System-Wide Water Improvements
Preliminary Engineering Report

FOR

Forest View Acres Water District, Colorado
PWS ID: CO0121250

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DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BOD_5	5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CDPS	Colorado Discharge Permit System
cm/sec	Centimeters per second
CY	Cubic Yards
DOLA	Department of Local Affairs
EA	Each
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ft	feet
gal	gallons
gpcd	gallons per capita-day
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
hp	horsepower
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning

I&I	Inflow and Infiltration
kW	kilowatts
lb/ac-day	Pounds per acre-day
lb/day	Pounds per day
LF	Linear Feet
LS	Lump Sum
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
N/A	Not available or applicable
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PEL	Preliminary Effluent Limitations
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
PW	Present Worth
ref.	Reference
RGA	RG & Associates, LLC
RUS	Rural Utilities Services
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SF	Square Feet
SOG	Slab on Grade
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VFD	Variable Frequency Drives
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
YR	Year

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This *System-Wide Water Improvements Preliminary Engineering Report* will address the proposed strategy to improve the Forest View Acres Water District's (District) water system, save on annual operating cost and utilize modern technologies to become a more energy efficient/green system. The intent of this report is to satisfy the Preliminary Engineering Report requirements associated with all anticipated funding sources, including the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) Construction Grant Program including Green Funding and the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) Energy and Mineral Impact Assistance Grants. As instructed, this report is presented in a format consistent with the CDPHE guidelines, included in the Appendix of this report.

Forest View Acres Water District is a small water district located approximately three (3) miles west of the Town of Monument, Colorado in El Paso County. The District encompasses an area of approximately 700 acres and distributes water to approximately 1,015 residents through 281 taps.

The District's system consist of two (2) water treatment plants, one (1) booster pump station, one (1) storage tank and approximately 65,000 linear feet (LF) of distribution lines with five (5) pressure reducing valves (PRV's) for different pressure zones. The majority of the District's system is old and in need of total replacement. The District has worked diligently over the past two (2) years addressing immediate system needs such as replacing 7,500 LF of leaking transmission lines, as well as reconditioning the existing storage tank. Although these improvements have improved the system, there are many more areas that need to be upgraded and/or replaced.

The Arapahoe Water Treatment Plant Facility is in need of several improvements. The well is in need of complete rehabilitation. The existing well head is not protected and needs to have a protective structure built around it. The plant also needs media replacement, new controls and flow pacing chemical feeds pumps installed.

The District's surface water treatment plant and booster pump station also need improvements ranging from stream area intake improvements, transmission line replacement, PRV's, new pumps and piping, discharge pond rehabilitation, and a new control system.

The existing distribution system is deteriorating at a rapid rate and the system water loss has increased to approximately 40 to 50%. Many of the lines are in need of total replacement.

Forest View Acres Water District is managed by Community Resource Services, LLC, along with the District Board of Directors. The Board meets monthly to discuss operations and budgets. The Board is dedicated to ensuring that clean, safe water is delivered to the District residents. The Board understands that the District needs several improvements, which will cost approximately $9 million. This report is the first step in applying for a $2 million loan that will be used to improve the most immediate needs of the system.

Once these improvements are complete, the District residences will have a safer and reliable water supply. The system improvements will reduce the system water loss, reduce energy consumption and should result in lower annual system maintenance costs.

Further detail of the necessary improvements is described in Sections 5 and 6 of this report.

2 PLANNING CONDITIONS

2.1 LOCATION AND SERVICE AREA

The District is located just west of Town of Monument Colorado, in El Paso County (Figure 2-1). The District service area, shown in Figure 3-1, consists of approximately 700 acres. The Town currently has 285 accounts and a population of approximately 800 people. All of the District's customers are single-family residences.

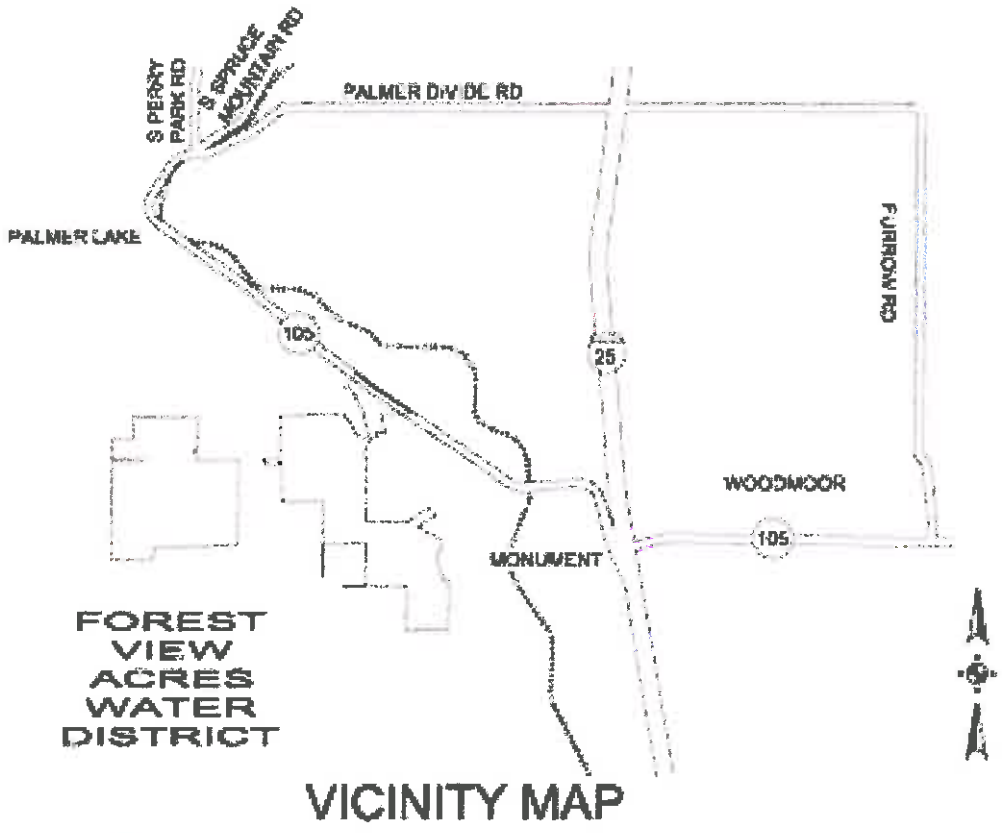


Figure 2-1: Vicinity Map (No Scale)

2.2 GROWTH AREAS AND POPULATION TRENDS

The current population of the District is approximately 1,015 people. There are currently 281 homes within the District boundaries and approximately 60 to 70 vacant lots that are available for building. Using an average of 3.6 persons per household, the District population at build-out would be approximately 1,267. Overall, there has not been any significant net-growth in population over the past five (5) years. Table 2-1 illustrates 20-year projected growth.

Table 2-1: 20-year Growth Projection

Year	Total Population
2011	1,015
2015	1,078
2020	1,141
2025	1,204
2031	1,267

2.3 DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

The District receives its water supply from two (2) separate locations: the Arapahoe Aquifer and Monument Creek. The District owns a combined 1,500 acre-feet (48 million gallons) of total annual water rights. The District has an average system loss of 40% due to system leaks therefore annual water production from the District plants is around 25 to 30 million gallons per year. The District residences meter reading totals average from 16 to 19 million gallons per year. Even with the system loss, the District owns enough water rights to accommodate an approximate population of 1,500 people.

Table 2-2: Projected Water Demands

Year	Total Population	Average Day Gallons	Peak Day Gallons	Peak Hour Gallons
2011	1,015	83,353	118,460	Data not known
2015	1,078	88,527	125,813	
2020	1,141	93,701	133,166	
2025	1,204	98,875	140,519	
2031	1,267	104,049	147,872	

3 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

3.1 Service Area Features

The Service Area shown in Figure 3-1 encompasses about 700 acres with approximately 65,000 LF of waterlines. The system features two (2) water treatment plants, booster pump station and a 250,000 gallon storage tank. Water is pumped from the Arapahoe Well to the Arapahoe Treatment Plant once it is treated it is then pumped to the booster pump station, then on to the distribution system and storage tank. At the Surface Plant water is collected at Monument Creek and gravity-fed to the Surface Plant for treatment, then to the distribution system and storage tank. A copy of the system distribution system can be found in the Appendix.

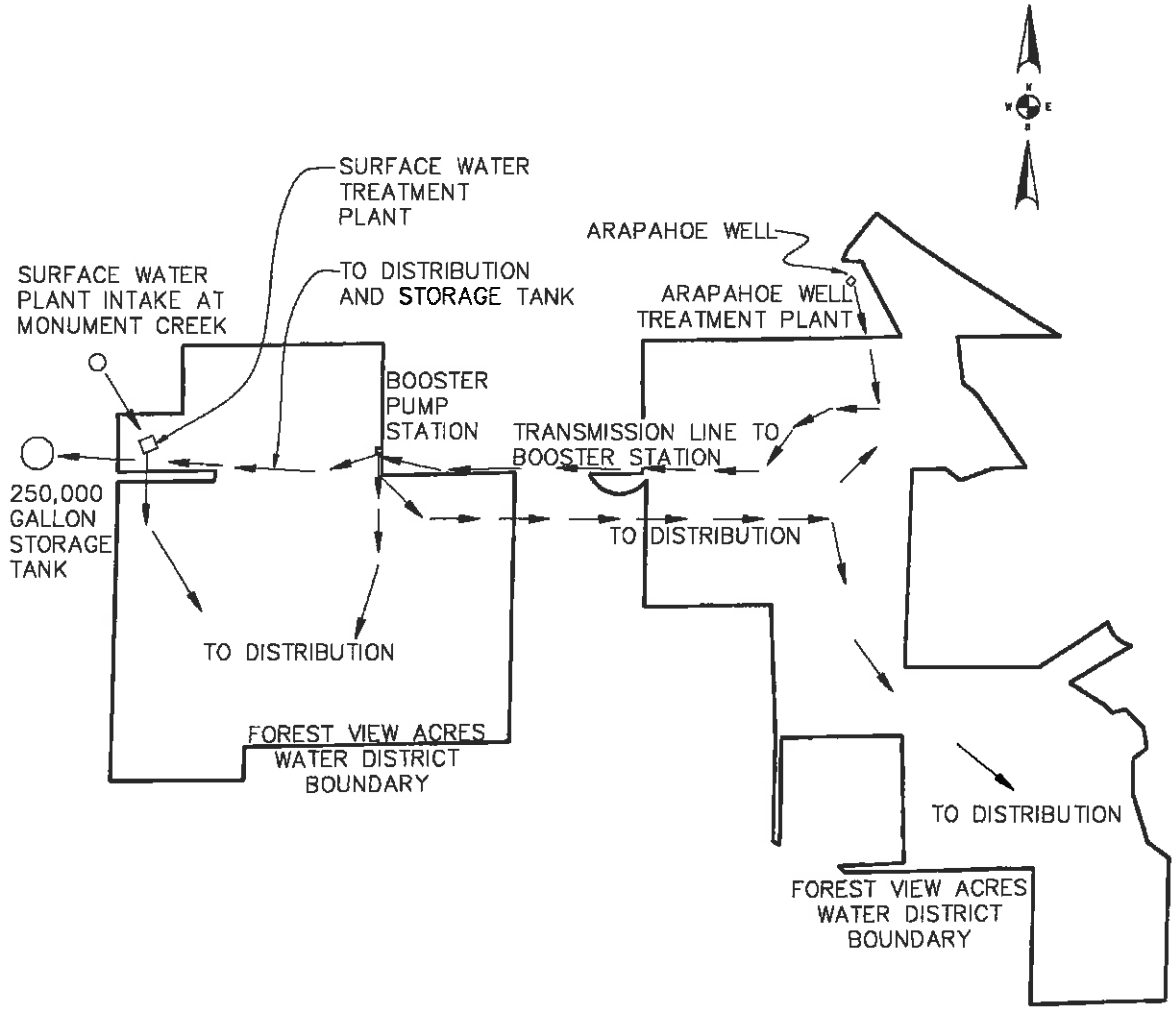


Figure 3-1: Service Area Map and Flow Schematic (No Scale)

3.2 Facilities

Figure 3-2: Booster Pump Station

Figure 3-3: 250,000 Gallon Storage Tank

Figure 3-4: Surface Water Treatment Plant

Figure 3-5: Surface Plant Intake

Figure 3-6: Surface Plant Discharge Pond

3.3 FACILITY DESCRIPTIONS

The Arapahoe Treatment Plant Facility has a design capacity of 100 gpm which pumps water from the Arapahoe Aquifer and treats it by utilizing a Greensand filter process. Potassium permanganate and sodium hypochlorite are fed into the raw water supply prior to filtration to provide oxidation. Chlorine is fed at a 5% solution through a pulse meter pump. The filtration system consists of three (3) vertical media filters which run in parallel. When the system's water tank drops in level, the system operator manually starts the plant and lets it run to waste until clear water is present. The operator then allows the water to be treated and sent to the booster pump station. When the tank is full, the treatment plant shuts down. When there is a pressure differential between filters, a backwash cycle occurs.

The Booster Pump Station consists of two (2) inline centrifugal pumps, a 20 horsepower pump and a 7.5 horsepower pump. The 20 horsepower pump is the primary pump, and the 7.5 horsepower pump is only used if the 20 horsepower pump fails. Water is delivered to the station from the Arapahoe treatment facility, and then pressure boosted in order to serve the distribution system as well as the systems storage tank.

The Surface Water Treatment Plant Facility has a design capacity of 150 gpm which gets its water supply from Monument Creek through an intake structure. From the intake structure, water is transmitted to the treatment plant by gravity through a 4-inch pipe. This treatment plant uses gravity flow to send pre-chlorinated water through a series of Hi-Rate permanent garnet sand media filters, and then into the distribution system and storage tank. Backwash water is directed to a concrete discharge pond.

3.4 PRESENT ADEQUACIES OF FACILITIES

3.4.1 The Arapahoe Well and Treatment Plant Facility

The Arapahoe Well and Treatment Plant currently meets all treatment requirements and usage demands of the District. The facility does, however, need some upgrades to continue this level of reliability. The existing well is in need of being reconditioned due to water quality concerns and water table levels. The existing well head needs to be protected, the filter media replaced, and the operating control system and chemical feed pumps need to be updated. Needed improvements are further discussed in Section 5 of this report.

3.4.2 The Surface Water Treatment Plant Facility

The Surface Water Treatment Plant currently operates at less than 50% of its designed capacity. Factors that limit full capacity usage are: the intake structure constantly plugs and requires manual cleaning; the transmission line from the intake to the plant leaks and freezes in the winter time; plant inlet pressures exceed filter pressure recommendations; the operating and control system is outdated and needs to be replaced.

This plant, if operating at its peak, could meet the demands of the entire District most of the time, which would save a considerable amount of money spent on operating the Arapahoe and Booster Pump facilities.

3.4.3 Booster Pump Station

The Booster Pump Station currently meets the needs of the District; however, it is not reliable. The pumps are in need of replacement, and the control system needs to be replaced.

3.4.4 Storage Tank

The system currently has a 250,000 gallon storage tank that was completely reconditioned in 2010 and should meet all the system requirements for the next ten (10) years before additional maintenance is necessary.

3.4.5 Distribution System

The District has approximately 65,000 LF of distributions lines. Most of these lines are deteriorating at a rapid rate. The District records indicate that the system water loss on an annual basis is 40-50%. The system has ten (10) to twenty (20) leaks per year that surface and are repaired immediately by the District; however, with 40-50% water loss, many of the system leaks are not surfacing and go undetected. With all of the system leaks, the District representatives are concerned about possibilities for contamination, as well as the high cost to treat water which is never seen or used by the District residences. The system loses approximately 1,000,000 gallons of water per month. Many of the lines need to be upgraded to conform to AWWA standards.

3.5 FINANCIAL STATUS AND USERS

3.5.1 Water Fund Debt

The District received a loan in the amount of $880,000 with an interest rate of 5.0% to 7.25% in 1995 and another loan in the amount of $45,000 with an interest rate of 5.0%. The first debt was secured through revenue bonds and the second was a loan through the DOLA Energy/Mineral Impact Assistance Loan program.

Total Debt

Year	Payment
2011	$91,852
2012	$92,140
2013	$87,066
2014	$96,991

3.5.2 Water Fund Expenses

Due to water line breaks over the past several years, the District allocates $40,000 to $50,000 per year for maintenance and repairs performed on the existing water system. The District's 2011 budget estimated that this expense amounted to $11,394.44. This cost and additional annual costs associated with operations and maintenance of the treatment facility amounted to $50,533.80 in 2009. Copies of the 2010 and 2011 budgets can be found in the Appendix.

3.5.3 Water Fund Revenue

The District's current revenues are generated primarily from monthly base and user fee charges. Tap fees have historically been a source of revenue for the District, but with the downturn in the housing market these fees are not relied upon for annual budgets. The District has some of the highest rates in the state and, with continuous costly system repairs, the Fund Balance continues to drop.

Table 3-1: Water Base and Usage Rate Schedule

Classification	Number of Customers	Monthly Water Base Rate	Usage Fee Per 1,000 gallons
Residential	281	$107.00	$8.00

3.5.4 Technical, Managerial and Financial (TMF) Capacity

The latest TMF report was completed in 2008 for the District. There were no major areas of concern other than the many needed system upgrades and the limited budget to complete these. A copy of the latest TMF Report can be found in the Appendix.

