

Minutes of the Second 2020 Quarterly Board Meeting of the
Board of Directors of the
Republican River Water Conservation District
May 18, 2021

The Board of Directors of the Republican River Water Conservation District convened a regular meeting, pursuant to notice required by statute and the District's By-Laws, Zoom Video Conference due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Present were:

Board Members:

Rod Lenz, President
Greg Larson, Vice President
Gil Anderson, Secretary
Aaron Sprague, Treasurer
Wil Bledsoe
Brooke Campbell
Kevin Penny
Brent Deterding
Jim Hadachek
Kenny Helling
Steve Kramer
Stan Laybourn
Rod Mason
Steven Meakins
Tim Pautler
Roger Seedorf
Wayne Skold

Deb Daniel, RRWCD General Manager

Suzanna Baker, RRWCD Administrative Assistant

David Robbins and Pete Ampe, RRWCD General Counsel, Hill & Robbins, P.C.

Randy Hendrix, RRWCD Engineer, Hendrix WAI, LLC

STATEMENT OF QUORUM

President Rod Lenz called the meeting to order at 10:00 am, welcomed the public and started the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance and a prayer by Tim Pautler. Secretary Gil Anderson conducted a roll call of Board members. Stan Laybourn was absent. With 16 Directors attending the meeting, Secretary Anderson declared that a quorum of the Board was present. Stan Laybourn joined later in the meeting via Zoom.

AGENDA AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES

President Lenz asked for any amendments to the agenda for the meeting. There was a motion to approve the agenda with no changes, which was seconded and approved unanimously.

Prior to this meeting, the Directors had received, electronically, a draft of the minutes of the Board meeting held February 16, 2021, with one change adding Sedgewick County to the CREP amendment description. There was a motion to approve the minutes, seconded and approved unanimously.

There was a motion to approve the Executive session minutes as written, seconded, and approved unanimously.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

At 10:05 AM, President Rod Lenz gave his report, welcomed the public, and gave condolences to Steve Kramer on his loss. Lenz continued explaining that there will be two public comment sections during the meeting, to be prepared for more input. Rod Lenz then gave an update on the Hale ditch. We should take time to bask in the sweet memory of success in closing the Hale Ditch water rights, and our next steps with the South Fork River Restoration Coalition, or SFRRC, as it is affectionately called, which includes our endeavors to find the next funding to get to the engineering phase of the project. We also had a very constructive meeting with Bureau of Reclamation as to what they are willing to do at the outfall structure. The SFRRC project continues to move forward, not nearly at a farmer's pace, but forward none the less. Remember our goal is to create a healthy water channel through Bonny to deliver water to the state line and beyond to the compact gauge. As usual, we are off to the next pressing issue. That issue would be the increased need to focus on the retirement of 25,000 acres in the SFFZ. Steve will restate our change of priorities in his Conservation Committee report and set the stage for the decisions we need to make today. This board has been briefed and most of the GWMD's have also received an update on this change of status. Randy Hendrix, our Hydrologic Engineer, will give us his perspective of what our priorities might look like. We will be discussing the most likely need to dramatically adjust our fee structure to deal with this pressing issue. We also need to discuss whether our objective is to deal with the SFFZ or are we looking to deal with the SFFZ and conservation at the same time. There is a big difference. Randy Hendrix will be giving an update and presentation later in the meeting. We will want to move as fast as we can through our morning portion. Lastly, Lenz stated, as we go down this road, I hope we continue to remain united in purpose and objectives.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

At 10:08 AM, General Manager Deb Daniel began her report. She thanked everyone for coming to the meeting. Daniel did not want to elaborate too long. Letters went out to all in the SFFZ that outlined the conservation programs that the RRWCD offers. There was a second letter that went out last week to a total of 1600 producers in the basin. Retirement of wells in the SFFZ is an extremely important issue that the RRWCD is facing. It is vital that we all come together in finding a path forward. The strength of this Basin has been its unity. We may not always agree, but we have always found ways to keep moving forward. The work that Rod mentioned on the Bonny dam project is also vital. Restoring stream flow is the focus of this group and we are anxiously waiting to receive approval for funding from 2 grants so that we can complete the design phase of this project. Thank you again for attending the meeting.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Next, Administrative Assistant, Suzanna Baker, presented the financial report for the quarter ending March 31, 2021, which was previously sent to the entire Board electronically in the Board packet. Baker reported on the Audit conducted May 9-10, 2021, Suzanna Baker also included notes in the electronic version to help clarify financials for Board members and allow time for questions before the meeting. A motion to approve the financial report for the first quarter of 2021 was made, seconded, and approved unanimously.

TRACY TRAVIS: PIPELINE REPORT

Tracy Travis reported that the CCP will have a short pumping season. The new computer was installed on 12-13-2020 and the pipeline was started on 12-15-20 and ramped up to all wells pumping by 1-1-21. 6,200 acre-feet pumped through 4-16-21. One power outage due to high winds. Travis will be started annual maintenance in the next couple weeks. Full capacity is 60 acre-feet a day with 8 wells running. Average pumping about 9,500 acre-feet per year. Randy is suspecting we will start again on November 11, 2021. The tractor and equipment are working great.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

- Director Aaron Sprague, Budget Committee Chairman, stated that you have already heard the financial report and a report on the audit, I will have much longer report in August gearing up for the budget.
- Director Steve Kramer, Conservation Committee Chairman, reported that the task force is working hard and is trying to come up with a conservation program. The biggest challenge is that it is hard to quantify water savings. We met with groups this past quarter about how important removing the 25,000 acres is in the SFFZ. Higher corn prices are making it hard to get anyone interested in the programs. We are working against the 10% decrease on top of the low rental rates in Kit Carson County. Time is short and what do we do to entice producers to enter the conservation programs. We always ask what a fair price is to pay for conservation programs. So far, we have retired about 3,000 in the SFFZ. We will be discussing a form that we will be sending to ask what it would take to retire wells in the SFFZ. All retirement will be done voluntarily. We want to get a better idea of interest in the conservation programs.

Director Tim Pautler has been hard at work gathering data on why the rental rates are low in Kit Carson County.

Director Seedorf clarified that we are trying to retire 25,000 acres of about 100,000 acres in the South Fork Focus Zone. Originally, we felt the number was going to be a guide, but we now realize that the number is viewed as set in stone by state officials in all three states. Thus, the RRWCD is amping up efforts to retire acres.

