

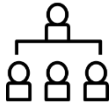
Water and Sewer Board

Regular Meeting

City Council Chambers – City Center South

1001 11th Ave September 16, 2026 at 2:00 p.m.

Regular meetings of the Water and Sewer Board are held **in person** on the 3rd Wednesday of each month in the City Council Chambers, 1001 11th Avenue, Greeley, Colorado.



Members of the public may attend and provide comment during public hearings.



Written comments may be submitted by US mail or dropped off at the Water and Sewer office located at 1001 11th Avenue, 2nd Floor,



Greeley, CO 80631 or emailed to wsadmin@greeleygov.com. All written comments must be received by 10:00 a.m. on the date of the meeting.



Meeting agendas and minutes are available on the City's meeting portal at <https://greeleyco.portal.civicclerk.com>

IMPORTANT – PLEASE NOTE

This meeting is scheduled as an **in-person session only**. If COVID, weather, or other conditions beyond the control of the City dictate, the meeting will be conducted virtually and notice will be posted on the City's CivicClerk meeting portal by 10:00 a.m. on the date of the meeting (<https://greeleyco.portal.civicclerk.com/>).

In the event it becomes necessary for a meeting to be held virtually, use the link below to join the meeting via Zoom. <https://greeleygov.zoom.us/j/81782466253>

For more information about this meeting or to request reasonable accommodations, contact the administrative team at 970-350-9801 or by email at wsadmin@greeleygov.com





Water & Sewer Board

September 16, 2026 at 2:00 p.m.

1001 11th Avenue, City Center South, Greeley, CO 80631

Agenda

1. Roll Call: _____ Chairman Harold Evans _____ Vice Chairman Mick Todd
 _____ Ms. Cheri Witt-Brown _____ Mr. Fred Otis
 _____ Mr. Joe Murphy _____ Mr. Tony Miller
 _____ Mr. Matt Anderson _____ Mayor Dale Hall
 _____ Mr. Brian McBroom _____ Mr. Kirk Jones
2. Approval of Minutes
3. Approval of the Agenda
4. Welcome New Employees and Promotions
5. Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Master Plan Update
6. Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility Solids Master Plan Update
7. Legal Report
8. Director's Report
9. Such Other Business That May Be Brought Before the Board Added to This Agenda by Motion of the Board
10. Executive Session
 - a. Terry Ranch Storage Retiming Investigation Update
11. Adjournment



If, to effectively and fully participate in this meeting, you require an auxiliary aid or other assistance related to a disability, please contact the Water and Sewer Department administrative staff at 970-350-9801 or wsadmin@greeleygov.com

**City of Greeley
Water and Sewer Board
Minutes of August 19, 2026
Regular Board Meeting**

Chairman Harold Evans called the Water and Sewer Board meeting to order at 2:01 p.m. on Wednesday August 19, 2026.

1. Roll Call

The Clerk called the roll and those in attendance included:

Board Members:

Chairman Harold Evans, Vice Chairman Todd, Fred Otis, Joseph Murphy, Tony Miller, Cheri Witt-Brown, Matt Anderson, Mayor Dale Hall, Deputy City Manager Bret Naber on Behalf of City Manager Brian McBroom, Director of Finance Kirk Jones

Water and Sewer Department Staff:

Director Sean Chambers, Deputy Director of Utility Finance and Customer Service Erik Dial, Deputy Director of Water and Wastewater Operations and Maintenance Rebecca Andrus, Deputy Director of Water Resources Leah Hubbard, Chief Engineer Adam Prior, Executive Assistant Gigi Allen, Administrative Assistant III Katie Schaefer, Utility Finance Manager Virgil Pierce, Water Efficiency Supervisor Ben Schaffer, Deputy Chief Engineer Cadee Oakleaf, Source Water Supply Manager Cole Gustafson, Water Quality Technician II Lucas Lane, Civil Engineer II Keri Fishlock, Water Resource Planning Manager Matt Sparacino, Water Efficiency Specialist II Jake Robinson, Administrative Assistant II Tishana Cano (Left the meeting at 2:09 pm)

Legal Counsel:

Deputy City Attorney Jerrae Swanson (joined virtually, then in person at 3:00 pm), Supervising Senior Environmental and Water Resources Attorney Dan Biwer, Environmental & Water Resources Attorney II Jessie Raybon, Environmental Water Resource Attorney I Nathan Manley, Outside Counsel to the Board Jim Noble

Guests:

Human Resources Business Partner II Addie Gallegos, Communication Specialist II Cory Channell, Dr. Michael Welsh (left the meeting at 2:09 pm), Council Member Deb DeBoutez,

Immediately following Roll Call, Chairman Evans introduced Dr. Michael Welsh and asked him to briefly speak on the new Confluence the Story of Greeley Water Second Edition book.

Dr. Welsh discussed why the Second Edition was written and reviewed some of the chapters in the book.

2. Approval of Minutes

It was noted by the Board that Board member Miller was not documented as attending the July meeting. It was agreed that this would be corrected.

Mr. Miller made a motion to approve the minutes of the July 2026 Water and Sewer Board meeting as corrected; Mr. Otis seconded the motion. The motion carried 7-0.

3. Approval of Agenda

It was noted that the agenda was changed to allow Dr. Welsh to speak about the Confluence book and there were no other changes to the agenda.

4. Welcome New Employees and Promotions

Director Sean Chambers provided an introduction of new Water and Sewer Department employees.

5. Resolution Authorizing to File a Water Court Application to Adjudicate Ground Water Rights underlying the State Land Board Parcels

Jim Noble presented to the Board that staff recommended approval of the Resolution authorizing the City of Greeley, acting through its Water and Sewer Board, to file a Water Court application jointly with the Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners for nontributary groundwater rights associated with State Land Board property in Weld County. The application seeks a determination of nontributary groundwater rights in the Upper Laramie Aquifer underlying approximately 10,495 acres of State Land Board property in Weld County for approximately 1,102,826 acre-feet of groundwater, equivalent to 11,028 acre-feet over a 100-year aquifer life.

Under a State Land Board groundwater production lease, Greeley has the State Land Board's consent to adjudicate, permit, withdraw, develop, and use groundwater from the Upper Laramie Aquifer beneath the leased lands. The proposed Water Court application would seek to obtain a decree from the District Court, Water Division No. 1, confirming that the groundwater is non-tributary and quantifying the amount legally available for withdrawal and beneficial use.

This action supports Greeley's long-term water supply planning by preserving an additional potential water resource for future municipal and other lawful uses.

Mr. Miller moved the Board adopt the enclosed Resolution concerning the adjudication, permitting, withdrawal, and use of nontributary groundwater rights in the Upper Laramie Aquifer underlying certain lands owned by the Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners in Weld County, Colorado. Mr. Otis seconded the motion. The motion carried 7 – 0.

6. Water Supply and Drought Update

Leah Hubbard went over that current forecasts indicate Weld County is likely to experience above-average temperatures and precipitation through the rest of this summer and into fall. Below average snowpack significantly reduced runoff and ditch yields throughout the basin, and reduced supplies. Specifically, junior water storage rights have not come into priority, limiting opportunities for reservoir filling. The Greeley Loveland Irrigation Company (GLIC) was out of priority on their reservoir rights and irrigators relied primarily on water in storage from past years.

On July 13, 2026, the Boyd Water Treatment Plant intake at Boyd Lake could no longer provide water to the raw ponds due to low levels and water quality concerns. Water Resources staff and GLIC had already started pre-positioning C-BT water in Lake Loveland due to this predicted occurrence. In order to keep the Lake Loveland inlet in the water, Water Resources brought in 2,800 acre-feet of water (700 Windy Gap and 2,100 C-BT) into Lake Loveland to keep the treatment plant tower intake submerged and keep the ditch running longer.

Staff analysis predicts the outlet from Lake Loveland to the treatment plant will be out of the water and inoperable starting August 20th due to the demand for water within GLIC, the level of the inlet tower within Lake Loveland, and drought conditions. The Boyd Lake Treatment Plant will start receiving water directly from a pump in the Greeley Loveland Canal, which was installed after 2002 drought and brought fully operational in 2026.

Greeley declared an adequate water year in April 2026, due to projected storage volumes in April of 2027. Greeley is still above the required 21,300AF for mandatory drought restrictions this year. However, due to the infrastructure disruptions of the upper end of the GLIC system, and the potential need to treat additional potable water for high use turf facilities such as athletic fields, staff is recommending voluntary drought management of non-functional turf on city-owned parks and golf courses. This would allow low-use turf or higher water use landscapes to go dormant for the rest of the season.

7. Legal Report

James Noble of Welborn Sullivan Meck & Tooley, P.C., outside counsel for the Greeley Water & Sewer Board presented this month's Legal Report.

Mr. Noble reported that, based on staff and counsel review of the June 2026 Water Court Resume in Div. 1, staff and water counsel do not recommend filing statements of opposition to any new water court applications in the month of August.

8. Director's Report

The Director provided the Water & Sewer Board with a summary of water resources and utility policy events and updated the Board on notable utility activities.

9. Such Other Business That May Be Brought Before the Board and Added to This Agenda by Motion of the Board

No other items were brought before the Board.

9. Executive Session

Chairman Evans moved that the Board adjourn the public portion of this August 19, 2026 Water and Sewer Board meeting and hold an executive session to address the following matters as provided by C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4)(b) and (e) and Greeley Municipal Code § 2151(a)(2) and (5):

1. For the purposes of obtaining legal advice, determining positions relative to matters that may be subject to negotiations, developing strategy for negotiations, and instructing negotiators on matters related to a request for extraterritorial water service.

Chairman Evans stated for the record, the motion passed. The public portion of this meeting was adjourned at 3:06 pm.

The Executive Session started at 3:10 pm.

Roll call was taken and those present were:

Chairman Evans, Vice Chairman Todd, Cheri Witt-Brown, Joe Murphy, Fred Otis, Tony Miller, Matt Anderson, City Manager Brian McBroom, Director of Finance Kirk Jones, Mayor Dale Hall

Legal counsel present during Executive Session were:

Deputy City Attorney Jerrae Swanson, Environmental and Water Resources Attorney, Dan Biwer, Environmental and Water Resources Attorney II, Jessie Raybon, Environmental and Water Resources Attorney I Nathan Manley, Outside Counsel to the Water and Sewer Board, Jim Noble

Staff present:

Director Sean Chambers, Deputy City Manager Bret Naber, Deputy Director of Utility Finance and Customer Service Erik Dial, Deputy Director of Water Resources Leah Hubbard and Water and Sewer Chief Engineer Adam Prior

10. Adjournment

The public session of the meeting ended at 3:06 pm.

The Executive Session portions of the meeting ended at 3:45 pm

Harold Evans, Chairman

Brian McBroom, Board Secretary

**City of Greeley
Water and Sewer Board
Special Meeting
Minutes of September 3, 2026
Regular Board Meeting**

Chairman Harold Evans called the Water and Sewer Board meeting to order at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, September 3, 2026.

1. Roll Call

The Clerk called the roll and those in attendance included:

Board Members:

Chairman Harold Evans, Vice Chairman Mick Todd, Tony Miller, Fred Otis, Joseph Murphy, Matt Anderson, Cheri Witt-Brown (arrived at 10:45 am), Mayor Dale Hall, City Manager Brian McBroom

Water and Sewer Department Staff:

Director Sean Chambers, Deputy City Manager Bret Naber, Deputy Director of Water and Wastewater Operations and Maintenance Rebecca Andrus, Deputy Director of Water Resources Leah Hubbard, Executive Assistant Gigi Allen, Administrative Assistant IV Tracy Simon,

Legal Counsel:

Deputy City Attorney Jerrae Swanson, Supervising Senior Environmental and Water Resources Attorney Dan Biwer, Environmental & Water Resources Attorney II Jessie Raybon, Outside Council to the Board Jim Noble,

Guests:

Councilmember Brian Rudy

2. Approval of Agenda

There were no changes to the agenda.

3. Executive Session

a. Request for Legal Advice Related to Proposed Extraterritorial Service Agreement

Chairman Evans moved that the Board hold an executive session to address the following matters as provided by C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4)(b) and (e) and Greeley Municipal Code § 2-151(a)(2) and (5):

1. For the purposes of obtaining legal advice, determining positions relative to matters that may be subject to negotiations, developing strategy for negotiations, and instructing negotiators on matters related to a request for temporary extraterritorial water service from Global AI.

Mr. Miller seconded the motion. The motion passed.

The Executive Session started at 10:33 am.

Roll call was taken, the Board members present were, Chairman Evans, Vice Chairman Todd, Matt Anderson, Tony Miller, Cheri Witt-Brown (arrived at 10:45 am), Joseph Murphy and Fred Otis

Staff present:

Deputy City Manager, Bret Naber, Director of Water and Sewer, Sean Chambers, Deputy Director of Water Resources, Leah Hubbard, Deputy Director of Maintenance and Operations Rebecca Andrus

Legal Counsel present:

Deputy City Attorney, Jerrae Swanson, Environmental and Water Resources Attorney, Dan Biwer

The Executive Session ended at 11:00 am.

4. Approval of Interim Water Service Agreement for Global AI

Sean Chambers presented to the Board background that the Global AI LLC property, formerly owned by Carestream Health, which has requested interim water service while they take steps to annex the property to the City. The proposed Interim Water Service Agreement for interim water is tied to the mutually executed Pre-Annexation Agreement that obligates the property owner to annex to Greeley under specific terms and conditions, by a deadline of 3/31/2028. The specific terms upon which temporary water service would be extended, including the irrevocable dedication of irrigation company shares, assignment of contract for non-potable irrigation water to the Kodak/Global AI campus, specific conditions for the timing and payment of applicable plant investment fees, system development charges, required raw water dedication or payment of cash-in-lieu, interim outside city water service volumetric rates at the hydrant bulk water rate, and other key terms and conditions precedent for service have been defined in this outside-city water agreement.

Such interim agreements can be customary for properties committing to City annexation but needed water services in advance of full annexation. With the terms and conditions guiding the obligation to annex, and the remedies provided for failure to annex, the staff recommend approval of the interim water service agreement for Global AI.

Mr. Miller moved that the Board approve the Interim Water Service Agreement with Global AI in the form enclosed and delegated authority to the Board Chair and Director to approve minor revisions to the agreement for execution provided that the final agreement is not substantially modified for those terms presented here. Vice Chairman Todd seconded the motion. The motion carried 7-0.

5. Adjournment

The public session of the meeting ended at 11:29 am.

Harold Evans, Chairman

Brian McBroom, Board Secretary



Agenda Summary

September 16, 2026

Key Staff Contact: Sean Chambers, Water & Sewer Director

Title:

Welcome New Employees and Promotions

Summary:

Promotions:

Myles French - Plant Operator D to Plant Operator C – Bellvue WTP

Jarrett Widick - Plant Operator D to Plant Operator C – Boyd WTP

Marco Castillo - Maintenance Technician I to Water Systems Technician I

Evin Cook - Maintenance Technician I to Water Systems Technician I

New Hires:

Eric Sotelo - Utility Locator Supervisor

Steve Bardill - Utility Locator

Derek Von Drehle - Water Efficiency Specialist I

Recommended Action:

None

Recommended Motion:

None

Attachments:

1. September New Hires and Promotions

Promotions and New Employees

Welcome New Employees

Promotions:

Myles French -
Jarrett Widick -
Marco Castillo -
Evin Cook -

Plant Operator D to Plant Operator C – Bellvue WTP
Plant Operator D to Plant Operator C – Boyd WTP
Maintenance Technician I to Water Systems Technician I
Maintenance Technician I to Water Systems Technician I

New Hires:

Eric Sotelo -
Steve Bardill -
Derek Von Drehle -

Utility Locator Supervisor
Utility Locator
Water Efficiency Specialist I



September 16, 2026



Agenda Summary

September 16, 2026

Key Staff Contact: Keri Fishlock, Civil Engineer II

Title:

Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Master Plan Update

Summary:

The Water Treatment Plants and Transmission Master Plan project started in 2025 with a goal to provide a clear framework for phased water treatment and transmission system improvements that support reliable service today and position the system for long-term growth.

The Master Plan builds on prior planning efforts and integrates five parallel technical evaluations focused on:

- Bellvue WTP
- Boyd WTP
- Hydraulic Modeling of the Transmission System
- Transmission Infrastructure
- Electrical Reliability

Together, these evaluations establish a prioritized capital improvement path to meet projected treatment capacity milestones of 50 MGD by 2033, 75 MGD by 2057, and approximately 102 MGD at buildout in 2075.

The chosen consultant for this work, Stantec, has delivered the first draft of the completed Master Plan report, which will be presented to the Board. The Master Plan provides a phased, defensible roadmap that maintains reliable day-to-day service while positioning the system for future demand, evolving regulatory requirements, and operational resiliency.

Key findings highlight near-term capacity, reliability, and resiliency needs across major system assets. At Bellvue WTP, clearwell disinfection and gravity thickener limitations constrain capacity, while future rerating and expansion can increase treatment capacity to 60 MGD within the planning horizon. At Boyd WTP, future ozone and residuals improvements will support changing source water conditions, improve treatment performance, and reduce solids production. Transmission system screening identified targeted rehabilitation needs, the importance of a comprehensive pipe condition assessment, and the need for dedicated Zone 2 storage to improve system resiliency.

Recommended Action:

None

Recommended Motion:

None

Attachments:

1. Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Master Plan Update



Water Treatment Plants & Transmission System Master Plan

Keri Fishlock – Water Treatment Plant Engineer

Stephanie Elliott – Project Manager Stantec

Water & Sewer Board

September 16, 2026

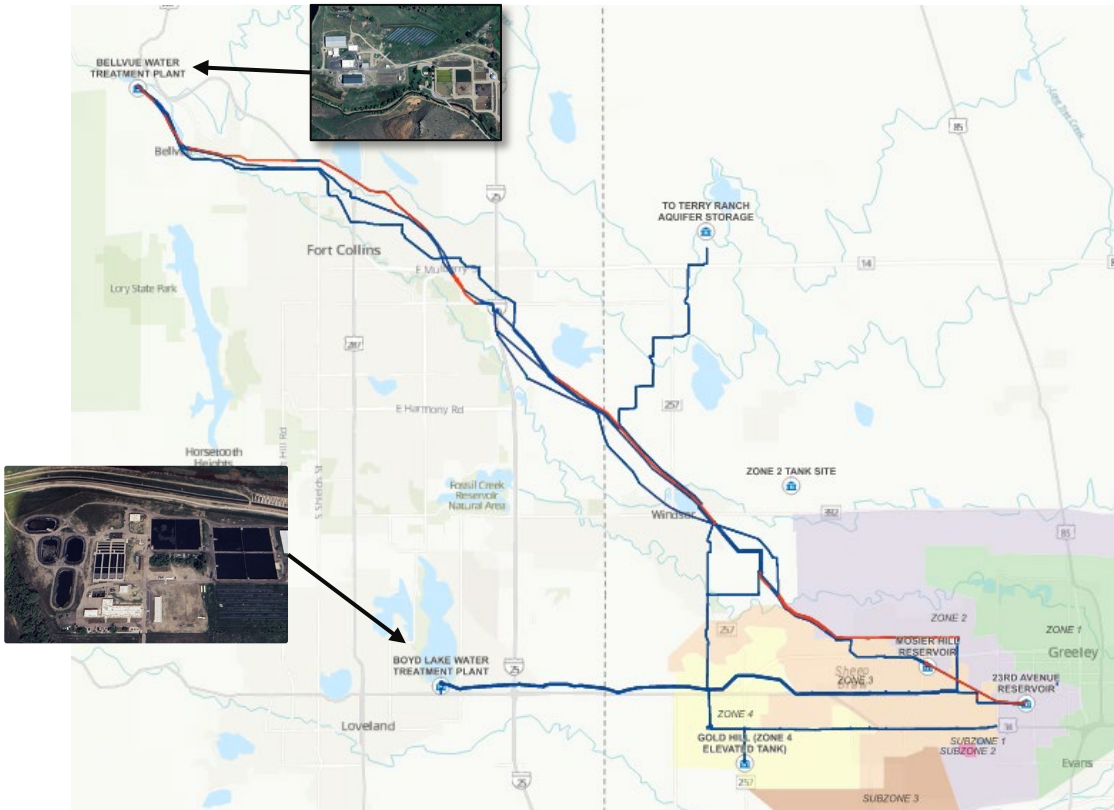


Agenda



- Water System Overview
- Project Purpose & Framework
- Future Demand Projections
- Technical Evaluations
- Capital Improvements Project Plan
- Conclusion

Water System Overview



- Water System

- Bellvue Water Treatment Plant

- Boyd Water Treatment Plant

- Transmission System

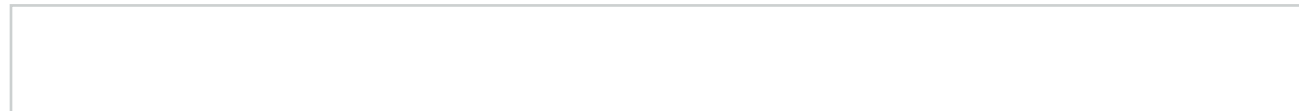
- 224 miles of transmission pipe (>14" pipe)

- 5 reservoirs total capacity 47 MG

- 24 pressure reducing stations with 29 pressure reducing valves

Background of Master Plan

- Water Treatment Plants & Transmission Master Plan
 - Builds on prior work, including the Optimization Study
 - Plans near- and long-term renewal needs and expansion for City growth
 - Assessed capacity and rehabilitation needs to meet the City's LREGA for treatment and transmission

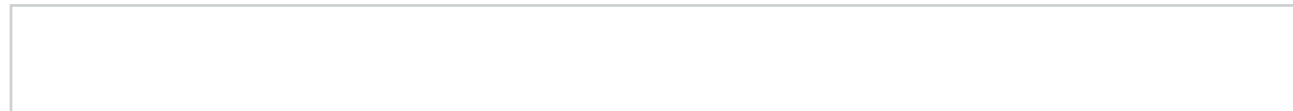


Purpose of Master Plan

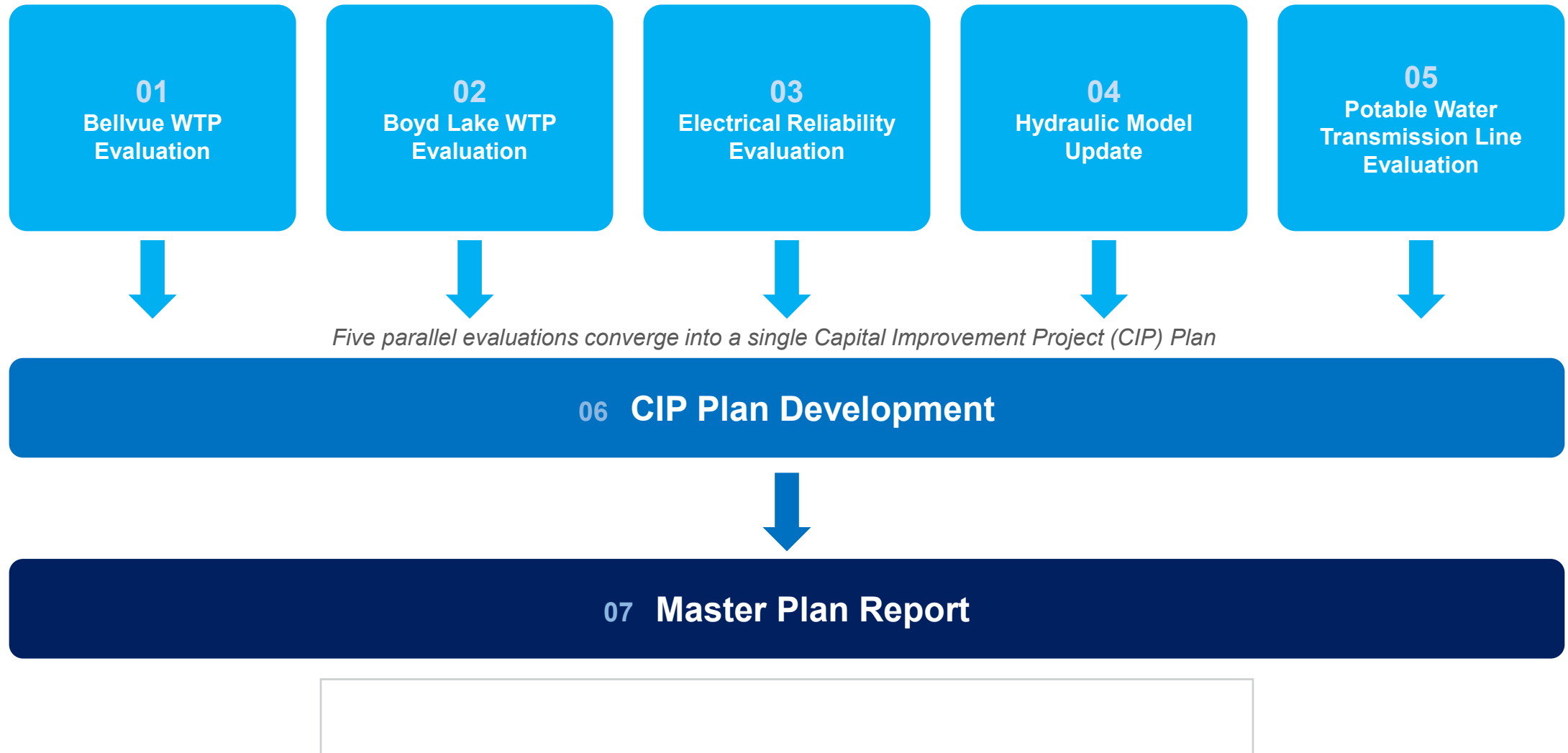
1. Evaluates condition, performance, capacity, and long-term needs of the City's drinking water system
2. Integrates multiple technical evaluations into a prioritized Capital Improvements Project (CIP) Plan
3. Supports future growth, operational resiliency, regulatory compliance, and reliable service

Target Outcome

- Finalize framework approach for short- and long-term plan for the water system
- Finalize framework approach for path to meet 50-, 75-, 100-MGD