4 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

4.1 HEALTH AND COMPLIANCE

The Forest View Acres Water District is currently in compliance with the "Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations."

4.2 SECURITY

According to the operator-in-charge, a vulnerability assessment is not required due to the population of the District; however, all facilities are secure. An assessment can be performed if deemed necessary.

4.3 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

The entire Water System is being operated by ORC, LLC. The system continues to be high maintenance due to all of the necessary improvements identified in this report. Once the necessary improvements are made, the system should operate with general routine maintenance.

4.4 GROWTH

The District is projected to grow slightly over the next twenty (20) years. As previously discussed, the growth rate will not stress the existing treatment systems for decades to come.

5 ASSESSMENT OF FACILITIES NEEDS

5.1 Arapahoe Treatment Plant Facility and Well

The Arapahoe Treatment Plant pumps ground water from the Arapahoe Aquifer to the plant where the water is treated through a Greensand process. To remove iron from the raw water Potassium permanganate and sodium hypochlorite are fed into the water supply prior to filtration to provide oxidation, and liquid chlorine is added for disinfection. The water then goes through three media filters for final treatment.

5.1.1 Facility Needs

Need 1: The existing well is in need of complete rehabilitation. At times, the well has to be started manually and run to waste for up to thirty (30) minutes until the water clears enough to run through the treatment process. This process waste approximately 3,000 gallons of water each start up, considerable electrical power to run the pump, as well as additional staff time. The plant design is for 100 gpm, but during system high peak demands, the well water level drops to maximum draw down levels. The well has approximately another 300-500 feet of casing below the existing pump set point; therefore, the pump should be lowered to allow the plant to operate at full capacity when needed.

Solution: Recondition existing well, set pump at deeper depth and chemically clean entire well.

Need 2: The existing well head is not protected from infiltration or vehicle traffic.

Solution: Install a small building with 3-foot concrete footer walls around well head.

Need 3: The existing chemical feed system is activated when the well pump kicks on and chemicals distribute at a constant rate, thus creating the possibility of under or over dosing.

Solution: Install chemical flow pacing pump monitors and controls.

Need 4: Filter media is aging and losing treatment efficiency.

Solution: Install new filter media.

Need 5: Existing operating control system is outdated and unreliable.

Solution: Install new PLC and controls.

5.2 Surface Water Treatment Plant Facility

The Surface Water Treatment Plant receives water from Monument Creek in Limbaugh Canyon. Water is collected directly from the creek through an intake screen, then transferred to the treatment plant by gravity through a 1 mile long 4-inch pipe. At the treatment plant, the water is treated through a series of sand filters then disinfected and distributed to the system.

5.2.1 Facility Needs

Need 1: The existing intake screen gets constantly plugged with gravel and solids from stream erosion. The system operators have to clean the screen on a constant basis. The quality of the water is also affected by high turbidity.

Solution: Install concrete settling basin up stream of the intake screen and install several intake screens at different levels.

Need 2: The existing 5,200 LF of transmission line from the intake to the treatment facility has a history of leaks and continually freezes during the winter.

Solution: Replace 5,200 LF of transmission line and bury at a depth of 6 feet to prevent freezing.

Need 3: The raw water is gravity fed from the creek to the plant where the inlet pressure at the plant is approximately 95 psi, which exceeds the recommended operating pressure of the plant filters, thus causing media breakthrough and at times filter vessel leaks.

Solution: Install a pressure reducing and sustaining valve to reduce the pressure of the raw influent water, and replace all interior piping.

Need 4: The surface treatment plant has to operate at high pressure in order to supply water to the system's storage facility, which is considerably higher than the plant. The plant was not designed for these high pressures which cause problems with the filters, as well as the backwash cycles.

Solution: Install booster pumps to pump treated water to the systems storage tank.

Need 5: Update control system. The plant's control system is outdated and requires constant operator attention to ensure proper operation.

Solution: Install PLC and new controls so the plant can operate without continuous operator presence.

Need 6: Filter media is aging and losing treatment efficiency.

Solution: Install new filter media.

Need 7: The existing discharge pond, recycle pump and piping are deteriorating.

Solution: Repair, reline pond and install new recycle pumps and piping.

5.3 Booster Pump Station

The system has a booster pump station which receives water from the Arapahoe Treatment Plant. The station contains two (2) booster pumps; one (1) 7.5 horsepower and one (1) 20 horsepower. The station pumps water to the distribution system, as well as to the 250,000 gallon storage tank.

5.3.1 Facility Needs

Need 1: The existing piping is old and beginning to rust. With pressures exceeding 250 psi, much of the piping needs to be replaced for system reliability and operator safety.

Solution: Replace all interior piping.

Need 2: The station currently has two (2) booster pumps; one (1) 7.5 horsepower and one (1) 20 horsepower. The 7.5 horsepower pump is undersized and only used if the 20 horsepower pump fails. The 7.5 horsepower pump should be replaced with another 20 horsepower pump so that the pumps can be alternated.

Solution: Install new 20 horsepower pump and VFDS for both Pumps.

Need 3: The booster station experiences many system failure most of which are due to insufficient controls. The controls are outdated and require excess maintenance.

Solution: Install new controls and communication systems.

Need 4: The transmission line from the booster station to the distribution system is aging and needs to be replaced and/or reconnected within easements or public ROW.

Solution: Install 1,000 LF of 6" PVC transmission line.

5.4 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND MASTER METERS

Need 1: Portions of the existing distribution system were installed in the mid 1950's, and much of the system is made up of cast iron, schedule 40 PVC, polypipe, and asbestos cement line pipe which are showing signs of deterioration. The system experiences 40-50% water on an annual basis. The system has approximately 65,000 LF of distribution lines that vary in size from 1" to 6". The system also has several different pressure zones which require pressure reducing valves (PRV's). The District is not in the financial position to do a system wide line replacement, therefore the District would like to install master meters at the different pressure zone locations throughout the system to determine the areas of most significant water loss and begin replacement of the areas where most loss occurs.

By installing several master meters, leaks can be identified, thus prioritizing the worst areas of leakage and possibly avoiding entire system replacement.

Along will the replacement of much of the distribution system, a mutual supported interconnection should be made with Palmer Lakes water system. The systems are within 500' of each other and a connection to their system would allow both systems to benefit if either system has a major failure.

Solution: Install 6 master meters throughout the distribution system and begin replacing leaking system including new service lines and water meters. Install interconnection line to the Palmer Lake water system.

5.5 Overall System Management Components

Need 1: An overall system master plan will be developed to evaluate and prioritize distribution system replacement, treatment and storage alternatives. The plan will also include updating system mapping to GIS, purchase software, which will allow for better District decision making and document management, record storage, and developing District operations manuals and standards and specifications.

Solution: Implement more effective planning, computer documentation and future forecasting steps and plans via new maps, software and master plan.

5.6 Public Benefits System Improvements

With the selected improvements being completed the Public will benefit due to having a more efficient, reliable and safe water system. With these improvements the operations cost will drop thus keeping affordable monthly rates.

6 ALTERNATIVES OF SYSTEM NEEDS

6.1 ALTERNATIVES TO EVALUATE:

1) Connect to a Nearby Entity (Consolidation)
2) No Action
3) Rehabilitation of Existing System

All alternatives were evaluated for each of the facilities and distribution system. The alternative for consolidation was evaluated with the possible option of connecting into the Palmer Lake Water System. Palmer Lake does not currently have the capacity and necessary pressure to service the District. If Palmer Lake would increase their pressures and capacity to service the District, the two (2) treatment plants could possibly be shut down. However, due to up to 50% water loss in the system, it is likely that the entire distribution system would need to be replaced prior to any outside entity even considering taking over the system.

No Action would require the District to continue to operate a deteriorating system which will only become more expensive to operate and increase the potential for system failures and health risks to the residences of the District.

Rehabilitation of the Existing System was evaluated and found to be the only alternative which will assure the District residence of a safe and efficient system within a short period of time.

6.2 DESCRIPTION AND DESIGN CRITERIA

All of the proposed improvements to the treatment plants will not change any of the original approved treatment process design. The improvements will only replace aging equipment or add instrumentation to improve plant efficiency and cut down on the time required by the operators to manually run the system.

The distribution system replacement design will follow all state design parameters and meet the requirements of the State of Colorado Water Quality Control Departments Policy Design Criteria for Potable Water Systems.

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND LAND REQUIREMENTS

All of the proposed improvements will be for the replacement of existing system pieces. No additional land will be required for the improvements. During construction, all equipment and materials will be kept within the District properties, easements and within El Paso County ROW. Best Management Practices (BMP's) will be followed during construction to ensure all construction debris will be kept within the designated construction boundaries and cleaned on a daily basis. (An Environmental Assessment Checklist is included in the Appendix).

6.4 CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

Though Forest View Acres District is in mountainous terrain, previous projects that required excavation have produced small quantities of rocks that have not affected the cost of construction. Water table level has also not been a problem during construction.

6.5 Operational Aspects

The current system requires a Water Treatment Plant Certification Operators License level of C and a Distribution license level 1. The proposed system improvements will not change any license requirements.

The current operator in charge of the Districts holds a Class A water treatment license and a Level 2 for water distribution.

6.6 Cost Estimates

Table 6-1: Total Construction Costs for Arapahoe Well Treatment Plant

Item	Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
1	Recondition Well/Lower Pump	1	LS	$70,000	$70,000
2	Build Concrete Wall/ Install Building	1	LS	$4,500	$4,500
3	Flow Pacing Chemical Pumps	2	EA	$2500	$5,000
4	Replace Filter Media	1	LS	$35,000	$35,000
5	Add PLC and Controls	1	LS	$40,000	$40,000
Total Construction Project Cost					**$154,500**

Table 6-2: Total Non-Construction Cost for Arapahoe Well Treatment Plant

Contingency (20%)	$30,900
Engineering Consulting Services/ Construction Management (25%)	$38,625
Total Non-Construction Project Cost	**$69,525**

Table 6-3: Total Cost for Arapahoe Well Treatment Plant

Construction	$154,500
Non-Construction	$69,525
Total Project Cost	**$224,025**

Table 6-4: Total Construction Costs for Surface Water Treatment Plant

Item	Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
1	Intake Area Rehabilitation	1	LS	$15,000	$15,000
2	Install New Transmission Line	5200	LF	$125	$650,000
3	Replace Plant Piping and install Pressure reducing Valve and Misc. Valves	1	LS	$35,000	$35,000
4	Install Booster Pumps	2	EA	$7,500	$15,000
5	Install new PLC and controls	1	LS	$30,000	$30,000
6	Replace Filter Media	1	LS	$35,000	$35,000
7	Recondition Discharge Pond and Piping	1	LS	$80,000	$80,000
Total Construction Project Cost					**$860,000**

Table 6-5: Total Non-Construction Cost for Surface Water Treatment Plant

Contingency (20%)	$172,000
Engineering Consulting Services/ Construction Management (20%)	$172,000
Total Non-Construction Project Cost	**$344,000**

Table 6-6: Total Cost for Surface Water Treatment Plant

Construction	$860,000
Non-Construction	$344,000
Total Project Cost	**$1,204,000**

Table 6-7: Total Construction Costs for Booster Pump Station Improvements

Item	Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
1	Replace Interior Piping	1	LS	$25,000	$25,000
2	Install New 20 HP Pump Add VFDS	1	LS	$10,000	$10,,000
3	Install PLC and Controls	1	LS	$20,000	$20,000
4	Replace and Reconnect Transmission Line	1,000	LF	$75	$75,000
Total Construction Project Cost					**$130,000**

Table 6-8: Total Non-Construction Cost for Booster Pump Station Improvements

Contingency (20%)	$26,000
Engineering Consulting Services/Construction Management (25%)	$32,500
Total Non-Construction Project Cost	**$58,500**

Table 6-9: Total Cost for Booster Pump Station Improvements

Construction	$130,000
Non-Construction	$58,500
Total Project Cost	**$188,500**

Table 6-10: Total Construction Costs for Distribution Line Replacement and Meters

Item	Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost	Total Item Cost
1	Replace entire distribution system	65,000	LF	$75	$4,875,000
2	Install New Meter Pits and Meters	281	EA	$2,000	$562,000
3	Install Emergency Interconnect	500	LF	$75	$37,500
Total Construction Project Cost					**$5,474,500**

Table 6-11: Total Non-Construction Cost for Distribution Line Replacement and Meters

Contingency (20%)	$1,094,900
Engineering Consulting Services/Construction Management (15%)	$821,175
Total Non-Construction Project Cost	**$1,916,075**

Table 6-12: Total Cost for Distribution Line Replacement and Meters

Construction	$5,474,500
Non-Construction	$1,916,075
Total Project Cost	**$7,390,575**

Table 6-13: Total for Overall System Management of Components

Master Plan, GIS Maps, Software and Training	$58,000
Total Project Cost	**$58,000**

Table 6-14: Total Construction Costs for All Five (5) Projects

Item	Description	Total Item Cost
1	Arapahoe Treatment Plant	$224,025
2	Surface Water Treatment Plant	$1,204,000
3	Booster Pump Station	$188,500
4	Distribution System and Meters	$7,390,575
5	System Management Components	$58,000
Total Construction Project Cost		**$9,065,100**

6.7 Advantages/Disadvantages

With all of the proposed projects, the only options are to connect to another system or do nothing. The Do Nothing option is not feasible, as the system would just continue to deteriorate. Connecting into another system is a possible option for the future; however, most of the recommended improvements would likely need to be made before consolidation could happen.

The disadvantages of completing the proposed projects are high capital cost and inconvenience to customers during construction.

The advantages of completing the proposed projects are long-term cost savings on treatment of water, personal savings and a safer, more reliable water system.

With close to $9 million of necessary improvements and the proposed loan of $2 million, the District will concentrate on phasing different components of the improvements which will help the overall system run more efficiently and reduce overall risk.

7 JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECTS

By completing these projects, the District will have a reliable and safe water system which, with an annual capital improvement and maintenance plan for the system, will last for many years.

7.1 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The complete project scope can be summarized as follows:

1) **Arapahoe Treatment Plant**
   - A) Chemically clean existing well
   - B) Lower pump in well
   - C) Build a wellhead protection building
   - D) Replace filter media
   - E) Add PLC and controls

2) **Surface Water Treatment Plant**
   - A) Reconstruct intake area
   - B) Install new transmission line
   - C) Replace interior plant piping and add PRV
   - D) Install 2 booster pumps
   - E) Install PLC and controls
   - F) Replace filter media
   - G) Recondition discharge pond and piping

3) **Booster Pump Station**
   - A) Replace interior piping
   - B) Install 20 HP pump with VFD's
   - C) Install PLC and controls
   - D) Replace Transmission Line

4) **Distribution Lines**
   - A) Replace entire distribution system
   - B) Install new meter pits and meters
   - C) Install Emergency Interconnect

5) **Overall System Management Components**
   - A) Master Plan
   - B) New GIS Maps
   - C) Management Software and Training

7.2 COST

Though the total cost of the improvements is $9,065,100 the District will only be applying for a Green loan at 0% interest in the amount of $2,000,000. The cost data provided will reflect a loan at 0% interest for 20 years.

20-year Cash Flow Projection of capital fees is based on conservative growth. The goal is to build an adequate reserve to continue to improve the system.