- Director Steven Meakins, Chairman of the Innovation & Technology Committee, TAPS program has started and both plots are planted. He will start making recommendations in the next couple months. TAPS is being run by UNL, it is a contest to see who can raise the best crop using the least amount of water. Meakins said the farmer gets to choose, variety, fertility, water, etc. they also get to choose insurance and decide how to market their crop.
- Director Wil Bledsoe, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, the last month has been active. The SFFZ zone has come to the forefront of everyone's minds. Don Brown introduced the idea for the RRWCD to possibly stimulus funds and asked Landon Gates to help get funding for the RRWCD. We are seeking a late status bill with the Rio Grande to try and get millions for the two conservation districts. Details are still very vague on what funding is available through the stimulus bill, but we have got a lot done in a short amount of time. We are hopeful to get funds to help with the SFFZ. Scott Meiklejohn has lobbied for us in the past but has resigned from representing the district. Right now, we have Landon Gates lobbying for us. We will need to discuss options for our future.
- Director Greg Larson, member of the Negotiating Committee, they have been extremely busy working with two well owners in the northern area of the pipeline, looking for water for the pipeline. They recently had a new prospect come to the table. They are investigating that. We are limited on funds for outright purchases. The Dryden property has had several repairs on Pivot #3 and hopefully we won't have any more repairs on the Dryden property.
- Director Steven Meakins, Chairman of the Nominating Committee had nothing to report at this time.
- Director Roger Seedorf, Chairman of the Personnel Committee, we are changing the personnel review process, but I will report more at the next meeting to keep our meeting on time today. We will be discussing Resolution 21-03 on a flexible work location.
- Director Tim Pautler, Chairman of the PTAC Committee, nothing more to report from Tracy's report.

ORGANIZATION REPORTS

- Directors Greg Larson reported on the latest Colorado Groundwater Commission meeting, with another meeting coming up Friday. Greg Larson will be terming out and will no longer be on the Commission or as the chairman. It is not official but it sounds like Dave Keeler will be replacing Greg Larson. We also do not know who will be replacing Larson as Chairman.
- Director Steve Kramer reported that the Colorado Water Congress (CWC) had nothing to report, usually there is a summer session, but we do not know when they will have it. Kramer encourages all of the Board to attend if they can. Pete Ampe reported they are looking to do an in-person/remote hybrid meeting in the late summer or early fall. Darlene Carpio with Ken Buck's office got a notice that the meeting will be Aug 24-26 in Steamboat.
- General Manager Deb Daniel reported on the South Platte Basin Round Table, virtual meetings are held monthly. It has been challenging to attend by zoom, but it is hard with 40 in attendance. Colorado ag water alliance received \$7,000 for his efforts to have meetings in every basin across the state.
- Director Kenny Helling reported on the South Fork Republican Restoration Coalition, we are actively looking for funding and waiting to hear back on a couple grants. We would love to have a much participation as we can get. Director Penny asked if we have a plan. We chose concept 3 from the OTAK engineer team, we just need the funds to execute the plan as well as final shovel ready plans. Concept 3 was engineered by OTAK and Stillwater, it focused on restoring the original stream and revamping small water recreation.
- Director Steve Kramer reported for the Water Preservation Partnership (WPP), we have talked about the funds going from WPP back to the GWMDs to be used for conservation. The timeframe of the next meeting will rely on someone needing those funds.
- Director Kenny Helling, representative for Yuma County Water Authority, had nothing to report.
- Director Roger Seedorf, representative of Yuma County Pest District, Mike Foor was able to address the prairie dog problem on the Dryden property. Seedorf ask Mike Foor to spray the cattails near Highway 385 on Mark Lengel's property. They use Imex and Clearcast. That gets to another problem, Canadian thistle starts going in. Deb is going to look into an amphibious vehicle for us to use. He brought up that the area east of 385 was spayed by a helicopter out of Tribune, KS. This could hopefully be an option in the future.

PROFESSIONAL REPORTS

- 10:51 AM Tim Davis, RRWCD conservationist, Tim Davis started his report by stating that the RRWCD application to the NRCS RCPP Classic grant was not approved for funding. This funding would have provided for phreatophyte removal from the alluvial area of the South Fork Republican River and the Arikaree River. Tim reported that the application from the RGWCD was also not approved for funding. There was only one application in Colorado that was awarded funding. Tim Davis suggested that landowners along the alluvial area apply for funding for phreatophyte removal through the NRCS EQIP program. Davis explained that the CREP and EQIP programs are accepting applications. CREP applications made prior to October 1st will receive the full payments from the FSA. Applications received by FSA after October 1, 2021, will be reduced by 10% of the annual rental rate available through the CREP program. Tim Pautler gave a presentation on his efforts to gather information on the NASS data in Kit Carson County. The information gathered by the National Agriculture Statistic Survey in Kit Carson County is very low. To gather cash lease information from landowners in Kit Carson County, Tim made numerous phone calls asking for copies of their cash leases of irrigated acres. Most well owners were not willing to

forward their leases but following Tim's explanation of the need for the information, Director Pautler received 19 cash leases for an average of \$175.23 per acre per year. Tim hopes to schedule a meeting with Bill Meyer from CO NASS, and several individuals from FSA at the state and federal level. The NASS surveys were submitted during February and April 2021. Pautler strongly encouraged everyone throughout the Basin to fill out the surveys whenever you receive them. NASS does not send the surveys to every well owner. Only a portion of the well owners in each county receive the NASS surveys. Therefore, it is very important in every county that if you receive a NASS survey, that you take the time to fill out the survey. Tim Davis asked everyone in the room to raise their hand if they have ever received a NASS cash lease survey. Only 7 individuals raised their hands. Tim Davis stated that this is the reason it is so important to fill out those surveys.

Roger Seedorf asked a question concerning the information on crop residue that impacts the total of the cash lease. Tim Pautler said that this is also included in the NASS data that is collected in each county. Don Brown stated in some instances, if NASS does not receive enough information from a county, they have a trigger that they use to set the annual rental rate in that county, but he does not know what that trigger is. Brown reported that he is visiting with Secretary Vilsack on this issue. He thanked Tim Pautler for gathering the data and he felt that this information is very valuable and will greatly enhance the discussions with Bill Meyer and FSA.

- Christine Arbogast was not able to attend the meeting but provided a written report in the Board Packet.
- Pete Ampe RRWCD Legal Counsel started the report. He and David Robbins explained the efforts of the lobbyists and Senator Cleave Simpson in trying to acquire stimulus funding for the RRWCD to use for compact compliance issues. The State has already received the funds. Mr. Ampe and Mr. Robbins are both concerned with how to address the TABOR issues involved with receiving funds from the State. Senator Simpson has received late bill status and will start working with the drafter tomorrow.

REPORT FROM STATE ENGINEERS OFFICE

- At 11:31 PM Colorado State Water Engineer, Kevin Rein, Mike Sullivan, Asst. Engineer, gave their report. Mike Sullivan reported, the northeastern part of the state is out of the drought status. The west part of the state is still in severe drought. There will be ramifications in the Colorado basin, for all seven states. HE said that states are using new systems to become more efficient and limiting waste with irrigation. This will help keep Harlan County reservoir at a higher volume which will help with compact compliance computing. Kansas is also using funds in Western Kansas to help with irrigation improvement in the South Fork area of Kansas.

Southwest Kansas is interested in the concept of a Missouri aqueduct. They are looking into water from other states. They must ask the states if it is against the law to export water. We are asking that they work with DWR before they do anything. Colorado would be against the introduction of zebra mussels and other pollutants or invasive species into the river.

