek, deputy section chief of the Colorado Water Conservation Board
- Alex Funk, agricultural water resource specialist for the Colorado Water Conservation Board
- Joe Frank, general manager of the Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District
- Alex Davis, water resources division manager for Aurora Water
- Peggy Montañó of Trout Raley
- Adam Reeves, Maynes, Bradford, Shipps and Sheftel LLP
- Kate Ryan, senior attorney for the Colorado Water Trust

The first meeting of the Work Group will be held virtually on October 7. That meeting and all subsequent meetings of the Work Group will be open to the public and noticed on the CWCB website.

Budget Outlook: The Joint Budget Committee heard some good news for a change last month. The Office of Legislative Council’s September economic and revenue forecast highlighted a nearly \$1 billion improvement relative to the June forecast.

State Affairs Update

Page 3 of 3

October 4, 2020

Legislative Council pointed to delayed income tax filings as the source of a larger than expected jump in July 2020 tax collections, which were accrued into FY 2019-20 revenues. Preliminary revenue figures suggest that the General Fund ended the year with a 13.8 percent reserve, \$1.27 billion above the 3.07 percent required reserve.

FY20-21: Although the impacts of the pandemic still weigh heavily on FY 2020-21 General Fund revenue collections — which are projected to decline 11.6 percent from last year's levels — the significant budget balancing actions made during the 2020 legislative session are expected to offset revenue declines.

Residential Assessment Rates: While residential values have remained strong through much of the state, commercial and oil and gas values have likely declined. If these trends continue, the RAR will certainly decline in the upcoming 2021 reassessment year, but possibly not as drastically as was forecasted last May (from 7.15% to 5.8%).

Gallagher Repeal: Repeal of Colorado's Gallagher Amendment, a significant potential fiscal reform for the state, will appear on the November Ballot after all.

Opponents of the measure filed a lawsuit in mid-September arguing that legislators and staff from Legislative Council's office had inappropriately edited the descriptions of the repeal measure included in the "Blue Book" descriptions. A judge promptly dismissed the case though, allowing the measure to move forward.



GO BACK TO AGENDA

COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CRWCD

FROM: ZANE KESSLER

SUBJECT: FEDERAL AFFAIRS UPDATE

DATE: OCTOBER 4, 2020

ACTIONS: *No specific action requested with this memo; however, as always, Board direction, input, and priority-setting welcomed. Staff will request direction on specific issues as time allows.*

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):

I. A, B, C Outreach and Advocacy

This memo is intended to provide an overview of key federal legislative and funding developments. As such, it focuses on the following areas:

- I. Snow Water Supply Forecasting Program Authorization Act**
- II. Climate Crisis Report**
- III. Western Water Storage Infrastructure Act**
- IV. Legislative Hearing on the ESA Amendments of 2020 (S. 4589)**
- V. Navigable Waters Protection Rule**
- VI. Stimulus**
- VII. Appropriations**

I. Snow Water Supply Forecasting Program Authorization Act: Representative Josh Harder (D-CA) and Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) last month introduced H.R. 8041/S. 4530, the *Snow Water Supply Forecasting Program Authorization Act* to establish an airborne snow observatory (ASO) and measurement program within the Department of the Interior.

According to a joint statement, without accurate readings water managers could be forced to unnecessarily release water from reservoirs, resulting in millions of dollars in financial losses. A previous program run by NASA is no longer in operation, leaving water managers without the public information they need to make smart decisions about their water supplies. The bill would

establish a program, with Reclamation as the lead coordinating federal agency, and would authorize a total of \$15 million for fiscal years 2022 to 2026.

II. Climate Crisis Report: Senate Democrats last month issued a 260-page [climate report](#) recommending trillions of dollars in investments and a wide-ranging federal plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions. In order to hit their “net-zero” greenhouse gas emissions goals, the report calls for increased federal regulation and spending on climate amounting to at least 2% of gross domestic product (GDP), or about \$400 billion per year based on current GDP estimates. The report is a product of the Democratic Special Committee on the Climate Crisis and could be viewed as a blueprint of Democratic thinking ahead of the 2020 election.