Table 7-1: 20-year Cash Flow Projection of Capital Fee

Year	Number of Accounts	Capital Fee	Estimated Revenue	$2,000,000 Loan Payment	Revenue vs. Expenses	Fund Balance (Cash Basis)
2010						**$171,607**
2011	297	$564	$167,508	$0	$167,508	$339,115
2012	300	$564	$169,200	$0	$169,200	$508,315
2013	303	$564	$170,892	$100,000	$70,892	$579,207
2014	306	$564	$172,584	$100,000	$72,584	$651,791
2015	**309**	**$756**	**$233,604**	**$100,000**	**$133,604**	**$785,395**
2016	312	$756	$235,872	$100,000	$135,872	$921,267
2017	315	$756	$238,140	$100,000	$138,140	$1,059,407
2018	318	$756	$240,408	$100,000	$140,408	$1,199,815
2019	321	$756	$242,676	$100,000	$142,676	$1,342,491
2020	324	$756	$244,944	$100,000	$144,944	$1,487,435
2021	327	$756	$247,212	$100,000	$147,212	$1,634,647
2022	330	$756	$249,480	$100,000	$149,480	$1,784,127
2023	333	$756	$251,748	$100,000	$151,748	$1,935,875
2024	336	$756	$254,016	$100,000	$154,016	$2,089,891
2025	339	$756	$256,284	$100,000	$156,284	$2,246,175
2026	342	$756	$258,552	$100,000	$158,552	$2,404,727
2027	345	$756	$260,820	$100,000	$160,820	$2,565,547
2028	348	$756	$263,088	$100,000	$163,088	$2,728,635
2029	350	$756	$264,600	$100,000	$164,600	$2,893,235
2030	350	$756	$264,600	$100,000	$164,600	$3,057,835
2031	350	$756	$264,600	$100,000	$164,600	$3,222,435
2031	350	$756	$264,600	$100,000	$164,600	**$3,387,035**
			$5,215,428	**$2,000,000**	**$3,215,428**	

7.3 Project Implementation

Provided below is the implementation schedule, which assumes funding from CDPHE in 2011:

Table 7-4: Schedule

Milestone	Completion Date
Public Hearing (Completed September, 2011)	Dec. 2011
PER approval process	Nov. 2011-March 2012
Start Detailed Design upon Execution of Funding & Contract	June 2012
Contract Documents for Construction (Plans And Specifications)	Aug. 2012
Start Construction	Sept. 2012
Substantial Completion and Start-up	Sept. 2013
Final Completion	Dec. 2013

Appendix A: Drinking Water Preliminary Engineering Report Guidance and Review Checklist Form

Drinking Water Preliminary Engineering Report
Guidance & Review Checklist Form

Name of Project: System-Wide Water Improvements
Applicant Name: Forest View Acres Water District
EL Paso County, Colorado

Consultant Name RG AND ASSOCIATES, LLC
4875 Ward Road Suite 100
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033
Attn: Gary Welp, P.E.
303-293-8107

WQCD Project Manager:
District Engineer:

Section (Suggested Outline)	Necessary Elements (Guidance)	Addressed on Page # (Applicant)	Complete (Reviewer)
(1) Executive Summary	**Summarize the system needs, selected alternative, and the public health benefits of the proposed project.**		
(2) Planning Conditions	**This section should contain an overview of the significant regional features defining the context of the report and proposed project. Displaying much of the information in map and tabular formats is highly recommended for ease of review and discussion.**		
(2.1) Planning Area	Include map(s) of current and projected service area for the 20-year planning period; identify environmental features such as streams, lakes, wetlands, and floodplains for the entire planning area. *This documentation does not require field surveys and may be obtained from existing data sources such as the National Wetlands Inventory, FEMA and USGS. All or parts of this discussion may be referenced if covered in the Environmental Assessment Report in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).*	2 & 4	
(2.2) Local and Regional Government Coordination	If the proposed project is within or near an urban growth boundary, address conformance with the boundary and any other planning limitations such as tap or water quantity/supply limitations.	2	
(2.3) Growth Areas and Population Trends	Summarize population projections for the project planning area for a 20-year period; compute and compare recent growth rates with projected growth rates; estimate increases in equivalent residential units (EQRs); identify specific areas of concentrated growth; and reference sources of this information.	2 & 3	
(2.4) Drinking Water Supply	Briefly summarize projected drinking water demands (average day, peak day and peak hour) for the project planning area for the 20-year planning period. Summarize flow reduction measures such as water conservation plan measures. Address the supply source(s) and primary water quality parameters of concern.	3	

Section (Suggested Outline)	Necessary Elements (Guidance)	Addressed on Page # (Applicant)	Complete (Reviewer)
(3) **Description of ExistingFacilities**	**This section should provide a description of the existing treatment and distribution facilities.**		
(3.1) Service Area Features	On the planning area map, identify the locations of existing drinking water treatment plants, water sources, major distribution lines, and storage facilities.	Appendix	
(3.2) Facilities Layout and Description	Provide a process flow schematic layout and narrative description of existing treatment facilities including design capabilities and remaining useful life as compared to state design criteria. Describe present adequacy of water supply, storage, and distribution capabilities of any existing central facilities. Include current population and per capita flows (gpcd). Note the quantity of unaccounted for water (e.g., distribution system losses).	4 & 7 Appendix	
(3.3) Financial Status and Users	Discuss the financial status of the drinking water system including O & M costs, existing debt, required reserve accounts, rate structure and other capital improvement programs. Also include a tabulation of volumes used by types of users (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial) for the most recent typical fiscal year.	9 & Appendix	
(3.4) Technical, Managerial and Financial (TMF) Capacity	Highlight TMF Capacity issues of concern as indicated by the TMF guidance for the State Revolving Fund program.	9 & Appendix	
(4) Project Purpose and Need	**This section should document the applicable reasons for considering modifications to the existing facilities.**		
(4.1) Health and Compliance	Include a discussion of the system's current compliance status with the "Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations" and its potential for acute or chronic health risks. Evaluate any other current or future drinking water quality and quantity issues including secondary MCLs.	10	
(4.2) Security	Summarize results of most recent vulnerability assessment.	10	
(4.3) Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	Identify applicable O&M issues such as operational constraints, water loss, and adequate controls.	10	
(4.4) Growth	Summarize quality and quantity concerns; considerations for consolidation and phased capacity; reasons for projected future growth during planning period; support by additional revenues and local and regional planning efforts. Note: projects designed solely to serve future development and population growth are not eligible for State Revolving Fund financing.	10	

Section (Suggested Outline)	Necessary Elements (Guidance)	Addressed on Page # (Applicant)	Complete (Reviewer)
(5) Assessment of Alternatives	**This section should contain a description of the reasonable alternatives (no action, blending, optimizing the current facilities, and interconnecting with other existing facilities) that were considered in planning a solution to meet the identified needs. If alternatives for upgrades or new treatment facilities alternatives are considered, include the EPA Best Available Technology (BAT) for contaminant(s) removed. Complete assessments should be grouped by alternative and should include information requested in (5.1) through (5.8) below:**		
(5.1) Description	Describe and compare all feasible water treatment technologies, including new technologies that have been thoroughly tested and installed or piloted with successful operating and compliance track records, water supply sources, and the facilities, including distribution facilities (storage, transmission and pumping), associated with each alternative.	11,12 & 13	
(5.2) Design Criteria	State the design parameters, including the need to meet primary drinking water standards, used for evaluation purposes of each alternative. The parameters must comply with state regulatory requirements (Ref. WQCD Policy State of Colorado Design Criteria for Potable Water Systems.) Address treatment residuals management and ultimate disposal methods and costs in detail.	14	
(5.3) Environmental Impacts	Describe direct and indirect impacts unique to each alternative on floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, historical and archaeological properties, etc., including any projected permits and certifications.	14	
(5.4) Land Requirements	Identify all necessary sites and easements, as well as permits and certifications, required for each alternative, and specify if the properties are currently owned, to be acquired, or leased by the applicant.	14	
(5.5) Construction Problems	Discuss concerns such as subsurface rock, high water table, limited access, or other conditions that may affect cost of construction or operation of a facility for each alternative.	14	
(5.6) Operational Aspects	Discuss, in general terms, the staffing requirements, certification level requirements (including distribution), and the expected basic operating configuration and process control complexities for each alternative.	15	
(5.7) Cost Estimates	Provide cost estimates for each alternative, including breakdowns for construction, non-construction, and annual operations and maintenance, as well as a present worth analysis for each alternative. A reasonable discount rate should be used for determining the present worth of the uniform series of O&M values (in today's dollars) and the salvage value.	15,16 & 17	
(5.8) Advantages/	Describe, in a narrative format, how each	17	

Section (Suggested Outline)	Necessary Elements (Guidance)	Addressed on Page # (Applicant)	Complete (Reviewer)
Disadvantages	alternative affects the applicant's current and future needs with respect to technical, managerial, and financial concerns; how each alternative complies with regulatory requirements; and how each alternative satisfies public and environmental concerns. Summarize, in a matrix rating system, the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative for clarity.		

(6) Selected Alternative	This section should contain the detailed description of the chosen alternative.		
(6.1) Justification of Selected Alternative	Demonstrate the recommended alternative is the most favorable based on monetary and non-monetary considerations covered in section 5 above. Address whether or not the technology is addressed in the CDPHE design criteria. If the EPA-BAT technology is not selected please include rationale.	18	
(6.2) Technical Description	Describe the major features – water source(s); schematic flow diagram of unit treatment processes; unit process sizes (including clearwell); treated water storage capacity; residual handling; treatment and distribution system operator requirements; design criteria – design flow, reserve capacity, process loading rates, treatment log removals, disinfection log removals; any other information pertinent or unique to treatment. Include a bulleted list of all project components and identify which are eligible or ineligible for State Revolving Fund assistance. For more information on determining eligibility please see the "State Revolving Fund Eligibility Assessment Guidance Document." Also be sure to highlight components of the project designed specifically for any of the following purposes: water conservation, source water protection, or beneficial use of sludge.	18	
(6.3) Costs	Provide detailed project-related capital costs, operation and maintenance budget – staffing, training, materials, electricity, lab expenses, residual disposal, compliance monitoring etc.; replacement costs; projected increase in and total average monthly user charges; 20-year cash flow projection spreadsheet. If some components are ineligible for funding (see Section 6.2), identify specific costs associated with the eligible and ineligible components.	18,19 & 20	
(6.4) Project Implementation	Hold a public meeting with 30-day notice period and summarize outcome; financing recommendations; legal arrangements, intergovernmental agreements; project schedule and/or time required for completion of design and construction – substantial and final completion. Note that a separate Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) Capacity Review process will be required as part of the State Revolving Fund Program. Design approval, a	21	

	monitoring plan, and vulnerability assessment are additional steps in the implementation process.		

Prepared By: _____
Reviewed By: _____ Date:_____

Appendix B: Water Use Report

MONTHLY WATER PRODUCTION vs. TOTAL BILLED COMPARISON SUMMARY FOR in Gallons				
	Master Meter Totals			
	Total	Total	Change +/-	
Month	Finished Production	Billed to Customers	#	%
2009				
January	1,912,600	1,114,400	-798,200	-42%
February	1,843,100	1,303,800	-539,300	-29%
March*	1,606,100	1,066,700	-539,400	-34%
April	1,592,700	1,196,719	-395,981	-25%
May	2,442,600	1,062,500	-1,380,100	-57%
June	2,536,500	1,644,501	-891,999	-35%
July	2,570,396	1,489,800	-1,080,596	-42%
August	2,473,714	1,574,000	-899,714	-36%
September	1,923,119	2,002,400	79,281	4%
October	1,691,735	1,418,500	-273,235	-16%
November	1,811,991	1,107,600	-704,391	-39%
December	1,872,300	1,332,400	-539,900	-29%
Totals	**24,276,855**	**16,313,320**	**-7,963,535**	**-33%**
Acre-Foot Conversion (1 Acre-foot = 325,851 gallons)				
Totals	**75**	**50**	**-24**	**-33%**
2010				
January	1,864,916	1,126,600	-738,316	-40%
February	1,738,158	1,357,800	-380,358	-22%
March	1,939,516	1,098,100	-841,416	-43%
April	2,074,500	1,026,500	-1,048,000	-51%
May	2,723,772	1,123,800	-1,599,972	-59%
June	3,553,784	1,667,100	-1,886,684	-53%
July	3,197,126	2,036,720	-1,160,406	-36%
August	2,996,555	2,310,151	-686,404	-23%
September	3,061,885	1,513,421	-1,548,464	-51%
October	2,508,058	1,929,500	-578,558	-23%
November	2,283,412	1,823,438	-459,974	-20%
December	2,482,288	1,203,400	-1,278,888	-52%
Totals	**30,423,970**	**18,216,530**	**-12,207,440**	**-40%**
Acre-Foot Conversion (1 Acre-foot = 325,851 gallons)				
Totals	**93**	**56**	**-37**	**-40%**
2011				
January	2,653,117	1,466,100	-1,187,017	-45%
February	2,075,018	1,044,000	-1,031,018	-50%
March	2,325,843	1,161,500	-1,164,343	-50%
April	1,796,676	1,149,600	-647,076	-36%
May	2,825,756	1,294,400	-1,531,356	-54%
June	3,125,670	1,823,764	-1,301,906	-42%
July	4,000,134	2,328,263	-1,671,871	-42%
Totals	**18,802,214**	**10,267,627**	**-8,534,587**	**-45%**
Acre-Foot Conversion (1 Acre-foot = 325,851 gallons)				
Totals	**58**	**32**	**-26**	**-45%**

Note - Meter Reading - Read last weekend of the month for that months usage - 2 days to read then 1 or 2 days to re-read.

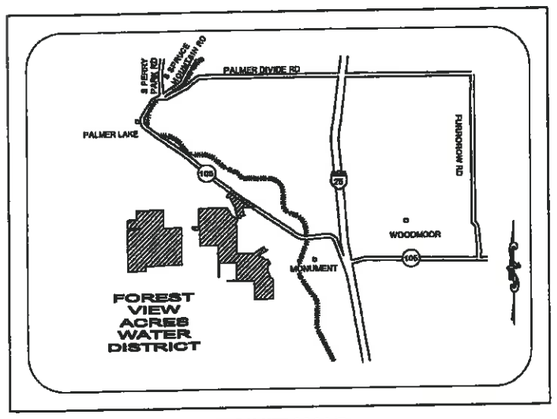
* New Master Meter was installed on March 5th.

Appendix C: Distribution System Maps

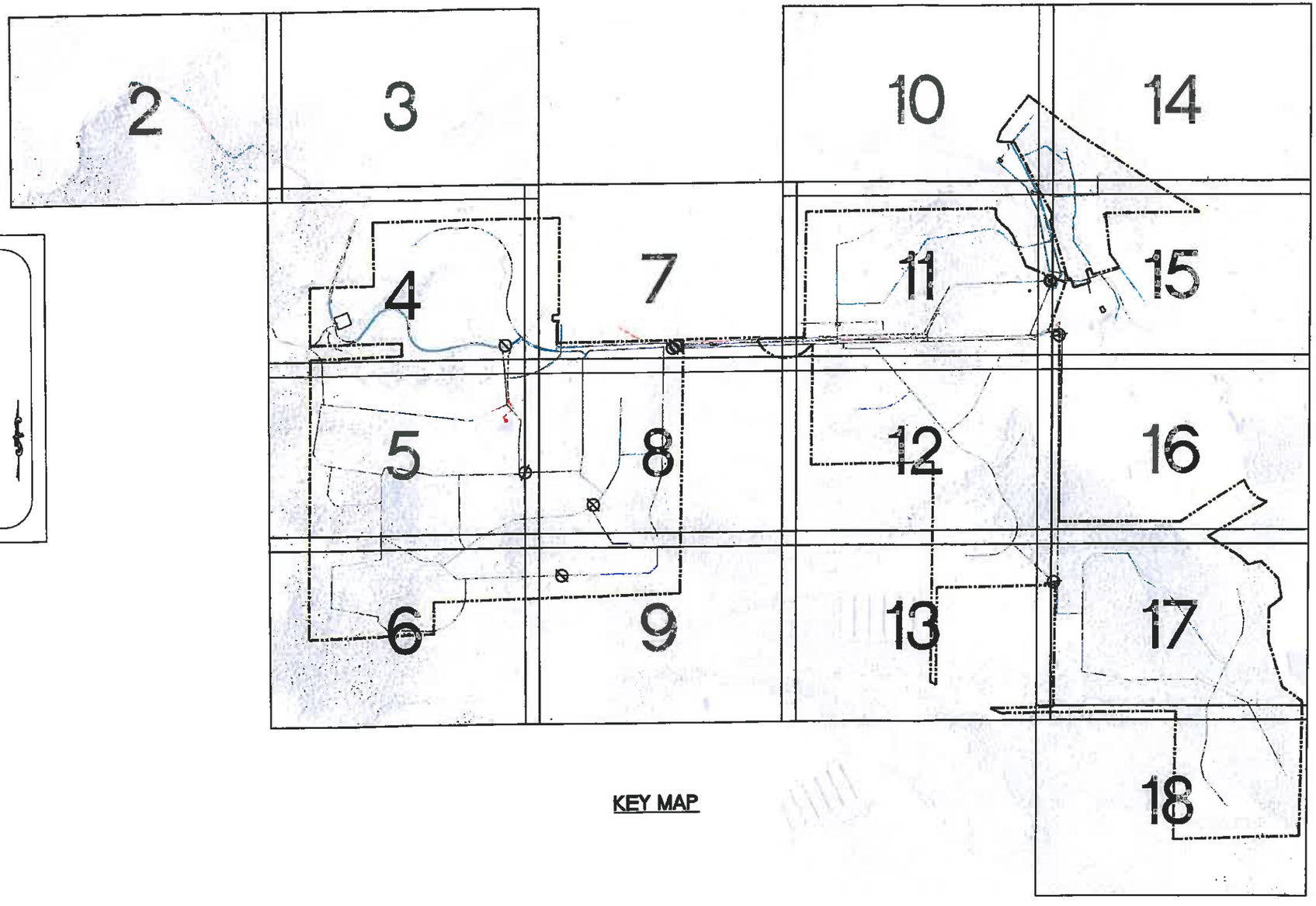
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

WATER DISTRICT SYSTEM MAPS
MONUMENT, CO 80109

JUNE 2008



VICINITY MAP



KEY MAP

LEGEND

- RIGHT HANDED VALVE
- LEFT HANDED VALVE
- PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE
- PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE WITH VAULT
- FIRE HYDRANT
- VALVE (TURN OPERATION UNKNOWN
- PARSHAL FLUME
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- WATERLINE IN USE
- WATERLINE NOT IN USE
- TRANSMISSION LINE
- NON-DISTRICT LINE
- TRANSITE LINE
- MATCHLINE
- SERVICE LINE
- PIPE SIZE TRANSITION

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(303) 293-8107

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

A B C D E F G H I

100 0 50 100 200

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 100'

SEE DETAIL 1
SHEET 19

LOWER
RESERVOIR

4" PVC

INTAKE LOWER
GALLERY

4" FLEX PIPE

INTAKE UPPER
GALLERY

ROCKRIDGE RD

4" PVC
TO NEVENS

VIRGINIA AVE

SUN RIDGE CR

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 3

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION
CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU
DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING
MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET
ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

REVISIONS			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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(303) 293-8107