Harlan county is full, and we are not in a water short year. The western reservoirs are not full. Trenton Reservoir is still 57% full.

Also, the RRCA meeting will be August 25, 2021, in McCook, the meeting will have Zoom. The state folks still cannot travel. Lenz stated that the RRWCD wants to attend if possible.

Seedorf brought up the \$50,000 limit on federal payments. Can we get this changed? Sullivan stated, it is a federal rule, and you would need to start at your local offices to ask for a change. Seedorf then asked, about the 2016 resolution that approves 100% credit from pipeline, but it also includes the requirement that 25,000 acres be withdrawn in the SFFZ by 2029, we need 10,000 acres retired by 2024. Is there any

chance that Nebraska or Kansas can come back and terminate that resolution or is it a done deal? Sullivan stated, that was also a concern of ours, Kansas got credit in Harlan County and ability to store water. If they wanted to revoke one, then we could revoke the Harlan County reservoir. Lenz clarified if we achieve the 25,000 could they come back and revoke the resolution. Sullivan stated we tried to protect ourselves against that. He does not expect they would want to revoke the resolution.

Seedorf continued to ask about the SEO letter. It talked about the appointment of a river master on behalf of the Supreme court. What authority would a river master have? Sullivan answered, they would have the authority of the Supreme Court behind them. They would have control of what goes on in the basin to make sure the compact is being complied with. He was then asked, 'Would the River Master have the power of curtailment on a temporary and permanent level?' Sullivan believes it would be along those lines, but Sullivan could not confirm. NE and KS might also make CO appoint someone that would have the power of curtailment.

Seedorf asked about the concept of the South Fork Focus Zone. Is the South Fork sub-basin test is still out of compliance? Sullivan, said that the resolution set aside the sub basin test but if you run the numbers, we are using all our allocation, but we don't need to run those number because of the resolution. So, we get 100% on the pipeline water and we don't have to look at the SF non-impairment test base on the resolution.

Pete Ampe stated, CO and KS do not agree on how the unallocated usage part of the resolution operates but said OK we won't fight about that as long you take the steps to retire 25,000 acres in the SFFZ.

David then then gave more detail on what a River Master can do and gave an example. He emphasized that you don't know where it will end up until you are in court.

Director Helling asked Sullivan to share what is the plan if we do not get the 25,000 acres retired. Mike Sullivan stated that he does not know or have a plan B. Sullivan said, "What do you do when you have someone not live up to their side of a contract?" We could end up with a river master. Helling continued, the state was at the table without anyone at the table for the SFFZ. Everyone wants to know what the State's plan is. Sullivan's continued, our plan is to comply with the compact. At that point we don't know if Kansas and Nebraska would be willing to listen to other proposals.

Rod Lenz, the bottom line is that we are placing our future into someone else's hands and our future is susceptible to those hands.

BOARD DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS

- Tim Pautler explained that the Plains district is formally requesting funds for conservation. The plains GWMD requests for a \$6,000 grant for conservation. There was a motion to approve the application from Plains. Sprague stated that it is time for the GWMDs to do their job and establish conservation programs and an equivalent conservation program for the 2016 resolution. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.
- Discuss and vote on Resolution No. 21-03 To Allow Employees a Flexible Work Location at Certain Times. Work week will still be a 40-hour work week. Employees of the district, 8am-12am in the office or by appointment from 12:30pm -4:30pm. Seedorf explained exceptions to being in the office to include leave, inclement weather, and meetings outside of the district office. This policy will conclude one year from today. There was a motion to accept the resolution that will expire one year from today. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.
- **Darlene Carpio** spoke to the board form congressman Buck's office. Had a lot of concern about Biden's 30-30 rule, it proposes that it makes 30% of our lands and water, federal lands for the purpose

of conservation. There is legislation in place to stop it, called the 30-30 termination act would not use federal funds to further that act. Ken Buck will introduce house resolution 807, water agricultural tax reform act in partnership with senator Gardner. This allows mutual water storage and delivery companies to remain tax exempt. In the long run it would keep water prices down. The step act, it repeals the stepped-up basis and capital gains at the time of death. This would be detrimental to agricultural families.

- **Kary Linker** gave a brief background on herself she started with Senator Hickenlooper in January, regional director of Eastern Colorado. She was born and raised in Brush. Senator's committee assignments are the Energy Natural Resource committee, Health, Education, Labor, and Pension Committee, and the third one Commerce which has transportation and infrastructure in it. They will be dropping their first bills on Thursday. She has an open-door policy and asks the board to please contact her. She listened closely to the NASS discussion she would be more than happy to help with that.

BOARD DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS

- Receive recommendation from Conservation Committee by Deb Daniel asked Require an Ownership and Encumbrance (O&E) Memorandum for all EQIP contracts. Deb Daniel explained that FSA requires an O&E memorandum for CREP contracts, and she asked the board to also make it a policy of the EQIP program. This policy would protect the district. There was a motion to require an O&E Memorandum for EQIP, it was seconded and approved unanimously
- Receive recommendation from Legislative Committee presented by Wil Bledsoe, he explained he is looking for a motion to add new state lobbying firm and consultant to join team pursuing stimulus funding for the current legislative session. The funding would be used as added incentive to retire the 25,000 acres in the South Fork Focus Zone. Bledsoe went on to explain that Landon Gates, Capitol Focus LLC., principal lobbyist Legislative committee voted to recommend retaining Landon Gates for the remainder of the session. He required a \$5,000 rate to fill the RRWCD's State Lobbyist position for the rest of the legislative session. Bledsoe also reported that Dick Wolfe, Leonard Rice Engineers, Inc, senior advisor, was also asked to help with the bill. Wolfe graciously offered to work pro-bono. There was a motion to approve Landon Gates and Dick Wolfe to work for the district seconded and approved unanimously.

At 12:19 PM, President Lenz recessed the meeting for lunch.

At 1:00 PM, President Lenz reconvened the meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENT

At 1:00 PM, President Lenz invited comment from the public, stating that all public comments would be limited to 3 minutes today due to the length of the meeting.

- Joe Krogmeier Phillips from Sedgwick County, you have worked hard for 15 years. You have come a long way. We renegotiated something in 2016 and in 5 years' time we have got 3,000 acres and we need 7,000 acres in 3 years. The time to do research is about up. We need to come to an agreement with Kit Carson's folks because the state and federal help is limited. We believe it is worth doing but very soon the rest of us need to take the bull by the horns. The state deputy did not have a plan B. There is no doubt that Plan B will not work in our favor.
- Barb Tyner, owns land in Yuma and Kit Carson, asked what an alluvial well is? Randy Hendrix answered it is a well that pulls from the thin layer near the river. Tyner asked, if you got to 23,000 thousand acres what would happen? Would they still shut down all the wells? What would happen to the existing CREP program and EQIP program? Daniel answered, all contracts will be paid in full if entered before the deadline.