Technical Evaluation Framework



Forecasted Water Demand

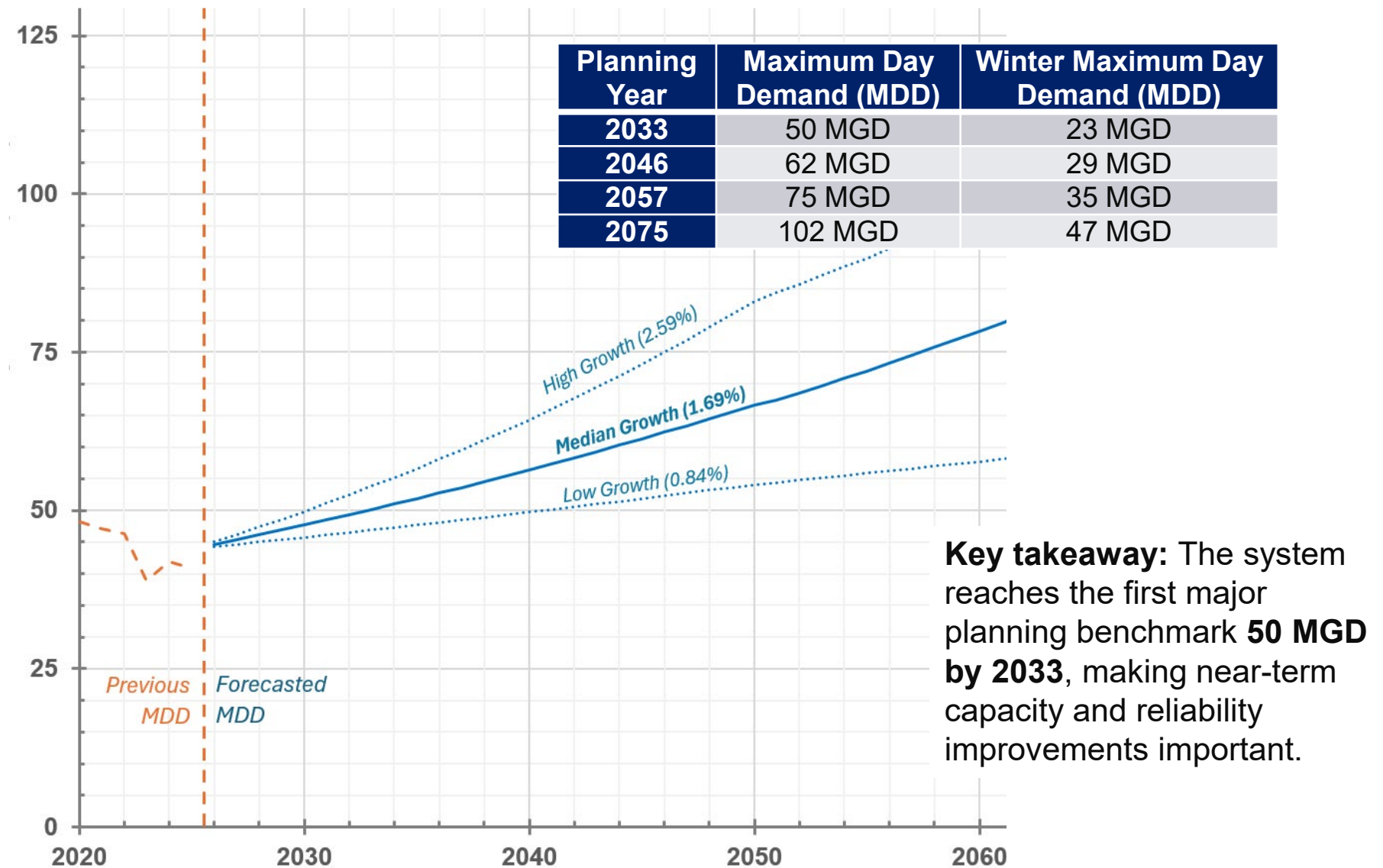
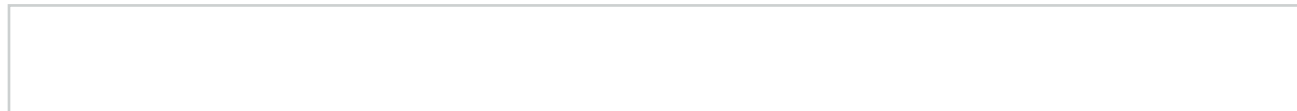
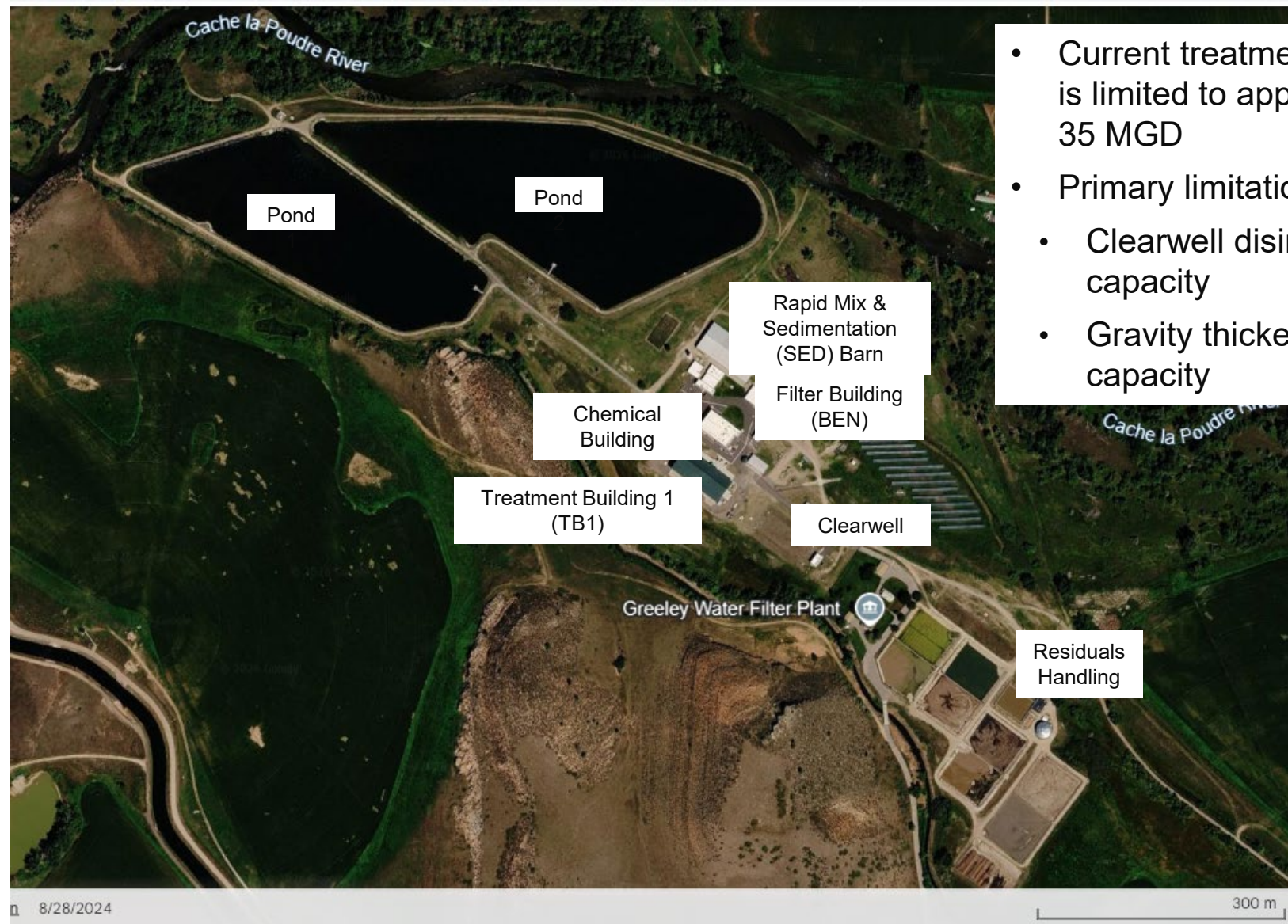


Figure: Forecasted Water Maximum Daily Demands

Technical Evaluations

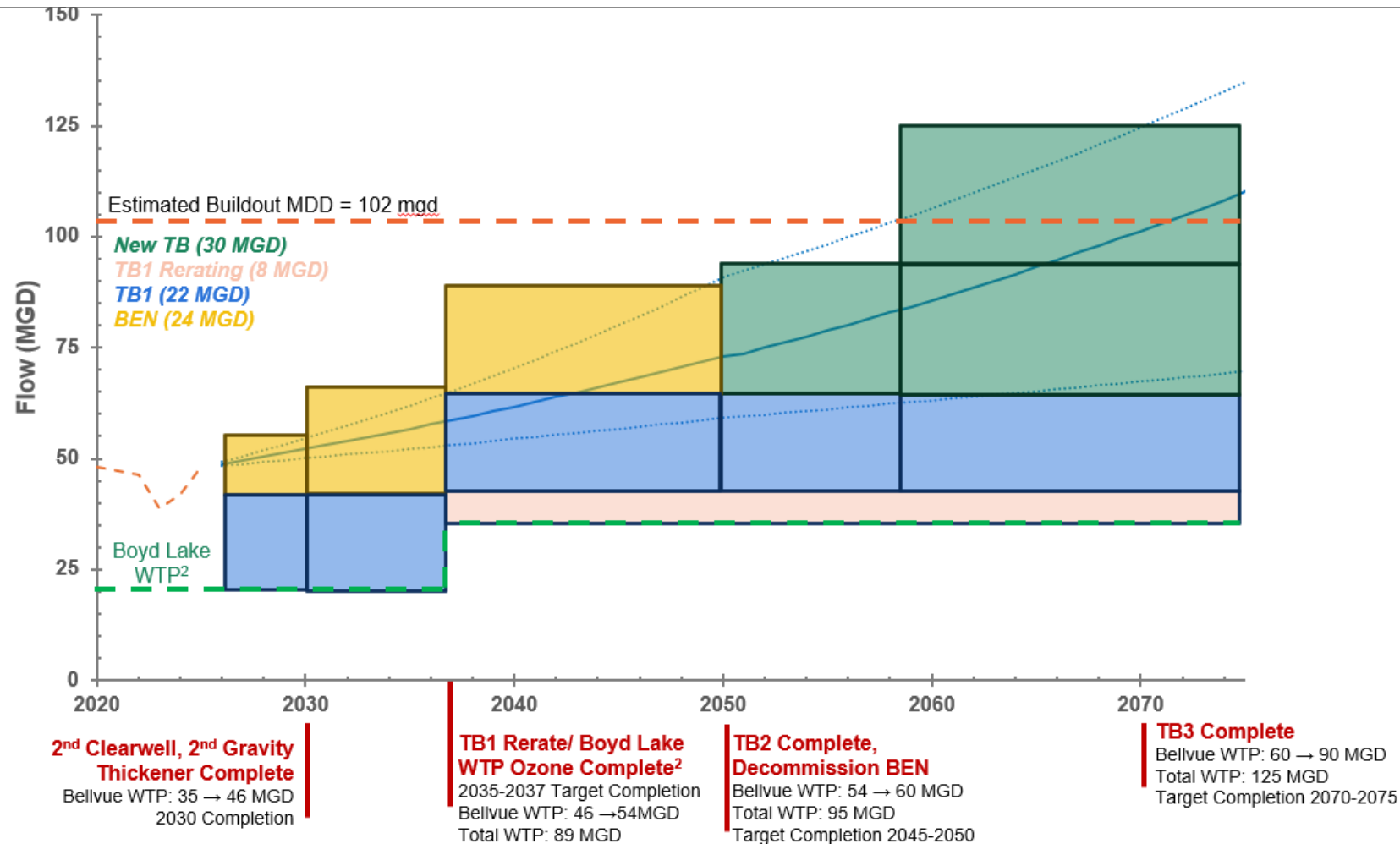


Bellvue WTP: Current Capacity & Operations



- Current treatment capacity is limited to approximately 35 MGD
- Primary limitations:
 - Clearwell disinfection capacity
 - Gravity thickener capacity

Bellvue WTP: Expansion Strategy



Notes:

1. Overall Bellvue WTP capacity limited to 35 mgd until construction of second clearwell and second gravity thickener is complete.
2. 2026 Optimization Report recommended implementing increased TOC removal at 30% Average Boyd WTP Usage. For expansion timing, it is assumed Boyd WTP will be limited to 20 mgd on average until ozone is implemented to increase TOC removal.

Bellvue WTP: Key Recommended Improvements & 20-year CIP

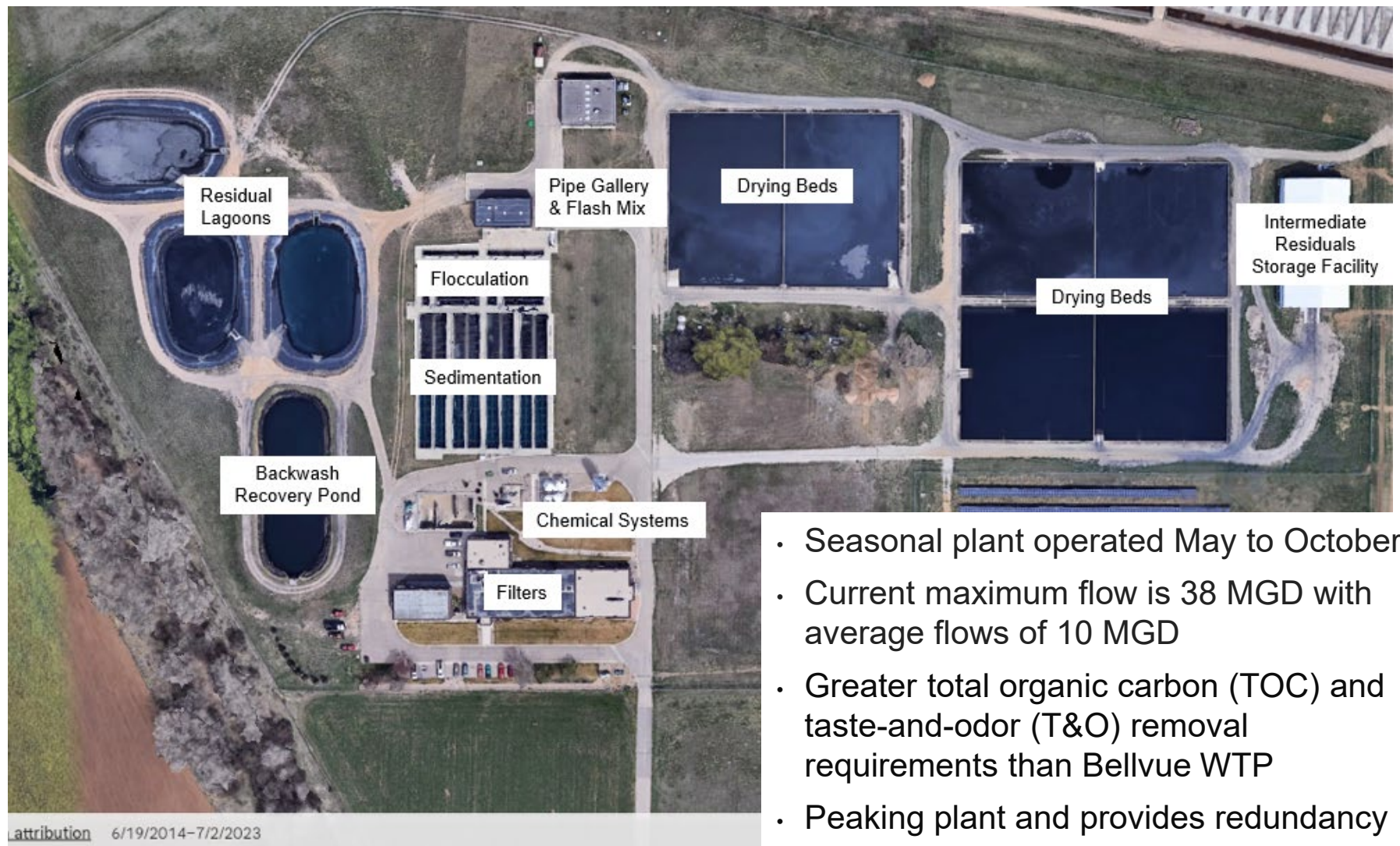
Project Name	Target Completion Year	Project Cost ² (\$ Millions, 2026)
SED Barn Replacement and Repairs & Backwash Recovery Improvements	2029 - 2031	\$19.9
Drying Bed Concrete Replacement ¹	2032 – 2037	\$2.1
Treatment Building 1 Filter Rerating	2035 – 2037	\$0.5
Sodium Hypochlorite (SHC) Conversion	2035 – 2040	\$13.5
Raw Water Pond Improvements	2045 – 2050	\$5.2
Adding Treatment Building 2	2045 - 2050	\$32.5

1. Drying bed concrete replacement phased to complete one drying bed per year. Project cost is estimated for one drying bed.

2. AACE Class 5

Key takeaway: Bellvue improvements address both near-term system reliability and long-term capacity expansion.

Boyd WTP: Current Capacity & Operations



Regulatory Update for Boyd WTP

PFAS Maximum Contaminant Levels and Monitoring Trigger Levels

Parameter	Code of CO Regulations 5 CCR 1002-111	
	Maximum Contaminant Level (ng/L)	Trigger Level (ng/L)
PFOA	4	2
PFOS	4	2
PFHxS	10	5
PFNA	10	5
HFPO-DA	10	5
Hazard Index	1 (unitless)	0.5 (unitless)

Boyd WTP PFAS Data, Finished Water

Analyte	EPA MCL ¹ ng/L	Trigger Point ng/L	Number of Samples	Finished Water Range ² ng/L
PFOA	4	2	4	0.74-1.5
PFOS	4	2	4	0.65-0.69
PFHxS	10	5	4	0.62-0.66
PFNA	10	5	4	0.69-0.73
HFPO-DA	10	5	4	0.67-0.71
Hazard Index	1 (unitless)	0.5 (unitless)	4	0.20-0.21

Boyd WTP: Key Recommended Improvements & 20-year CIP

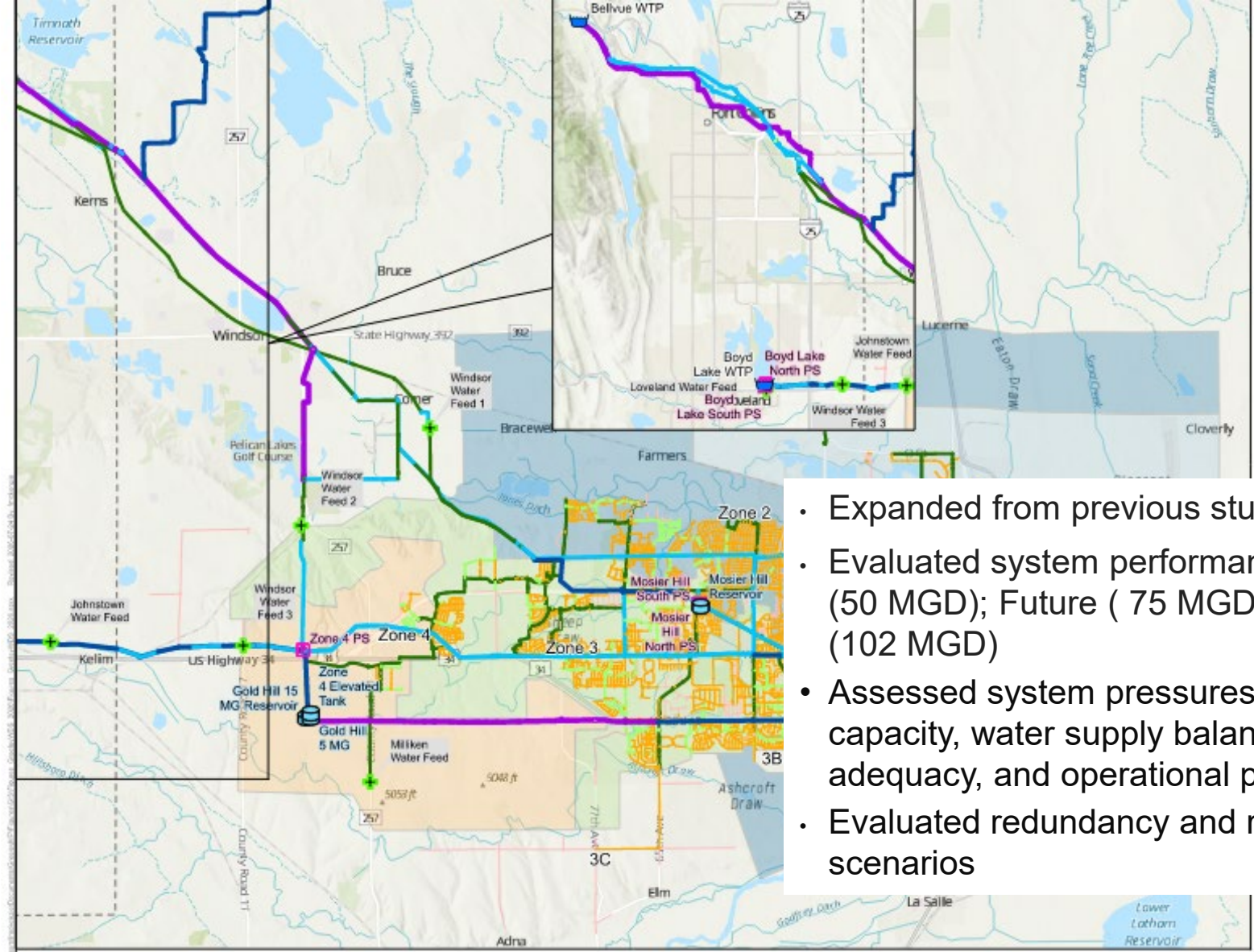
Project Name	Target Completion Year	Project Cost ¹ (\$ Millions, 2026)
Sludge Pump Improvements	2029 – 2031	\$0.6
Process Improvements (includes ozone) ²	2035 – 2037	\$23
Drying Bed Upgrades	2035 – 2040	\$2.1
Backwash Recovery Improvements & Gravity Thickener	2039 – 2042	\$25.8
Sedimentation Basin Enclosure	2040 - 2045	\$5.4

1. AACE Class 5

2. Already a CIP identified project

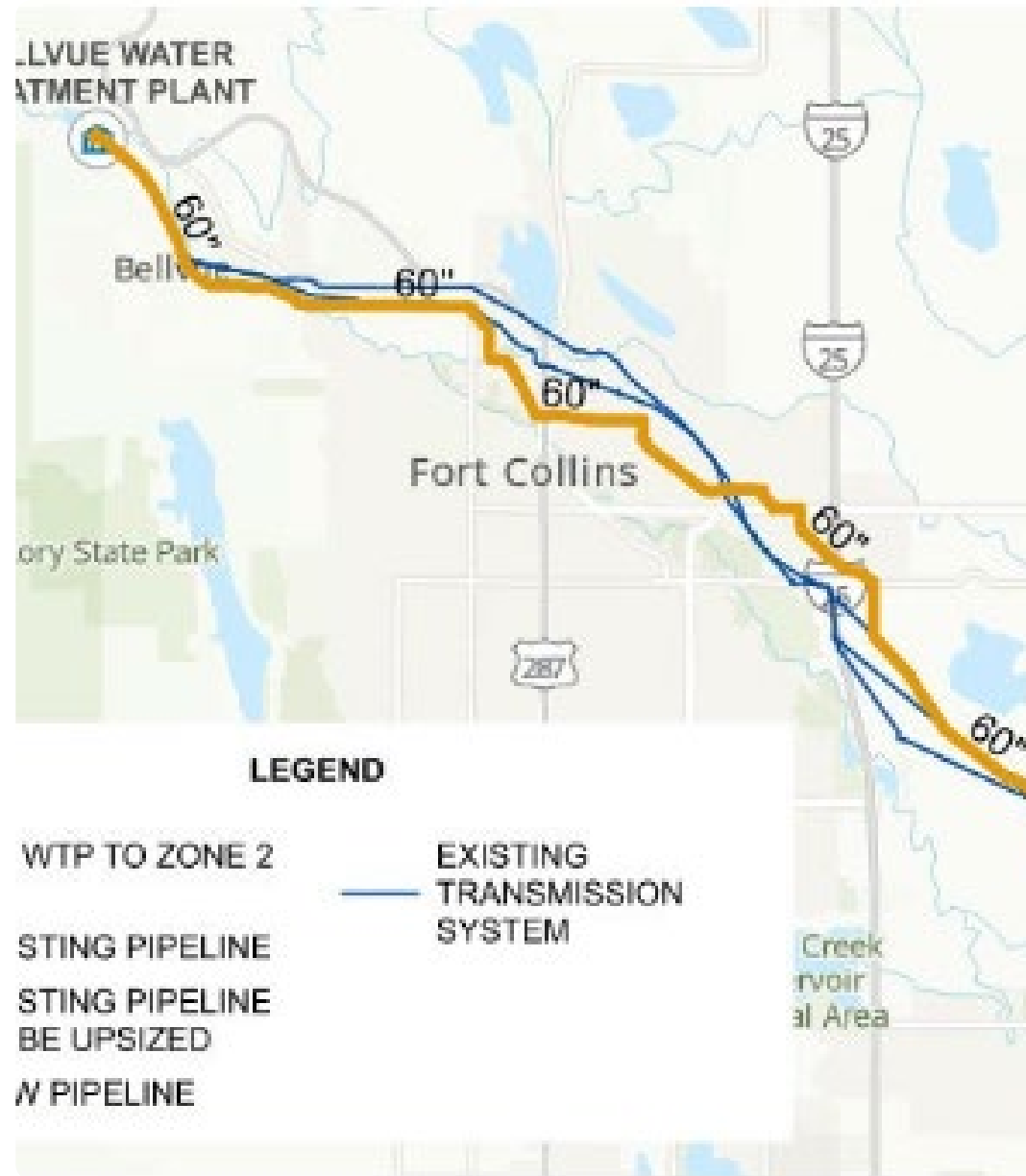
Key takeaway: Boyd Lake improvements focus on treatment performance, residuals management, and operational efficiency.