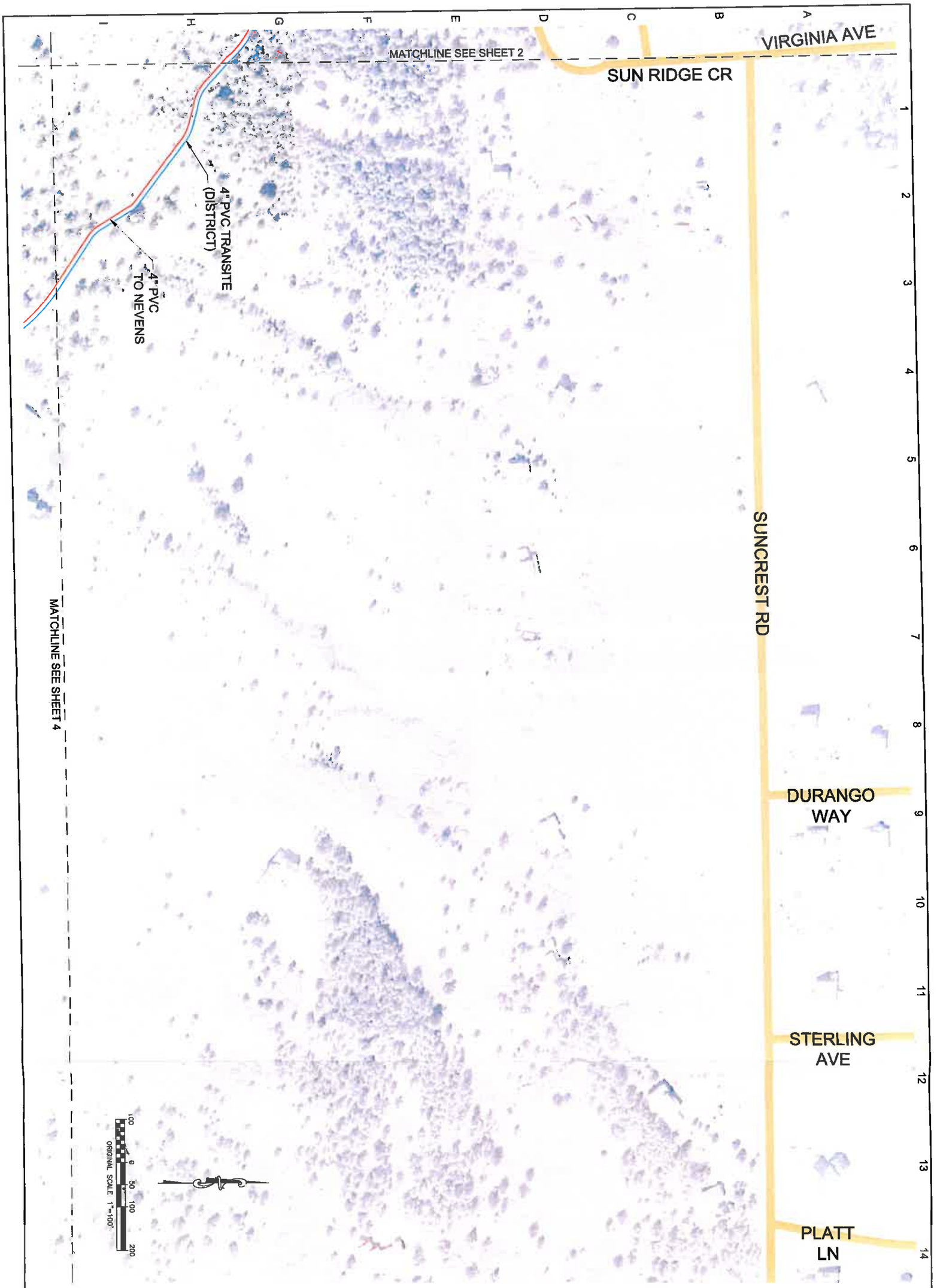
SYSTEM MAPS
description

RED ROCK RESERVE
prepared for

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 2
SHEET NO: 2 of 19



SHEET NO. 3 of 19	DRAWING NO. 3	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: JUNE 2008	JOB NUMBER 944.0001	DRAWN BY: KMJ DESIGNED BY: BEB CHECKED BY: BEB APPROVED BY: DLT	SYSTEM MAPS description RED ROCK RESERVE prepared for FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT	rg consulting engineers, inc. 1331 17th street • suite 710 • denver, colorado 80202 (303) 293-8107

REVISIONS			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 3

NOTE:
AERIAL PHOTO DOES NOT REFLECT CURRENT RED ROCK RESERVE ROADWAYS

100 0 50 100 200
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=100'

4" TRANSITE TO WTP

4" PVC (NEVINS)

END 2"

6" PVC

SEE DETAIL 3 SHEET 19

12" CHLORINE CONTACT LOOP

16" CHLORINE CONTACT LOOP

SEE DETAIL 4 SHEET 19

FVAWD SURFACE PLANT

SEE DETAIL 7 SHEET 19

FVAWD BOUNDARY

RED ROCK RANCH DR

8" PVC

WATERLINE FOLLOWS RED ROCK RANCH DRIVE ALIGNMENT

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 7

LINE ORIGINATES UPHILL UNKNOWN ROUTING

PRV #1

REDSTONE RIDGE RD

8" PVC

333

18495

18495

18450

6" PVC (FUTURE TRANSMISSION MAIN)

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 5

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
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NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
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SYSTEM MAPS
description
UPPER RED ROCK RESERVE
proposed for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY: KMJ
DESIGNED BY: BEB
CHECKED BY: BEB
APPROVED BY: DLT
JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 4
SHEET NO: 4 of 19

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 4

LIMESTONE ROAD

6" TRANSITE

6" CI

4" CI

PIXIE PARK DR

LINE ORIGINATES UPHILL
UNKNOWN ROUTING

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 8

SANDSTONE DR

4" PVC

6" PVC

PRV #2

ABO LN

RED ROCKS DR

ASPEN WAY

FOREST VIEW RD

GAS LINE
OVER WATER
LINE

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 6

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=100'

18450 18445 18385 18285 18201 18165 18150 18145 18125 18120 18060 18050 18190 18175 18170 18165 18130 18125 18120

4860 4840 4820 4790/9 4750 4710 4670 4640 4620 4880 4865 4845 4825 4795 4755 4715 4675 4645 4635 4625 4880 4850 4820 4770 4760 4730 4710 4670 4620 4580 4885 4840 4810 4755 4735 4665 4615 4575 4525 4885 4845 4815 4750 4730

A B C D E F G H I

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
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REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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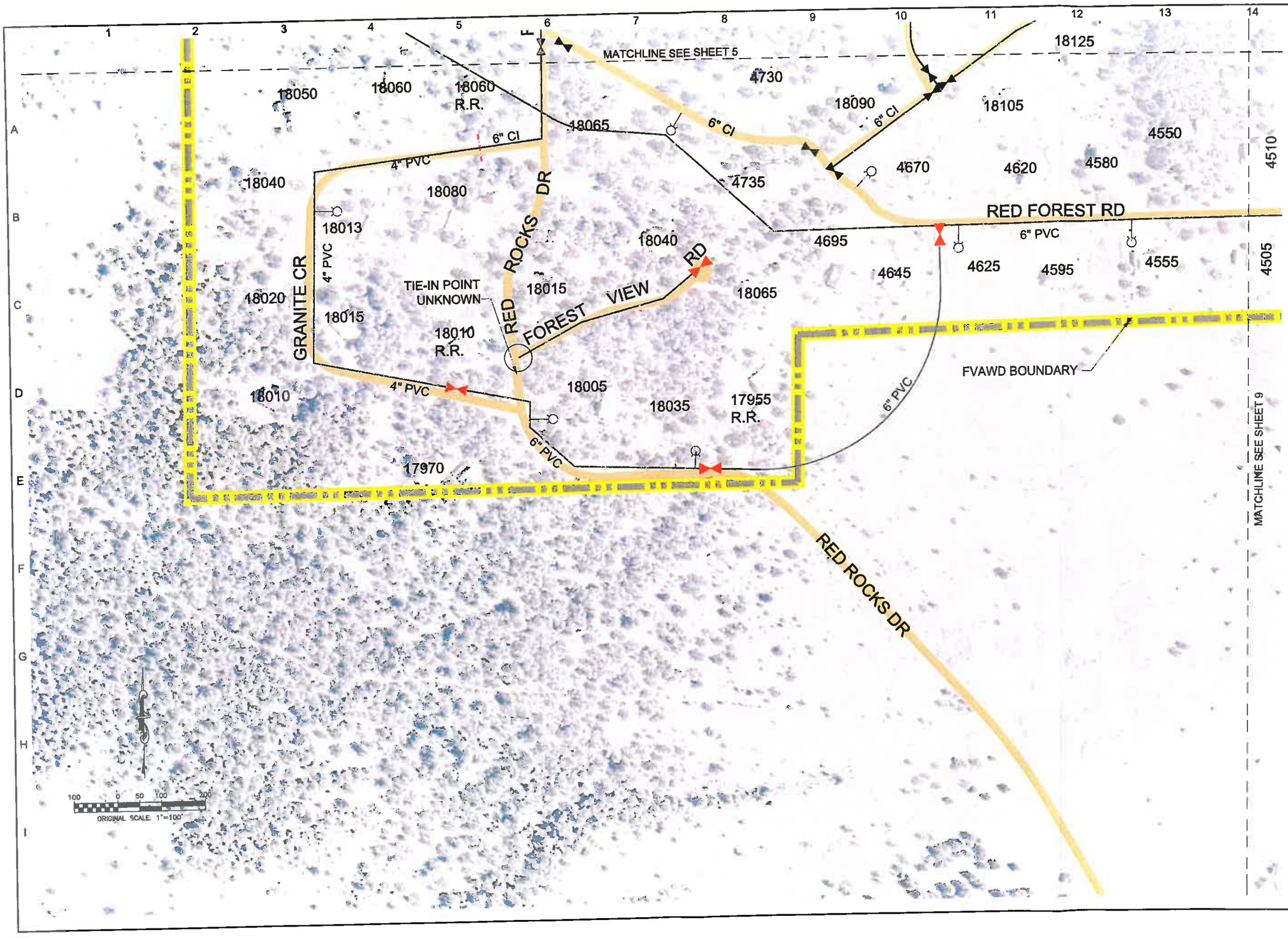
(303) 293-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
description
LOWER RED ROCK RESERVE
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 5
SHEET NO: 5 of 19



CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1.	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

REVISIONS

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(303) 293-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
description
LOWER RED ROCK RESERVE
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 6
SHEET NO: 6 of 19

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

A B C D E F G H I

FOREST VIEW CR

FOREST VIEW RD

FOREST VIEW WAY

100 0 50 100 200
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=100

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 4

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 11

LINE ORIGINATES UPHILL
UNKNOWN ROUTING

BOOSTER STATION
(SEE DETAIL 5 SHEET 19)

6" PVC (FUTURE
TRANSMISSION
MAIN)

8" PVC

RED ROCK RANCH DR

2" PVC (OLD)

4" PVC (TRANSMISSION)

6" PVC (GRAVITY TO SYSTEM)

ABANDONED LINES

PRV #5

1½" POLY
(NOT USED)

PIPE CROSSING
LOCATION UNKNOWN

PRV #6 ON 2"
STANDBY

2" PVC (STANDBY)

6" PVC (GRAVITY TO SYSTEM)

SUNBURST DR.

18460

18460

18480

18425

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 8

4" CI

195

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF BURIED UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
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IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET
ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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(303) 293-8107

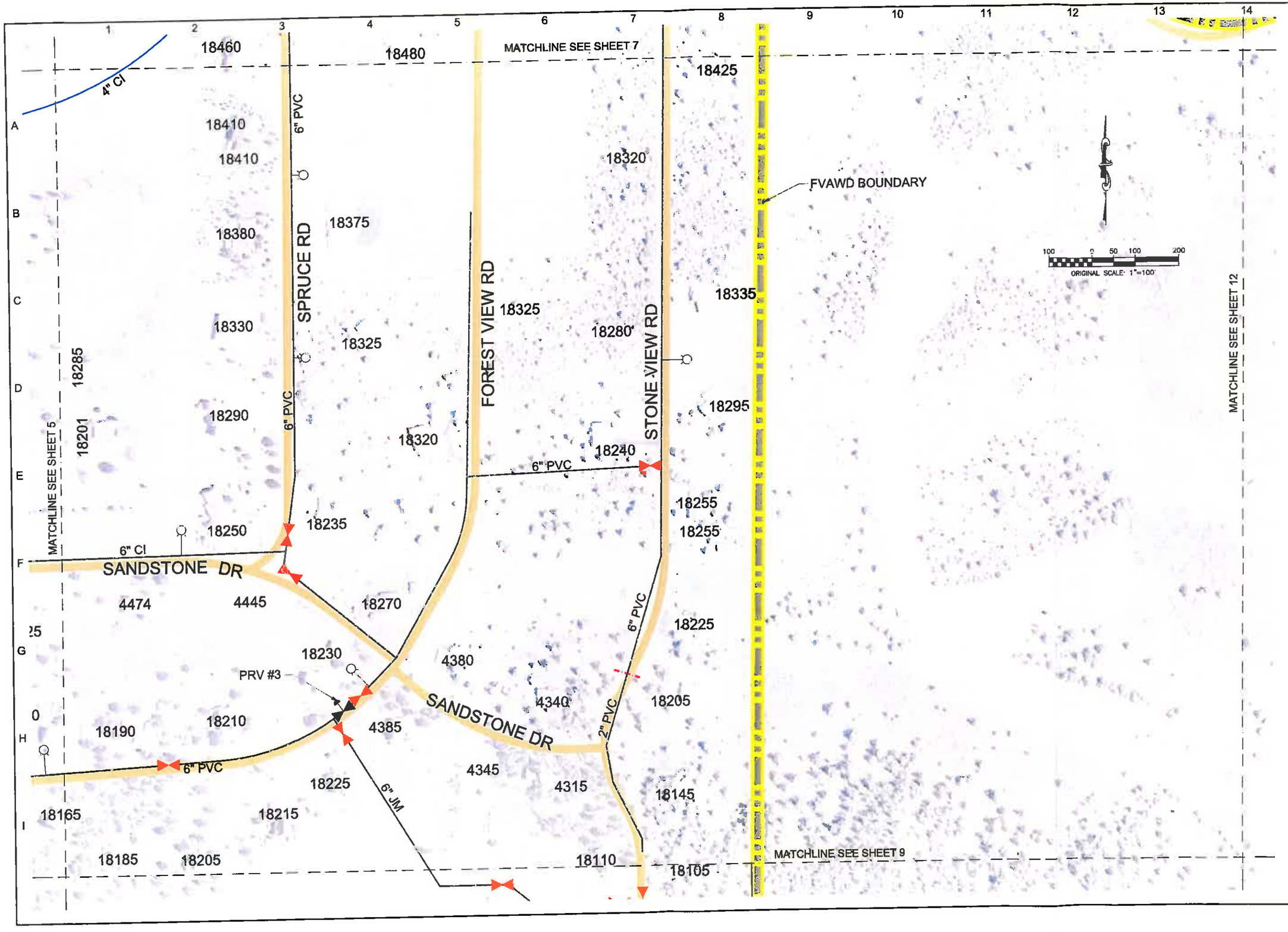
SYSTEM MAPS
detail

FOREST VIEW ACRES
prepared for

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 7
SHEET NO: 7 of 19



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CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

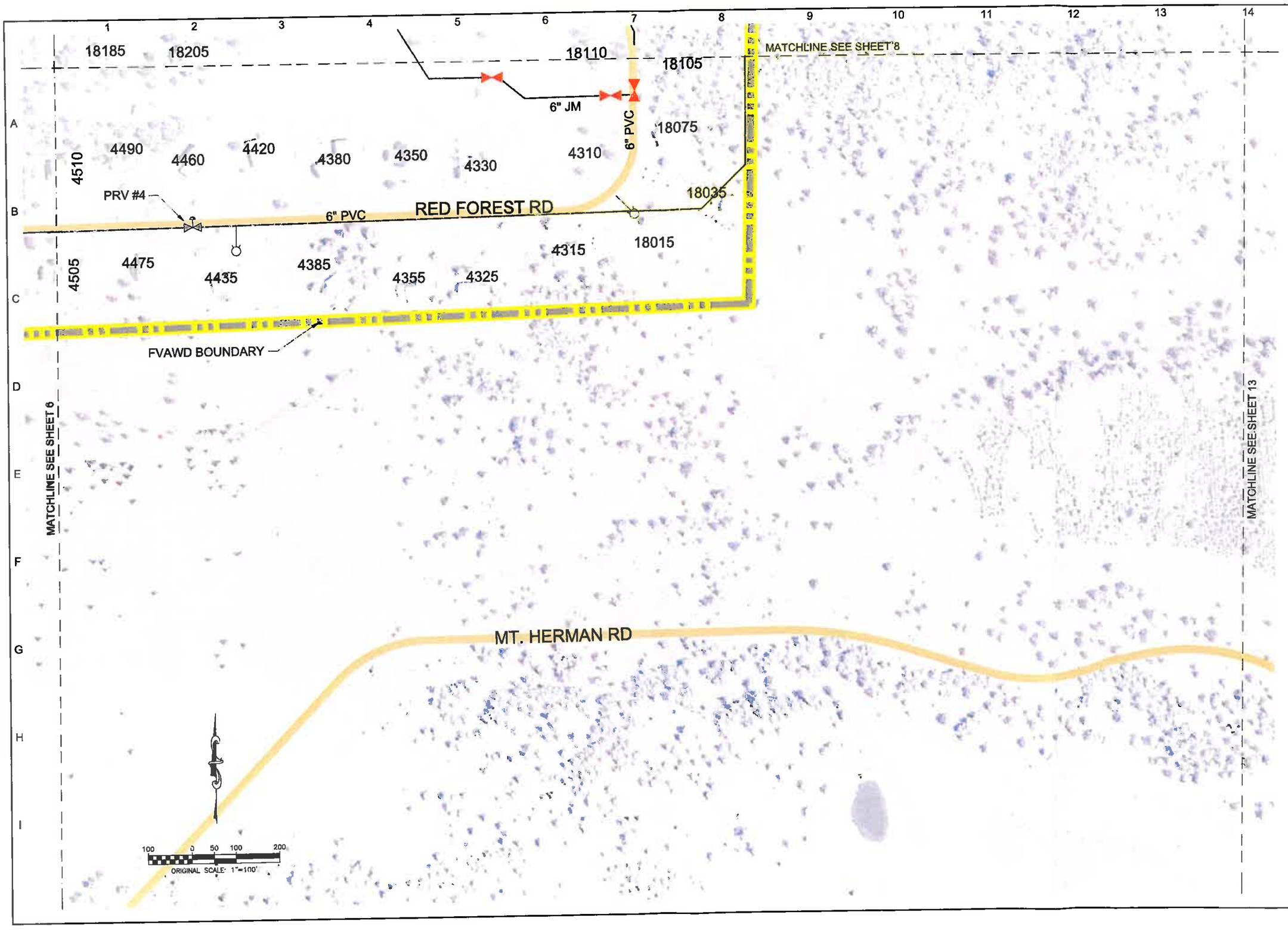
REVISIONS

fg consulting engineers, inc.
1331 17th street • suite 710 • denver, colorado 80202
(303) 293-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
FOREST VIEW ACRES
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY: KMJ
DESIGNED BY: BEB
CHECKED BY: BEB
APPROVED BY: DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 8
SHEET NO: 8 of 19



CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

REVISIONS

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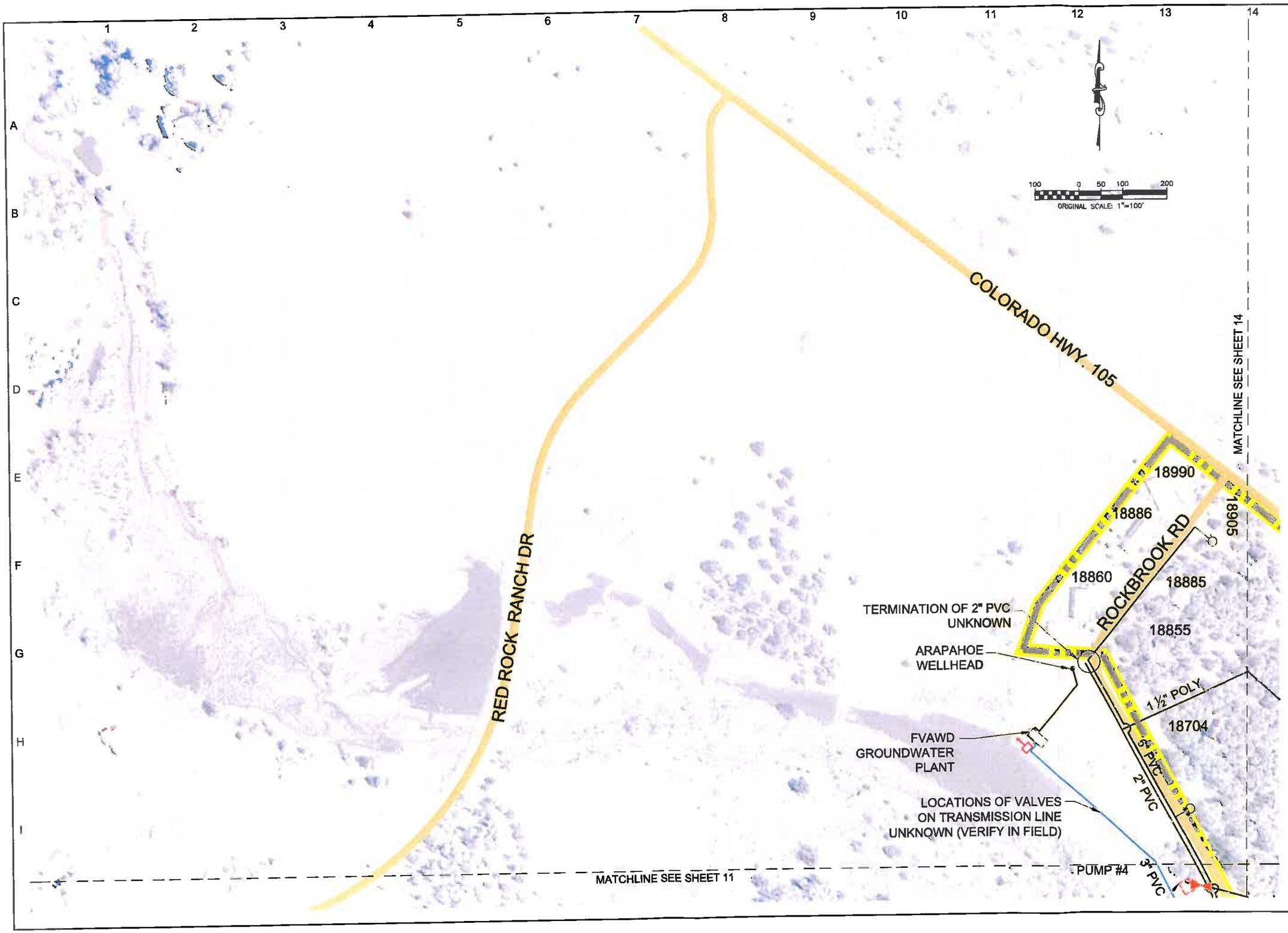
1331 17th street • suite 710 • denver, colorado 80202
(303) 293-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
description
LOWER RED ROCK RESERVE
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 9
SHEET NO: 9 of 19



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REVISIONS			
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1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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(303) 283-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
description
VILLAS
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 10
SHEET NO: 10 of 19

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 10

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 7

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=100

FVAWD BOUNDARY

PUMP #4

3" PVC TRANSMISSION

6" PVC

2" PVC

ROCKBROOK RD

3" PVC

SIERRA VISTA RD.

2" PVC

6" PVC

RED ROCK RANCH DR

SIERRA VISTA ROAD

EL RANCHO WAY

6" PVC

6" PVC

PIKE VIEW WAY

6" PVC

6" PVC

2" PVC

DAWSON WELLHEAD (UNDEVELOPED)

RANGE VIEW RD

2" PVC

2" PVC

4" PVC

VISTA VIEW RD

3" PVC (VERIFY)

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 15

2" POLY

4" PVC (TRANSMISSION)

MESA VERDE

4" PVC

PEAK VIEW BLVD

6" PVC

SUNBURST DR.

6" PVC

SEE DETAIL 2 SHEET 19

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 12

3840 3820 3780 3750 3550 3620 3680 3765 3710 3615 3575 3525 3860 3685 3815 3890 3740 3715 3590 3620 3560 3855 18655 3760 3745 3640 3780 3625 3595 3555 3515 18595 3850 3810 3775 3660 3620 3565 18520 3845 3830 3795 3680 3655 18545 3890 18509 3780 3720 3630 3580 3580 3550 3520 18515 3715 18460 18445 18435 3640 3620 3615 18440

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

REVISIONS			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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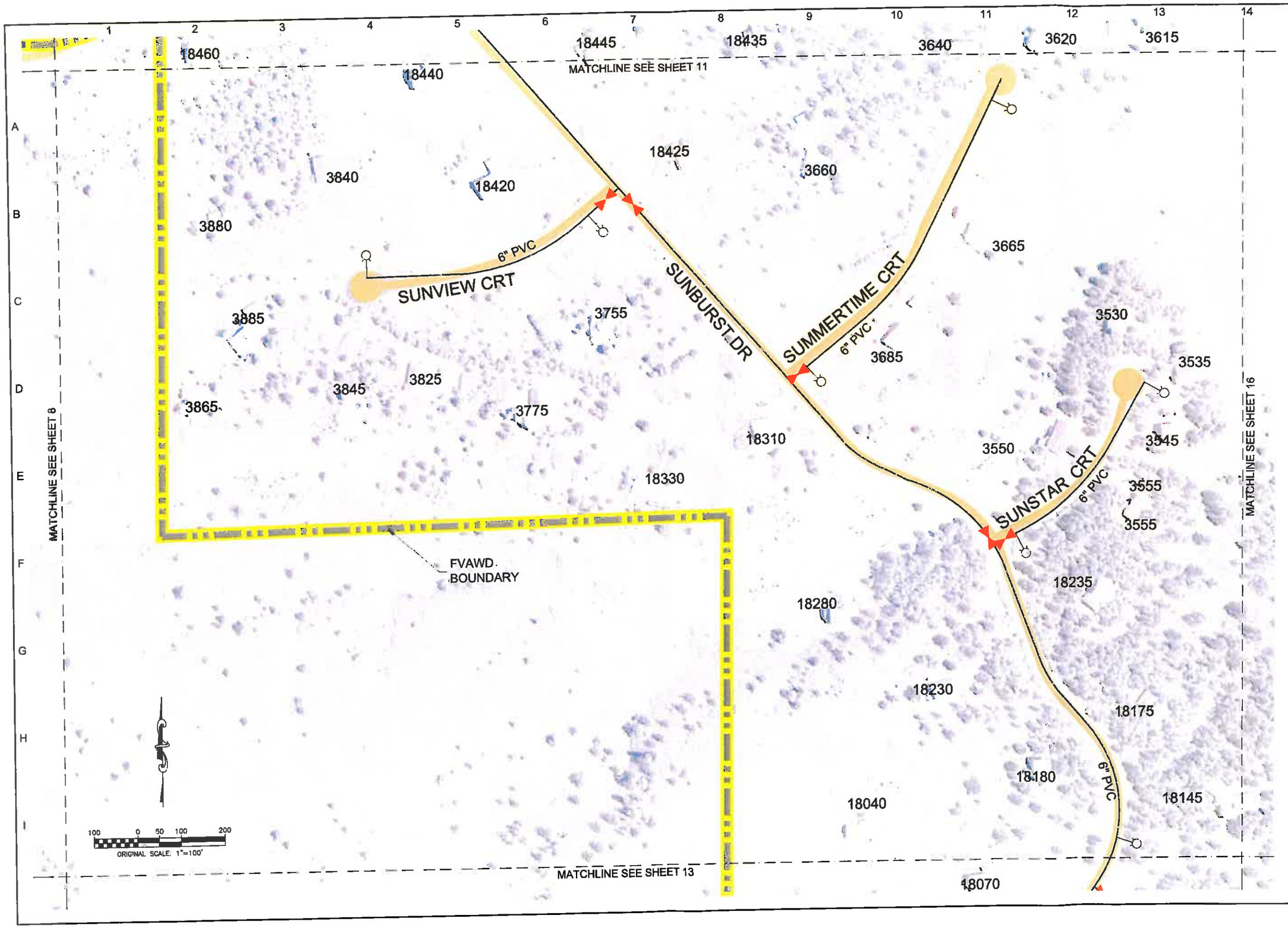
(303) 293-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
description
CLOVENHOOF
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY: KMJ
DESIGNED BY: BEB
CHECKED BY: BEB
APPROVED BY: DLT
JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO.: 11
SHEET NO.: 9 of 19



CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
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REVISIONS			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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SYSTEM MAPS
description: SUNDANCE ESTATES
prepared for: FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 12
SHEET NO: 12 of 19

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 12

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 9

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 17

SUNBURST DR

MT. HERMAN RD

SOLITUDE CRT

18010

18070

18115

18065

18025

18045

6" PVC

6" PVC

100 0 50 100 200

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=100'

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

REVISIONS				
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ	

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(303) 293-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
description

SUNDACE ESTATES

prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001

DATE: JUNE 2008

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWING NO: 13

SHEET NO: 13 of 19

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

A B C D E F G H I

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 10

18905

WATER TANK
(ABANDONED)

COLORADO HWY. 105

VALVE NORMALLY
CLOSED

FVAWD BOUNDARY

18710

18690

18795

18680

18805

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 15

100 0 50 100 200
ORIGINAL SCALE 1"=100'

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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SYSTEM MAPS
description
VILLAS
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 14
SHEET NO: 14 of 19

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

A B C D E F G H I

18795
18680
18805
18775
18670
18660
18625
18725
18640
18625
18620
18610
18590
18505

ROCKBROOK RD

6" PVC
3" PVC
2" PVC
1½" POLY
3" PVC
2" PVC
2" PVC
2" PVC
3" PVC TO MONUMENT

VC

TERMINATION POINT UNKNOWN

PRV #7
PUMP #3
PUMP #2

SERVICE PROVIDED BY DISTRICT

FVAWD BOUNDARY

VALVES ARE NORMALLY CLOSED

PRV #8 (ABANDONED)

4" PVC TO SHILOH PINES (ABANDONED)

CLOVEN HOOF DR

PEAK VIEW BLVD

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 14

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 11

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 16

100 0 50 100 200
ORIGINAL SCALE 1"=100'

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

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(303) 293-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
description
VILLAS
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY: KMJ
DESIGNED BY: BEB
CHECKED BY: BEB
APPROVED BY: DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 15
SHEET NO: 15 of 19

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 15

NORTH MONUMENT LAKE RD

100 0 50 100 200
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=100'

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 12

FVAWD BOUNDARY

OXBRIDGE ROAD

17470

17410

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 17

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS, BUT NOT MORE THAN 10 DAYS, BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, EXCAVATE, FROM TO REMOVE OR MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
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REVISIONS

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SYSTEM MAPS
description
SHILOH PINES
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY: KMJ
DESIGNED BY: BEB
CHECKED BY: BEB
APPROVED BY: DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 16
SHEET NO: 16 of 19

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 16

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 13

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 18

17470
17410
17390
17340
17415
17520
17560
17630
17480
17475
17555
17670
17710
17675
17735
17750
17365
17280
17275
2930
2880
17290
17220
2690
2640
2985
2845
2925
2775
2580
2595
17285

SHILOH PINES DR.

SHILOH PINES DR.

OXBRIDGE ROAD

LAKE MEADOW DR.

6" PVC

PRV #9

200 0 100 200 400
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=200'

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
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SYSTEM MAPS
description
SHILOH PINES
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 17
SHEET NO: 17 of 19

MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 17

OXBRIDGE RD

6" PVC

LAKE MEADOW DR

17180

17135

17120

17065

17060

17015

17010

2580

2595

2545

2530

2575

2455

100 0 50 100 200

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1"=100'

CALL UTILITY VERIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE FOR THE LOCATING OR STAKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

SCALE VERIFICATION
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(303) 283-8107

SYSTEM MAPS

description: SHILOH PINES

prepared for: FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
KMJ	BEB	BEB	DLT

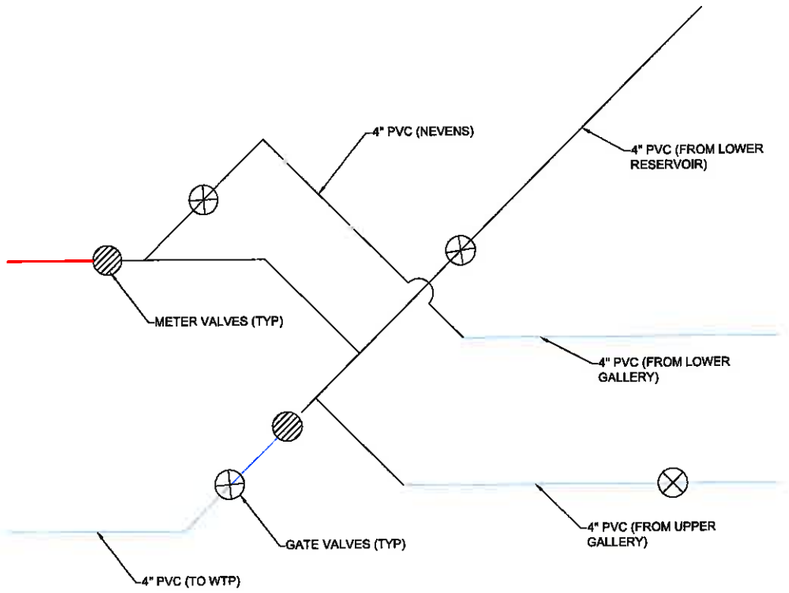
JOB NUMBER: 944.0001

DATE: JUNE 2008

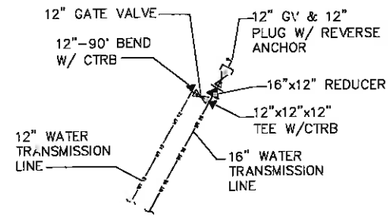
SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWING NO: 18