III. Western Water Storage Infrastructure Act: On September 4th, Congressman TJ Cox (D-CA) introduced the Western Water Storage Infrastructure Act (H.R. 8166), which is cosponsored by Congressman Jim Costa (D-CA) and Congressman John Garamendi (D-CA).

If passed, Sec. 2 of the bill would authorize \$800 million through 2025 for surface and groundwater storage and conveyance projects. This section would ultimately replace Sec. 4007 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act and would maintain the existing approval and fund process established by that program.

Eligible federal storage projects would include construction, expansion, upgrade or capital repair of surface or groundwater storage facility or a facility conveying water to or from surface or groundwater storage. Under the program, federally owned storage projects would be eligible for up to a 50% federal cost-share so long as they are feasible, provide a Federal benefit, and the federal cost share is proportional to the federal benefits provided.

Similarly, eligible non-federal storage projects would include the same work, but would require water be provided to a state, Indian tribe, or water district. However, non-federal projects are only eligible for a cost share of up to 25%. Like in WIIN, to be eligible for federal funding the project has to be supported by the Governor, a political subdivision, department, or public agency, and supply sufficient federal benefits. The measure would also set-aside \$10 million in priority funding for non-federal projects that have both conveyance and recirculation benefits.

The measure has been referred to the House Natural Resources Committee for further review.

IV. Legislative Hearing on the ESA Amendments of 2020 (S. 4589): On September 23th, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works (EPW) held a full committee hearing on Modernizing the Endangered Species Act (ESA). EPW Chairman John Barrasso (R – WY) introduced S. 4589 on September 16, 2020.

Chairman Barrasso began the hearing by highlighting the bill’s reauthorization of the ESA, increasing the role of states in its implementation, and delaying the ability of a federal court to overturn a delisting rule during this five-year monitoring period.

These changes, notably the increased responsibility of state roles as well as the delay in judicial review, raised significant concerns with many democrats on the Committee. Specifically, Ranking Member Tom Carper (D – DE) called the measures counterintuitive because “species typically only require protection under the ESA when state management has failed.” He cited the complexity of adding additional state regulations to the ESA. Regarding judicial review, he and other members in the minority argued that the prohibition limits the public’s opportunity to challenge delisting decisions.

V. Navigable Waters Protection Rule: On September 16th, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works held a full committee hearing on stakeholder reactions to the Navigable Waters Protection Rule under the Clean Water Act.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) published the new rule in the Federal Register in April 2020, and it went into effect in June 2020. The rule revises the definition of the Waters of the United States under the Clean Water Act.

In this final rule the agencies interpret the term “the waters” in the phrase “the waters of the United States” to encompass relatively permanent flowing and standing waterbodies that are traditional navigable waters in their own right or that have a specific surface water connection to traditional navigable waters, as well as wetlands that abut or are "otherwise inseparably bound up with such relatively permanent waters".

The final rule establishes four categories defining what constitutes “waters of the United States.”

These categories are:

- the territorial seas and traditional navigable waters;
- tributaries of such waters;
- certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and
- wetlands adjacent to other jurisdictional waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands).

During the hearing, Republicans, led by Chairman John Barrasso (R-WY), heralded the new rule as being a simplified. The Democrats, led by Ranking Member Tom Carper (D - DE), argued that this rule created more uncertainty and higher costs for states, communities, and families, while putting the drinking water for more than 100 million Americans at risk.

VI. Stimulus: It is unclear if a Coronavirus relief package will be voted on before the election in November. As of now, it appears there has not been a compromise between Democrats and Republicans, making a vote in the near future unlikely.

Staff will continue to monitor any proposed legislation and advocate alongside partner organizations for the inclusion of water infrastructure funding within any comprehensive stimulus package.

VII. Appropriations: Both the House of Representative and the Senate have indicated they will vote favorably on a clean Continuing Resolution (CR) to avoid a government shutdown in October. The CR will likely extend funding for already enacted programs and will not include anything outside the scope of the continuation of funding. In other words, there will be no riders or amendments accepted. The CR will likely provide funding through the election, if not through the end of the year. It remains unclear when or if Congress will vote on appropriation bills this year.



COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CRWCD

FROM: HUNTER CAUSEY, P.E.
RAY TENNEY, P.E.

SUBJECT: WOLFORD MOUNTAIN PROJECT AND ELKHEAD RESERVOIR UPDATES

DATE: OCTOBER 7, 2020

ACTIONS: *No action requested.*

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE(S):
13. Asset Management

This memorandum provides updates on the following activities related to the Wolford Mountain and Elkhead Projects:

1. Expert Panel Review of Ritschard Dam
2. Ritschard Maintenance Activities
3. Ritschard Tabletop Dam Safety Exercise
4. Denver Water Transition
5. Elkhead Creek Dam Fixed Cone Repair

Expert Panel Review of Ritschard Dam

The Board may recall that Ritschard Dam underwent reviews of the dam failure risk in 2011 and 2016 using a panel of outside dam experts. Recently Staff worked closely with Denver Water's Dam Safety office and the Office of Dam Safety for the Colorado State Engineer to convene a facilitated panel of three dam industry experts which was funded by the River District Water Projects Enterprise and Denver Water. This ongoing effort is informed by extensive data acquired from years of monitoring.

The 2020 expert review has consisted of:

- 1- Review of all existing information including construction records, instrumentation and monitoring data, and the records of the 2011 and 2016 expert panel reviews.
- 2- A "brainstorming" session on July 7, 2020 to agree on the potential failure modes (PFMs) that would be assessed during the 3-day risk assessment workshop.

-
- 3- A 3-day workshop to work through PFMs in detail and estimate the annualized probability of failure for each failure mode.

The facilitator is developing a report on the risk assessment. We anticipate, based on input from the expert panel during the workshop, that the report will recommend further investigations to increase confidence in the risk assessment.

Ritschard Maintenance Activities

Staff completed several maintenance activities at Ritschard dam this season including adjusting the 96-inch butterfly valve and two 30-inch butterfly valves. Additional work maintaining and adjusting the valve hydraulic system will be performed this fall. Staff is preparing a scope of work to repair aging concrete on both the service and emergency spillways and the spillway bridge. Staff will seek competitive bids and anticipate this work will be completed in 2021.

Ritschard Tabletop Dam Safety Exercise

As dictated by best practices and the State Engineer's office, all operators of dams classified as a "high hazard" dams are required to occasionally conduct tabletop or mock emergency drills. In September, staff conducted such a virtual tabletop exercise with local and state emergency personnel consisting of a discussion-based scenario of an emergency at Ritschard Dam. The exercise served to coordinate emergency responses between the federal, state, and local agencies who participated and revealed opportunities to improve the current emergency action plan.

Denver Water Transition

2021 marks the transition of Denver Water from lease holder to part owner of Wolford Mountain Reservoir. One component of that transition is annually agreeing to a project budget for operations, maintenance, and repair costs during the forthcoming calendar year. Furthermore, capitol expenses greater than \$37,000 (\$20,000 in 1992 dollars) will also require mutual agreement. Staff is currently collaborating with Denver Water staff to arrive at a mutually agreeable budget.

Elkhead Creek Dam Fixed Cone Repair

The primary means of regulating releases from Elkhead Reservoir is a 42-inch Fixed Cone Valve which began malfunctioning this summer. Staff postponed diagnosing and repairing the valve to avoid interfering with releases this fall but plan to initiate this work the week prior to this board meeting and staff will provide an update accordingly.

GO BACK TO AGENDA

10. Future Meetings

- a. Special Joint Meeting/CRWCD 2021 Budget Hearing, **December 3, 2020.**
- b. First Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **January 19-20, 2021.**
- c. Second Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **April 20-21, 2021.**
- d. Third Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **July 20-21, 2021.**
- e. Fourth Regular Joint Quarterly Meeting, **October 19-20, 2021.**
- f. Other Meetings:
 - i. CWC Winter Event, **TBD, January 2021.**

[GO BACK TO AGENDA](#)

11. Personnel Review (Executive Session)

NO MATERIAL AVAILABLE

[GO BACK TO AGENDA](#)

12. Personnel Review (Public Session)

NO MATERIAL AVAILABLE