Transmission System: Hydraulic Model Evaluation



- Expanded from previous study
- Evaluated system performance at Existing (50 MGD); Future (75 MGD) and Buildout (102 MGD)
- Assessed system pressures, transmission capacity, water supply balance, storage adequacy, and operational performance
- Evaluated redundancy and reliability scenarios

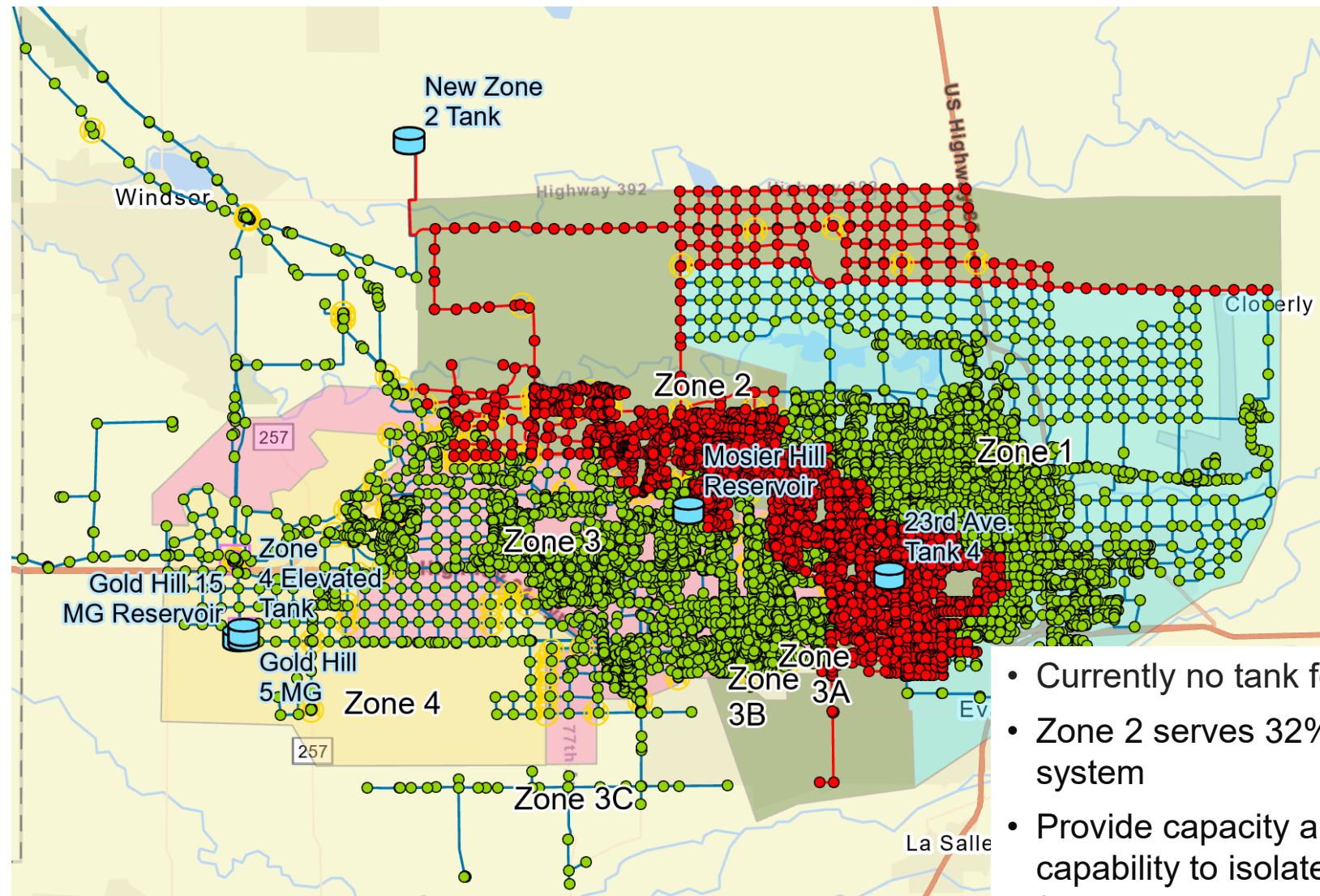
Transmission System: Condition & Rehabilitation



- Transmission evaluation considered:
 - Existing transmission line condition (61 miles of pipe)
 - Rehabilitation project screening
- Evaluation criteria include
 - leaks per mile,
 - depth of cover,
 - remaining useful life, and
 - resiliency

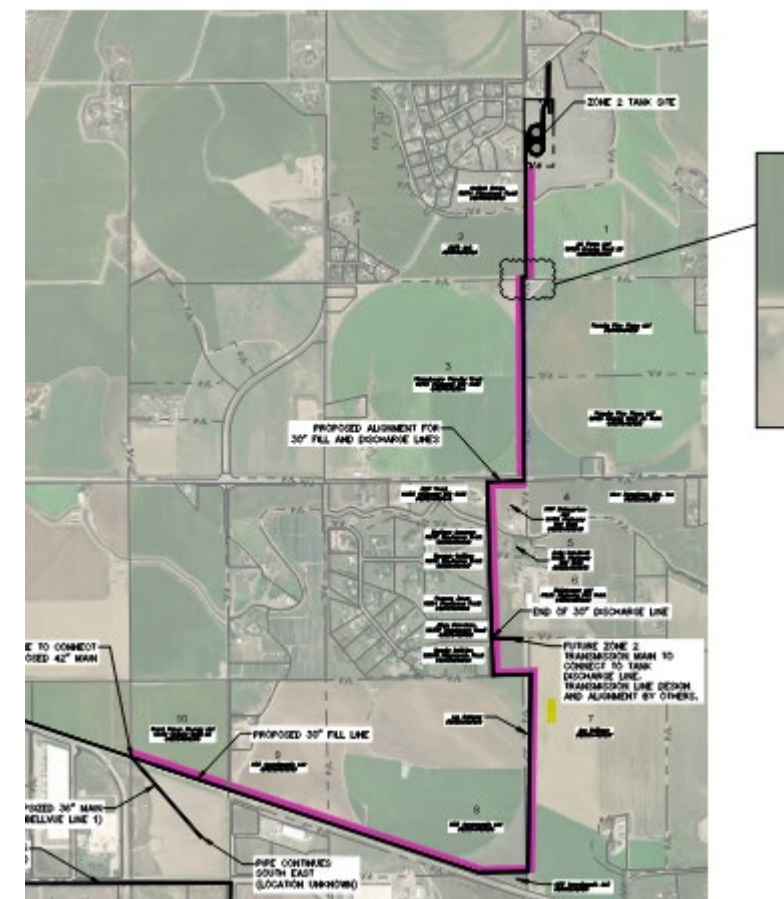
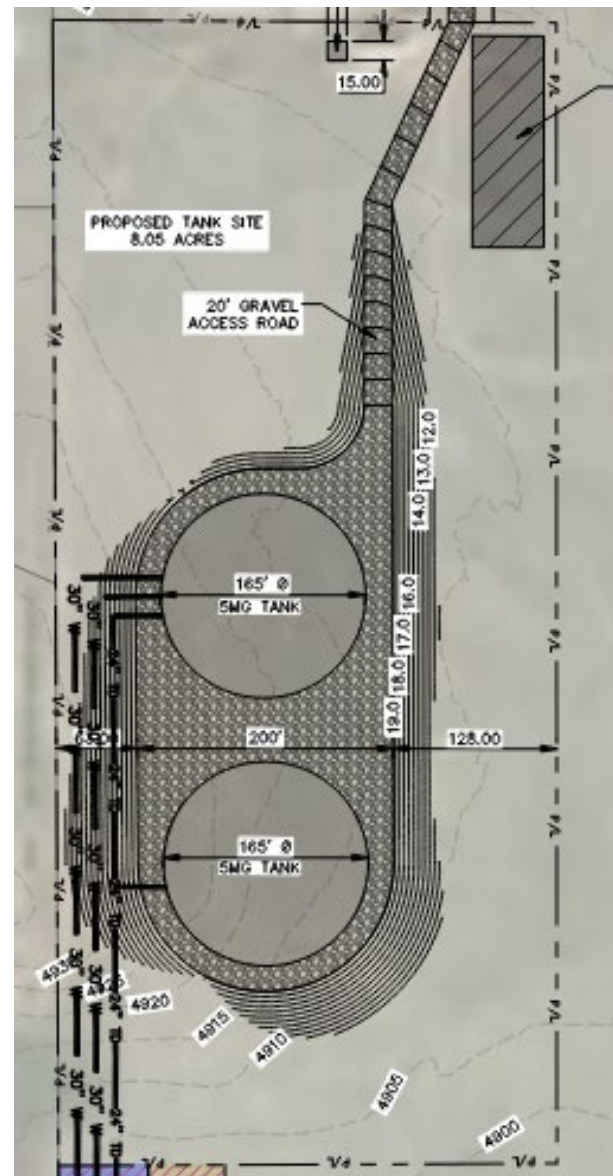


Transmission System: Zone 2 Tank



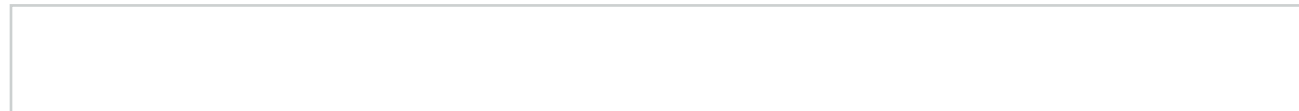
- Currently no tank for Zone 2
- Zone 2 serves 32% of the system
- Provide capacity and capability to isolate Zone 2 from the other Zones.

Transmission System: Zone 2 Tank Layout



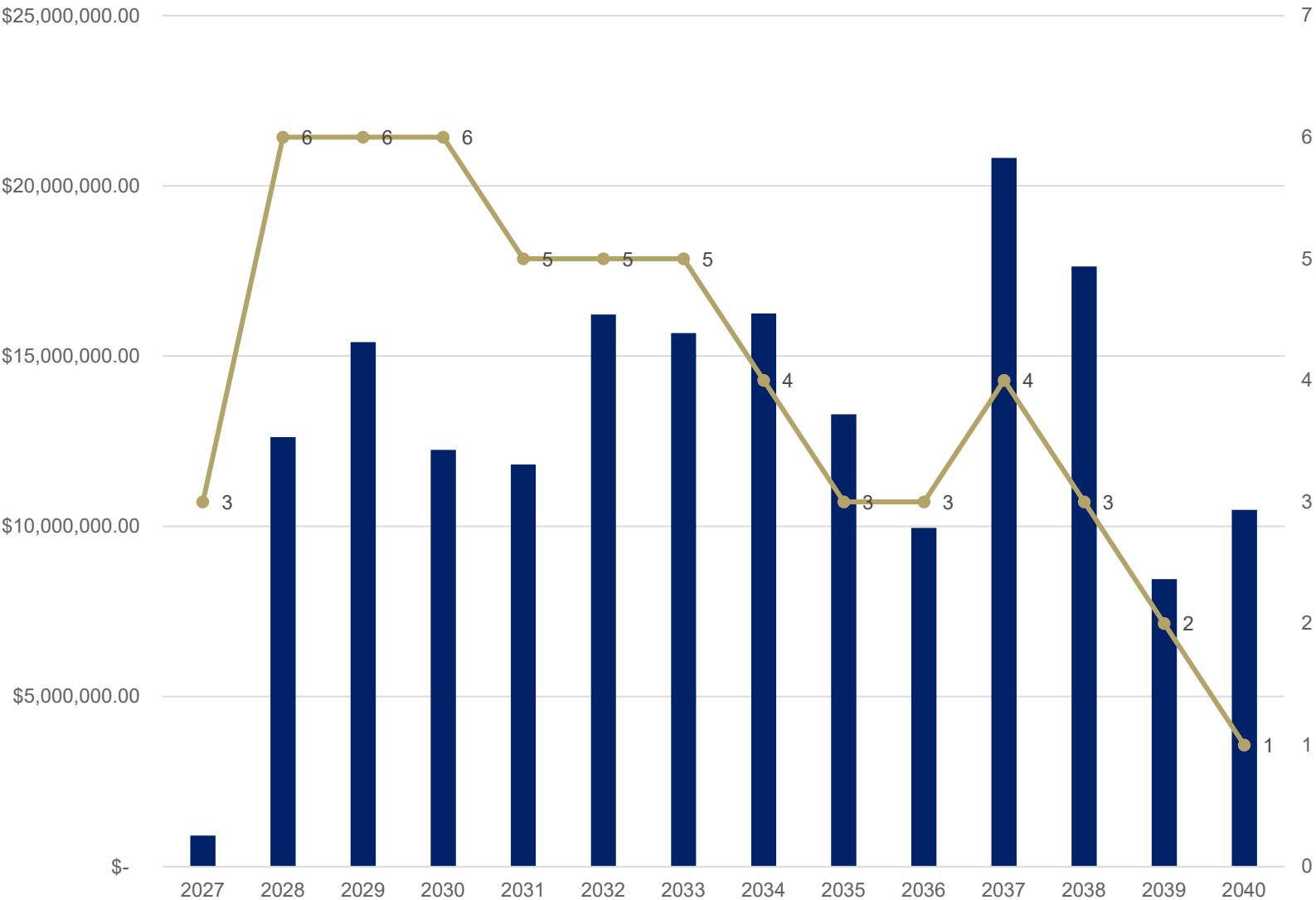
Transmission System : Key Recommended Improvements & 20-year CIP

- Identified 28 construction projects
- Recommended to complete a comprehensive pipe condition assessment
- Proposed Zone 2 Tank



Transmission System : Rehab 20-year CIP

- Average 3-6 projects a year
- Average Spend \$10M to \$12M



20-YR CIP: Implementation

IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

NEAR TERM | DELIVER

LONGER TERM | SCALE

BELLVUE

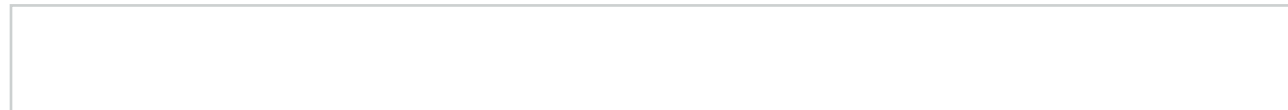
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|--|---|
|  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Clearwell + thickener2. Sedimentation Barn + backwash3. Treatment Building 1 rerate | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sodium Hypochlorite conversion2. Treatment Building 2 |

BOYD

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|  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ozone2. Sludge pump improvements | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Backwash + residuals2. Basin enclosure |

SYSTEMWIDE

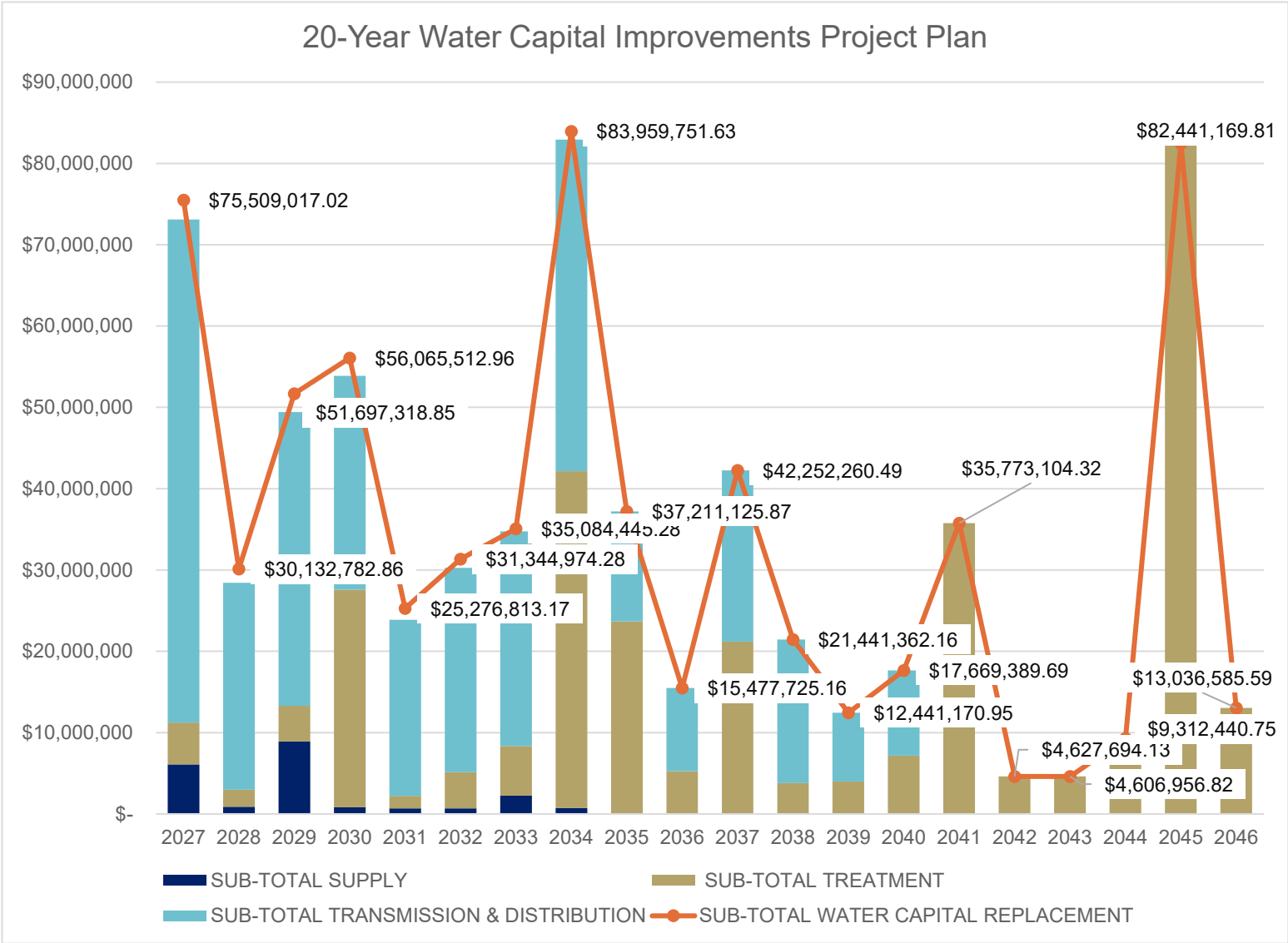
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Power controls2. Asset replacement | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Transmission rehab2. Capacity planning |



20 Year CIP

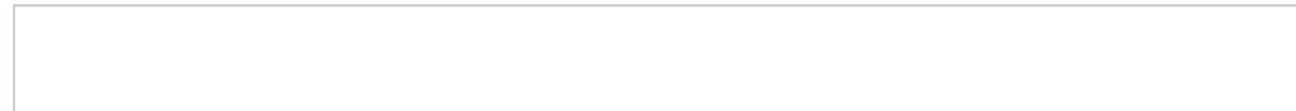
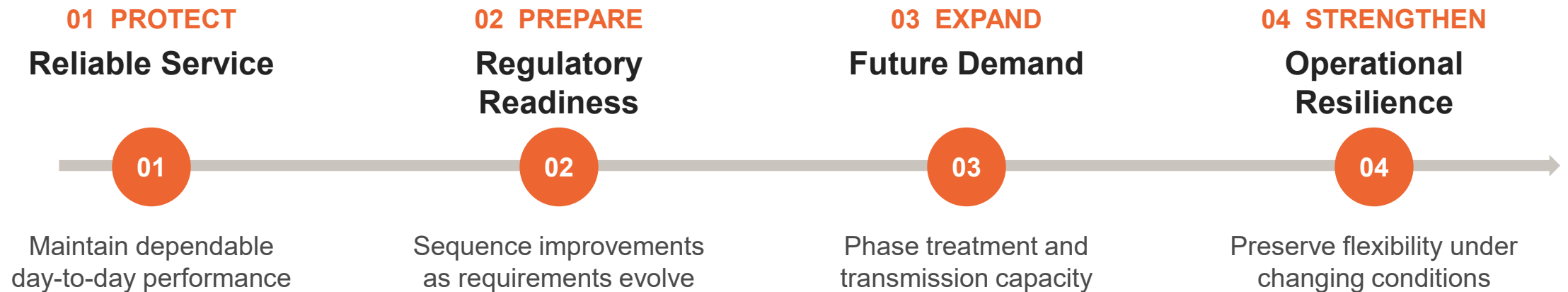
Program Area	Project Count	Project Cost Total (\$M, 2026)	Peak Annual Investment	Cost Profile / Key Drivers
Bellvue WTP	7 costed projects / project packages	\$73.7M	2045: \$37.7M	Largest late-program investment driven by Bellvue TB2, raw water pond improvements, TB1 rerating, and recurring drying bed repairs.
Boyd Lake WTP	5 costed projects / project packages	\$33.9M	2035: \$25M & 2039: \$35M	Mid-program investment led by process improvements with addition of ozone then backwash recovery improvements, gravity thickener, drying bed improvements, and sedimentation basin enclosure.
Transmission System	28 pipeline projects	\$126.2M	2037: \$20.8M	Distributed replacement program with recurring annual investments focused on Bellvue Line and Kodak Line transmission improvements.
Total	40 costed projects / project packages	\$233.8M	Major investment peaks in 2037 and 2045	Program investments support treatment capacity, solids handling, asset renewal, safety, resiliency, and transmission reliability.

20-Year CIP



Conclusion

The Master Plan provides a phased, defensible roadmap for maintaining reliable service while preparing Greeley's water system for future demand, regulatory requirements, and operational resiliency.



Thank you!





Agenda Summary

September 16, 2026

Key Staff Contact: Zeke Havard, Civil Engineer I

Title:

Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility Solids Master Plan Update

Summary:

In 2025, the Solids Long-Term Master Plan (SLTMP) project for the Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility (WTRF) kicked off with the following key objectives:

- Assess the condition and capacity of solids treatment equipment
- Review and update projections for population growth, flow, and solids loading
- Assess existing and emerging regulatory risks to current solids operations
- Evaluate opportunities for beneficial use of biogas
- Evaluate biosolids management processes
- Develop a long-term (50-year) biosolids strategy for the WTRF

Develop a capital improvement plan for 5- and 20-year time frames to support solids treatment needs. The chosen consultant for this work, Black & Veatch, has delivered the first draft of the completed Master Plan report, which will be presented to the board. In parallel to the SLTMP project, W&S department staff have continued working on evaluating long-term site expansion opportunities for the WTRF. Flow projections for the next ~100 years indicate that the plant will eventually need to expand beyond the boundaries of the current site. Through a high-level capacity assessment and development of conceptual site layouts, W&S staff have identified key properties adjacent to the WTRF which would be viable for supporting long-term growth.

Recommended Action:

None

Recommended Motion:

None

Attachments:

1. Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility Solids Master Plan Update



WTRF Solids Master Plan & Long-Term Site Planning Update

Zeke Havard, Civil Engineer I

Rob Ringle, Project Manager (Black & Veatch)

Water & Sewer Board – September 16, 2026



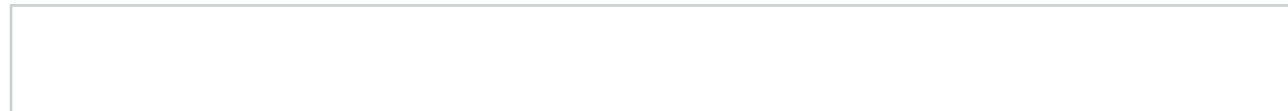
Agenda



- Project Background
- Key Findings
- Current Progress
- CIP Implementation
- Long-Term Site Planning
- **Purpose: Inform W&S Board and gather feedback**

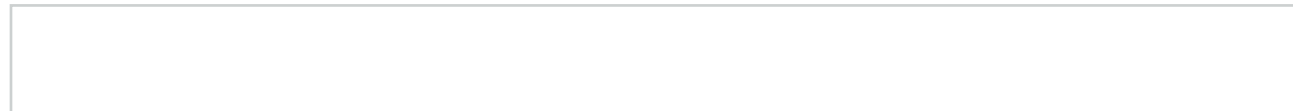
Project Background

- 2012 Solids Master Plan
 - 20-year planning horizon, 10-year CIP development
- 2018 Treatment & Nutrient Removal Master Plan
 - 20-year planning horizon
 - Focused on liquid stream treatment & nutrient removal
 - Major plant upgrades (recent & ongoing) driven by 2018 recommendations (asset renewal, process upgrades)



2025 Solids Master Plan Goals

- Updated population, flow, and loading projections
- Identification of solids treatment challenges
 - Regulatory
 - Capacity & condition
 - Site limitations
- Long-term strategy for biosolids management
- 20-year CIP with implementation plan



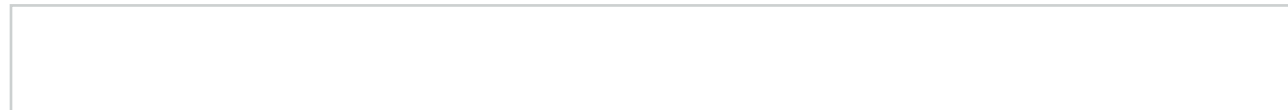
Components

Investigations

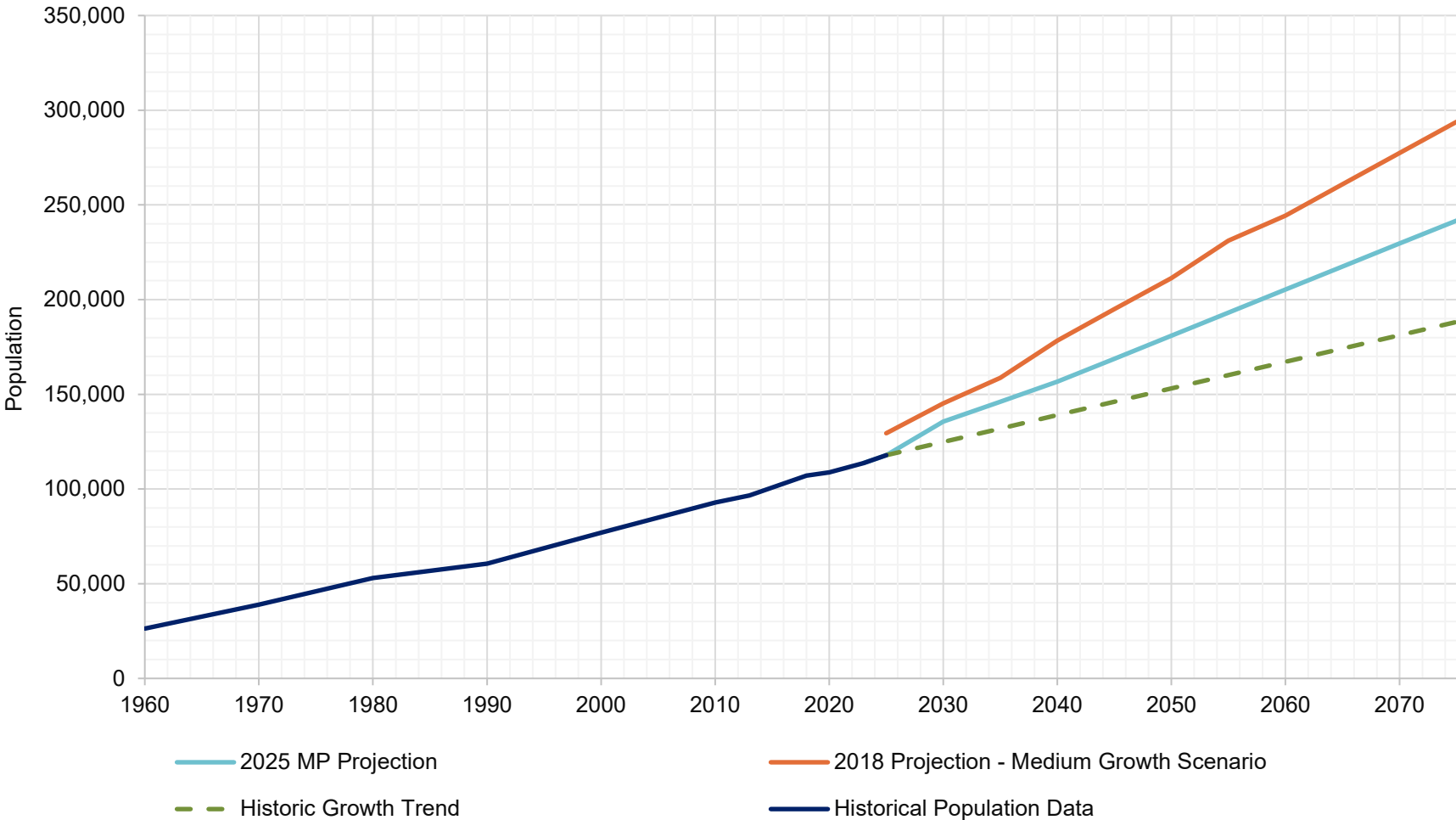
- Data review
- Site visits with Staff
- Condition assessments
 - Mechanical assets
 - Digester inspections
- Electrical system evaluation