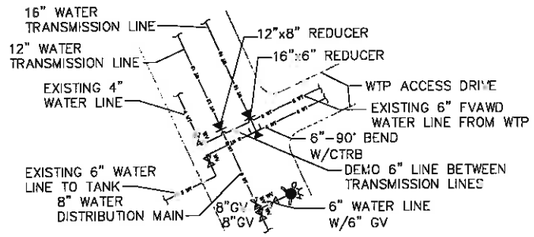
SHEET NO: 18 of 19



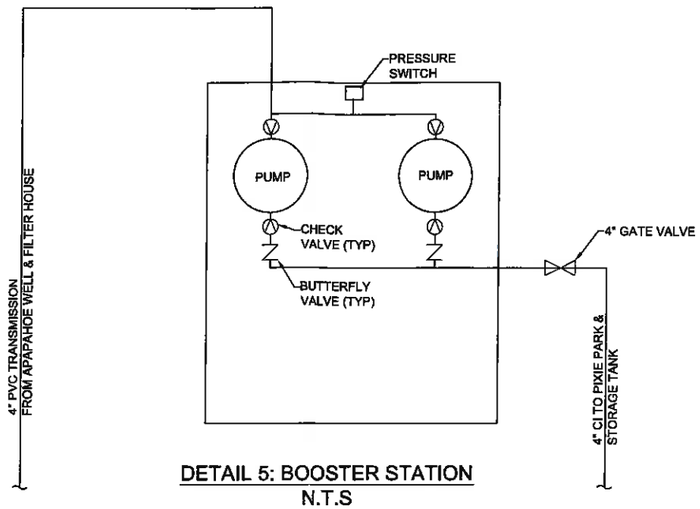
DETAIL 1: CREEK INTAKE & NEVENS LINE CROSSINGS
N.T.S



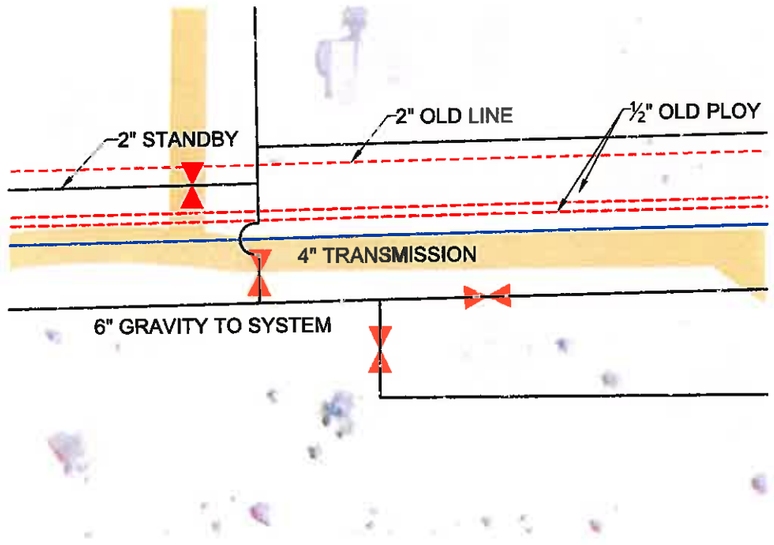
DETAIL 3: CHLORINE CONTACT LOOP-NORTH
N.T.S



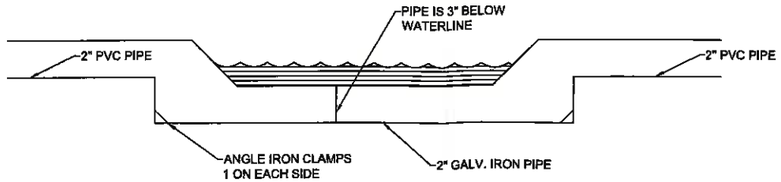
DETAIL 4: CHLORINE CONTACT LOOP-SOUTH
N.T.S



DETAIL 5: BOOSTER STATION
N.T.S



DETAIL 2: SUNBURST DR. @ PIKE VIEW WAY CONNECTIONS
N.T.S



DETAIL 6: CREEK CROSSING
N.T.S

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

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1	SCALE CORRECTED	04/09	KMJ

REVISIONS

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(303) 293-8107

SYSTEM MAPS
DETAILS
prepared for
FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

DRAWN BY: KMJ
DESIGNED BY: BEB
CHECKED BY: BEB
APPROVED BY: DLT

JOB NUMBER: 944.0001
DATE: JUNE 2008
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWING NO: 19
SHEET NO: 19 of 19

Appendix D: 2010 and 2011 Budgets

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
ENTERPRISE FUND
ADOPTED 2011 BUDGET

	2009 Actual	YTD Actual 10/31/2010	2010 Estimated	Adopted 2010 Budget	Adopted 2011 Budget
REVENUE					
Water Usage Fees	$ 130,941	$ 117,153	$ 130,000	$ 150,000	$ 130,000
Late Fees	3,022	8,662	10,000	10,000	10,000
Service Charge Fees	135,021	119,267	140,000	152,064	140,000
Transfer Fees	1,200	-	-	1,000	1,000
Tap Fees	-	16,000	16,000	-	-
Electric Provider Capital Credit	-	-	500	500	500
Settlement Proceeds	3,000	2,250	2,625	2,625	2,625
Miscellaneous Income	7,965	4,039	4,500	1,000	1,000
Interest Income	-	-	500	500	500
Total Revenue	281,149	267,371	304,125	317,689	285,625
EXPENDITURES					
General					
District Management and Accounting	31,779	35,135	42,000	44,000	44,000
Billing	24,953	20,888	23,000	25,000	25,000
Bank Fees	105	291	150	150	150
Miscellaneous Expense	12,286	6,759	7,000	2,000	2,000
Legal - Special	68,037	11,492	14,000	15,000	15,000
Engineering	12,456	6,968	8,000	2,900	2,900
Meter Reading and Maintenance	16,184	12,221	15,000	15,000	15,000
Subtotal - General Expenditures	165,800	93,754	109,150	104,050	104,050
Surface Water Treatment Plant - 002					
Operator In Resp Chg (ORC)	60,036	36,592	45,000	64,000	64,000
Emergency ORC	1,115	-	1,000	4,500	4,500
Repairs and Maintenance	10,148	11,975	15,000	18,000	18,000
Supplies and Chemicals	4,457	4,058	6,000	13,500	13,500
Telephone	428	381	500	1,800	1,800
Utilities - Gas	1,657	434	700	1,350	1,350
Utilities - Electric	503	1,291	1,500	10,000	10,000
Water Testing	6,036	908	1,000	1,000	1,000
Subtotal - SWTP Expenditures	84,380	55,639	70,700	114,150	114,150
Arapahoe Treatment Plant - 000					
Operator In Resp Chg (ORC)	14,974	26,631	35,000	16,000	16,000
Emergency ORC	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
Repairs and Maintenance	4,020	612	1,000	4,000	4,000
Supplies and Chemicals	971	2,577	4,000	3,000	3,000
Telephone	1,002	569	500	400	400
Utilities - Gas	1,489	2,316	4,000	300	300
Utilities - Electric	17,172	31,137	35,000	6,000	35,000
Utilities - Sanitation	2,524	3,370	4,000	1,666	4,000
Water Testing	275	-	500	500	500
Subtotal - ATP Expenditures	42,427	67,212	85,000	32,866	64,200
Distribution Repairs and Maintenance	52,403	33,229	50,000	50,000	50,000
Wilde Judgment	49,056	-	-	-	-
Transfer to General Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	394,066	249,834	314,850	301,066	332,400
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(112,917)	17,537	(10,725)		(46,775)
Beginning Fund Balance (Cash Basis)	(20,016)	(132,933)	(132,933)		(143,658)
Ending Fund Balance	$ (132,933)	$ (115,396)	$ (143,658)		$ (190,433)

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
ADOPTED 2011 BUDGET

	2009 Actual	YTD Actual 10/31/2010	2010 Estimated	Adopted 2010 Budget	Adopted 2011 Budget
REVENUE:					
Property Tax (AV 11,576,080@5mills)	$ 53,843	$ 57,430	$ 57,715	$ 57,715	$ 57,880
Specific Ownership Tax	5,507	4,447	6,000	6,000	6,000
Interest Income	974	432	500	900	500
Transfer from Enterprise Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	60,324	62,309	64,215	64,615	64,380
EXPENDITURES					
District Management and Accounting	19,258	16,071	19,000	20,000	20,000
Directors Fees	-	3,491	4,000	-	6,000
Audit	4,700	4,700	4,700	7,000	5,000
Election	-	-	-	4,000	-
Insurance/SDA Dues	8,770	7,796	8,000	8,500	8,000
District Website Maintenance	-	-	-	1,500	1,000
Training and Education	955	955	2,000	6,500	2,000
Treasurer's Fees	812	861	1,000	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous Expense	1,229	2,236	2,400	1,000	2,400
Legal	2,608	385	1,000	5,000	2,000
Emergency Reserve	-	-	-	1,700	1,700
			-		
Total Expenditures	38,332	36,495	42,100	56,200	49,100
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	21,992	25,814	22,115		15,280
Beginning Fund Balance (Deficit)	(11,050)	10,942	10,942		33,057
Ending Fund Balance	$ 10,942	$ 36,756	$ 33,057		$ 48,337

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ADOPTED 2011 BUDGET

	2009 Actual	YTD Actual 10/31/2010	2010 Estimated	Adopted 2010 Budget	Adopted 2011 Budget
REVENUE:					
Debt Service Fees	$ 89,984	$ 50,288	**$ 60,000**	$ 55,296	$ 60,000
Availability of Service	12,901	12,832	**13,000**	10,000	13,000
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	102,885	63,120	**73,000**	65,296	73,000
EXPENDITURES					
Bond Principal	55,000	-	**60,000**	60,000	65,000
Bond Interest	28,959	12,688	**25,375**	25,375	21,025
DOLA Loan Payment	5,828	5,828	**5,828**	5,828	5,828
Bond Service Charge	400	-	**500**	300	500
Total Expenditures	90,187	18,516	**91,703**	91,503	92,353
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	12,698	44,604	**(18,703)**		(19,353)
Beginning Fund Balance	126,179	138,877	**138,877**		**120,174**
Ending Fund Balance	$ 138,877	$ 183,481	**$ 120,174**		**$ 100,821**

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ADOPTED 2011 BUDGET

	2009 Actual	YTD Actual 10/31/2010	2010 Estimated	Adopted 2010 Budget	Adopted 2011 Budget
REVENUE:					
Capital Replacement Fee	$ 145,407	$ 127,565	$ 153,000	$ 162,432	$ 153,000
EIAF Grant	-	-	72,262	106,700	84,438
SSTTA Grant	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
Total Revenue	145,407	127,565	225,262	294,132	262,438
EXPENDITURES					
District Management and Accounting	15,406	12,776	16,000	16,000	4,000
SWTP Improvements	-	18,778	30,000	100,000	40,000
SCADA Improvements	-	2,525	3,000	10,000	10,000
Storage Tank Rehab	31,679	24,907	43,000	53,000	30,000
Water Supply Study	-	-	-	5,000	-
Arapahoe Transmission Line	46,502	193,155	375,562	206,000	44,438
Comprehensive CIP	-	-	-	5,000	-
Booster Pump Station Modifications	768	12,869	22,000	-	-
Development of Alluvial Water Source	-	-	-	15,000	2,000
Partial Sale of Water Rights	-	-	-	5,000	2,000
Rehabilitaion of Arapahoe Well	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
District System - 2 PRV & 3 Flow M	-	-	-	35,000	5,000
Engineering	4,639	1,107	1,500	-	-
Legal / Deeds / Easements	4,639	-	1,500	-	2,500
Total Expenditures	103,633	266,117	492,562	500,000	189,938
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	41,774	(138,552)	(267,300)		72,500
Beginning Fund Balance (Cash Basis)	226,438	272,851	272,851		5,551
Ending Fund Balance	$ 272,851	$ 134,299	$ 5,551		$ 78,051

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
ADOPTED 2010 BUDGET

	2008 Audit	YTD Actual 10/31/2009	2009 Estimated	Adopted 2009 Budget	Adopted 2010 Budget
REVENUE:					
Property Tax	$ 52,053	$ 51,961	$ 52,000	$ 53,837	$ 57,715
Specific Ownership Tax	6,588	4,645	5,574	6,000	6,000
Interest Income	1,295	648	778	30	900
Transfer from Enterprise Fund	-	-		10,832	
Total Revenue	59,936	57,254	58,352	70,699	64,615
EXPENDITURES					
District Management and Accounting	31,714	14,853	17,824	20,000	20,000
Audit	4,700	4,700	4,700	7,000	7,000
Election	57	-		4,000	4,000
Insurance/SDA Dues	7,930	8,770	8,770	8,000	8,500
District Website Maintenance	-	-		1,500	1,500
Training and Education	-	-		6,500	6,500
Treasurer's Fees	781	754	745	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous Expense	3,883	998	1,000	-	1,000
Legal - General	9,955	2,223	5,000	17,000	5,000
Emergency Reserve	-	-		1,700	1,700
Total Expenditures	59,020	32,298	38,039	66,700	56,200
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	916	24,956	20,313		8,415
Beginning Fund Balance	-	(15,322)	(15,322)	-	(4,991)
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ 9,634	$ 4,991	$ -	$ 13,406

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
DEBT SERVICE FUND
ADOPTED 2010 BUDGET

	2008 Audit	YTD Actual 10/31/2009	2009 Estimated	Adopted 2009 Budget	Adopted 2010 Budget
REVENUE:					
Debt Service Fees	$ 89,240	$ 75,011	90,013	$ 87,984	$ 55,296
Availability of Service	11,417	8,083	9,700	8,880	10,000
Interest Income	2,007	-		7,067	
Total Revenue	102,664	83,094	99,713	103,931	$ 65,296
EXPENDITURES					
Bond Principal	50,000	-	55,000	54,142	60,000
Bond Interest	34,303	14,681	29,363	34,673	25,376
DOLA Loan Payment	4,142	5,828	5,828	5,828	5,828
Bond Service Charge	400	200	267	267	300
Total Expenditures	88,845	20,709	90,458	94,910	$ 91,503
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	13,819	62,385	9,255	9,021	(26,207)
Beginning Fund Balance (Cash Basis)	-	129,749	129,749	-	139,004
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ 192,134	$ 139,004	$ -	$ 112,797

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
ADOPTED 2010 BUDGET

	2008 Audit	YTD Actual 10/31/2009	2009 Estimated	Adopted 2009 Budget	Adopted 2010 Budget
REVENUE:					
Capital Replacement Fee	$ 144,156	$ 120,674	142,809	$ 142,128	$ 162,432
Tap Fees	-	-	-	-	
EIAF Grant	-	-	50,000	-	106,700
SSTTA Grant	-	-	-	-	25,000
Total Revenue	144,156	120,674	192,809	142,128	294,132
EXPENDITURES					
District Management and Accounting	7,864	11,882	14,258	16,000	16,000
Legal - Special	-	-	-	-	
SWTP Improvements	-	-	50,000	-	100,000
SCADA Improvements	-	-	1,500	-	10,000
Storage Tank Rehab	3,941	5,044	10,000	63,000	63,000
PRV Rehab	1,688	-	-	20,000	
Hydraulic Model	1,040	-	-	13,000	
Water Supply Study	2,716	-	-	4,000	5,000
Arapahoe Trans. Line (Phase I&II)	5,112	10,518	50,000	93,000	200,000
TMF	10,892	-	-	5,000	
Comprehensive CIP	2,844	-	-	31,500	5,000
Interconnect & Booster Pump	-	-	-	25,000	
Development of Alluvial Water Source	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Partial Sale of Water Rights	-	-	-	15,000	5,000
Rehabilitation of Araphoe Well	-	-	-	-	50,000
Distr.Sys.Improv. - 2PRV&3Flow M.	-	-	-	-	85,000
Total Expenditures	36,097	27,444	125,758	300,500	500,000
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	108,059	93,230	67,051	(158,372)	(205,868)
Beginning Fund Balance (Cash Basis)	-	210,341	210,341	-	279,391
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ 303,571	$ 279,391	$ -	$ 73,523

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
FINAL 2009 BUDGET
GENERAL FUND

	2007 Actual	YTD Actual	2008 Estimated	2008 Budget	FINAL 2009 Budget
REVENUE:					
Property Tax (5 mills)	$46,190	$52,053	$52,640	$52,640	$53,837
Specific Ownership Tax	$6,487	$4,077	$4,880	$4,880	$5,000
Interest Income	$22	$52	$75	$30	$30
Transfer from EF	$0	$0	$24,352	$0	$10,832
Total Revenue	$52,699	$56,182	$81,947	$57,550	$69,699
EXPENDITURES					
District Management and Accounting	$38,583	$15,911	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000
Audit	$2,236	$0	$1,400	$1,400	$7,000
Election	$0	$128	$128	$1,000	$4,000
Insurance/SDA Dues	$10,704	$594	$1,600	$1,600	$8,000
Office Supplies - Postage	$1,558	$0	$100	$1,200	$0
Training and Education	$0	$0	$2,000	$2,000	$6,500
District Website Maintenance	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,500
Treasurer's Fees	$693	$781	$800	$970	$1,000
Miscellaneous Expense	$36	$1,635	$2,000	$0	$0
Legal	$19,257	$19,672	$27,000	$8,138	$20,000
Emergency Reserve (3%)	$0	$0	$0	$1,590	$1,700
Total Expenditures	$73,067	$38,721	$55,028	$37,898	$69,700
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		$17,461	$26,919	$19,652	($1)
2007 Expenditures paid in 2008		($10,046)	($10,046)		
Beginning Fund Balance (Cash Basis)		($18,649)	($16,874)	($16,874)	$0
Ending Fund Balance		**($11,234)**	$0	$2,779	$0

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
FINAL 2009 BUDGET
DEBT SERVICE FUND