- Paul Krogmeier, from Philips and Sedgewick, there are 500,000 acres affected by the 14.50 fee. He asked if it would be possible to rent the ground from Kit Carson's owners instead of shutting them down for good? Continued stating that we must meet the deadline.

Public comment closed at 1:11 PM with there being no other comments from the public.

PROFESSIONAL REPORTS

- Randy Hendrix, RRWCD water engineer, presented to the board and provided a written report prior to the meeting

Key points made from Randy's presentation are below. The presentation is attached.

- Hendrix went over Colorado's Computed Beneficial Consumptive Use (CBCU) vs. Colorado's Allocation. As well as the basin's history of pumping
- Retirement of 25,000 acres within the SFFZ
 - 2,500 acres have been retired per the State Engineer's April 13, 2021, letter.
 - The retirement of 10,000 acres is expected to be accomplished by December 31, 2024, as noted in the State Engineer's Letter mentioned above.
 - The retirement of 25,000 acres is expected to be accomplished by December 31, 2029, as noted in the State Engineer's Letter mentioned above.
 - This is estimated to have a reduction of pumping by 25,949 acre-feet (25,000 acres x 1.04 acre-feet per acre).
- Potential impact if 10,000-acre and 25,000-acre thresholds are not met.
 - Colorado is at risk of being out of compliance with the Compact.
 - Kansas could revoke approval of the CCP and sue Colorado should Colorado be out of compliance with the Compact.
- If Colorado is out of compliance with the Compact, Colorado will be subject to a lawsuit by Kansas and Nebraska where all outcomes have significant negative economic impacts for those within the RRWCD.
- Recommend actions by priority to reduce the CBCU or increase Colorado's Allocation
 - **1. Priority No. 1 - Retirement of any water rights deemed a surface water diversion in the accounting**
 - **Priority No. 2 - Buy alluvial wells in the SFFZ and retire the acres.**
 - **Priority No. 3 - Buy non-alluvial wells in the SFFZ and retire the acres.**
 - **Priority No. 4 - Buy alluvial wells along the Arikaree and retire the acres.**
 - **Priority No. 5 - Buy alluvial wells along the North Fork and retire the acres.**
 - **Priority No. 6 - Buy groundwater rights that could be included in the CCP**
 - **Priority No. 7 - Buy groundwater rights that do not fall under Priorities 2 to 6.**

There were numerous questions and discussion throughout the presentation and after.

BOARD DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS

- Receive recommendation from Conservation Committee presented by Steve Kramer. Steve Kramer introduced the following issues. The conservation committee has been bringing groups together to get this information out. They created the Conservation Task Force, met with GWMDs, banks, electric companies, and other conservation groups. The Conservation Task Force has come together and has a lot of good ideas. The ideas are going to take a lot of time to quantify those water savings. As tough as it is to hear this and even tougher to bring it before you. We know that this idea is not popular. The next problem is how do we compel the SFFZ producers to voluntarily retire their wells. First thing is to raise assessment fees to gather enough funds to retire the acres. Second is to gather information from an

'offer sheet' to better gather the information of different wells on different ground. We don't want to raise the fee any more than we must do but we have a job to do, and we need to do it now.

- Rod then brought up the following five points he wished to discuss, 1. RRWCD should add an assessment of \$20 per acre foot 2. Based on a 5-year rolling average 3. Assessment fee will only be used for compact compliance 4. RRWCD will evaluate the additional fee once Colorado obligations are met 5. Grandfather clause for producers signed up in the program as an incentive to improve will be qualified for those programs or additional funds.
1. They first discussed \$20 per acre foot pumped. Penny brought up that we need to focus on the SFFZ, he believes the fee is probably too much especially if the money is going somewhere else. We don't know what it is going to cost to retire the required acres and the fund need to be focused there. The next question is how long we will have this fee. Penny's biggest question is what will the money be used for? Especially if some of the money will be going to Groundwater Management Districts.

Helling brought up that the money needs to go to getting the acres retired. We need to gather more information to base any number on it. I believe in conservation and every GWMD has the authority to implement a conservation plan and they need to be implemented. The RRWCD needs to focus on the SFFZ.

Skold agrees with Penny and Helling we need to be careful that we don't wound the existing farmers.

Pautler CGWC was asked by senators what are you going to do on the South Fork. We need to have better numbers on what it is going to take. He went on that we need solid numbers, once we have a solid number on what it is going to take then we can look at the assessment fee.

Seedorf then commented on \$20 per acre, we are talking about \$13 million dollars. We don't know if that is enough or if that is too much. A fee is a charge imposed on persons or property (definition of a fee); a fee is defraying the costs of a particular government service. A 2018 case defined fee as a fee is to defray the reasonable direct and indirect cost of a service of regulation or activity.

City of Wray can't put a fee on water then put it on the golf course. They must be related. On the same token if someone walked into the office and asked for something using the Open Records Act, we can't charge \$20 per page. The cost must be reasonable. Costs need to be reasonably related to the service provided. Now the issue of conservation is separate from Compact Compliance. You must have a rational to the fee and relate to the cost. We need to do a lot more work to create a reasonable fee.

David Robbins –at some point in time we need to ensure long term compact compliance. RRWCD has a statutory obligation to assist the State in doing compact compliance. If the board were to go through this process and conclude that to encourage the conservation or retirement of acres and ensure long term compact compliance it could be justified. He believes compact compliance and conservation would be related enough to assess the fee. Early in the Board's history the board acted as if conservation were the way to reach compact compliance. Along the way we also realized that conservation wasn't going to get us compact compliance fast enough. That is why the concept of the Compact Compliance Pipeline was born. He also clarified that the Board has not made a motion but the motion being referred to was made from the conservation committee. The board is currently debating how to move forward before an official motion of the Board.

Sprague asked if we could agree on mechanics and leave out the amount on the fee. So, we make that apart of the budget for the 2022 year.

2. The 5-year rolling average. Brooke stated that the East Cheyenne is concerned about the 5-year average because they have had wells fall off in the last 5 years. Greg would like the rolling average to be shorter as well because if a producer had known they would have probably conserved more than they have been. Meakins wanted more explanation on why we could not do one year. It would take a year in arrears to go through the process to collect accurate pumping records and get the information to the assessor and accurately assessed on the tax roll. The rolling average would also even out the highs and lows and would be easier for RRWCD budget purposes.

Roger Seedorf asked are we concluding we are not considering an acre fee and will be moving to acre-foot. Steven Meakins stood up to try and explain the fee structure. Looking at splitting the funds collected between the GWMDs and the RRWCD. The RRWCD would collect all the funds but distribute them appropriately. Assuming the GWMD would focus their funds on a conservation program. In thinking this would add to the compact compliance and Randy Hendrix's suggestions from his presentation.

Roger Seedorf thought it all made sense and was concerned how much administration it would take to get the information to each county assessor for funds to be collected. It will be a lot of work initially to match wells with parcel/schedule numbers. The state will have to share the well pumping information with the RRWCD.