Deliverables

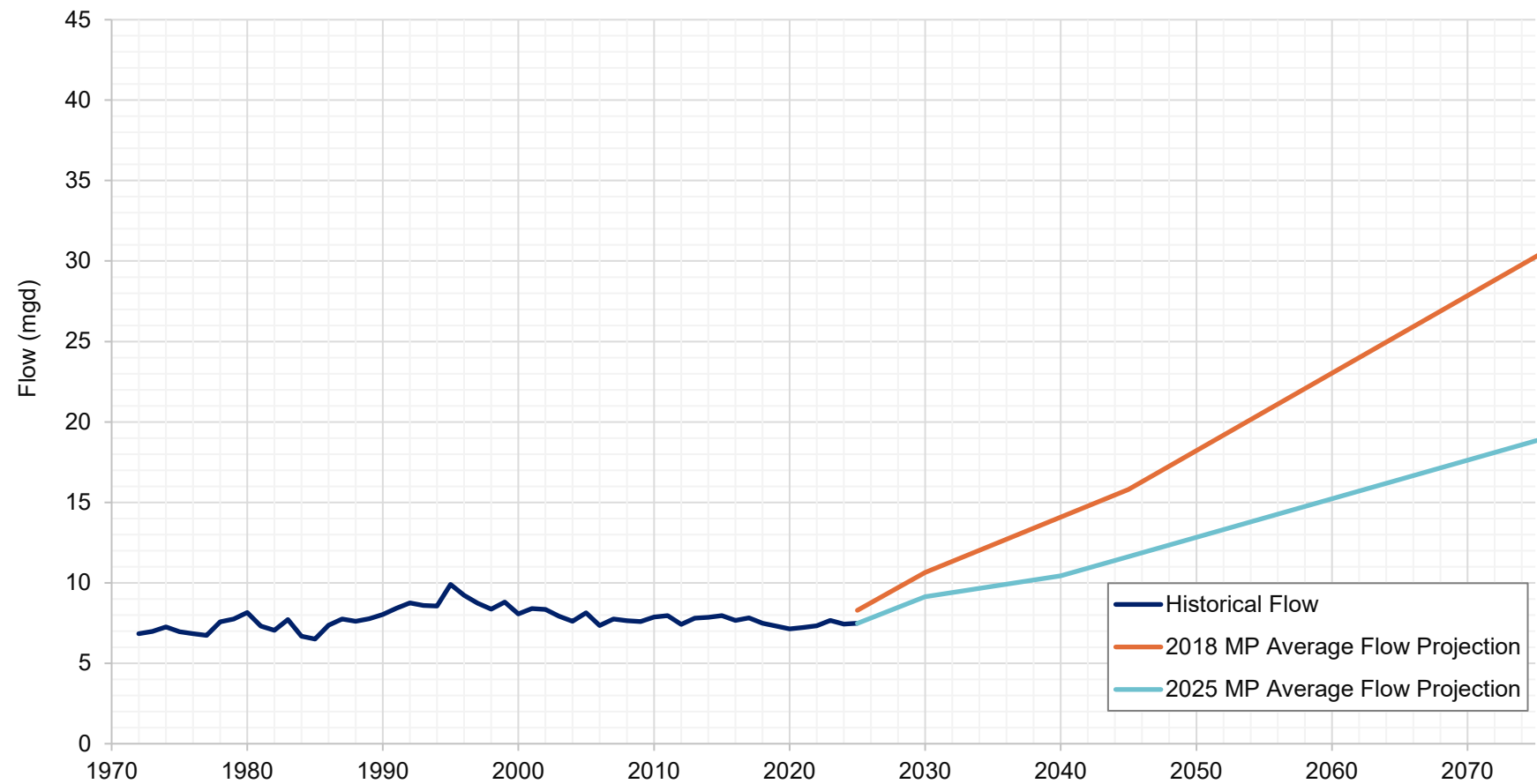
- Planning framework
- Flow and loading projections
- Regulatory evaluation
- Operations and maintenance evaluation
- Biogas evaluation
- Biosolids treatment process evaluation
- CIP & Implementation strategy
- Wastewater Utility Plan Update
- Long-term Expansion Strategy



Population Projections: 2018 vs 2025



WTRF Flow Projections: 2018 vs 2025



Biosolids Regulatory Outlook

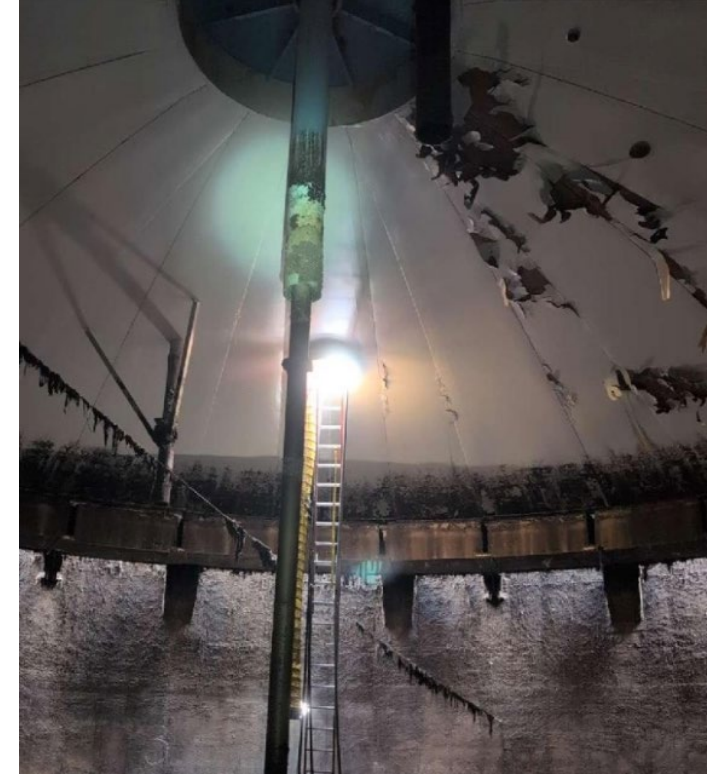
- Current regulations:
 - Regulated at State level
 - Land application is supported
- PFAS risk:
 - 50 ug/kg interim standard
 - Monitoring & source control
- Potential future regulations:
 - Microplastics
 - TENORM
 - Odor
- Conclusion:
 - Continue beneficial use of biosolids while monitoring evolving regulations



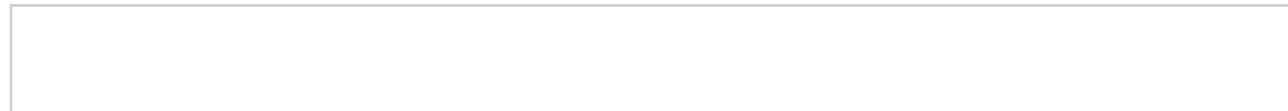
Condition Assessments



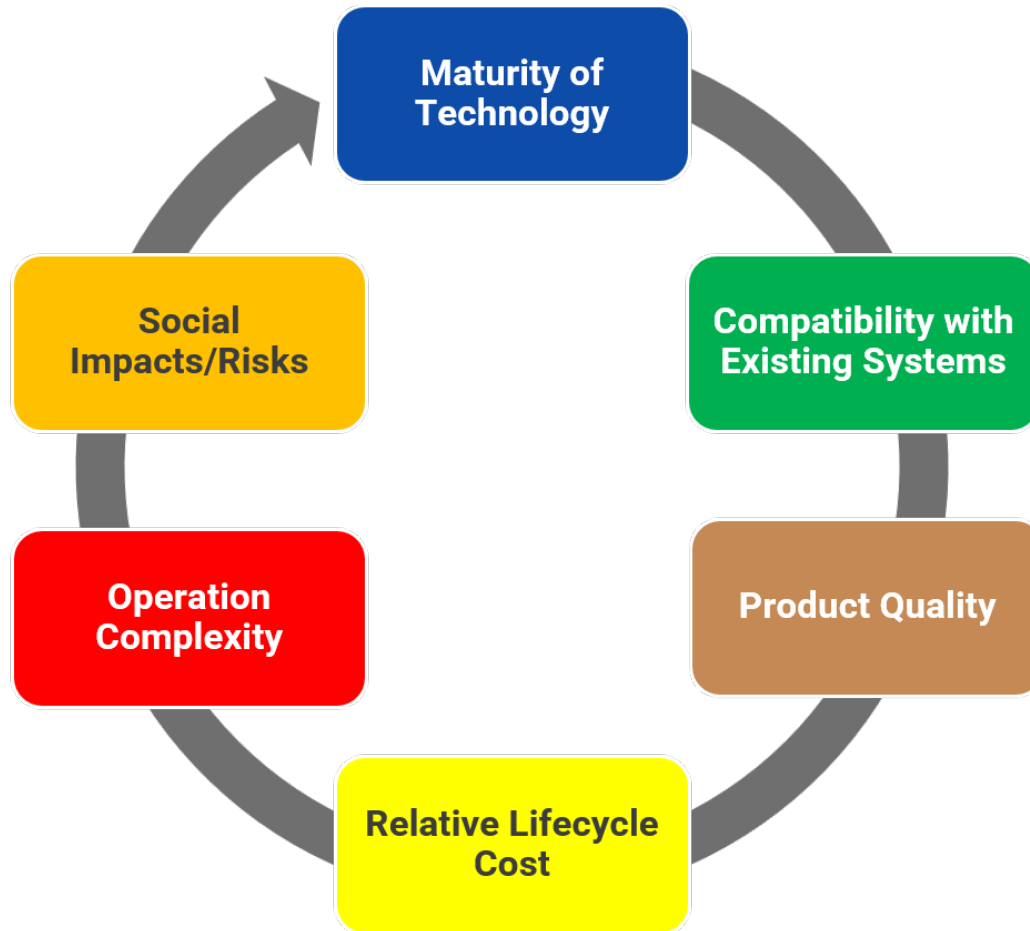
Centrifuge 1



Anaerobic Digester Interior



Biosolids Treatment Strategy Development



Short-listed Alternatives

- Status Quo
- Thermal Hydrolysis Pre-treatment (THP)
- Thermal Dryer
- Composting

Status Quo



- Anaerobic digestion & land application of Class B biosolids
- Well-established process
- Haul-off costs to the City



Thermal Hydrolysis Pre-treatment



- Upstream conditioning process using high temperature and pressure
- Allows for intensified digester loading
- Class A biosolid product
- More expensive than an additional digester

Image of THP System, from Black & Veatch



Thermal Drying



- Uses high heat to treat biosolids
- Downstream addition to digestion that produces a dried Class A product
- Most expensive of the 4 alternatives
- Concerns with O&M, emissions, energy use, and operational cost

Image of Huber Belt Dryer, from Morrow Water Technologies, Inc.

Composting



Image of an ASP composting facility, from Engineered Compost Systems

- Post-digestion aerobic decomposition of biosolids to produce Class A product
- Widely used with well-established track record
- Lower energy input, lower cost
- Potential ROI
- Requires larger area, will result in more traffic

Biosolids Treatment Evaluation Results

Alternative	Rank
1. Status Quo	2
2. THP	4
3. Thermal Dryer	3
4. Composting	1

--

Recommendations

20-year Strategy

- Asset renewal
 - Anaerobic digester rehab
 - Storage tank rehab and mixing
 - Centrifuge replacement
 - Cake storage replacement
- Process expansion
 - Biogas handling
 - Anaerobic digester #4

50-year Strategy

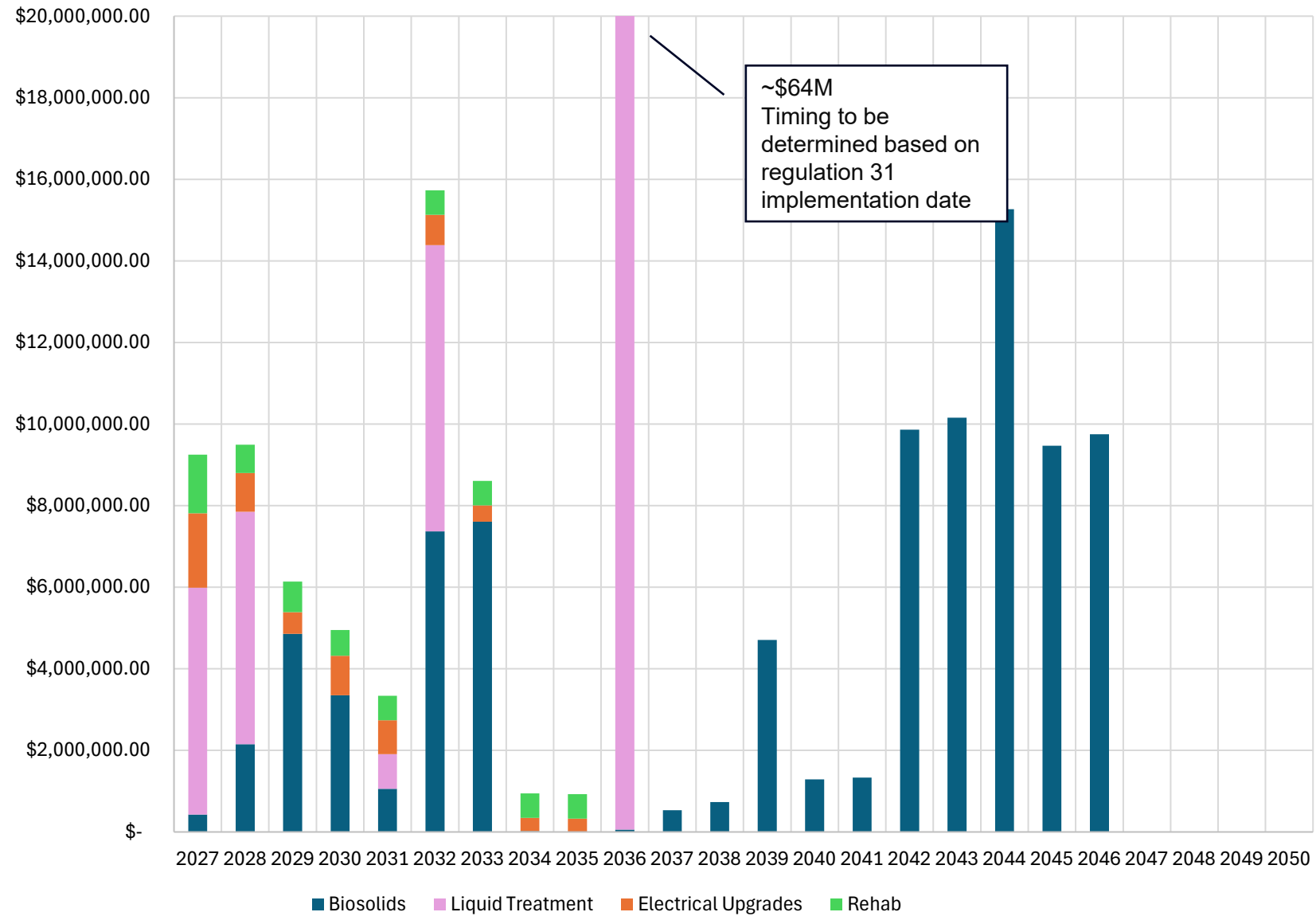
- Build anaerobic digester #5
- Biogas beneficial use for fleet fueling
- Cake storage expansion
- Transition to Class A (composting) depending on regulatory & economic drivers

20-Year
Biosolids
Capital
Improvement
Plan
Summary

	Timeframe	Estimated Cost
Primary Digester Rehab	2027-2030	\$5.5M
Storage Tank Rehab	2027-2034	\$5.3M
Misc. Mechanical Asset Renewal (Pumps, Thickeners, Heat Exchangers, HVAC)	2029-2036	\$3.0M
Cake Hopper Replacement	2031-2034	\$3.1M
Biogas System Improvements	2032-2035	\$4.3M
Centrifuge & Cake Pump Replacements	2032, 2038	\$7.4M
Solids Treatment Capacity Expansion	2041-2045	\$12.5M
Biogas Upgrades for Fleet Fueling	2042-2050	\$21.3M

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20-Year WTRF Capital Improvement Plan Spend by Year



Long-Term Site Planning

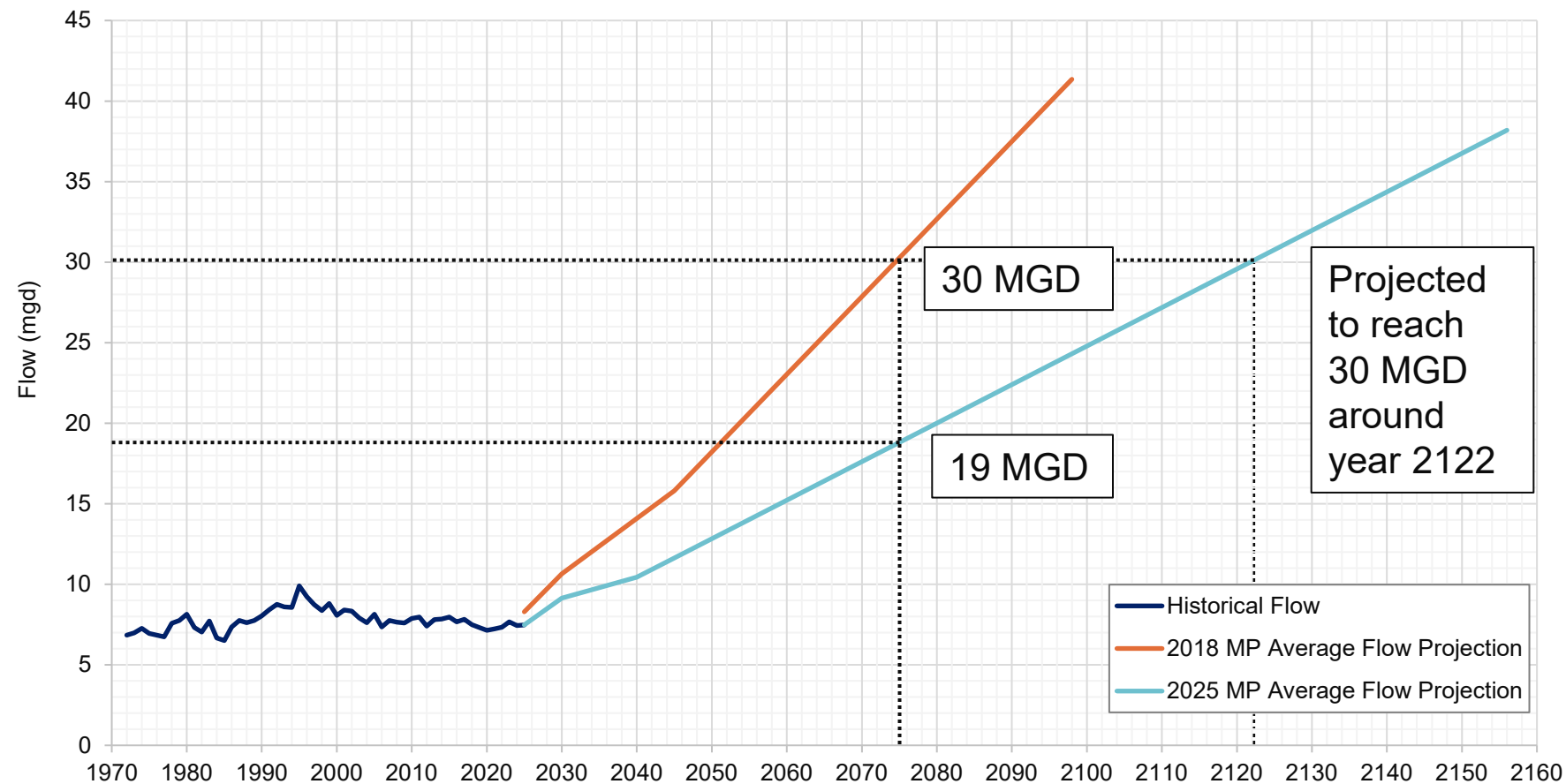


WTRF, Pre-1955 Expansion

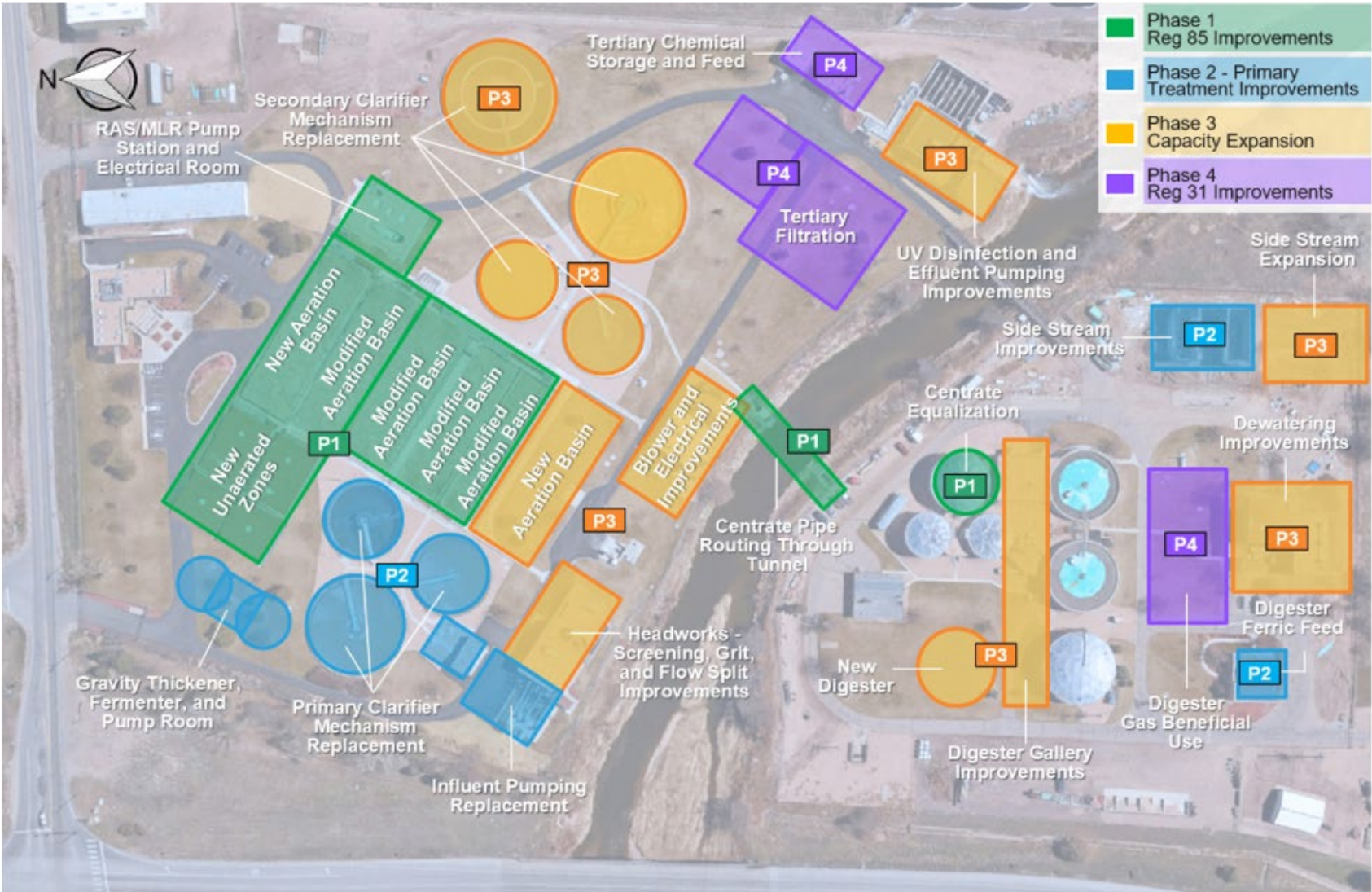
- How much space will WTRF need to continue to meet treatment demands beyond 2075?
 - Current site planned capacity limit: 17.6 MGD
 - Target: **30 MGD (~100 years)**



WTRF Flow Projections: 2018 vs 2025



Existing WTRF Site – 2018 MP Improvements



Water Pollution Control Facility Treatment and Nutrient Master Plan, Carollo, 2018