	2007 Actual	YTD Actual	2008 Estimated	2008 Budget	FINAL 2009 Budget
REVENUE:					
Debt Service Fees ($26)	$88,869	$64,620	$87,984	$87,984	$87,984
Availability of Service ($20)	$13,200	$9,026	$11,000	$8,880	$8,880
Interest Income	$6,304	$2,219	$3,000	$7,067	$7,067
Total Revenue	$108,373	$75,865	$101,984	$103,931	$103,931
EXPENDITURES					
Bond Principal	$45,000	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$54,142
Bond Interest	$36,250	$16,494	$32,987	$32,987	$34,673
DOLA Loan Payment	$5,828	$5,828	$5,828	$5,828	$5,828
Bond Service Charge	$400	$200	$200	$267	$267
Transfer to Capital Projects Fund	$0	$0	$58,433	$58,433	$0
Total Expenditures	$87,478	$22,522	$147,448	$147,515	$94,910
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		$53,343	($45,464)	($43,584)	$9,021
Beginning Fund Balance (Cash Basis)		$113,593	$134,256	$134,256	$88,793
Ending Fund Balance		**$166,936**	$88,793	$90,673	$97,815

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
FINAL 2009 BUDGET
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

	2007 Actual	YTD Actual	2008 Estimated	2008 Budget	FINAL 2009 Budget
REVENUE:					
Capital Replacement Fee ($42)	$143,557	$111,036	$142,128	$142,128	$142,128
Potential Revenue from Partial Water Rights Sale ($500K)	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Debt Service Fund	0	0	58,433	58,433	0
Total Revenue	$143,557	$111,036	$200,561	$200,561	$142,128
EXPENDITURES					
Capital Projects	$18,673	$45,844	$66,000	$277,500	$300,500
Total Expenditures	$18,673	$45,844	$66,000	$277,500	$300,500
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		$65,192	$134,561	($76,939)	($158,372)
2007 Expenditures paid in 2008		($47,816)	($47,816)		
Beginning Fund Balance (Cash Basis)		$139,502	$76,939	$76,939	$163,684
Ending Fund Balance		**$156,878**	**$163,684**	**$0**	**$5,312**

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
FINAL 2009 BUDGET
ENTERPRISE FUND

	2007 Actual	YTD Actual	2008 Estimated	2008 Budget	FINAL 2009 Budget
REVENUE					
Water Usage Fees ($8 per 1,000 gallons)	$142,845	$111,563	$163,785	$163,785	$163,785
Late Fees	$2,844	$7,011	$10,000	$3,640	$10,000
Service Charge Fees ($39)	$99,123	$86,863	$131,976	$131,976	$131,976
Transfer Fees ($150)	$1,050	$0	$100	$1,200	$600
Tap Fees ($12,500)	$12,500	$0	$12,500	$12,500	$0
Admin Fees - Taps	$100	$0	$100	$100	$0
Tap Repair Reimbursement	$0	$7,680	$7,680	$0	$0
Electric Provider Capital Credit	$0	$498	$500	$0	$500
Settlement Proceeds - Embezzlement	$2,750	$2,250	$2,625	$2,625	$2,625
Insurance Reimbursement	$0	$7,000	$7,000	$0	$21,000
Customer Reimbursement	$0	$5,900	$5,900	$0	$0
Miscellaneous Income	$13,978	$314	$500	$0	$500
Interest Income	$6,290	$2,033	$3,000	$7,200	$7,200
Total Revenue	$281,480	$233,112	$345,666	$323,026	$338,186
EXPENDITURES					
General					
District Management and Accounting	$59,589	$35,503	$44,000	$44,000	$44,000
Audit	$2,964	$4,700	$5,000	$5,600	$0
Billing	$31,332	$11,405	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000
Election	$177	$513	$513	$4,000	$0
Insurance/SDA Dues	$4,117	$0	$6,400	$6,400	$0
Dues - AWWA	$0	$0	$200	$200	$0
District Website Maintenance	$0	$0	$500	$3,000	$0
Office Supplies - Postage	$1,905	$0	$0	$4,800	$0
Training and Education	$0	$599	$4,000	$6,000	$0
Bank Fees	$9	$99	$120	$13	$150
Miscellaneous Expense	$8,842	$689	$1,000	$2,000	$2,000
Legal	$15,081	$11,497	$15,000	$12,000	$12,000
Legal - Water Rights	$5,963	$2,328	$5,000	$12,000	$0
Legal - Litigation	$0	$0	$2,000	$12,000	$12,000
Engineering	$6,938	$426	$1,000	$2,900	$2,900
Meter Reading and Maintenance	$4,500	$8,781	$11,000	$7,540	$11,000
Subtotal - General Expenditures	$141,417	$76,540	$120,733	$147,453	$109,050
Water Treatment Plant					
Operator In Resp Chg (ORC)	$47,250	$64,395	$80,000	$80,000	$80,000
Emergency ORC	$12,607	$0	$1,000	$5,000	$5,500
Repairs and Maintenance	$62,742	$26,247	$35,000	$20,000	$22,000
Supplies and Chemicals	$16,317	$8,649	$12,000	$15,000	$16,500
Telephone	$1,688	$1,305	$1,800	$2,000	$2,200
Utilities - Gas	$808	$2,165	$2,750	$1,500	$1,650
Utilities - Electric	$17,132	$17,529	$22,000	$20,000	$16,000
Utilities - Sanitation	$2,259	$2,617	$3,000	$2,420	$1,666
Water Testing	$9,702	$737	$1,500	$11,821	$1,500
Subtotal - ATP Expenditures	$170,705	$123,644	$159,050	$157,741	$147,016
Distribution Repairs and Maintenance	$74,593	$41,121	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Transfer to GF	$0	$0	$24,352	$0	$10,832
Total Expenditures	$386,715	$241,305	$354,135	$355,194	$316,898
EXCESS REVENUE OVER(UNDER) EXPENDITURES		($8,193)	($8,469)	($32,168)	$21,288
2007 Expenditures paid in 2008		($40,791)	($40,791)		
Beginning Fund Balance (Cash Basis)		($3,054)	$56,096	$56,096	$6,836
Ending Fund Balance		**($52,038)**	**$6,836**	**$23,928**	**$28,124**

Appendix E: 2009 and 2010 Audits

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
El Paso County, Colorado

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

Table of Contents

Schilling & Company, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Forest View Acres Water District
El Paso County, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of Forest View Acres Water District as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Forest View Acres Water District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Forest View Acres Water District as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Forest View Acres Water District has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Forest View Acres Water District's basic financial statements. The supplemental information listed in the table of contents is presented for additional analysis and legal compliance purposes and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SCHILLING & COMPANY, INC.

May 26, 2011

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS
December 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and investments - unrestricted	$ 107,408	$ 216,127
Cash and investments - restricted	88,000	88,000
Accounts receivable - customers	27,346	24,001
Accounts receivable - grants	84,438	-
Cash with County Treasurer	365	421
Property taxes receivable	57,955	57,616
Prepaid expenses	170	170
Total current assets	365,682	386,335
CAPITAL ASSETS		
Land	64,192	64,192
Water rights	2,281,675	2,281,675
CIP - Arapahoe Transmission Line	575,328	46,502
Water treatment plants	995,321	995,321
Water collection and distribution	1,210,491	1,210,491
Wells	691,572	691,572
	5,818,579	5,289,753
Less accumulated depreciation	1,844,578	1,746,056
Total capital assets	3,974,001	3,543,697
OTHER ASSETS		
Bond issue costs, net of accumulated amortization	1,739	2,545
Total other assets	1,739	2,545
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4,341,422	$ 3,932,577
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 216,228	$ 65,503
Accrued interest payable	2,182	2,536
Deferred property taxes	57,955	57,616
Current portion of long term debt	69,794	64,566
Total current liabilities	346,159	190,221
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Bonds and loan payable	240,871	310,665
Total liabilities	587,030	500,886
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,665,075	3,171,011
Restricted for debt service	88,000	88,000
Restricted for emergencies	1,900	1,800
Unrestricted	(583)	170,880
Total net assets	3,754,392	3,431,691
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$ 4,341,422	$ 3,932,577

These financial statements should be read only in connection with the accompanying notes to financial statements.

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
OPERATING REVENUE		
Water usage and related fees	$ 478,478	$ 428,492
	478,478	428,492
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operations manager	74,069	76,125
Repairs and maintenance	75,972	88,650
Supplies and chemicals	7,475	5,429
Utilities	44,171	24,775
Water testing	4,152	6,310
Engineering	10,980	17,095
Depreciation	98,522	89,955
Other	10,186	12,290
Total operating expenses	325,527	320,629
GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	152,951	107,863
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
District management	77,727	66,443
Utility billing	24,035	24,953
Insurance/SDA dues	7,795	8,770
Director fees	3,800	-
Legal	5,195	70,644
Audit	4,700	4,700
Other	3,227	2,289
Total general and administrative expenses	126,479	177,799
NET INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	26,472	(69,936)
NONOPERATING REVENUE AND (EXPENSE)		
Property and specific ownership taxes	62,950	59,350
Debt service fees	59,976	89,984
Reimbursements	319	2,901
Settlement proceeds	2,773	3,000
Net investment earnings	465	974
Miscellaneous income	-	5,064
Settlement payment	-	(49,056)
Treasurer's fees	(865)	(812)
Amortization of bond issue costs	(806)	(933)
Interest expense	(26,283)	(30,437)
Paying agent fees	-	(400)
Total nonoperating revenue and (expense)	98,529	79,635
INCOME BEFORE CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	125,001	9,699
CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		
Grant Revenue	181,700	-
Water tap fees	16,000	-
	197,700	-
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	322,701	9,699
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,431,691	3,421,992
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	$ 3,754,392	$ 3,431,691

These financial statements should be read only in connection with the accompanying notes to financial statements.

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from customers	$ 474,992	$ 429,581
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net cash provided by operating activities	[illegible]	40,[illegible]
CASH FLOWS FROM NON CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Property and specific ownership, net of fees	62,141	58,566
Debt service fees	60,117	88,277
Settlement proceeds	2,773	3,000
Reimbursements	319	2,901
Other	-	5,064
Settlement payment - Wilde	-	(49,056)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	125,350	108,752
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Grant revenue	97,262	-
Contributed capital - tap fees	16,000	-
Acquisition of capital assets	(400,807)	(52,076)
Principal paid on long-term debt	(64,566)	(59,349)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(26,637)	(30,841)
Paying agent fees	-	(400)
Net cash (required) by capital and related financing activities	(378,748)	(142,666)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net investment income	465	974
Net cash provided by investing activities	465	974
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(108,719)	7,740
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	304,127	296,387
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	$ 195,408	$ 304,127
Reconciliation of operating income from operations to net cash provided by operating activities		
Gain (loss) from operations	$ 26,472	$ (69,936)
Adjustments to reconcile gain (loss) from operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	98,522	89,955
Effect of changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(3,486)	1,089
Prepaid expenses	-	7,704
Accounts payable	22,706	11,868
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 144,214	$ 40,680

These financial statements should be read only in connection with the accompanying notes to financial statements.

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

NOTE 1 – DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY

Forest View Acres Water District (District), a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado and is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act. The District's service area is located in El Paso County, Colorado. The District was established to provide water for domestic and other public and private purposes within its service area.

The District has no employees and all operations and administrative functions are contracted.

The District follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency.

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the District a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units accounted for as a proprietary enterprise fund. The enterprise fund is used since the District's powers are related to those operated in a manner similar to a private utility system where net income and capital maintenance are appropriate determinations of accountability.

The District has elected to follow Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements. Therefore, statements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board after November 30, 1989 are not applied.

The more significant accounting policies of the District are described as follows:

Basis of Accounting

The District's records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the liability is incurred. Depreciation is computed and recorded as an operating expense. Expenditures for capital assets are shown as increases in assets and redemption of bonds and loans is recorded as a reduction in liabilities. Tap fees and contributed assets from developers are recorded as capital contributions when received.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

The District distinguishes between operating revenues and expenses and nonoperating items in the Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the District's purpose of providing water services to its customers. Operating revenues consist of charges to customers for service provided. Operating expenses include the cost of service, administrative expenses, and depreciation of assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses or capital contributions.

Budgets

In accordance with the State Budget Law, the District's Board of Directors holds public hearings in the fall each year to approve the budget and appropriate the funds for the ensuing year. The appropriation is at the total fund expenditures level and lapses at year end. The District's Board of Directors can modify the budget by line item within the total appropriation without notification. The appropriation can only be modified upon completion of notification and publication requirements. The budget includes each fund on its basis of accounting unless otherwise indicated. The District budgeted for a General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund and Enterprise Fund for the year ended December 31, 2010. The appropriations have been combined and presented as an enterprise fund for financial statement purposes as the District's operations meet the definition of a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

For the year ended December 31, 2010 supplementary appropriations approved by the District modified the total appropriation from $948,769 to $974,769.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by the District's Board of Directors. The levy is based on assessed valuations determined by the County Assessor generally as of January 1 of each year. The levy is normally set by December 15 by certification to the County Commissioners to put the tax lien on the individual properties as of January 1 of the following year. The County Treasurer collects the determined taxes during the ensuing calendar year. The taxes are payable by April 1 or if in equal installments, at the taxpayer's election, in February and June. Delinquent taxpayers are notified in August and generally sales of the tax liens on delinquent properties are held in November or December. The County Treasurer remits the taxes collected monthly to the District.

Property taxes, net of estimated uncollectible taxes, are recorded initially as deferred revenue in the year they are levied and measurable. The deferred property tax revenues are recorded as revenue in the year they are available or collected.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers cash deposits and highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, water rights, plant and buildings, distribution and collection systems and wells are reported by the District. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable. Depreciation expense has been computed using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful lives:

Water treatment plant	20 years
Distribution and collection systems	50 years
Wells	20-50 years

Tap Fees and Contributed Water Rights

Tap fees are recorded as capital contributions when received. Water rights contributed to the District by developers are recorded as capital contributions and additions to the capital assets of the District at estimated fair market value when received.

Water Rights

The cost of water rights includes acquisition cost, legal and engineering costs related to the development and augmentation of those rights. Since the rights have a perpetual life, they are not amortized. All other costs, including costs incurred for the protection of those rights, are expensed.

Bond Issue Costs and Original Issue Discount/Premium

Bond issuance costs and bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the respective terms of the bonds using the effective interest method.

Reclassification

For comparability, certain 2009 amounts have been reclassified where appropriate to conform with the 2010 financial statement presentation.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits.

The State Commissioners for banks and financial services are required by Statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the District's cash deposits had bank balances of $145,835 and $183,890 and carrying balances of $138,718 and $175,555 respectively.

Investments

The District has not adopted a formal investment policy however, the District follows state statutes regarding investments.

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest which include:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities and the World Bank
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Certain reverse repurchase agreements
- Certain securities lending agreements
- Certain corporate bonds
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

Colorado revised statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less unless formally approved by the Board of Directors. Such actions are generally associated with a debt service reserve or sinking fund requirements.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the District had the following investments:

Investment	Maturity	Fair Value 2010	Fair Value 2009
Colorado Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust)	Less than 1 year	$ 56,690	$ 128,572

Colotrust

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the District had $56,690 and $128,572, respectively, invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust); an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing ColoTrust. ColoTrust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to $1.00. ColoTrust is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Cash and investments are reflected on the December 31, 2010 and 2009 statement of net assets as follows:

	2010	2009
Cash and investments - unrestricted	$107,408	$216,127
Cash and investments - restricted	88,000	88,000
	$195,408	$304,127
Deposits	$138,718	$175,555
Investments	56,690	128,572
	$195,408	$304,127

Bond Reserves

The bond resolution relating to the 1995 Water Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds requires the District to maintain a reserve account for an amount equal to the lesser of the 1) the combined maximum annual principal; or 2) the maximum which may be credited to the Reserve Account and allow such an account to qualify as a reasonably required reserve or replacement fund under Section 148(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The District has interpreted 2) above to be ten percent of the bond proceeds of the issuance. The reserve requirement at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was $88,000. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the District had sufficient cash and investments to meet this reserve requirement.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

An analysis of the changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 follows:

	Balance at December 31, 2009	Increases	Decreases	Balance at December 31, 2010
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 64,192	$ -	$ -	$ 64,192
Water rights	2,281,675	-	-	2,281,675
CIP - Arapahoe Transmission Line	46,502	528,826	-	575,328
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,392,369	528,826	-	2,921,195
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water treatment plants	995,321	-	-	995,321
Water collection and distribution	1,210,491	-	-	1,210,491
Wells	691,572	-	-	691,572
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,897,384	-	-	2,897,384
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water treatment plants	611,642	49,766	-	661,408
Water collection and distribution	643,647	24,209	-	667,856
Wells	490,767	24,547	-	515,314
Total accumulated depreciation	1,746,056	98,522	-	1,844,578
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,151,328	(98,522)	-	1,052,806
Total capital assets, net	$ 3,543,697	$ 430,304	$ -	$ 3,974,001

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

	Balance at December 31, 2008	Increases	Decreases	Balance at December 31, 2009
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 64,192	$ -	$ -	$ 64,192
Water rights	2,281,675			2,281,675
CIP - Arapahoe Transmission Line	-	46,502	-	46,502
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,345,867	46,502	-	2,392,369
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water treatment plants	968,771	26,550	-	995,321
Water collection and distribution	1,210,491	-	-	1,210,491
Wells	691,572	-	-	691,572
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,870,834	26,550	-	2,897,384
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water treatment plants	561,876	49,766	-	611,642
Water collection and distribution	619,437	24,210	-	643,647
Wells	474,788	15,979	-	490,767
Total accumulated depreciation	1,656,101	89,955	-	1,746,056
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,214,733	(63,405)	-	1,151,328
Total capital assets, net	$ 3,560,600	$ (16,903)	$ -	$ 3,543,697

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is an analysis of the changes in the District's long term obligations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Balance at December 31, 2009	Additions	Reductions	Balance at December 31, 2010	Due Within One Year
1995 Water Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds	$ 350,000	$ -	$ 60,000	$ 290,000	$ 65,000
Department of Local Affairs Loan	25,231	-	4,566	20,665	4,794
not being depreciated	$ 375,231	$ -	$ 64,566	$ 310,665	$ 69,794

	Balance at December 31, 2008	Additions	Reductions	Balance at December 31, 2009	Due Within One Year
1995 Water Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds	$ 405,000	$ -	55,000	$ 350,000	$ 60,000
Department of Local Affairs Loan	29,580	-	4,349	25,231	4,566
not being depreciated	$ 434,580	$ -	$ 59,349	$ 375,231	$ 64,566

$880,000 Water Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Series 1995, dated February 1, 1995, with interest paid semiannually of 5.00% to 7.25%, consisting of serial bonds issued in the amount of $295,000 due annually through 2004 and a term bond issued in the original amount of $585,000 due December 1, 2014. Such term bond is subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the District on December 1, 2005 and on any interest payment date thereafter with a premium of 1.0% if redeemed on December 1, 2005, .5% if redeemed on June 1, 2006 and no premium if redeemed on December 1, 2006 and thereafter. The bond maturing on December 1, 2014 is also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption on December 1, 2005 and on each December 1 thereafter prior to the maturity date of such bond in varying amounts beginning on December 1, 2005 through December 1, 2013.