Helling said we should really look at a sunset, we need to explain to well owners and the why and how it would be spent. The Re-evaluation was important to the committee, the sunset would also be a must as well. The sunset could be related to acres retired. So that new public comment if the fee is reestablished.

3. Lenz came back to the third point after discussing point #4. The Assessment fee will only be used for compact compliance. The goal of the conservation committee was to make sure the funds were going to a very specific use. Kramer also stated the district would be holding the funds and would not go to the GWMD unless the RRWCD approved it for a specific use of conservation and/or compact compliance. Mason asked, for districts that are not debruced the RRWCD could reserve funds for those districts to be approved by the RRWCD for conservation. That is why the line item would be in the RRWCD's budget for GWMDs to apply for. Pete Ampe explained that for GWMDs to avoid TABOR the district would be making final decisions on how the money is spent. It would be like CWCBC funds currently being used as an incentive payment in the SFFZ. The funds never go through the board itself. We cooperate with them by stating what we have done, and they distribute funds accordingly.
4. The next point to be talked about was that the RRWCD will evaluate the additional fee once Colorado Compact obligations are met. Lenz asked David for his interpretation of reevaluation vs Sunset. David stated that reevaluate means the fee could remain unchanged unless the Board acted to change it. If you called it a sunset then the fee ended on a certain date or completion of a project. If there was a sunset you would have to have a justification for initiating the fee the fee for another period of time. This gives the producer something to plan for.
Funds could also be set aside within the RRWCD for each GWMD to be used for conservation in favor of compact compliance. GWMD would have to ask the RRWCD for guidance and approval on the spending of the funds. Helling spoke out that we should really look at a sunset, as our fiduciary duty to well owners and why and how it would be spent. Kramer added that the re-evaluation was important to

the committee. The committee wants to assure producers that there will be an end to the increased fee. The sunset would be a must. The sunset would be related to acres. Pete Ampe state that every year during the budget process the budget committee goes over how funds will be spent. Ampe also believes that the board should also directly stated the fee would continue or discontinue every year during that process.

5. The final to be discussed is the 'Grandfather clause' for producers signed up in the program as an incentive. Lenz explained that we could not go back and correct contracts but for anyone currently applying they would be eligible for the 'new' incentives if their contract is not signed. No comments were made by the board when Rod asked if everyone was ok with that.

Rod Lenz then asked each board member for their opinion of the fee structure just discussed.

Wayne Skold – Stated we need more information, the \$20/acre-foot makes me nervous

Rod Mason- The 5-year rolling average was too long and need a sunset.

Steven Meakins – Also believed the 5 year is too long. Also stated it is going to take a lot of money to get the 25,000 acres retired, more than we are thinking right now.

Brooke Campbell- East Cheyenne concerned with the 5-year rolling average and they want more information. Then asked how long do we have to gather it? Lenz thought it will be in our next discussion.

Wil Bledsoe- 3-5 years rolling average is too long, He does not think 25,000 is attainable and isn't sure \$20 is the right number. What we have offered so far isn't enough. It is going to take a lot.

Aaron Sprague- Agreed with Wil Bledsoe

Gil Anderson- Agreed with the acre foot charge but isn't sure what the correct amount would be.

Greg Larson- We need more research before we set the fee and the sunset is important.

Rod Lenz – agreed with Greg Larson

Steve Kramer— Agreed with an acre-foot fee, it will promote some conservation, we need marching orders we are too close to the end.

Kevin Penny—I agree with the acre-foot fee for conservation, and I believe we need a sunset.

Brent Deterding- We need a sunset, \$20 is too much maybe we could do it for half of that.

Tim Pautler – We can't sit around for too much longer, in favor of moving forward.

Kenny Helling- You know my position

Jim Hadachek- The timing of this is very important, I agree with about everyone.

Roger Seedorf - We need to focus on the SFFZ zone, we would like a secondary fee for the acres outside of that. I like the per acre fee vs the per acre foot fee, it is simpler, and time is of the essence. By August we need to narrow down the number. We also need a sunset.

Meakins asked, how much time do we have? Pete Ampe stated we must have this done in August to December. Can talk to Rio Grande to go over how they implemented it the first time to charge by acre-foot.

David Robbins stated that an appropriate motion would be to refer this issue to Steve Kramer and the Conservation Committee to answer what is it going to cost and if there going to be an adjustment to the assessment fee.

Roger Seedorf asked if we need professional reports and if we needed to approve some funds for you to move forward with the research necessary to answering the question. Kramer answered he didn't think extra funds were needed and brought up the offer sheet.

No motion was made. The conservation committee will continue to work on all questions stated above.

- As recommend by the conservation committee, The RRWCD considered a one-page Offer Form to all well owners in the SFFZ. RRWCD would use this form to gather information from well owners on the value which they would offer to retire their water rights through conservation programs. The previously received two versions of an offer form in their board packet electronically. The form is to be based on dollars per acre and is non-binding. Offers would be required to be received by RRWCD July 16, 2021, for consideration. Deb Daniel added that anyone who signs up for CREP this year before October 1st, you will not be subject to a 10% decrease. After that all CREP contracts will take a 10% decrease on their CREP contracts. Steven Meakins added an idea that anyone who fills out the form could be eligible for a bonus on their conservation program.
- It was made clear that there will be an official hearing before the fee is changed. Please let us know if you want a presentation to your area.

PUBLIC COMMENT

President Lenz invited comment from the public, stating that all public comments would be limited to 5 minutes today due to the length of the meeting.

- Barb Tyner, had two more questions asked if the fee would be based on actual use? Yes, it would be. She then asked if you still pay the assessment fee if you retire your wells through a conservation program.
- Ross Brinkenma, Phillips, and Yuma County area. Asked about the 3-5 year rolling average. Lenz clarified that if it was a 3-year rolling average of the most recent 3 years. Brinkenma stated that he would be penalized or at least not getting immediate credit for implementing conservation. He understands you need the funds, but he wants to send RRWD the least money as possible. He feels he could do a change immediately. He doesn't want to pay for past pumping trying to get the most bushels possible.
- Dennis Coryell, Kit Carson County, had a couple of questions, with this funding that would supplement conservation programs? There are about 30,000 acres left in the entire CREP program. EQIP is limited because of RRWCD's budget. With discussion Lenz clarified there would be another contract with producers for additional incentive money. Dennis then talked about some numbers, \$13 million a year he thought was about \$578 an acre for the remaining 22000 acres. He thought you could buy a lot of acres for that in addition to the funding you have for the CREP and EQIP. He suggested quick meetings because you are fighting a couple things commodity prices, plains are getting ready to implement a conservation program, but it will be thrown out the window with a \$20 per acre fee. 2029 is the final year for the pipeline loan and for retiring acres.
- Mike Fecht, Yuma County, struggling with price trying to retire acres for the least amount of money. If I am in KC on a family owned place for 50-100 years is just as valuable as the deepest well. You have already established the value of water based on what you have bought so far. There should not be a discrepancy on the amount you offer. Fecht does not believe we will get many responses back. It will not be good information.
- Ruben Richardson Yuma County frustrated that the State created this problem. Now we have neighbors fighting against neighbors. The state has made us hostage to the SFFZ. I am on the conservation task force and unfortunately, we can't agree even on two things. He is appalled that we are trying to raise money and we don't know what we are purchasing. This is a band-aid. It is unfortunate that they are in

the area they (SFFZ producers) are, and it should not be my burden. They need to have time to manipulate the system and work it out.