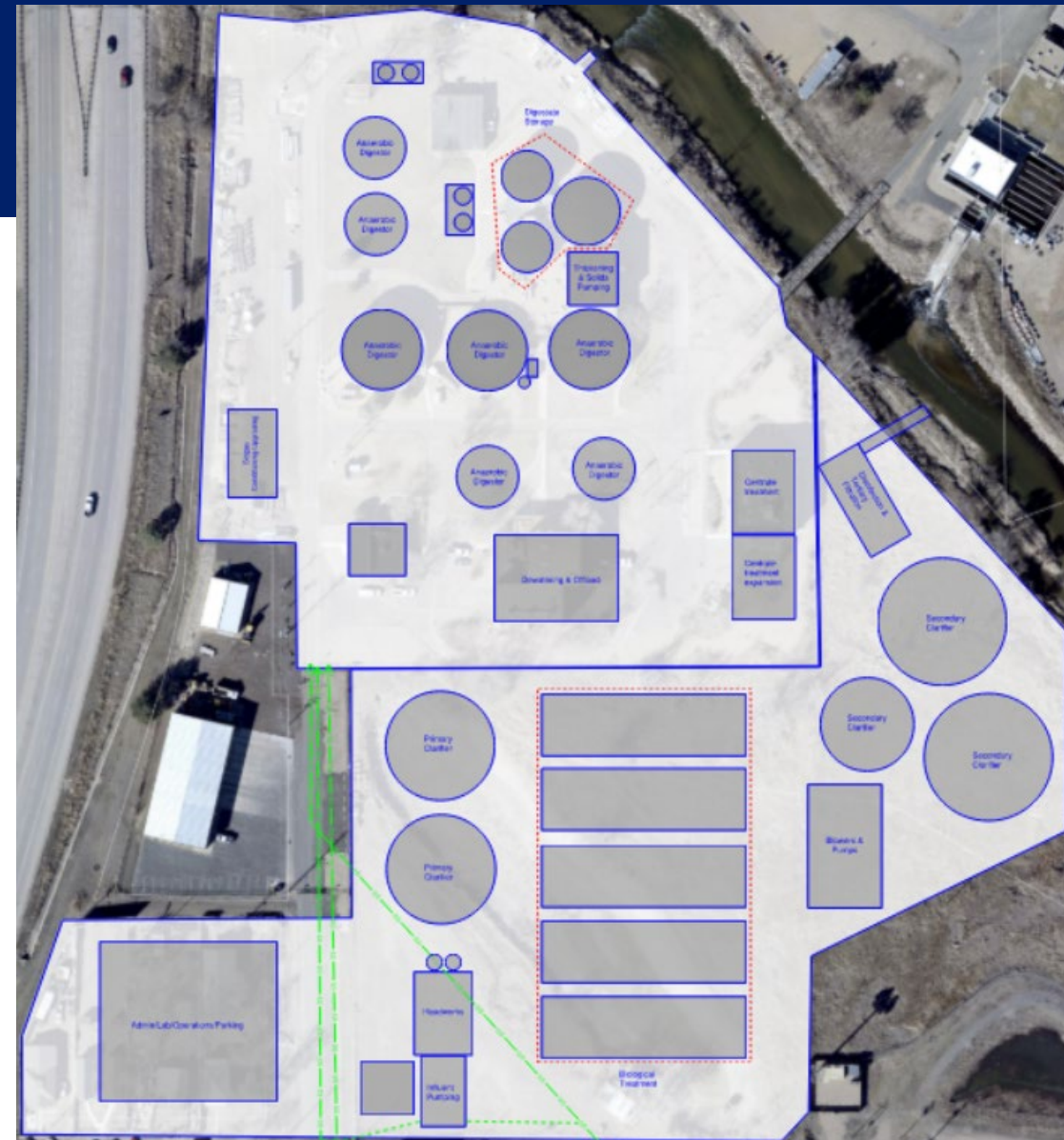
Scenario 1: Liquid Treatment Expansion South of WTRF

Advantages

- More room for new liquid treatment expansion
- Convenient location for receiving flow from South-North interceptors

Disadvantages

- Insulates solids treatment from periphery of the site
- More complicated construction phasing



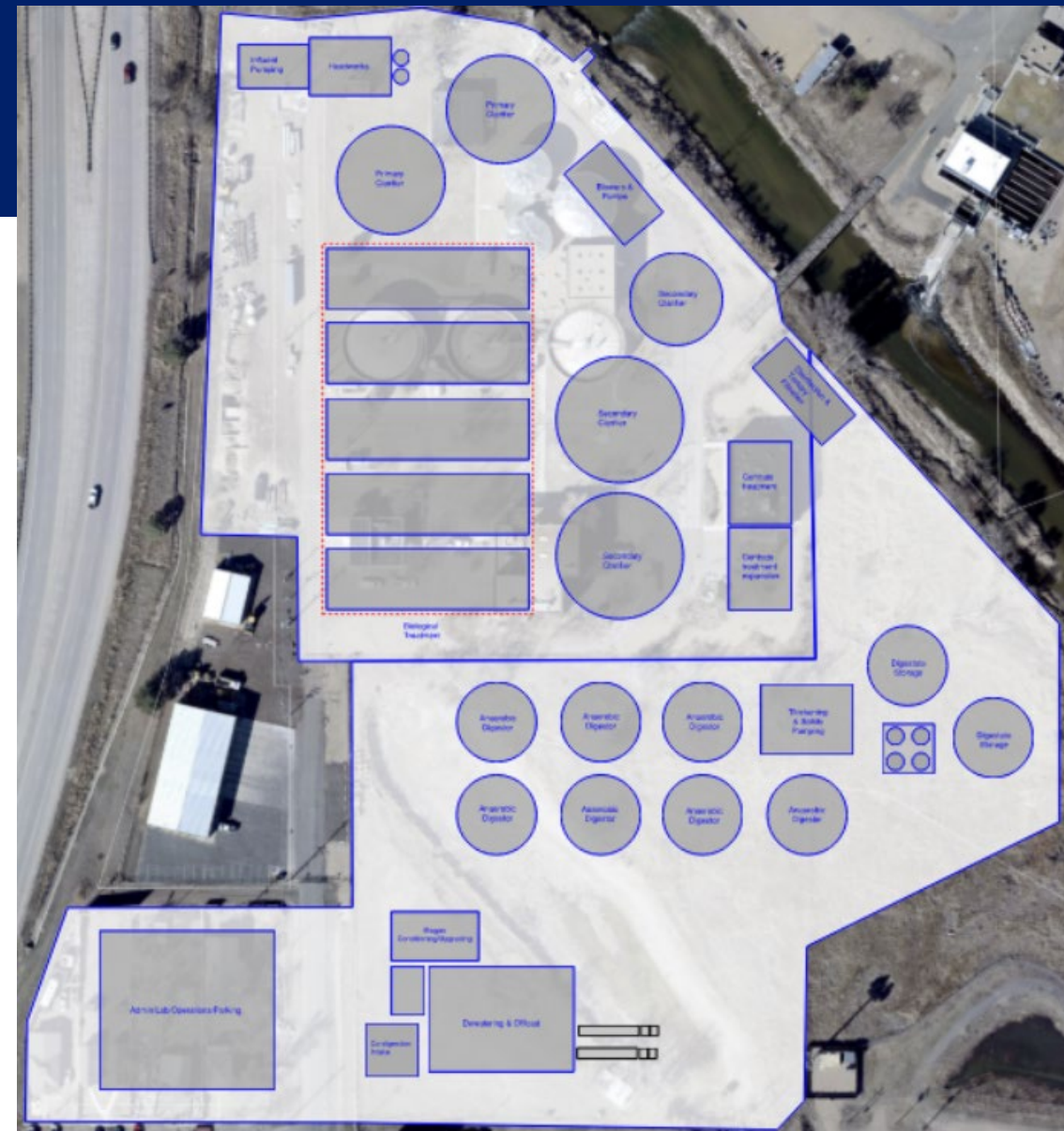
Scenario 2: Solids Treatment Expansion South of WTRF

Advantages

- Keeps solids treatment on periphery of the site
- Better aligned with long-term infrastructure renewal and capacity expansion needs

Disadvantages

- Less room for liquid treatment expansion south of the river



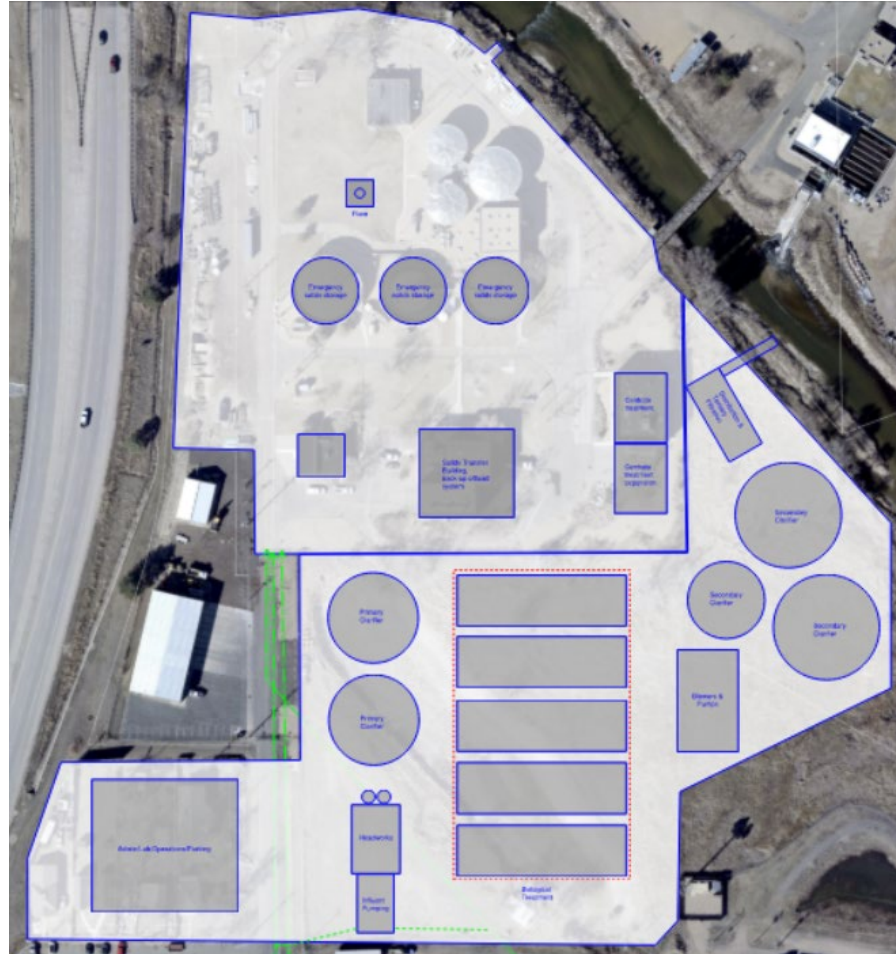
Scenario 3: Relocation of Solids Treatment East of Greeley

Advantages

- Ample room for expansion of solids treatment infrastructure
- Better suited for regionalization

Disadvantages

- High upfront costs and complex phasing
- Site separation could create operational challenges
- Less efficient use of existing South Plant site



Area Recommended for Site Expansion



Path Forward



WTRF, December 1955

- Identify properties that may be ideal for site expansion
- Acquire land for future treatment needs
- Continuously refine the strategy and incorporate into future master plan updates



Questions?
Thank you





Water & Sewer Agenda Summary

Date: September 16, 2026

Key Staff Contact: Leah Hubbard, Deputy Director of Water Resources

Title: Legal Report

Summary:

This report has been provided by Carolyn Burr of Welborn Sullivan Meck & Tooley, P.C., outside counsel for the Greeley Water & Sewer Board

Based on our review of the July 2026 Water Court Resume in Div. 1, staff and water counsel recommend that the Water and Sewer Board authorize filing a statement of opposition by the end of February 2026 to the following water court application:

- **Case No. 26CW3113:** This case concerns an application by Great Western Industrial Park to add an alternate point of diversion for its direct flow rights (Great Western Diversions 1-3) and to fill Great Western Reservoirs 1-3. The new point of diversion (Great Western Diversion 4) is proposed to be located on the Poudre just downstream of the Whitney Headgate. Greeley has recently annexed the Great Western Industrial Park. We recommend filing a statement of opposition to keep apprised of the activities affecting the Industrial Park and to protect Greeley's water rights by ensuring that the alternate point of diversion does not expand the Great Western rights.

Recommended Action: Staff and water counsel recommend authorizing filing a statement of opposition in Division 1 Case No. 26CW3113.

Recommended Motion: "I move that the Board authorize filing a statement of opposition in Case No. 26CW3113, and for staff and legal counsel to seek resolution of issues raised by this case consistent with Water and Sewer Board Resolution No. 3, 2015."

Attachments: None



Agenda Summary

September 16, 2026

Key Staff Contact: Sean Chambers, Water & Sewer Director

Title:

Director's Report

Summary:

The Director will provide the Greeley Water & Sewer Board with a summary of recent water, wastewater and stormwater utility operational, planning and financial management activities.

The update includes the following:

1. Save the Date – W&S Board/City Council Water & WW System Tour – 9/18/26
2. Upcoming Colorado or NoCO Water Industry Events and Education Opportunities
3. CDPHE WQCC (Commission) Action to Set a 401 Certification (Permit) Adjudicatory Hearing on 8/9/27 the City's appeal of the Fort Collins Utilities Halligan Reservoir Expansion Permit
4. Analysis on the proposed Prop 137 and its "De-Brucing" of state taxes on sporting goods for the purpose of adding additional significant funding for wildfire mitigation and conservation
5. Colorado River Drought Operations Final EIS, RoD, and Potential Impacts of Litigation
6. Gold Hill 60" Transmission Pipeline Grant Funding Update
7. Board Questions or Feedback

Purpose: To share relevant and timely information with the W&S Utilities Board

Recommended Action:

None

Recommended Motion:

None

Attachments:

1. Directors Report 9.16.26
2. CDPH&E Water Quality Control Commission Order
3. Common Sense Institute Policy Analysis on Prop 137
4. CPR News on Colorado River and Potential Impact(s) of Litigation
5. Greeley WWTP 4P Capital Project Update from Owner's Rep Ditesco
6. Board Meeting Charts



Directors Report Water & Sewer Utilities

Water & Sewer Board
September 16, 2026

Presented by:
Sean P. Chambers, Water & Sewer Utilities Director

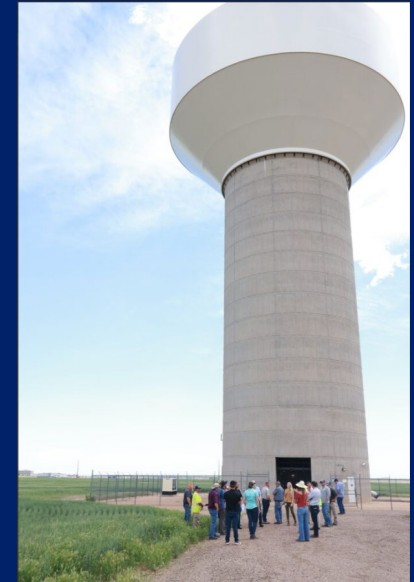
Agenda

September 16, 2026

Director's Report:

1. Save the Date – Council – Board Water & WW System Bus Tour
Friday, September 18, 2026 (8:15 AM – 3:30 PM)
2. Colorado Water Industry Education and Advocacy Events
3. CDPHE WQCC (Commission) Action Setting a 401 Cert Adjudicatory Hearing on Aug. 9, 2027 for the Fort Collins Utilities Halligan Reservoir Expansion
4. Prop 137 to “De-Bruce” Sporting Goods tax collections for statewide wildfire risk mitigation and conservation funding enhancement
5. Colorado River Drought Operations Final EIS and Record of Decision Update
6. Gold Hill 60” Transmission Pipelines Connector Project Funding Update

Purpose: To share relevant and timely information with the W&S Board



Fall '26 Water Industry Events

Big Thompson Coalition's Fall in Love with the Big Thompson Celebration and Fund Raiser for Watershed Health

Thurs. Sept. 17th at Sylvan Dale Guest Ranch, N. Co Rd. 31 (West of Loveland) More info at: <https://bigthompson.co/fall-in-love-with-the-big-thompson/>

Greeley Water & Sewer Utilities – City Council & W&S Board Bus Tour

Fri. Sept. 18, 2026 (8:30 AM – 4:30 PM)

Colorado River District's Big River Symposium

Sept. 18th 2026 – Grand Junction, CO

Meeting of the CWCB's Interbasin Compact Committee (working, no and low regrets water planning strategies)

Oct. 7 – 8, 2026 – Eagle County, CO More info at: <https://www.coloradowater.org/scw-conference-2026>

WaterNow Resilience in the Rockies Summit – October 20, 2026 at CSU Spir Campus, Denver

Northern Water's Fall Water Symposium

Oct. 21, 2026 (9 AM – 3 PM)

More at: <https://www.northernwater.org/about/education-and-outreach/events#:~:text=Fall%20Water%20Symposium,key%20issues%20facing%20our%20communities>

South Platte Forum – Nov. 19, 2026 @ Aims CC Welcome Center - Save the Date.

<https://www.southplatteforum.org/>

Colorado River Water Users Association – Dec. 9-11, Save the Date

Federal EIS for drought operations of Lakes Mead and Powell and updates on any threatened or active compact litigation



Halligan 401 Water Quality Certification

Issuance of the 401 Water Quality Certification occurred on 7/2/2026

- Greeley Appeal to WQCC on 7/30/26

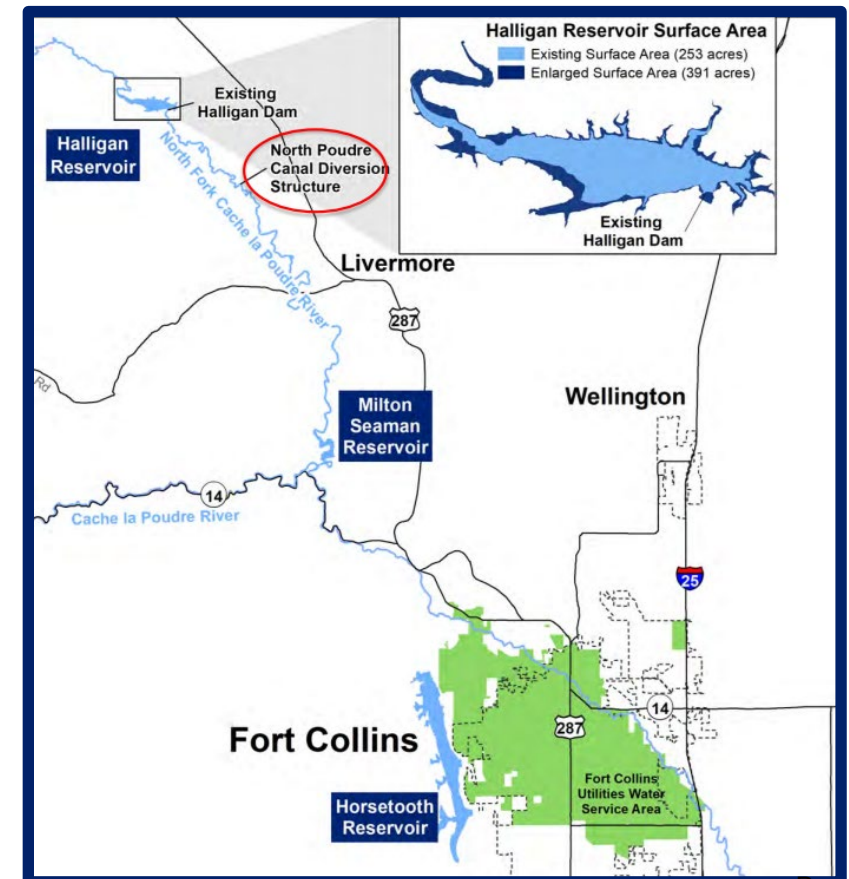
- Permit Issuance fails to fully address Greeley's comments or protect Greeley from operational and water quality impacts
- **WQCC Orders** granting adjutory hearing issued 8/27

Reminder of Primary Concerns:

- Greeley need protection of Greeley's water quality at the Poudre River diversion, below the Halligan Project
 - Water treatability impacts, and increased cost of treatment
- Protection of Greeley's ability to effectively operate Milton Seaman Reservoir
 - Passage of Fort Collins' operational & environmental flows
- Protection of current and future source water infrastructure

Procedural Update:

- The Hearing has been scheduled for 2 days starting August 9, 2027 @ CDPH&E in Denver
- Division and Fort Collins will have 2 weeks to respond to the request for stay on RoD = 9/10
- Greeley will have 2 weeks after that to reply
- WQCC will decide at its Oct. 13th meeting



Colorado Prop 137 & Wildfire Risk Mitigation

Proposition 137



ITS EFFECT ON WILDLIFE MITIGATION & FOREST MANAGEMENT

Proposition 137 would increase state wildfire mitigation and forest management spending to nearly **five times** the current level.



State Spending: Wildfire Mitigation & Forest Management

Current State Spending  \$16.4 MILLION

State Spending Under Prop 137  \$80.6 MILLION

Evaluation of Prop 137 and its potential impact on our watershed health, pre-fire fuels mitigation and post fire burn area stabilization work:

- Would remove TABOR cap limitations from taxes associated with sporting goods purchases in CO
- “De-Brucing this tax revenue stream would generate significant additional resources available to the state and designated for wildfire mitigation, forest health management and conservation; and
- Colorado water utilities and local communities need more financial help and state investments in watershed health and managing the wildfire crisis.
- Prop 137 Analysis by ***Commons Sense Institute*** is enclosed.

Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Shortage and Pending Litigation

- The Post-2026 process is a multi-year NEPA process to determine long-term operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead Persistent drought and diminishing hydrology are limiting to all users. Three key observations emerge from the Final EIS regarding Colorado River operations:
 1. Protection of critical infrastructure is a central objective under the framework.
 2. The Final EIS imposes reductions on the Lower Basin states while the Upper Basin states face no mandatory cuts – raising significant legal questions.
 3. Arizona holds the most junior priority water rights, and will take the brunt of the consumptive use reductions.
 - Arizona would cut 760,000 acre-feet (AF), California 440,000 AF, and Nevada 50,000 AF, for a total of 1.25 MAF per year.

On 8/24 the State of Nevada, in conjunction with the Colorado River Commission of Nevada and Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA), filed a lawsuit in federal district court contesting the Department of the Interior's recently issued Record of Decision (RoD) governing Colorado River operations.



Gold Hill 60" Transmission Main Matching Grant Update

History:

- Gold Hill Pipeline, is a critical project for connecting the two potable water transmission systems and adding system resilience for the City
- Greeley was awaiting a contract for ~\$13.6M in BRIC grant
 - FEMA notice of termination to BRIC grants program in April '25
 - 8th Congressional District Staff with Rep. Evans submitted Greeley's Gold Hill Project as one of their Community Directed Spending (CDS) requests for FY26 budget.
- **\$8,685,000 PDM grant funding approved in DHS FY'26 appropriations bill at end of April.**
 - FEMA paperwork and RFI's have been completed, the project is "shovel ready" and FEMA is obligated to transfer funding to State DHSEM for administration of the Grant no later than 9/30/2026
 - Project is fully designed, permitting and shovel ready
 - **Urgency is high with ongoing drought and growing risk of wildfire**
 - Engineering Staff are preparing RFP for construction project



Questions or Feedback?

Thank you



2026



Drinking Water QUALITY REPORT

Covering Data for Calendar Year 2025

Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report

The CCR communicates information on the City's water system, reports sampling data from the prior year, and provides customers with insights into the work of maintaining safe, clean and reliable water.

- Greeley's CCR was produced in English and Spanish with options for additional translations.
- CCR is available at: <https://greeleyco.gov/water-and-sewer/water-system/water-quality/#docaccess-473a64912f8b5452fcf20d0dba780caa3c84cf48fcc940aa726140450d18ef0f>

**WATER QUALITY CONTROL COMMISSION
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT**

PROCEDURAL ORDER REGARDING A SCHEDULING CONFERENCE

**IN THE MATTER CONCERNING THE HALLIGAN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT 401 WATER
QUALITY CERTIFICATION**

On August 27th, 2026 a scheduling conference was held in the matter concerning the Halligan Water Supply Project 401 Water Quality Certification. Feedback was received by the City of Greeley, the Water Quality Control Division and the City of Fort Collins regarding the timing and location of the Adjudicatory Hearing.

Having considered the requests, the Commission has decided to hold this Adjudicatory Hearing for the Halligan Water Supply Project 401 Water Quality Certification on Monday August 9, 2027 and Tuesday August 10, 2027. This hearing will be held in the Sabin Room on the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's campus in Denver, Colorado.

The Commission Office will work on filing the Notice for this Adjudicatory Hearing.

Parties are to work together on a proposed case management order for consideration. Please submit this to the Commission Office by Thursday, September 10, 2026. If parties cannot agree on a proposed case management order we will consider scheduling a case management conference as necessary.

DONE and ORDERED this 27th day of August, 2026.

Water Quality Control Commission

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles Garcia", written over a horizontal line.

Charles Garcia, Hearing Chair



COLORADO



BALLOT GUIDE

SEPTEMBER 2026

PROPOSITION 137:

SPORTING GOODS SALES TAX REVENUE FOR CONSERVATION

AUTHORS: COLE ANDERSON & LANDON BALL

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Cole Anderson

Cole Anderson is Common Sense Institute's Director of Policy & Research. Prior to CSI, he attended the University of Denver where he double majored in economics and public policy. His work at CSI has covered a variety of topics including crime, healthcare, foster care, and workforce issues.



Landon Ball

Landon Ball is a research analyst with Common Sense Institute from Windsor, Colorado. He joined CSI in June of 2026 and is currently working on ballot issues.

Before joining CSI, Landon attended Arizona State University where he majored in International Relations with a minor in Business. He is passionate about energy, natural resources, and economic policy in Colorado.

ABOUT COMMON SENSE INSTITUTE

Common Sense Institute is a non-partisan research organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of Colorado's economy. CSI is at the forefront of important discussions concerning the future of free enterprise and aims to have an impact on the issues that matter most to Coloradans. CSI's mission is to examine the fiscal impacts of policies, initiatives, and proposed laws so that Coloradans are educated and informed on issues impacting their lives. CSI employs rigorous research techniques and dynamic modeling to evaluate the potential impact of these measures on the economy and individual opportunity.

TEAMS & FELLOWS STATEMENT

CSI is committed to independent, in-depth research that examines the impacts of policies, initiatives, and proposed laws so that Coloradans are educated and informed on issues impacting their lives. CSI's commitment to institutional independence is rooted in the individual independence of our researchers, economists, and fellows. At the core of CSI's mission is a belief in the power of the free enterprise system. Our work explores ideas that protect and promote jobs and the economy, and the CSI team and fellows take part in this pursuit with academic freedom. Our team's work is informed by data-driven research and evidence. The views and opinions of fellows do not reflect the institutional views of CSI. CSI operates independently of any political party and does not take positions.