- Bruce Gerk, Sedgwick County, and Marks Butte GWMD. I don't know how you would do away with the 14.5 fee and still do your normal operating costs. I agree with the acre foot fee but what we have ran into getting people in the South Platte augmentation to get into agreement. We kept administrative fees as low as possible and people were paying based on use, this way we kept the amount of static from users at a minimum. The acre foot fee promotes what we want to promote. Long term problems usually turn into more problems.
- John Buchanan, attorney for East Cheyenne GWMD, introduced a concept for RRWCD to consider. Benefits of the fees being tied to the well owners paying the fees. Compact rules case going on right now. State engineer revealed some modeling. If a well is located 1 mile from the stream 4.3 year to have an impact. If a well is located 3 miles 39 years, 10 miles 430 years for the well to impact the stream. The same as a well 1 mile from the stream. 30 miles from the stream it takes 3,900 years for that well to impact the stream in the same way as the well 1 mile from the stream. The distance of wells from the stream is extremely important to how the groundwater model is calculated. They do not have a lot of impact on compact compliance. That is why Colorado can pump about 70,000-acre feet per year but only cause about 30,000 ac-ft of depletions under the compact. The district should consider prorating fees based on the distance and impact on the stream. Wells with the largest impact have the largest responsibility to get into compliance. The reason for this fee is to get into conservation. This would focus conservation where we need it the most.

Pete Ampe stated that there is one compact for the entire basin so if we fail in the SFFZ then the State engineer must shut everyone down. Everyone must step up. John Buchanan disagreed, and he has brought that up in court proceedings. Pete Ampe said that it had not been ruled on yet.

Deb Daniel state that the conservation programs do pay more for wells within a mile from the stream. John Buchanan stated that is a good point because they impact the stream the most.

Helling wanted to comment on the Richardson's comments. Why isn't the state retiring their wells? They are always going after the private owners. It is time for the state to set an example and retire their wells.

- Don Brown, Yuma County, 1962 first irrigation well, first sprinkler in Yuma County. We are using an exhaustible resource. Secretary of Ag for Brazil, the rest of world cut down their forest and they are blaming Brazil for global warming, but no one is sending a check. He does not believe that it should become his burden because someone else pumped their water. We need to take a long hard look at an acre foot fee, he doesn't believe it is fair. I think it should be based on 5.4 gallon per minute per acre. Downsize your sprinkler until you make it to that. Then you have your acres. Then he stated that this program should not be coupled with any other program. Let the producer do whatever he wants to do with the ground. Do not couple this program with CREP or EQIP. Make your program unique to the needs of the basin. He knows why Kansas did what they did with the 25,000 acres. He was in the room when they agreed to the 25,000 acres and extended the deadline. Jackie McClaskey gave us the opportunity to solve our own problems when their engineer wanted water. He continued stating his political accolades for the basin. He continued he does not think he should have to pay for the water twice. There is not answer to the question or we would already have it.

- Roger Seedorf stated he went through some quick numbers, about \$13 million would equate to \$24 dollars per acre instead of assessing \$20 per acre foot. About half of our \$7 million budget goes to the pipeline loan payment. (Inaudible final statement)
- Don Brown came back to the table to speak, this entity has had a real image problem, perception becomes a reality. Get us out from under the South Fork problem.

Deb talked about how much Don Brown has done for the basin. He got us the \$2 million that goes to those in the SFFZ.

But we are in the same boat. It has become our burden because of KS and NE and when the compact was agreed on.

- Tim Pautler gave a history, what this basin did when the is basin came out with curtailment rules to shut down every well within 3 miles of the stream. So, we decided to build a pipeline in Sandhills backyard because Sandhills had a target on their back. The SFFZ is not different. He urges everyone to pull together to get this done.
- Joe Newton, Yuma County, first 10,000 acres then 15,000 acres that need to be done by 2029. Joe did some rough math. NASS rental was low, Tim Pautler figured it to be about 170 dollars in Kit Carson. Joe then described his thought process but concluded the focus needed to be on the first 10,000 acres. You can't complicate things like what John Buchanan wanted to do, you won't get any buy in. We already know 14.50 isn't going to be enough. Give me a number that is reasonable with some sort of budget and that will get you buy in. It might be worth figuring out the demographics of the SFFZ. Figure out the size of the wells and the quality of the soil. Everyone wants to protect their investment.

Public comment closed at 4:00PM

Rod Lenz thanked everyone for their input. Lenz asked legal for a motion that encompasses everything that has been discussed. David Robbins thought the motion should include that the Board acknowledges that additional funds are necessary to reach the obligations of the SFFZ. The Board needs to determine what the actual cost will be. Needs to provide a recommendation of the cost of the fee and how long the fee will be assessed. They also need to decide if it will be per acre, per acre-foot or a combination of the two. Pete added if the fee should be only in the SFFZ or spread out over the basin. Should it be a straight rolling average or a building rolling average.

There was a motion to direct the conservation committee to return and reevaluate based on comments today of the board of the public and come back to the board with a recommendation,

1. a sunsetting additional fees and
2. if the fees would be applied (or spent) in the SFFZ (2016 resolution) or across the basin,
3. if the funds would be applied by acre or acre-foot.
 - a. If by acre foot needs to also determine Length of rolling average and how it is generated
4. Should funds be tied to the CREP and EQIP or a standalone program or a hybrid of the two
5. Establish amount of funds needed to retire the acres and how many years do we have to raise that amount of money and thus what the fee would be.

There was a second, with more discussion

Do we want to have this in place by August? We need to go back to the public and educate again.

The motion then passed unanimously.

Then Rod Lenz asked for a motion regarding the offer sheet. The motion to get the offer sheet out to producers as recommended by the conservation committee, and set up an optional google form, and added a bonus if you form is filled out completely and accepted bonus to \$20 dollars per acre on top of their proposed offer. There was second. Discussion on time frame, to be sent out by the end of the week. Return date of June 15th. The motion passed unanimously.

Conservation committee to use form, land sells and per acre foot purchases to help determine fees.

OLD BUSINESS

- No old business to be brought to the board.

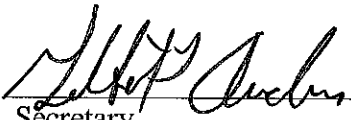
NEW BUSINESS


- Tim Pautler brought up CREP in Cheyenne County, they are a part of the new CREP. They will not be eligible until after October 1st and FSA will then establish a rate after October 1st.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was no executive session.

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting at 4:23 PM, seconded and passed unanimously.


Secretary


Date

Engineering Presentation

By: Hendrix Wai Engineering, Inc.

General Terms

- Republican River Water Conservation District (RRWCD)
- Republican River Compact Administration (RRCA)
- Computed Beneficial Consumptive Use (CBCU)
- Consumptive Use (CU)
- Compact Compliance Pipeline (CCP)
- RRCA Groundwater Model (GW Model)
 - Model used to calculate the CBCU.
- South Fork Focus Zone (SFFZ)

Topics Covered

- Total CBCU versus Colorado's allocation
- Historical Irrigation Pumping in Colorado
- Groundwater impacts of the CBCU
- Anticipated results should conditions remain the same for the next 10 years
- Retirement of 25,000 acres within the South Fork Focus Zone
- Impact of Colorado being out of compliance with the Compact
- Recommend actions by priority to reduce the CBCU or increase Colorado's Allocation

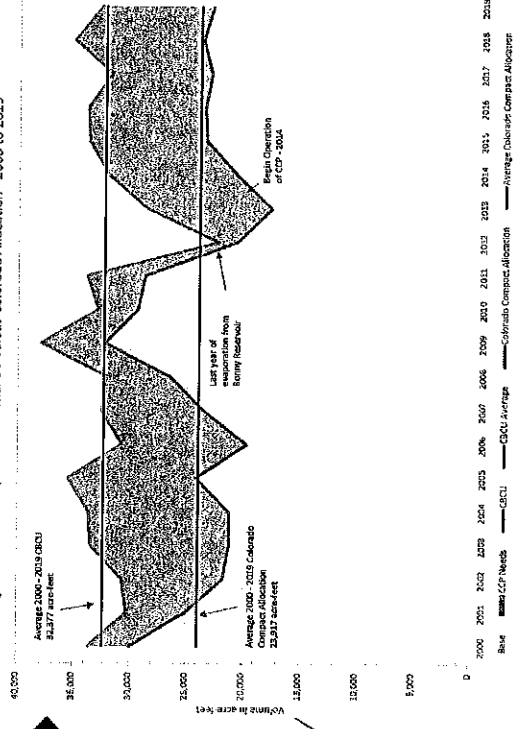
Total CBCU versus Colorado's Allocation

- CBCU is compared to Colorado's Compact allocation annually.
- CBCU includes groundwater CU, surface water CU, small reservoir evaporation, and Bonny Reservoir seepage and evaporation.
- Groundwater CU is determined by the GW Model.
- Surface water CU is calculated as 60% of the recorded diversions.
- Small reservoir evaporation is calculated by multiplying the reservoir surface area by the net evaporation from the nearest climate station.
- Bonny Reservoir seepage was derived from the GW Model.
- Bonny Reservoir evaporation was obtained from Federal reservoir data during the period of operation.
- CBCU (Stream Impacts) are calculated by the GW model and applied through the RRCA Accounting.
- Colorado's 2000 to 2019 average CBCU was 32,377 acre-feet.

Total CBCU versus Colorado's Allocation

- Colorado's Compact Allocation is based on virgin flows within the North Fork, South Fork and Anikaree.
- 2000 to 2019 Average Allocations:
 - North Fork: 9,252 acre-feet
 - Anikaree: 2,225 acre-feet
 - South Fork: 11,157 acre-feet
 - Total: 22,634 acre-feet without Beaver Creek
 - Total: 23,917 acre-feet with Beaver Creek
- Beaver Creek
 - During a water short year Beaver Creek provides no or limited allocation to Colorado.
 - From 2000 to 2019 there were 5 years Colorado received no Beaver Creek allocation when the year was deemed to be a water short year.
 - There were 6 years when Colorado received a reduced Beaver Creek allocation.
 - In those 15 years Colorado received an allocation the average allocation from Beaver Creek was 1,711 acre-feet.
 - Average allocation from Beaver Creek from 2000 to 2019 including water short years was 1,283 acre-feet.

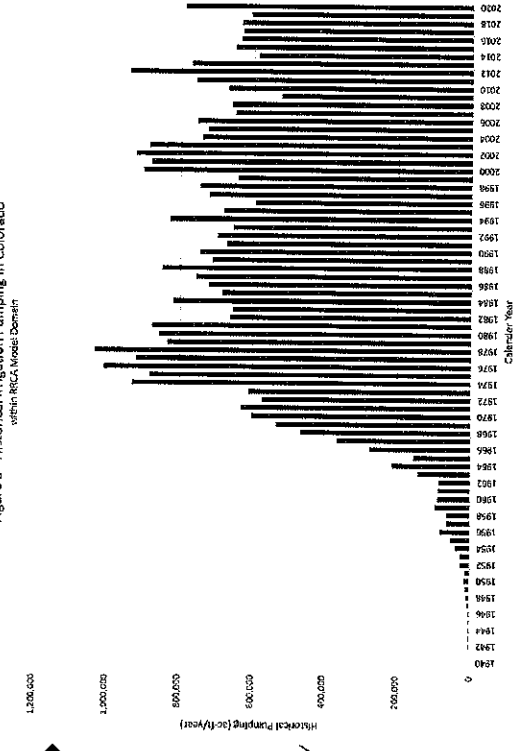
Figure 1 - Total Computed Beneficial CU versus Colorado Allocation - 2000 to 2019



Historical Irrigation Pumping in Colorado

- Period 1940 to 1999
 - Average Pumping = 425,142 acre-feet
 - Maximum Pumping = 1,032,720 acre-feet (1978)
- Period 1940 to 2020
 - Average Pumping = 504,019 acre-feet
 - Maximum Pumping = 1,032,720 acre-feet (1978)
- Period 2000 to 2020
 - Average Pumping = 729,379 acre-feet
 - Maximum Pumping = 940,016 acre-feet (2012)
 - Minimum Pumping = 522,678 acre-feet (2009)

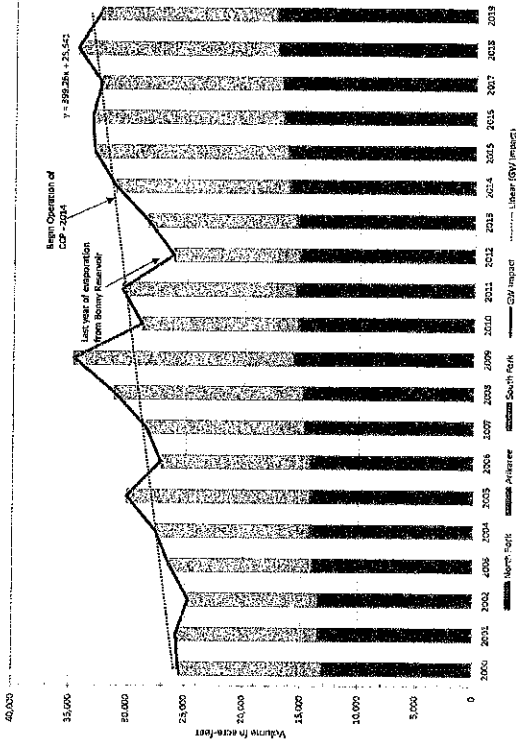
Figure 2 - Historical Irrigation Pumping in Colorado