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INTRODUCTION

Proposition 137 would exempt existing state sales tax revenue on a defined set of sporting goods and equipment from Colorado's constitutional TABOR limit, directing that revenue toward conservation, wildfire risk mitigation, and outdoor recreation programs through a new Conserve and Protect Colorado's Water, Land, and Forests Fund.ⁱ

Proponents describe this as new funding without a tax increase, since the underlying tax rate and the price of sporting goods remain unchanged.ⁱⁱ However, what changes is how much of that existing revenue is returned to taxpayers as a TABOR refund, and in years the state is below the TABOR cap, what programs this funding takes away from.

Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) has funded conservation efforts across Colorado for more than three decades, using a share of Colorado Lottery proceeds. Proposition 137 would create a second, TABOR-exempt funding stream alongside GOCO's existing lottery-based model.ⁱⁱⁱ

Proponents argue that wildfire activity in the state has intensified in recent years: four of Colorado's largest wildfires on record occurred in the last five years, destroying 1.5 million acres and more than 1,900 homes, and greater resources are needed.^{iv} Opponents claim the measure is essentially a tax increase in disguise given the diverted revenue would otherwise count towards the TABOR cap and could be refunded.

This report examines the fiscal impacts of Proposition 137, the reliability of the formula used to calculate how much revenue is exempted each year, and what the measure would mean for conservation and wildfire mitigation funding in Colorado.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Proposition 137 would direct a portion of existing sales tax revenue from purchases and rentals of certain sporting goods toward conservation, wildfire risk mitigation, and outdoor recreation programs.^v**
- **If passed, it would exempt an estimated \$175 million in state sales tax revenue from the TABOR limit in FY2027-28, growing to \$180.2 million in FY2028-29.^{vi}**
 - This would reduce TABOR refunds by \$175 million in tax year 2029, reducing refunds by \$26 to \$83 for single filers, and \$52 to \$166 for joint filers, depending on income.
- **This would be a roughly one-third (33.6%) reduction of the forecasted FY2027-28 TABOR refund obligation, from \$521.0 million to approximately \$346.0 million.**
- **Proposition 137 would increase state wildfire mitigation and forest management spending by nearly five times the current level.**
 - Currently, state spending totals \$16.4 million^{vii} annually on wildfire risk mitigation and forest management efforts. Proposition 137 increases this funding to \$80.6 million in FY2028-29, nearly five times the current level.

FISCAL IMPACTS

If passed, Proposition 137 would create a new exemption from the TABOR spending limit for a specific category of state sales tax revenue.^{viii} Colorado's existing sales tax system does not separately track sporting goods transactions at the point of collection, so the statute directs Legislative Council Staff to estimate the relevant revenue using an indirect, Census-based methodology through the following formula.^{ix} The formula relies on Colorado-specific Census data where available, substituting national data only when Colorado's figures are suppressed for disclosure reasons.

$$\text{Revenue} = (S \div T) \times R \times 0.029$$

S= Colorado sales of covered sporting goods (2022 Economic Census)

T= Colorado total retail trade sales (2022 Economic Census)

R= Colorado Department of Revenue's current-year gross retail trade sales

0.029= Colorado state sales tax rate

Covered goods span nine statutory categories: bicycles, golf equipment, hunting and fishing equipment, camping equipment, general sporting goods (including tennis, skiing, hockey, and team sporting equipment, among others), motorcycles and motor bikes, boats and other sports vehicles, recreational vehicles, exercise and fitness equipment, and rental services for recreational, sports, and fitness equipment.

This calculation is required for FY2027-28 only.^x For FY 2028-29 and later, Legislative Council Staff will adjust the amount annually. If exempting the full amount would reduce the Family Affordability Tax Credit or the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, the exempt amount must be reduced to the maximum that preserves those credits. LCS must update this estimate annually using the most reliable available data, which may include updated Census figures, actual sales tax receipts if such data becomes available, or an alternative methodology. The full FY2027-28 revenue transfer is divided among four recipient funds according to a fixed statutory formula, shown in Table 1 below.^{xi}

TABLE 1. WILDFIRE AND CONSERVATION REVENUE DISTRIBUTION, FY2027-28 AND FY2028-29

Recipient	Share	FY2027-28	FY2028-29
Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund	47.5%	\$83.1M	\$85.6M
Colorado Wildfire Prevention and Water Fund	47.5%	\$83.1M	\$85.6M
— Prescribed Fire Claims Cash Fund (one-time, FY28 only)		\$10.0M	\$0
— Forest Restoration / Healthy Forests Fund (CSFS)		~\$36.5M	~\$42.8M
— Wildfire Mitigation Capacity Dev. Fund (DNR)		~\$18.3M	~\$21.4M
— CWCB Construction Fund (DNR)		~\$18.3M	~\$21.4M
Outdoor Equity Fund	2.5%	\$4.4M	\$4.5M
Outdoor Recreation Economic Development Cash Fund	2.5%	\$4.4M	\$4.5M
Total	100%	\$175.0M	\$180.2M

Source: Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Impact Statement, Table 2 (State Transfers), Initiative 308/Proposition 137, May 13, 2026.

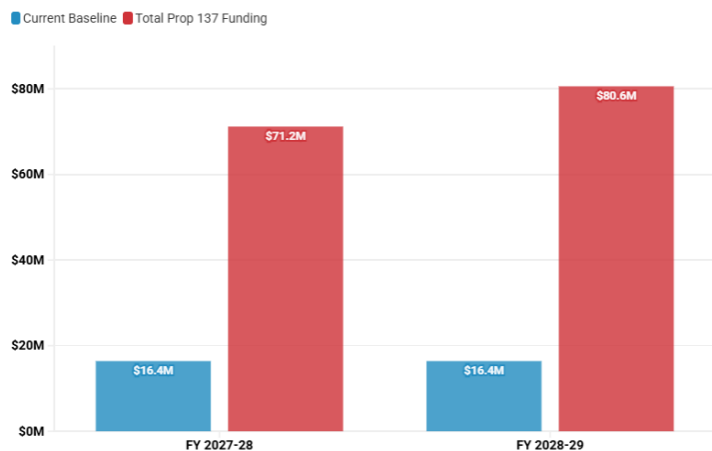
By comparison, the state currently spends approximately \$16.4 million^{xii} annually on wildfire mitigation and forest management, and approximately \$5 million annually on watershed restoration, according to LCS analysis. This means Proposition 137 would increase funding for wildfire mitigation and forest management alone by nearly five times the current level. Outdoor recreation and equity programs currently receive roughly \$800,000 annually, meaning the measure would increase funding by elevenfold for these programs.

TABOR refunds would decrease by \$175 million in tax year 2029 under current forecasts, reducing refunds by \$26 to \$83 for single filers and \$52 to \$166 for joint filers, depending on adjusted gross income tier.^{xiii} The state has a six-tier sales tax TABOR refund mechanism, grouped in six increments of taxpayer income, adjusted yearly.^{xiv} The \$175 million is a 33.6% reduction from the forecasted \$521 million^{xv} FY2027-28 TABOR refund. Colorado has not modeled the FY2028-29 refund impact, since it falls outside the state's current revenue forecast window. In years where state revenue collections fall below the TABOR limit, the refund-reduction mechanism does not activate, but the General Fund transfer to the Conserve and Protect Colorado's Water, Land, and Forests Fund still occurs. In those years, the roughly \$175 million comes directly out of money otherwise available for other state priorities, which the fiscal note identifies as health care, education, and human services.^{xvi}

The revenue exemption is also conditional on preserving two income tax credits.^{xvii} Beginning in FY2028-29, if the full calculated wildfire-and-conservation revenue amount would reduce the Family Affordability Tax Credit or the Earned Income Tax Credit, Legislative Council Staff or the Office of State Planning and Budgeting must calculate a reduced, maximum exemptible amount that prevents that reduction. This means the \$175.0 million and \$180.2 million figures function as ceilings rather than guarantees, and the actual transferred amount in any given year could fall short of the statutory formula's raw output.

FIGURE 1.

Wildfire Mitigation and Forest Management Funding, Current vs. Proposition 137



*This figure combines CSFS forest restoration funding and DNR's Wildfire Mitigation Capacity Development Fund.



GREAT OUTDOORS COLORADO

Great Outdoors Colorado, the largest single recipient under Proposition 137, is a constitutionally established trust fund created by voters in 1992 (Article XXVII), funded entirely by a share of Colorado Lottery proceeds and currently receiving no general fund or tax dollars.^{xviii} GOCO is required to allocate its funding in substantially equal portions across four categories: outdoor recreation, wildlife, local government grants, and open space preservation. In practice, this means money moves through two channels: grants to local governments and nonprofits for parks, trails, and open-space acquisition, and direct funding to Colorado Parks and Wildlife for habitat protection, state park infrastructure, and wildlife programs. GOCO has invested \$1.7 billion across more than 5,900 projects and all 64 Colorado counties since 1992.

GOCO's lottery funding has grown roughly fivefold since the mid-1990s, reaching \$84.9 million in FY2025.^{xix} However, FY2025 marked the first time in more than two decades that lottery proceeds failed to reach GOCO's constitutional cap, falling \$1.1 million short of the \$86.0 million ceiling for that year. GOCO's director has said current grant demand "significantly exceeds" available dollars, citing \$900 million in capital needs identified by Colorado Parks and Wildlife over the next five years.^{xx}

Proposition 137's \$83.1 to \$85.6 million annual contribution to GOCO would roughly double the organization's annual revenue, but would still leave the bulk of that identified capital backlog unaddressed.

BOTTOM LINE

Voters will have to weigh Proposition 137's promise of new conservation and wildfire funding against the TABOR refunds it would eliminate. Unlike a direct dedication of sporting-goods sales tax revenue, the amount redirected under Proposition 137 is a modeled approximation. **In years where the state is above the TABOR cap, it would be yet another reduction to taxpayer refunds, compounding dozens of others enacted across recent years.** With other TABOR-impacting tax issues on the ballot this November, the combined impacts of these policies could withhold TABOR refunds from taxpayers for the foreseeable future.

APPENDIX

Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund: Funds parks, trails, wildlife habitat, and open-space projects through grants to local governments, nonprofits, and Colorado Parks and Wildlife.

Colorado Wildfire Prevention and Water Fund: A pass-through fund created by the measure that further distributes money to the sub-funds below, split between forest-service programs and DNR programs.

Prescribed Fire Claims Cash Fund: Pays eligible damage claims arising from prescribed burns, encouraging their use as a wildfire mitigation tool by covering liability risk. Established by SB25-007; receives a one-time \$10.0 million transfer in FY2027-28 only.

Forest Restoration and Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant Program Cash Fund: Funds community-level grants for wildfire risk reduction in the wildland-urban interface and forest health projects. State agencies, local governments, nonprofits, utilities, and community groups are eligible applicants.

Healthy Forests and Vibrant Communities Fund: Continuously appropriated to the Colorado State Forest Service for forest management and fuel-reduction work, loans to forest-products businesses, wildfire risk assessments, and community wildfire protection plans.

Wildfire Mitigation Capacity Development Fund: Supports the Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program's Workforce Development Grants (entry-level training in wildfire mitigation and forestry) and Landscape Resilience Investments (large-scale fuels-reduction projects).

Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund: Funds water projects recommended by the CWCB, appropriated annually through the state's water projects bill — this is the fund that supports watershed restoration.

Outdoor Equity Fund: Supports the Outdoor Equity Grant Program (established by HB21-1318), which funds organizations providing outdoor access and education for underserved youth and families.

Outdoor Recreation Economic Development Cash Fund: Supports OEDIT's Outdoor Recreation Industry Office, funding outdoor-industry business development and outdoor recreation planning for rural communities.

SOURCES

- i. Initiative 2025-2026 #308 (Proposition 137), Clean Final Text, §§ 24-77-110 and 24-33-119.
- ii. Legislative Council Staff, Proposition 137: Direct Sporting Goods Sales Tax Revenue for Conservation, Ballot Title and Blue Book Analysis, 2026.
- iii. Great Outdoors Colorado, “Our History” and “Our Finances,” Great Outdoors Colorado.
- iv. Initiative 2025-2026 #308 (Proposition 137), Final Text, §24-33-119
- v. Great Outdoors Colorado, “Our History” and “Our Finances,” Great Outdoors Colorado.
- vi. Legislative Council Staff, Initiative 308 Fiscal Impact Statement, May 13, 2026
- vii. Legislative Council Staff, Proposition 137: Direct Sporting Goods Sales Tax Revenue for Conservation, Ballot Title and Blue Book Draft Analysis, p. 2.
- viii. Legislative Council Staff, Proposition 137: Direct Sporting Goods Sales Tax Revenue for Conservation, Ballot Title and Blue Book Draft Analysis, pp. 1-2.
- ix. Initiative 2025-2026 #308 (Proposition 137), Final Text, § 24-77-110(4).
- x. Initiative 2025-2026 #308 (Proposition 137), Final Text, § 24-77-110(4)-(5).
- xi. Legislative Council Staff, Initiative 308 Fiscal Impact Statement, May 13, 2026, Table 1, “Potential Change in State Spending Under Proposition 137”
- xii. Legislative Council Staff, Proposition 137: Direct Sporting Goods Sales Tax Revenue for Conservation, Ballot Title and Blue Book Draft Analysis, p. 2.
- xiii. Legislative Council Staff, Proposition 137: Direct Sporting Goods Sales Tax Revenue for Conservation, Ballot Title and Blue Book Draft Analysis, Legislative Council Staff, Initiative 308 Fiscal Impact Statement, May 13, 2026, “Taxpayer Impacts.”
- xiv. Colorado Department of Revenue, “Income Tax Topics: State Sales Tax Refund,” Colorado.gov.
- xv. Legislative Council Staff, Economic & Revenue Forecast, June 2026, “TABOR Outlook
- xvi. Legislative Council Staff, Initiative 308 Fiscal Impact Statement, May 13, 2026
- xvii. Initiative 2025-2026 #308 (Proposition 137), Final Text, § 24-77-110(4)(d).
- xviii. Great Outdoors Colorado, “Our History” and “Our Finances,” Great Outdoors Colorado; Colorado Constitution, Article XXVII.
- xix. Great Outdoors Colorado, FY2025 Annual Financial Statements and Board Report.
- xx. Colorado Sun, “Voters asked to redirect sporting goods sales taxes into conservation, wildfire restoration, outdoor access,” August 31, 2026.



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WAYS TO SUPPORT

If Colorado River compact heads to Supreme Court, 'everybody loses,' experts say



By Ishan Thakore · Sep. 9, 2026, 4:00 am

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Kevin J. Beaty/Denverite

The Colorado River flows through Eagle County, north of Dotsero. July 22, 2026.

The drama engulfing the seven states in the Colorado River Basin could take another, more perilous, turn in a few weeks.

Water experts are warning that by October, the river's flow may cross a critical threshold at Lee's Ferry, a bend in the river in Arizona that has been a bellwether of the river's health for decades. The 1922 Colorado River Compact — the river's foundational agreement — states that the river's flow must stay above a certain level at Lee's Ferry in order to provide enough water for downstream states.

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If the flow falls below that point, which some experts equate to a “tripwire,” it could trigger prolonged and expensive litigation at the Supreme Court, a turning point that could have terrible consequences for basin states.

“I can't imagine what the Front Range of Colorado would look like at that point,” said Darren Beck, a water program supervisor for Boulder County Parks and Open Space, of the prospect of huge cuts to their Colorado River water.

“It would just be dry fields and weeds and decimated economies and families.”

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Mitch Tobin, The Water Desk at the University of Colorado Boulder

The Colorado River near Lees Ferry, Arizona, on Dec. 27, 2019.

[DONATE](#)*Kevin J. Beaty/Denverite*

Darren Beck, a water program supervisor with Boulder County Parks and Open Space, stands at Louisville's Hecla Lake Open Space, which he had to help replenish after a very dry summer. Aug. 12, 2026.

Tensions along the Colorado River have already run high this year — a **historic drought**, following record-breaking winter temperatures, has threatened water supplies for communities across the West that rely on the river and its tributaries.

For more than three years, the seven states in the Colorado River Basin have been unable to reach a deal to share increasingly scarce water. In August, the **federal government issued its own plan** to save water, which foisted massive water cuts on Arizona, Nevada and California.

Nevada officials called the cuts **draconian**, and the state **has already sued** the Bureau of Reclamation over the plan.

A Supreme Court case and ruling could impose even more dire cuts and lead to bitter disputes for decades. A ruling could, for instance, force cities, farmers and ranchers in

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“We’re talking about a really significant portion of this state’s water supply being unavailable for five or 10 or 15 years to make up [for] a bad court decision,” said Andy Mueller, general manager of the Colorado River Water Conservation District, during a June hearing to state lawmakers.

Both upper and lower basin states are [lawyering up](#). Colorado Attorney General and gubernatorial candidate, Phil Weiser, said his office would defend the state’s rights, and has insisted his lawyers are now the “best ... water law firm in the state.”

But Michael L. Connor, who led the Bureau of Reclamation under President Obama, said a Supreme Court case would create more headaches and not solve the river’s fundamental problem: There is less water to go around.

“If there is Supreme Court litigation over the compact, everybody loses,” he said.

At stake is *who* decides how to divide up an ever-shrinking pool of water. Will it be state negotiators, who represent millions of people and could still one day reach an agreement?

Or will it be nine justices in black robes?

“Handing the ability to decide really important questions about the operation of the Colorado River to nine people — who don't know much about it — is very risky business,” said Anne Castle, a scholar at CU-Boulder Law School and former chair of the Upper Colorado River Commission, which represents the Upper Basin states.

[DONATE](#)*Larry Robinson for CPR News**The Colorado River flows nearby Palisade, Colorado, just after sunrise on Aug. 17, 2026.*

One lawsuit down, more potentially on the way

Lawsuits over the river's management are already flying in federal court.

In August, the Bureau of Reclamation **finalized its two-year plan** to release water from Lake Mead and Lake Powell, the country's two largest reservoirs. The plan is a short-term attempt to deal with a long-term reality: since 2000, **the river's flow has declined by about 20%**, and Mead and Powell are **at their lowest levels since the 1950s**.

Besides states, tribes could also sue over Reclamation's plan.

The entire river basin is home to 30 federally recognized tribes, **who are legally entitled to more than 25% of the river's water**. But many of those rights **have never been fully recognized**, and many tribes can't access all of their water because they lack the expensive infrastructure to redirect it.

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Heather Tanana, a tribal water law expert at the University of Denver. That stems back to a [1908 Supreme Court decision](#), which ruled that tribal reservations should have enough water to function.

While that has hardly been achieved, some tribes downstream could argue that Reclamation's latest plan violates the government's responsibility by slashing their water supplies, Tanana said.

Arizona is poised to take the lion's share of water cuts, which would affect the Gila River Indian Community, near Phoenix.

Gila River Governor Stephen Roe Lewis said the tribe is poised to sue if water cuts become too extreme, even though litigation is not their first choice.

"The community ... will not hesitate to turn to the courts to protect our interests and our future," he said at a [CU-Boulder water conference in June](#).

A tripwire in an unsettled document

The 1922 compact allocates an equal amount of water between the Upper Basin and Lower Basin — 7.5 million acre-feet per year. One acre-foot is roughly enough water for two households a year.

The compact is an inherently incomplete document — it took [more than a dozen new laws, agreements and settlements](#) over the next 50 years to build out the River's complicated system of dams, diversions and reservoirs, and even include tribes and Mexico in the process.

The [compact](#) clearly states that the Upper Basin will not cause the river's flow at Lee Ferry (now called Lee's Ferry) to drop below 75 million acre-feet of water over any 10-year period.

The Upper Basin also has to kick in roughly half of what's owed to Mexico, based on the compact and a [1944 treaty](#). That brings the 10-year total to between 82.5 and 81.5 million acre-feet, depending on how much water is being sent to Mexico, according to Castle and Eric Kuhn, a river historian and former general manager of the Colorado River District. (The Upper Basin, for their part, strongly disputes they owe this much).

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Mitch Tobin, The Water Desk at the University of Colorado Boulder

A river gauge at Lee's Ferry, Arizona, on Dec. 27, 2019.

Flows at Lee's Ferry **have dipped below that amount before**, in the 1960s and '70s, but in much different circumstances. During that period, Reclamation was filling Lake Powell, and the river still had plenty of water to go around, **according to Kuhn**.

For decades since then, flows have steered well clear of that range. But officials at the Upper Colorado River Commission and the **Arizona Reconsultation Committee**, which advises state officials, estimate that by October, the river's 10-year flow will dip below 82.5 million acre feet.

"We call that the first tripwire," Kuhn said. "That's when the flows are below the upper bookend of how much the upper division states might owe."

Crossing the tripwire could be a watershed moment — Arizona's top river negotiator said it **could be the basis** of a Supreme Court lawsuit, one that argues that their **upstream neighbors are violating the compact**.

If history is any guide, Supreme Court water cases move at a glacial pace — often taking decades to resolve — and can end with clear winners and losers.

In [1952, Arizona sued California](#) to secure more water and question aspects of the compact. It was the last time that the compact's fundamental questions came anywhere close to being litigated between states.

Arizona eventually triumphed, [which paved the way](#) for the construction of the [Central Arizona Project](#), which now provides water to farms, tribes and desert metropolises, including Phoenix. The case, though, took 11 years to get to a ruling — additional decrees were issued more than *50 years* later.

It took more than five years just to decide which other parties should join Texas v. New Mexico and Colorado, a 2013 suit about the Rio Grande River, according to Castle. It took [more than 12 years](#) for the Supreme Court to approve a settlement.

John Berggren, a river expert at the advocacy group Western Resource Advocates, said that litigation wastes time and cuts off cooperation that's needed to create long-term solutions in the basin.

“It will definitely stymie any creative thinking — or any new thinking — because all seven states are going to be very much towing their legal line,” he said. “It just locks up every conversation and you're no longer having useful or productive negotiations.”

Plus, no one actually knows how such a case would end. Colorado has ended up at the Supreme Court to fend off claims that it overused its share of water from both the Arkansas and Republican rivers. Both those cases have taken decades — and did not always break Colorado's way.

“Our [experience](#) in the litigation around the Arkansas River Compact and the Republican River Compact has not had happy endings for Colorado,” said Castle.

“The point is that once litigation is started, you don't know exactly where it's going to end,” she said.

The endgame

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cuts, because they're at the mercy of whatever rain or snow falls that year. Last winter, Colorado experienced record-low snowpack, which strained water supplies.

Several towns near the river's headwaters came extremely close to running out of drinking water. On the Front Range, water supplies that are normally flush were sporadic or non-existent.

Take Hecla Lake, a small pond in Louisville, Colorado. By the early summer, the lake was "bone-dry," because drought conditions had reduced its normal supply to a trickle, according to Beck, the Boulder County water supervisor.

By August, though, Hecla had received a much needed infusion of water from the Colorado River headwaters. But that water was only temporary, destined to flow to a small, parched farm nearby. Without it, Beck said, the farm would have gone dry.

Attorney General Phil Weiser and Becky Mitchell, Colorado's top river negotiator, both seem confident in their approach to protect Colorado water users. Both have said the state would never agree to a "bad deal" to divide up water.

"I am not willing to offer a compromise that would leave us worse off than our worst day in court," Mitchell told state lawmakers during a June hearing.

A worst case outcome, according to Castle and Kuhn, would be if the Supreme Court, or a court-appointed expert, made a quick decision and ordered the Upper Basin states to send more water downstream. That would lead to what's called "mandatory curtailment," or cutting off users with water rights that were formalized after the 1922 compact.

That is *a lot of* water — it includes water for Denver and other Front Range cities, water for snowmaking at ski resorts, and supplies for hundreds of communities and farms across the Western Slope.

Neither Mitchell nor Weiser have publicly detailed the particulars of the state's litigation strategy. The AG's office denied a CPR News public records request for recent documents about Colorado River litigation, and did not comment on questions about its strategy.

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in case of compact litigation, according to Lawrence Pacheco, a spokesperson for the AG's office. Attorneys and staff in the office have also billed the state for **nearly 18,000 hours of work** on Colorado River issues this year, according to Pacheco.

Their approach, though, is running into some pushback from lawmakers. During a June hearing, state senator Dylan Roberts sharply questioned why the state was leaning on lawyers to defend its position, instead of working towards a compromise that avoids a courtroom.

"I don't think Colorado fares well when we go to court ... throwing our fate to the nine justices on the U.S. Supreme Court, only one of whom has any experience with Colorado at all," Roberts told Mitchell, referring to Justice Neil M. Gorsuch.

Kuhn said the state should have agreed to a specific target of water conservation during earlier negotiations, instead of holding firm. That could have staved off the possibility of much more painful, forced curtailment later.

"My concern is that Colorado backed the basin into a corner with that position," Kuhn said. "What Colorado's position is doing is forcing the other states to become a little bit more aggressive."

No one exactly knows how mandatory curtailment would even work. Last year, the state began "listening sessions" with groups of water users, to figure out what Colorado would do if the Upper Basin was ordered to comply with the compact, according to Jason Ullmann, the state's top water engineer.

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Courtesy of Darren Beck | Water Program Supervisor Boulder County Parks & Open Space Agricultural Resources Division

Lake Hecla is dried up in Louisville. July 7, 2026.

Those discussions were private, Ullmann said, and are still in their early stages. The state is still figuring out if they would need new rules or not in the case of curtailment, he said.

Supreme Court case or not, it's clear that an exceptionally bad drought year will stress the river's supplies. At the end of the day, there is only so much water to go around ... and plenty of demand from people willing to use it.

By early September, Hecla's water was gone, pumped downstream to irrigate the farm. The lake was once again dry.

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After a record-breaking season of low snowpack, Colorado is entering summer 2026 in a deep drought.

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Colorado River, farmers and ranchers, outdoor recreation and the environment through a new series, Water Pressure.

[Read more from the series here.](#)

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4P IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

WORK COMPLETED

- Garney completed installation of the secondary clarifier slide gates.
- Garney completed installation of Primary Clarifier 1 and completed the start-up process.
- Garney installed and integrated Primary Sludge Pump 1 into the process.
- Garney completed mechanical installation of South Grit and will complete start-up of the equipment early in September.
- Eckstine installed the new influent pump VFDs into PSPS and powered up influent slide gates/screen slide gates.
- Coblaco finished coating Primary Clarifier 1 and completed test sections for the CHAP reactor.

WORK UPCOMING

- Garney will complete installation of primary sludge pumps in PSPS.
- Garney will complete installation of Influent Pump #3 and the submersible pump.
- Garney will continue installation of phosphorus reactor tanks and associated piping.
- Garney will begin installation of the new cake hopper in dewatering.
- Eckstine will continue working on installing new ductbank, new conduit for the influent pumps, wiring for primary sludge pumps, and the new VCP for the grit system.
- Coblaco will begin coating the CHAP reactors once a coating system is selected and approved.



EXPENDITURE TO DATE

\$27,982,833

Total Contract Value: \$50,165,070

CHANGE ORDER PERCENTAGE

7%

CURRENT TIME USED

596 Days

Total Contract Time: 1,028 Days



Influent Pumps & Piping



Primary Clarifier 1



Phosphorus Reactor Tanks

SCHEDULE

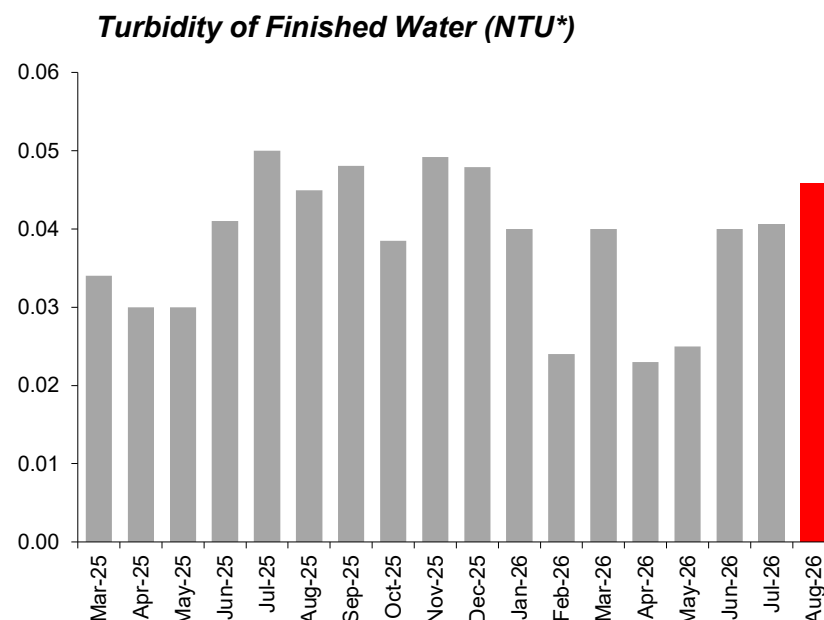
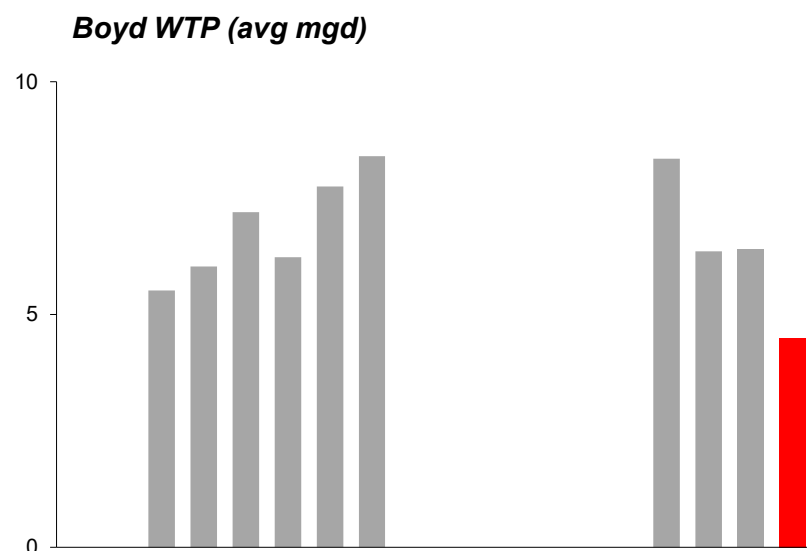
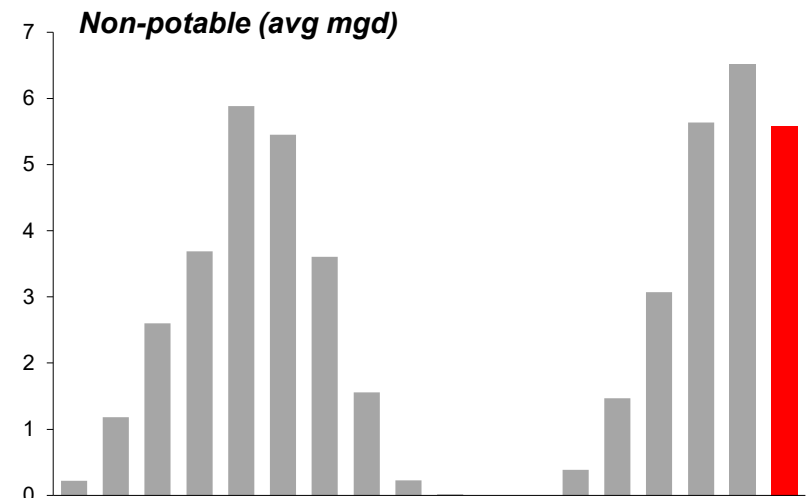
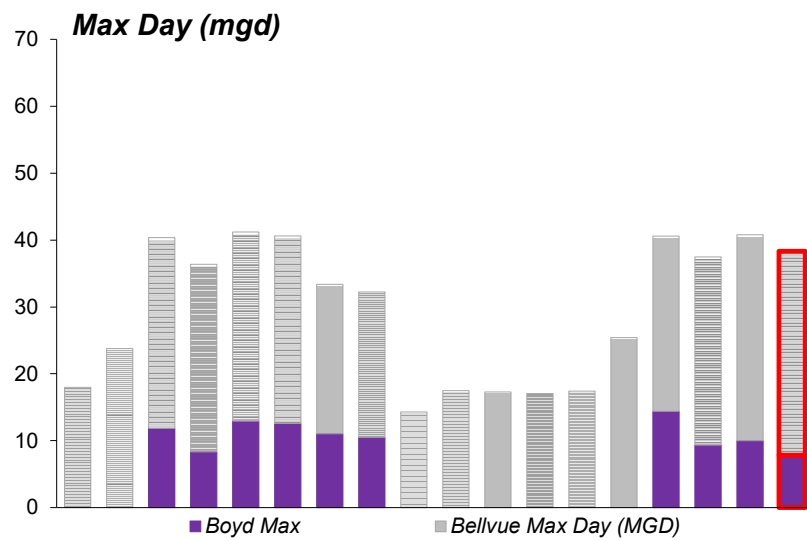
	September	October	November	December
PSPS Electrical Upgrades				
Grit Equipment & Electrical Installation				
CHAP Coatings and Mechanical Upgrades				
Phosphorus Treatment Structure Installation				
Influent Pump Demolition & Upgrades				

Water Treatment

Bellvue Water Treatment Plant operates year-round with a transmission capacity of 29.1 million gallons per day (mgd) (plant capacity is 32 to 35 mgd). Water sources include Poudre River direct flows, Colorado-Big Thompson (C-BT), Windy Gap, High Mountain Reservoirs, Laramie-Poudre Tunnel, and Water Supply and Storage. Average volume is 19,000 acre-feet a year (2000-2011). The plant was built in 1907, with its last treatment upgrade in 2009. Solar panels were added in 2014.

Boyd Water Treatment Plant operates normally from April to October with a plant capacity of 38 mgd (transmission capacity is 40 mgd). Water sources include Greeley-Loveland Irrigation Company, C-BT, and Windy Gap. Average Volume is 8,200 acre-feet (2000-2011). The current plant was built in 1974, with its last treatment upgrade in 1999. Solar panels were added at Boyd in 2014. In 2016, tube settlers and platte settlers were replaced in the sedimentation basins. In 2018, all old existing chemical lines were replaced with new lines and the piping was up-sized to carry more chemical. A PLC upgrade was done on the SCADA system. Sludge pumps were replaced and hooked into the Trac Vac system that pulls sludge out of the sedimentation basins.

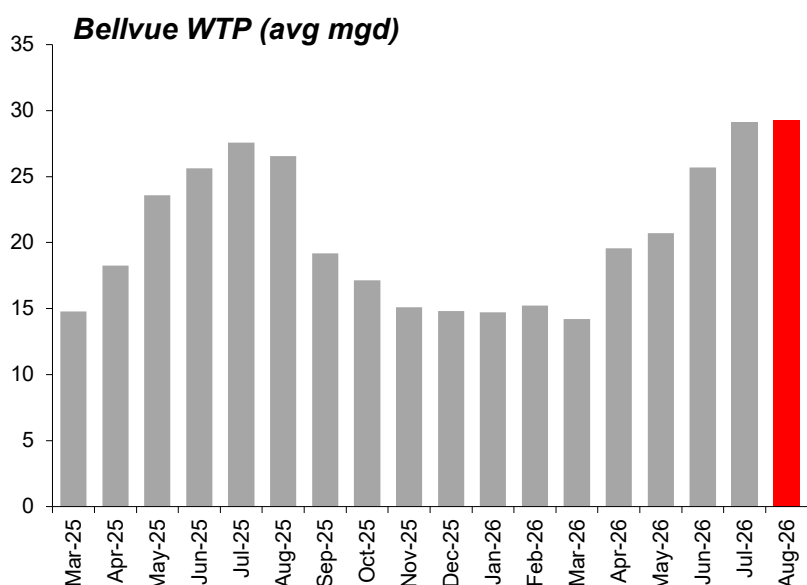
Combined, Bellvue and Boyd can treat a maximum of 70-73 million gallons per day.



Starting May 2016 Bellvue turbidity measurements will use a new method resulting in more accurate readings.

*Turbidity limit: 95% of samples must be below 0.3 NTU.

Turbidity is the measure of relative clarity of a liquid. Clarity is important when producing drinking water for human consumption and in many manufacturing uses. Turbidity is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).

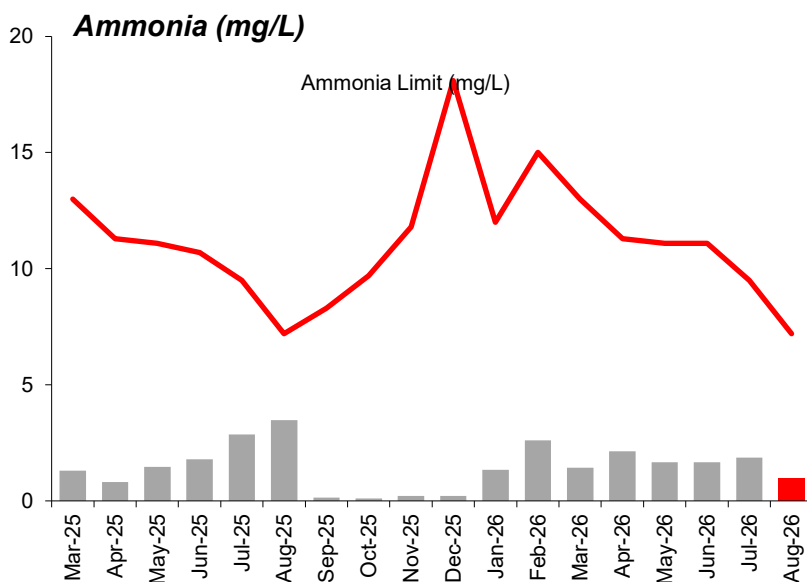
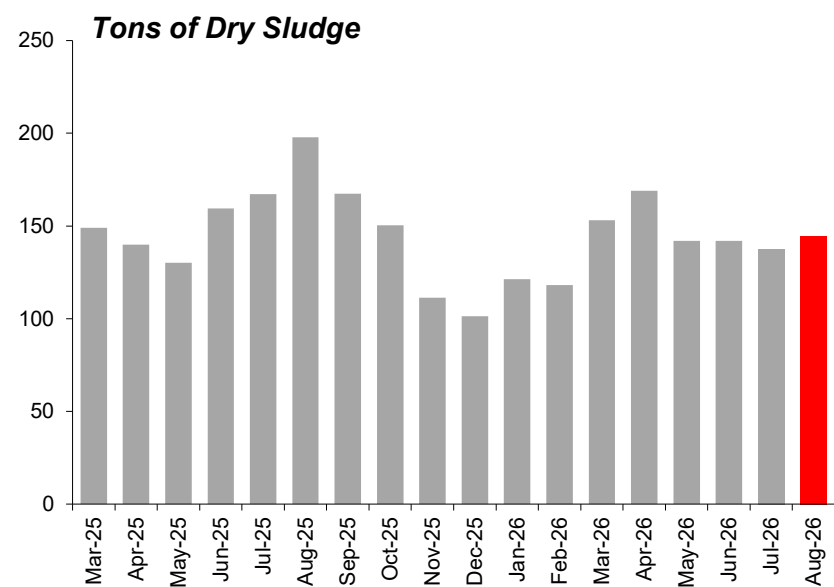
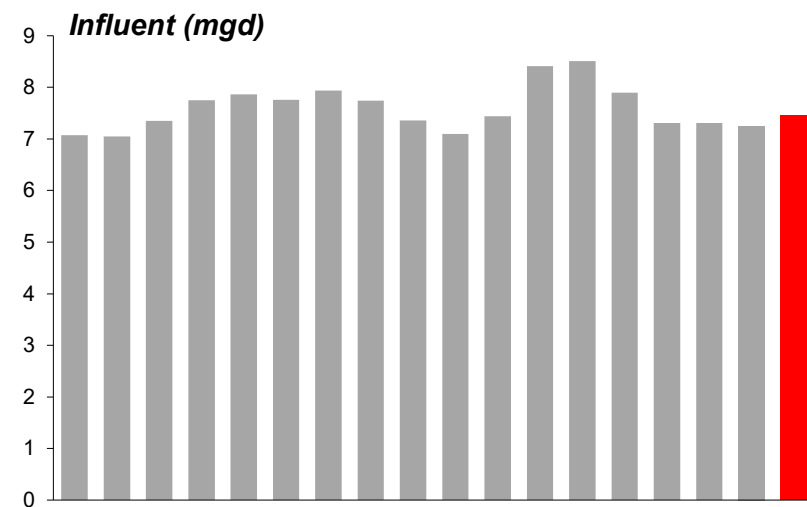
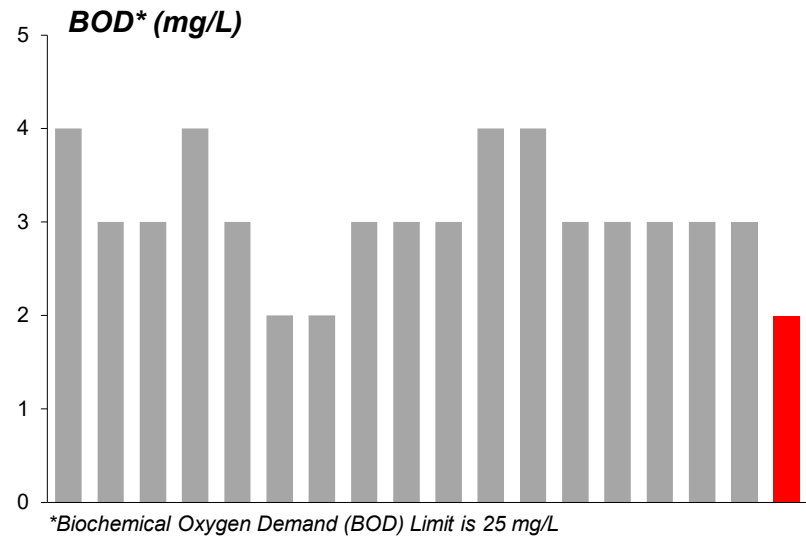
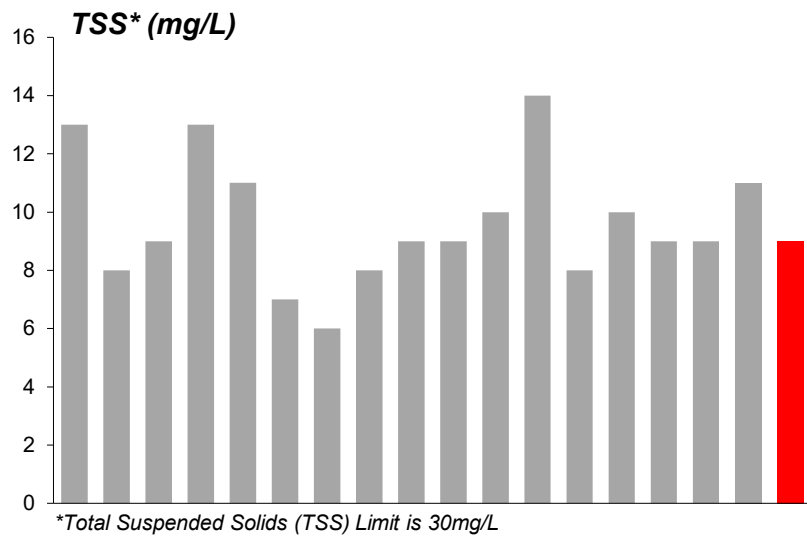


Wastewater Treatment

The Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) staff are dedicated environmental professionals who provide quality, safe and cost-effective wastewater treatment services for the citizens of Greeley. The WPCF treats wastewater to meet or exceed Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment requirements.

In 2011, the WPCF received an Xcel Energy Custom Efficiency Achievement Award for saving 2.78 million kWh and reducing CO2 emissions by 1,584 tons. In 2012, the WPCF received the Rocky Mountain Water Environment Association's (RMWEA) Sustainability Award for Colorado demonstrating excellence in programs that enhanced the principles of sustainability. A Certificate of Achievement from the Colorado Industrial Energy Challenge program managed through the Colorado Energy Office was received in the same year. In 2013, the plant received the City of Greeley's Environmental Stewardship Award for outstanding efforts to reduce energy (watts), conserve energy and water, reduce air and water pollution, and educate and encourage others to be environmental stewards. Also, in 2013, the plant was the recipient of a Bronze Award from the Colorado Environmental Leadership Program. In 2015, after having 5 years without a plant violation, the plant received the 2015 National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) Platinum Peak Performance award for the City of Greeley Water and Sewer Department.

Note: the red column indicates the current month.



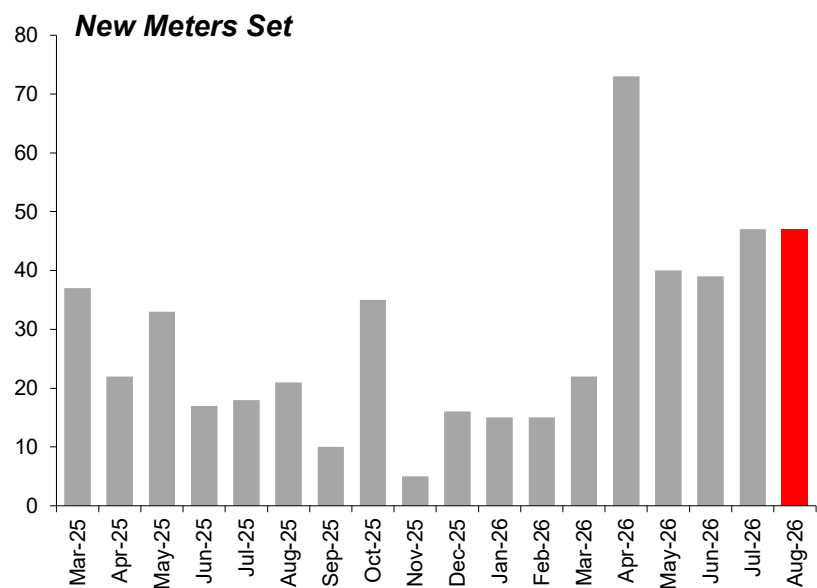
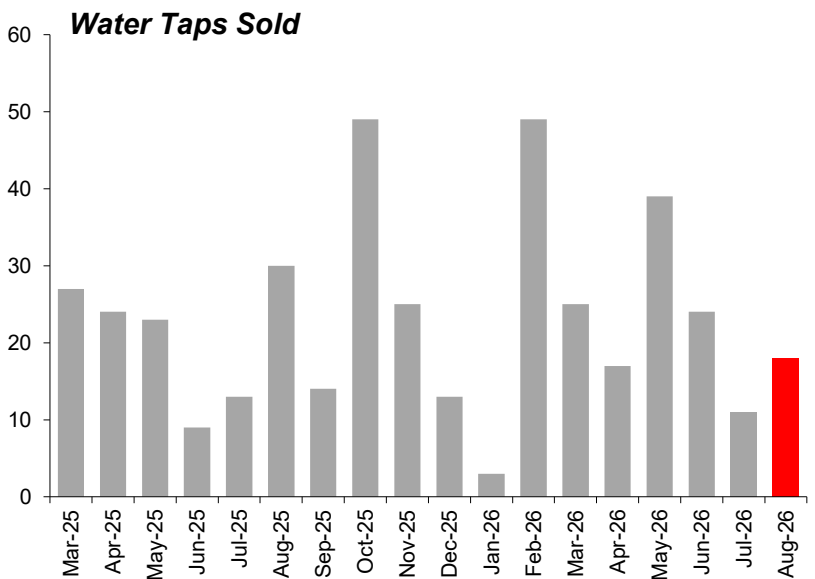
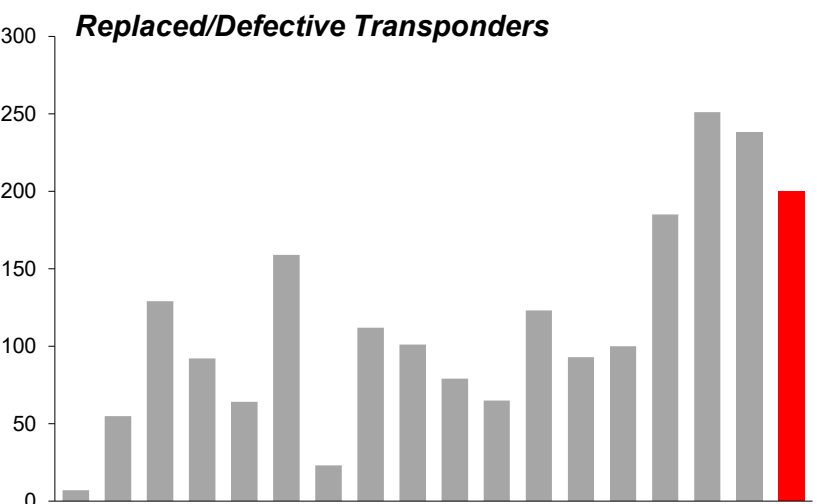
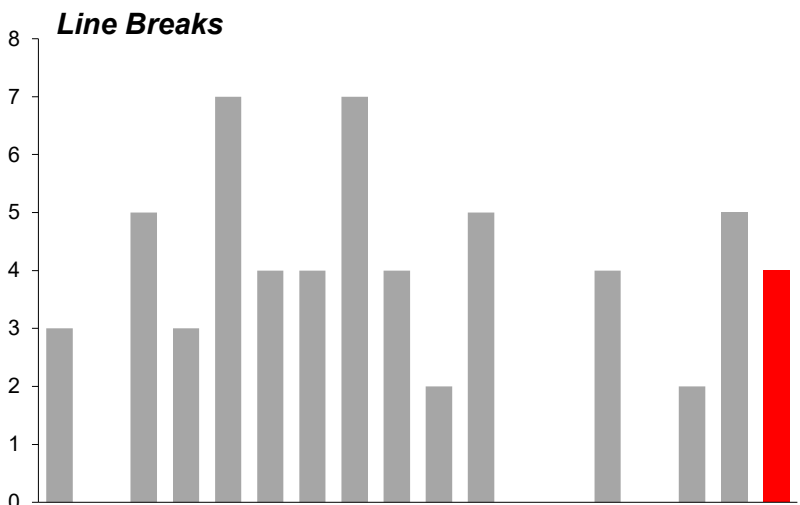
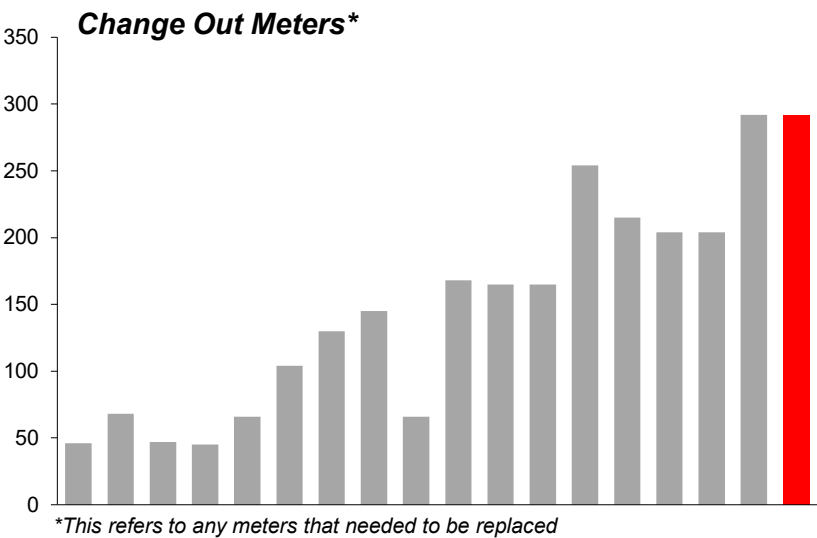
Water Distribution

The Greeley water distribution system consists of various sizes of pipes that generally follow the streets within the City. The distribution system serves residences and businesses in Greeley, Evans and Garden City, and the system is divided into four pressure zones.

There are 69.75 million gallons of potable water storage in Greeley. The water is stored within three covered reservoirs and one elevated tank; 23rd Avenue - 37.5 million gallons, Mosier Hill - 15 million gallons, and Gold Hill - 15 million gallons. The system also has 476 miles of pipeline, 24,233 water meters and 3,378 fire hydrants.

The water pipes in the distribution system vary in size from 4" to 36". Pipe material is steel, ductile iron, cast iron, or polyvinyl chloride. The age of the pipes varies from the 1890's to new installations.

Note: the red column indicates the current month.