Groundwater Impacts of the CBCU

- Colorado CBCU from 2000 to 2019 (Blue solid line)
- Based on the trend from 2000 to 2019 CBCU has increased by 399.26 acre-feet every year. (Blue dotted line)
- Stacked bars represent the three areas as part of the CCP April 2021 Projection: North Fork, Arkikaree, and South Fork
 - Orange: North Fork
 - Shows a steady increase as a component of the groundwater CU, part of this increase is a result of operation of the CCP
 - Grey: Arkikaree
 - Slight increasing trend to the groundwater CU
 - Yellow: South Fork
 - Increasing trend to the groundwater CU

Figure 3 - Total Groundwater Impacts to CBCU - 2000 to 2019



Anticipated results should conditions remain the same for the next 10 years

- Some farmers would likely stop using their wells due to the wells' static water levels and reduced saturated thickness.
- This is especially true in the W-Y and Plains districts where the water level is decreasing at a rate of approximately 10 feet per year. This reduces the saturated thickness for the well to draw upon.
- Any depletions caused by the wells before the wells stop pumping will still impact the stream in the future and will be included in the groundwater CU component of the CBCU from the GW Model.
- Finally, the CBCU would likely increase from an average of 32,377 acre-feet (2000 to 2019) to approximately 37,500 acre-feet (estimated using trendline in preceding figure 399.26 acre-feet per year * 30 years + 25,541 acre-feet = 37,519 acre-feet). This assumes the 20 years from Figure 3 plus an additional 10 years.
- If future annual allocations are similar to the approximate average allocation of 23,917 acre-feet, then the difference of 13,602 acre-feet will need to be made up by the CCP.

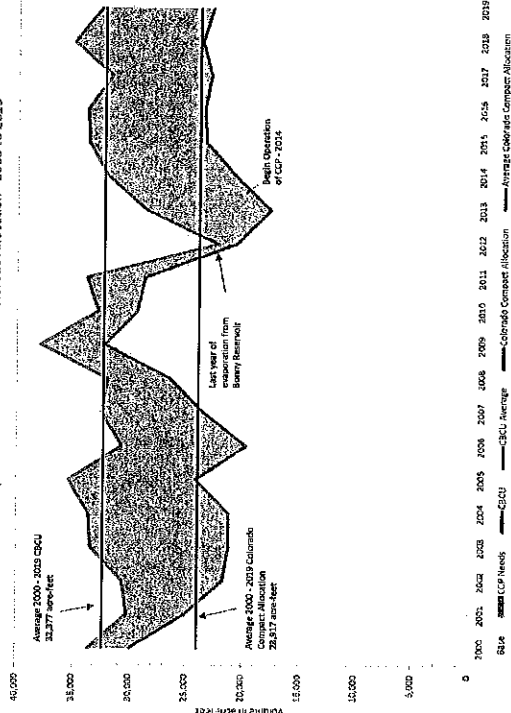
Retirement of 25,000 acres within the South Fork Focus Zone

- Retirement of 25,000 acres within the SFFZ
 - 2,500 acres have been retired per the State Engineer's April 13, 2021, letter.
 - The retirement of 10,000 acres is expected to be accomplished by December 31, 2024, as noted in the State Engineer's Letter mentioned above.
 - The retirement of 25,000 acres is expected to be accomplished by December 31, 2029, as noted in the State Engineer's Letter mentioned above.
 - This is estimated to have a reduction of pumping by 25,949 acre-feet (25,000 acres x 1.04 acre-feet per acre).
- Potential impact if 10,000-acre and 25,000-acre thresholds are not met.
 - Colorado is at risk of being out of compliance with the Compact.
 - Kansas could revoke approval of the CCP and sue Colorado should Colorado be out of compliance with the Compact.

Impact of Colorado being out of compliance with the Compact

- If Colorado is out of compliance with the Compact, Colorado will be subject to a lawsuit by Kansas and Nebraska where all outcomes have significant negative economic impacts for those within the RRWCD.
- Possible outcomes of the lawsuit
 - Colorado be required to curtail SIGNIFICANT or ALL use Basin wide.
 - A river master could be appointed by the Supreme Court. This person would have the authority to shut down all the wells within the basin and stop all surface diversions to get Colorado into compliance.
 - Colorado would be required to continue to find ways to come into and remain in compliance.

Figure 1 - Total Computed Beneficial CU versus Colorado Allocation - 2000 to 2019



Recommend actions by priority to reduce the CBCU or increase Colorado's Allocation

- Priority No. 1 - Retirement of any water rights deemed a surface water diversion in the accounting
 - This reduces the Surface water component of the CBCU by 60% of that rights diversions
 - The District has made significant progress on this priority especially on the South Fork
 - There are still a limited number of surface water rights still available in the North Fork, South Fork and Arkkaree
- Priority No. 2 - Buy alluvial wells in the SFFZ and retire the acres.
 - This will eventually reduce the Groundwater impact of the South Fork
 - Add acres to meet the 10,000 acres of retirement by 2024 and 25,000 acres of retirement by 2029.
 - If all alluvial wells in the SFFZ are retired this would result in approximately 3,037 acres and 3,702 acre-feet of pumping.

Recommend actions by priority to reduce the CBCU or increase Colorado's Allocation

- Priority No. 3 - Buy non-alluvial wells in the SFFZ and retire the acres.
 - This will eventually reduce the Groundwater impact of the South Fork
 - Add acres to meet the 10,000 acres of retirement by 2024 and 25,000 acres of retirement by 2029.
 - If 25,000 acres of non-alluvial wells in the SFFZ are retired this would result in approximately 25,949 acre-feet of pumping removed from the GW Model.
- Priority No. 4 - Buy alluvial wells along the Arkkaree and retire the acres.
 - This will eventually reduce the Groundwater impact of the Arkkaree
 - A live stream on the Arkkaree would always be beneficial as it would increase allocation.
 - If all alluvial wells along the Arkkaree are retired this would result in approximately 3,293 acres and 3,359 acre-feet of pumping.

Recommend actions by priority to reduce the CBCU or increase Colorado's Allocation

- Priority No. 5 - Buy alluvial wells along the North Fork and retire the acres.
 - This will eventually reduce the Groundwater impact of the North Fork.
 - If all alluvial wells along the North Fork are retired this would result in approximately 300 acres and 255 average acre-feet of pumping.
- Priority No. 6 - Buy groundwater rights that could be included in the CCP
 - Added sources to the CCP to allow for greater pumping from the CCP to meet increased CBCU not met by Colorado's Compact allocation.
- Priority No. 7 - Buy groundwater rights that do not fall under Priorities 2 to 6.
 - The purchase of groundwater rights other than Priorities 2 to 6 will result in reducing the groundwater CU component of the CBCU from the GW Model.

Questions?