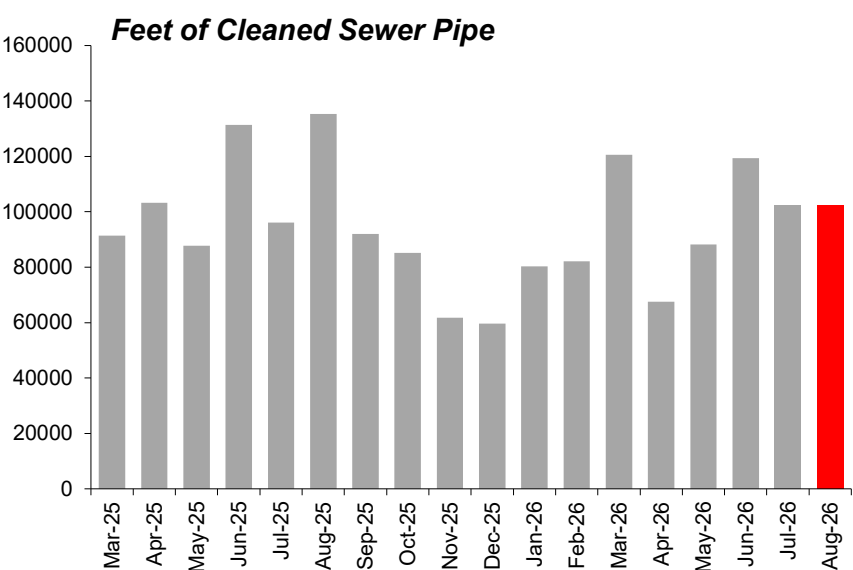
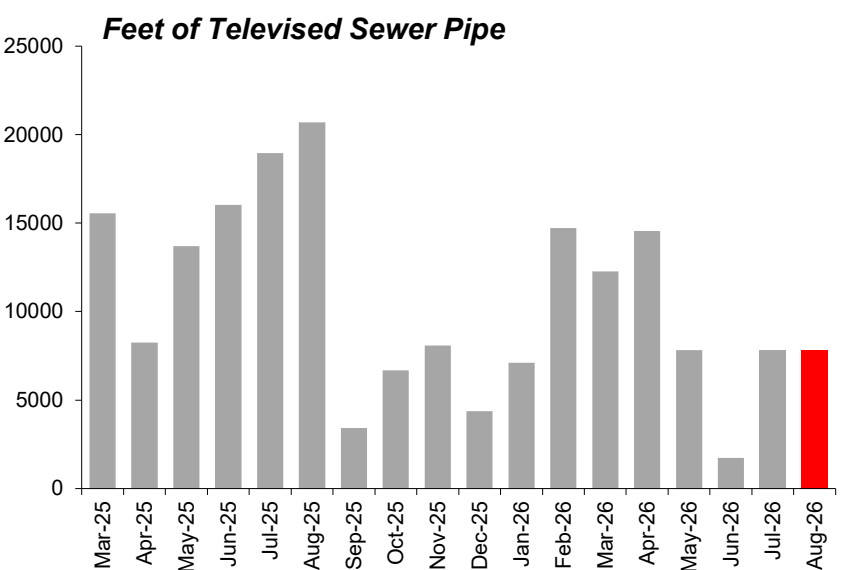
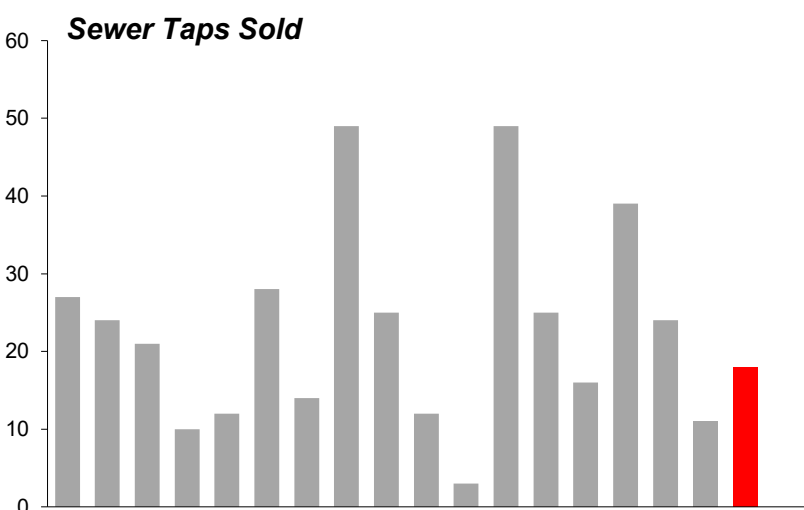
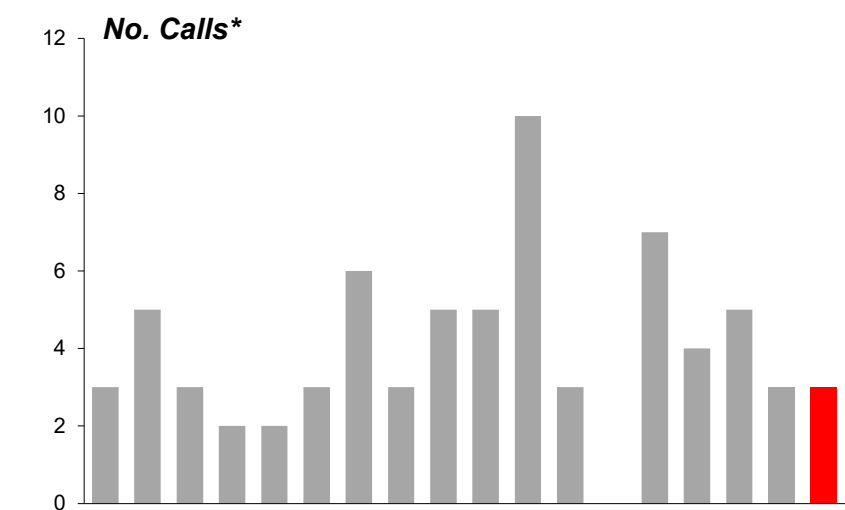
Wastewater Collection

The mission of the Wastewater Collection Division of the Water and Sewer Department is to protect community health by transporting wastewater away from homes and businesses. This includes respecting property values and public safety by reducing the frequency of blockages in the sanitary sewer lines.

A wide variety of work is performed including routine cleaning of sewer lines, inspection of sewer lines, maintenance of the sewage pumping stations, rehabilitation of the system and responding to emergencies.

The wastewater collection system dates back to 1889. At the end of 2017, the system had a total of 364.8 miles of line and 10 sewage pumping stations. The sewer service area is approximately 51 square miles. Over the last 10 years, the system has grown by 17 miles.

Note: the red column indicates the current month.

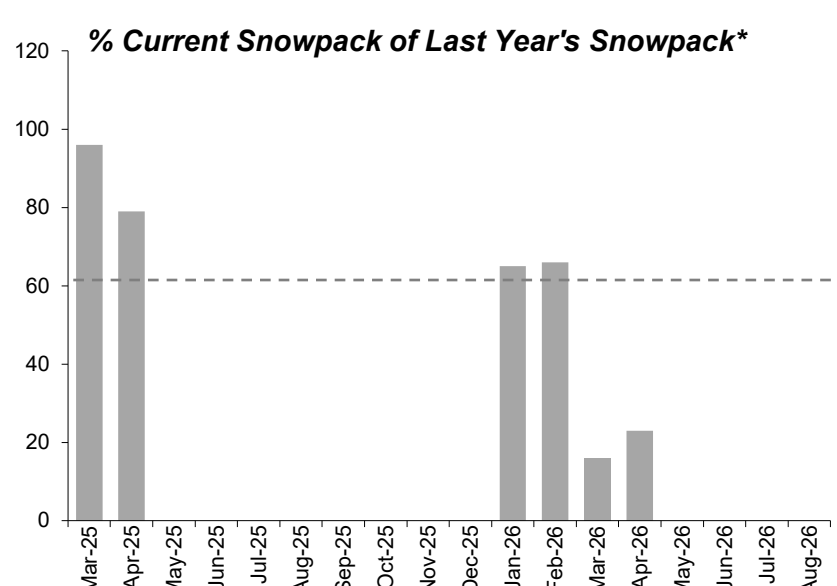
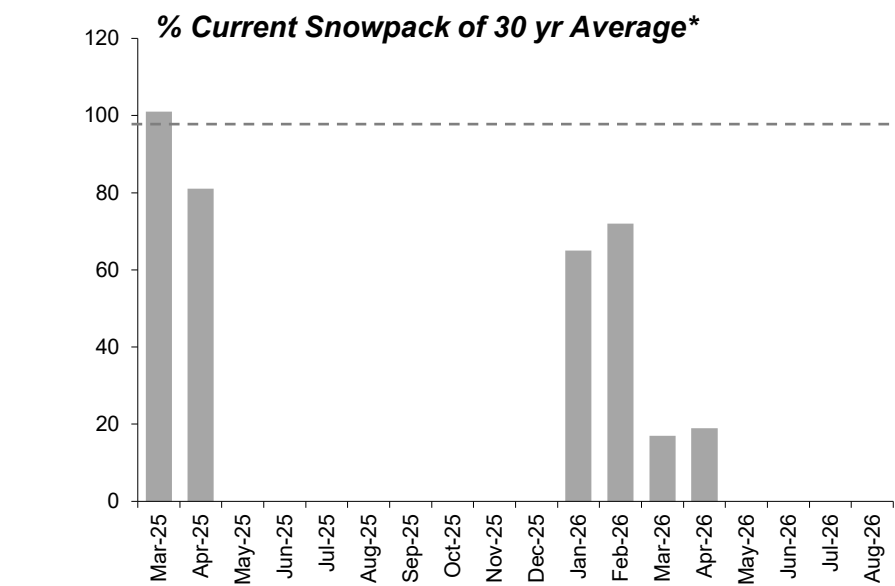
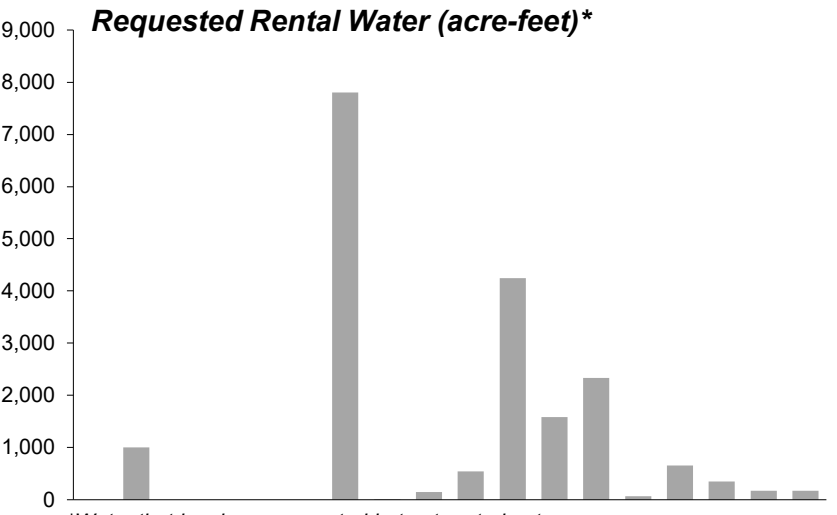
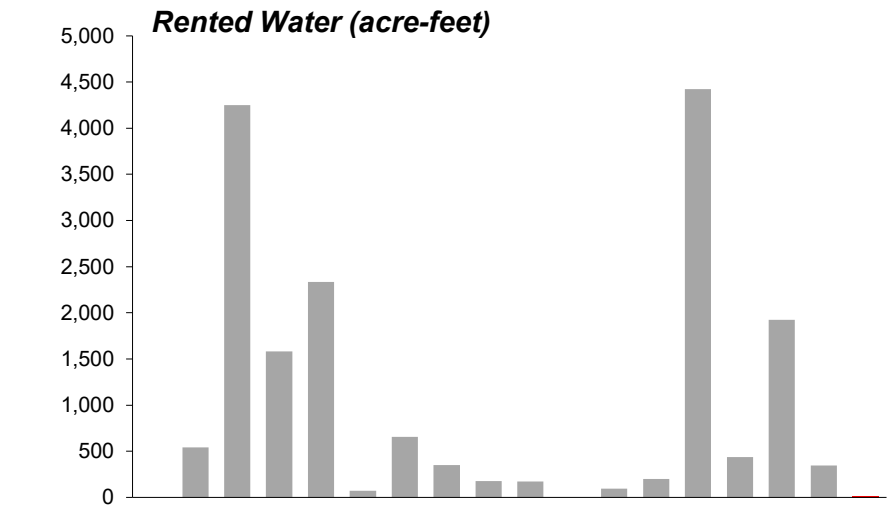
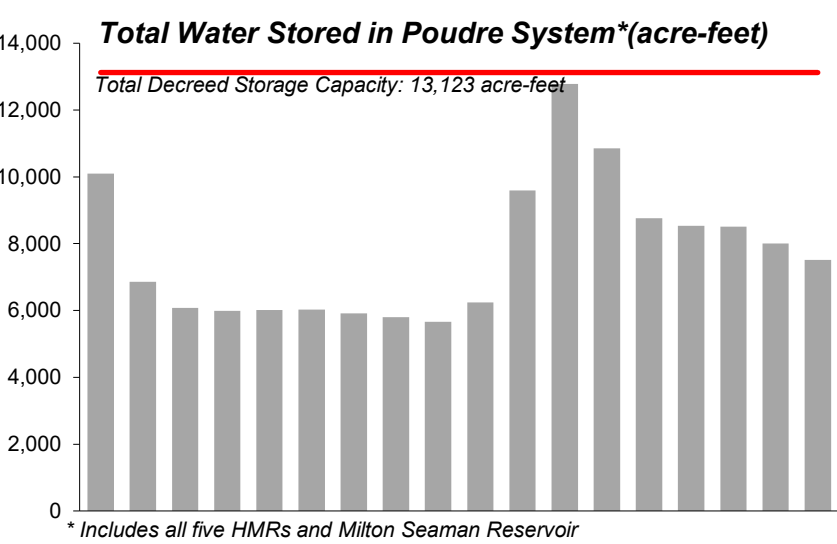
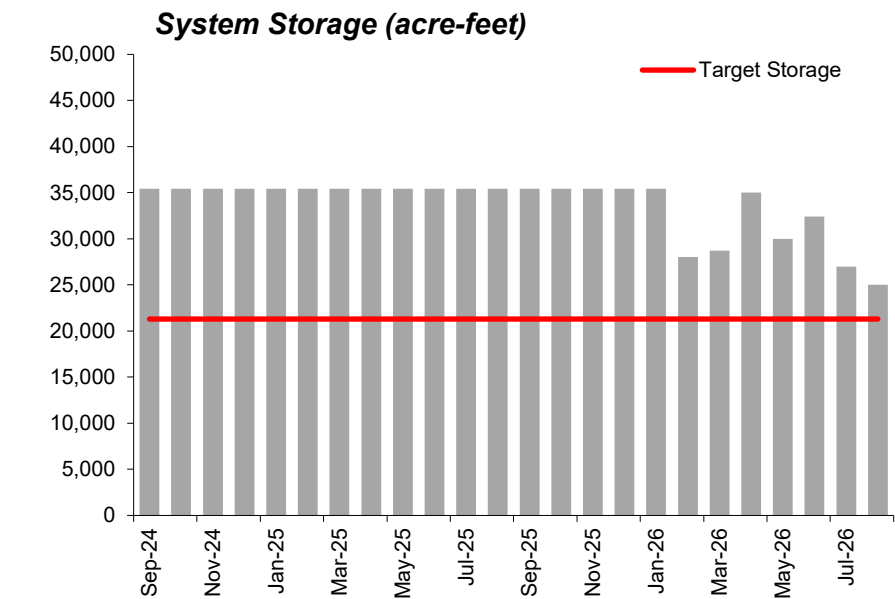


Water Resources

Greeley has numerous water rights in four river basins; the Upper Colorado River, Cache La Poudre, Big Thompson and Laramie River. The Water Resource staff must account for all of this water and comply with the rules of the Colorado Water Court and the State Engineer’s Office which is in charge of allocating all of Colorado’s water resources. Approximately one-third of the City’s water supply comes from agricultural water rights. These water rights must be formally changed to municipal use by a special legal process through the Water Court. In this court, Water Resource staff and attorneys also defend the City’s water rights against adverse claims from other parties.

Greeley's goal is to have enough water in carry-over storage to sustain Greeley through a 50-year critical drought. Water in excess of this carry-over drought supply can be leased to agriculture, both for revenue and to support our local agricultural community. Modeling has shown that, given existing population and demand factors, Greeley will have sufficient water for citizens, if at the beginning of the 6-year long, 50-year critical drought, there is 20,000 acre-feet in storage on April 1st of the following year.

Note: the red column indicates the current month.



*Data is from the 1st of the month
**Average of Deadman Hill and Joe Wright

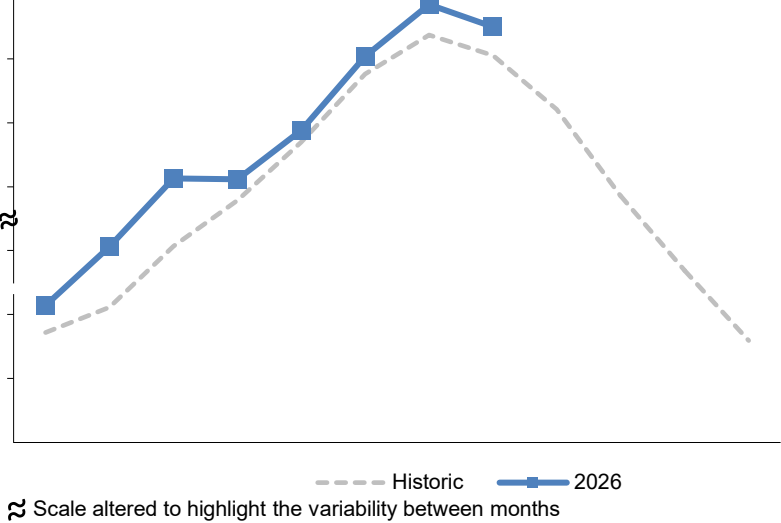
*Data is from the 1st of the month
**Average of Deadman Hill and Joe Wright

Treated Water and Weather Data

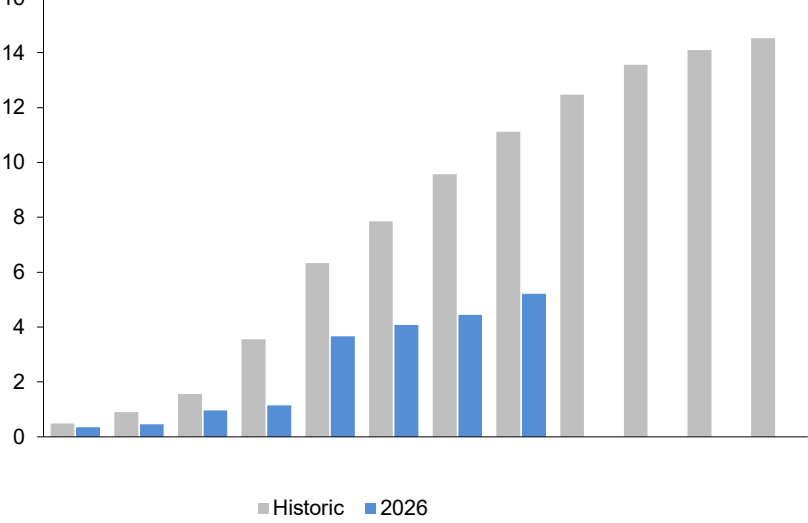
January was warmer than usual with an average daily temperature of 31.4°F. The average daily temperature in February was nearly 10 °F above average at 40.6 °F. Record high temperatures were set in March with an average daily temperature of 51.3 °F, which is over 10 °F above the historical average. Temperares in April continued to average about 51 °F, a few degrees above the average of 48 °F. May continued the warm trend at 58.8 °F, about two degrees above average. June was 3 °F above average at 70.4 °F. The average daily temperature in July was about five degrees above average at 78.47 °F. August saw an average daily temperature of 75 °F which is 4.5 degrees above average.

Greeley received just 0.35 inches of precipitation in January. February precipitation was only 0.11 inches, about 25% of average. March precipitation was low but better than February at 0.5 inches, which is about 76% of average. Precipitation in April was just 0.18 inches, which is 10% of the historic average. May precipitation was just below average at 2.5 inches. June precipitation was only 0.42 inches, which is more than 1 inch below average. Very low precipitation persisted in July with just 0.37 inches. Precipitation in August was 0.76 inches, about half the average.

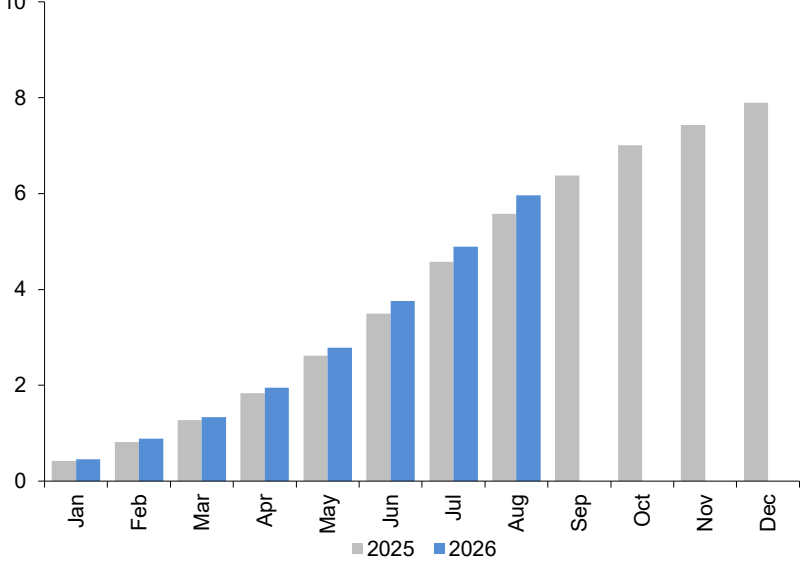
Average Temperature (°F)



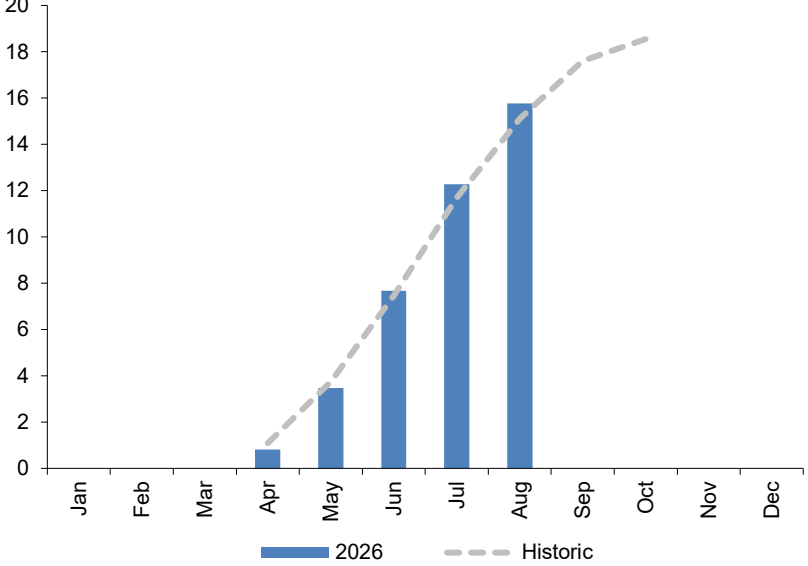
Cumulative Precipitation (inches)



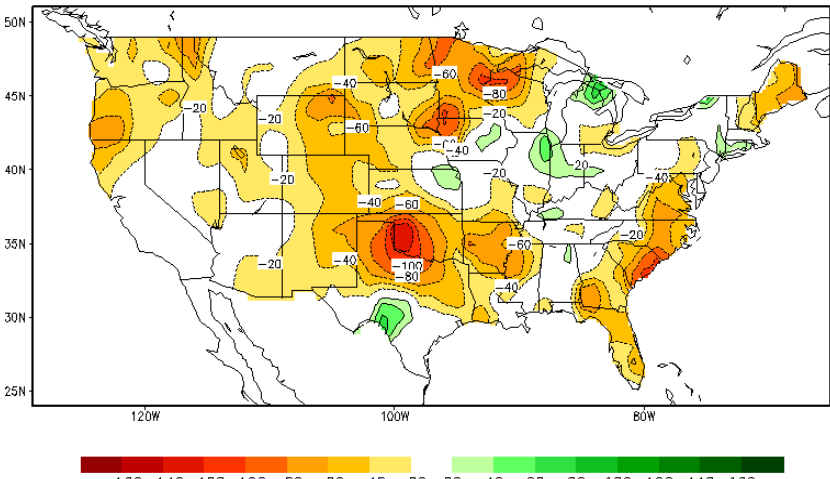
Cumulative Treated Water (billion gallons)



Cumulative Irrigation Water Requirement (IWR) (gallons/sq.ft)

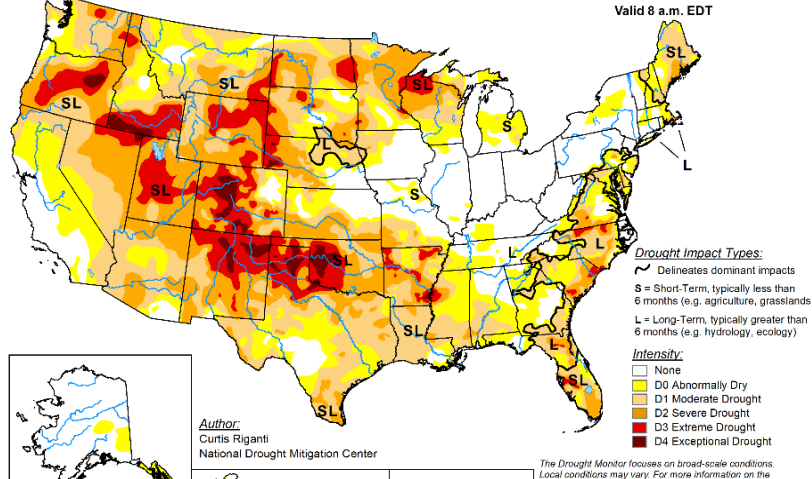


Calculated Soil Moisture Anomaly (mm)
AUG, 2026



U.S. Drought Monitor

September 1, 2026
(Released Thursday, Sep. 3, 2026)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT





Agenda Summary

September 16, 2026

Key Staff Contact: Matt Sparacino, Water Resource Planning Manager

Title:

Terry Ranch Storage Retiming Investigation Update

Summary:

The 2023 Integrated Water Resource Plan identified the Terry Ranch Storage Retiming Investigation as an important near-term planning study. The project was contracted to Stantec Consulting in 2024 and is nearing completion. This informational update reviews the study's basis, objectives, the effectiveness of storage-retiming alternatives, and key findings.

Recommended Action:

None

Recommended Motion:

None

Attachments:

None