$45,000 Department of Local Affairs Energy/Mineral Impact Assistance Loan, dated July 31, 2005, with interest of 5%. Annual payments of principal and interest are due beginning on September 1, 2005 and on each September 1 thereafter through 2014. The loan was obtained to aid in the funding of drilling a new well, improving the chlorine contact time and improving the water treatment facility of the District.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the District had no authorized but unissued debt.

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The District's long-term obligations will mature as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2011	$ 69,794	$ 22,058	$ 91,852
2012	75,034	17,106	92,140
2013	79,286	11,780	87,066
2014	90,551	6,440	96,991
	$ 310,665	$ 57,384	$ 368,049

NOTE 6 - NET ASSETS

The District has net assets consisting of three components – invested in capital assets, net of related debt, restricted, and unrestricted.

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the District had invested in capital assets, net of related debt calculated as follows:

	2010	2009
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt:		
Capital assets, net	$ 3,974,001	$ 3,543,697
Bond issuance and discount costs (net of accumulated amortization)	1,739	2,545
Current portion of long-term obligations	(69,794)	(64,566)
Noncurrent portion of long-term obligations	(240,871)	(310,665)
Invested in capital asset, net of related debt	$ 3,665,075	$ 3,171,011

NOTE 6 - NET ASSETS (continued)

Restricted assets include net assets that are restricted for use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District had restricted net assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 as follows:

	2010	2009
Restricted:		
Emergencies	$ 1,900	$ 1,900
Debt service	88,000	88,000
	$ 89,900	$ 89,900

NOTE 7 – WILDE SETTLEMENT

Appellee, Leigh Wilde ("Wilde") filed suit against the District in the El Paso County District Court to enjoin the District from terminating water service to Wilde's property due to delinquent fees and charges. In addition, Wilde claimed breach of contract against the District as alleged assignee to an agreement between the District and Wilde's predecessor in interest to the Wilde property that included provisions relating to water service. The District denied that Wilde was an assignee to the subject agreement and, therefore, denied that Wilde was entitled to any water service under the agreement. The District claimed that Wilde owed the District for all of its fees and charges related to water service to the Wilde property. The District counterclaimed against Wilde for breach of implied contract and unjust enrichment because the District alleged that Wilde had no rights under the subject agreement but unjustly received water service without payment to the District.

The matter went to jury trial in July 2009. During the trial, all issues except for Wilde's breach of contract claim against the District were removed from determination by the jury. The District's claims against Wilde were determined to be matters of law to be determined by the trial court judge. In addition, calculation of damages was agreed to be determined by the parties after the parties' respective claims were determined by the jury and trial court judge.

After deliberations, the jury determined that Wilde has established the elements necessary to show that the District breached the subject agreement, including the element that Wilde was an assignee to the agreement. The District filed a Motion for Judgment Notwithstanding Verdict, arguing that the jury's verdict regarding the assignment of the agreement was contrary to the undisputed facts and law. The trial court denied the District's Motion in October 2009.

NOTE 7 – WILDE SETTLEMENT (continued)

The trial court issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order on October 23, 2009 ruling that the District breached on its subject agreement by allowing Wilde water usage below 15,000 gallons per month. The trial court also found that Wilde was subject to the District's Rules and Regulations, including its fees and charges not expressly addressed by the subject agreement, and that Wilde breached the agreement by not paying the District its fees and charges relating to water service beyond the 15,000 gallons per month. The trial court found that the claims for injunction were moot. Finally, the trial court found that liquidated damages provision of the subject agreement was to be enforced only in the District's favor against Wilde for the respective breaches. Calculation of damages was left to counsel for the parties.

The calculated damages of $49,056, including accrued interest, were garnished from one of the District's bank accounts on December 29, 2009 and subsequently remitted to the court. The District's Motion for Reconsideration was granted in part in January 2010. The January 2010 Order denied the District's substantive arguments of reconsideration of the October 2009 Order and subsequent Entry of Judgment, dated December 20, 2009.

The District is currently appealing the following judgment and orders of the trial court.

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees, or acts of God.

The District is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (Pool) as of December 31, 2010. The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public officials' liability and boiler and machinery coverage to its members. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property and public officials' liability coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

NOTE 9 - TAX, SPENDING AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), contains tax, spending, revenue and debt limitations that apply to the State of Colorado and all local governments.

Enterprises, defined as government owned businesses authorized to issue revenue bonds and receiving less than 10% of annual revenue in grants from all state and local governments combined, are excluded from the provisions of TABOR. The District's management believes a significant portion of its operations qualifies for this exclusion. As a single purpose district providing water service in exchange from fees, this is reasonable.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Year Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

Because of the many factors beyond the control of current District management, including the embezzlement of funds, failure to properly retain records and the possible destruction of records, it is impossible as of the 2005 financial statements to verify prior year's Fiscal Year Spending for the District. As such, it was impossible to definitively verify the District's compliance with TABOR's limitations. In order to rectify this situation for the future, the audited revenues and expenditures for 2005 shall become the District's "base year" for all future calculations and determinations.

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate Fiscal Year Spending limits and qualification as an Enterprise will require judicial interpretation.

NOTE 10 – SETTLEMENT

On June 22, 2006, a former District employee plead guilty to theft resulting in a judgement against her that included a restitution order in the amount of $15,000. The restitution was to be collected by the courts at a scheduled amount of $250 per month, commencing September 5, 2006 and ending August 5, 2011 (or earlier if additional payments are collected). The District collected $1,310, $2,750, $5,167, $3,000 and $2,773 in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. As of December 31, 2010, $-0- remains to be collected on this settlement. The payments on this settlement were recorded as revenue when received due to the uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the restitution.

This information is an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUNDS AVAILABLE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Original Budgeted Amounts	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
REVENUE				
Water usage fees	$ 150,000	$ 150,000	$ 148,244	$ (1,756)
Debt service fees	55,296	55,296	59,976	4,680
Availability to serve	10,000	10,000	11,483	1,483
Capital replacement fee	162,432	162,432	157,337	(5,095)
Late fees	10,000	10,000	14,301	4,301
Service fee charges	152,064	152,064	147,113	(4,951)
Property tax	57,715	57,715	57,615	(100)
Specific ownership	6,000	6,000	5,335	(665)
Tap fees	-	-	16,000	16,000
Transfer fees	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
Reimbursements	500	500	319	(181)
Settlement proceeds	2,625	2,625	2,773	148
Interest income	1,400	1,400	465	(935)
EIAF Grant	106,700	106,700	156,700	50,000
SSTTA Grant	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Other	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
Total revenues	741,732	741,732	802,661	60,929
EXPENDITURES				
Operations				
Operations manager	85,500	85,500	74,069	11,431
Repairs and maintenance	87,000	87,000	75,972	11,028
Supplies and chemicals	16,500	16,500	7,475	9,025
Utilities	21,516	21,516	44,171	(22,655)
Water testing	1,500	1,500	4,152	(2,652)
Engineering	2,900	2,900	10,980	(8,080)
Training and education	6,500	6,500	-	6,500
Other	2,000	2,000	10,186	(8,186)
Administrative				
District management and accounting	80,000	80,000	77,727	2,273
Utility billing	25,000	25,000	24,035	965
Insurance/SDA dues	8,500	8,500	7,795	705
Directors fees	-	-	3,800	(3,800)
Election costs	4,000	4,000	-	4,000
Legal	20,000	20,000	5,195	14,805
Audit	7,000	7,000	4,700	2,300
Treasurer's fees	1,000	1,000	865	135
Other	2,650	2,650	3,227	(577)
Bond/loan principal	64,566	64,566	64,566	-
Interest expense	26,637	26,637	26,283	354
Paying agent fees	300	300	-	300
Infrastructure projects	484,000	510,000	528,826	(18,826)
Emergency reserve	1,700	1,700	-	1,700
Transfer between funds	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	948,769	974,769	974,024	745

(continued)

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUNDS AVAILABLE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Year Ended December 31, 2010
(Continued)

	Original Budgeted Amounts	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
NET CHANGE IN FUNDS AVAILABLE	(207,037)	(233,037)	(171,363)	61,674
FUNDS AVAILABLE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	344,017	344,017	260,680	(83,337)
FUNDS AVAILABLE - END OF YEAR	$ 136,980	$ 110,980	$ 89,317	$ (21,663)

Funds available at December 31, 2010 is computed as follows:

Current assets	$ 365,682
Current liabilities	(346,159)
Current portion of long term debt	69,794
	$ 89,317

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY BASIS (ACTUAL) TO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
Year Ended December 31, 2010

REVENUE (budgetary basis)	$ 802,661
Total revenue per statements of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets	802,661
EXPENDITURES (budgetary basis)	974,024
Depreciation	98,522
Amortization of bond issuance costs	866
Capital Outlay	(528,826)
Bond and loan principal	(64,566)
Total expenses per statements of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets	479,960
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS PER STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS	$ 322,701

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FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY
December 31, 2010

Year Ending December 31,	$880,000 Water Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds Dated February 1, 1995 Principal Due December 1 Interest Due June 1 and December 1		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2011	$ 65,000	$ 21,025	$ 86,025
2012	70,000	16,312	86,312
2013	70,000	11,238	81,238
2014	85,000	6,163	91,163
	$ 290,000	$ 54,738	$ 344,738

(continued)

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$45,000 Department of Local Affairs
Energy/Mineral Impact Assistance Loan
Dated July 31, 2005
Principal and Interest Due September 1

Principal	Interest	Total	Totals Principal	Totals Interest	Totals Total
$ 4,794	$ 1,033	$ 5,827	$ 69,794	$ 22,050	$ 91,852
5,034	794	5,828	75,034	17,106	92,140
5,286	542	5,828	75,286	11,780	87,066
5,551	277	5,828	90,551	6,440	96,991
$ 20,665	$ 2,646	$ 23,311	$ 310,665	$ 57,384	$ 368,049

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATION , MILL LEVY
AND PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED
Year Ended December 31, 2010

Year Ended December 31,	Prior Year Assessed Valuation for Current Year Property Tax Levy	Mills Levied	Property Taxes Levied	Property Taxes Collected	Percentage Collected to Levied
2007	$ 9,346,200	5.000	$ 46,741	$ 46,192	98.8%
2008	$ 10,527,930	5.000	$ 52,640	$ 52,053	98.9%
2009	$ 10,768,610	5.000	$ 53,843	$ 53,843	100.0%
2010	$ 11,523,230	5.000	$ 57,616	$ 57,615	100.0%
Estimated for year ending December 31, 2011	$ 11,590,950	5.000	$ 57,955		

NOTE: Property taxes collected in any one year may include collection of delinquent property taxes levied in prior years. Information received from the County Treasurer does not permit identification of specific year of levy.

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
El Paso County, Colorado

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 and 2008

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Schilling & Company, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Forest View Acres Water District
El Paso County, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of Forest View Acres Water District as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Forest View Acres Water District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Forest View Acres Water District as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Forest View Acres Water District has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Forest View Acres Water District's basic financial statements. The supplemental information listed in the table of contents is presented for additional analysis and legal compliance purposes and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Schilling & Company, Inc.

August 26, 2010

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

	2009	2008
OPERATING REVENUE		
Water usage and related fees	$ 428,492	$ 444,460
	428,492	444,460
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operations manager	76,125	87,199
Repairs and maintenance	88,650	106,455
Supplies and chemicals	5,429	8,356
Utilities	23,344	32,343
Water testing	6,310	1,754
Engineering	17,095	12,686
TMF Capacity Assessment	-	10,892
Depreciation	89,955	101,479
Other	-	2,923
Total operating expenses	306,908	364,087
GROSS INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	121,584	80,373
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
District management	66,443	85,212
Utility billing	24,953	23,014
Insurance/SDA dues	8,770	7,930
Telephone	1,431	1,726
Election costs	-	286
Legal	70,644	42,339
Inclusion expenses	-	531
Audit	4,700	4,700
Other	14,579	3,884
Total general and administrative expenses	191,520	169,622
NET (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(69,936)	(89,249)
NONOPERATING REVENUE AND (EXPENSE)		
Property and specific ownership taxes	58,350	58,641
Debt service fees	89,984	89,240
Reimbursements	2,901	22,958
Settlement proceeds	3,000	5,167
Net investment earnings	974	5,137
Miscellaneous income	5,064	606
Settlement payment - Wilde	(49,056)	-
Treasurer's fees	(812)	(781)
Amortization of bond issue costs	(933)	(1,048)
Interest expense	(30,437)	(34,303)
Paying agent fees	(400)	(400)
Total nonoperating revenue and (expense)	79,635	145,217
INCOME BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	9,699	55,968
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		
Water tap fees	-	26,982
	-	26,982
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	9,699	82,950
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,421,992	3,339,042
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	$ 3,431,691	$ 3,421,992

These financial statements should be read only in connection with the accompanying notes to financial statements.

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 and 2008

NOTE 1 – DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY

Forest View Acres Water District (District), a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado and is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act. The District's service area is located in El Paso County, Colorado. The District was established to provide water for domestic and other public and private purposes within its service area.

The District has no employees and all operations and administrative functions are contracted.

The District follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency.

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the District a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units accounted for as a proprietary enterprise fund. The enterprise fund is used since the District's powers are related to those operated in a manner similar to a private utility system where net income and capital maintenance are appropriate determinations of accountability.

The District has elected to follow Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements. Therefore, statements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board after November 30, 1989 are not applied.

The more significant accounting policies of the District are described as follows:

Basis of Accounting

The District's records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the liability is incurred. Depreciation is computed and recorded as an operating expense. Expenditures for capital assets are shown as increases in assets and redemption of bonds and loans is recorded as a reduction in liabilities. Tap fees and contributed assets from developers are recorded as capital contributions when received.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers cash deposits and highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, water rights, plant and buildings, distribution and collection systems and wells are reported by the District. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable. Depreciation expense has been computed using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful lives:

Water treatment plant	20 years
Distribution and collection systems	50 years
Wells	20-50 years

Tap Fees and Contributed Water Rights

Tap fees are recorded as capital contributions when received. Water rights contributed to the District by developers are recorded as capital contributions and additions to the capital assets of the District at estimated fair market value when received.

Water Rights

The cost of water rights includes acquisition cost, legal and engineering costs related to the development and augmentation of those rights. Since the rights have a perpetual life, they are not amortized. All other costs, including costs incurred for the protection of those rights, are expensed.

Bond Issue Costs and Original Issue Discount/Premium

Bond issuance costs and bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the respective terms of the bonds using the effective interest method.

Reclassification

For comparability, certain 2008 amounts have been reclassified where appropriate to conform with the 2009 financial statement presentation.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the District had the following investments:

Investment	Maturity	Fair Value 2009	Fair Value 2008
Colorado Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust)	Less than 1 year	$ 128,572	$ 147,446

Colotrust

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the District had $128,572 and $147,446, respectively, invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust); an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing ColoTrust. ColoTrust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to $1.00. ColoTrust is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Cash and investments are reflected on the December 31, 2009 and 2008 statement of net assets as follows:

	2009	2008
Cash and investments - unrestricted	$216,127	$208,387
Cash and investments - restricted	88,000	88,000
	$304,127	$296,387
Deposits	$175,555	$148,941
Investments	128,572	147,446
	$304,127	$296,387

Bond Reserves

The bond resolution relating to the 1995 Water Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds requires the District to maintain a reserve account for an amount equal to the lesser of the 1) the combined maximum annual principal; or 2) the maximum which may be credited to the Reserve Account and allow such an account to qualify as a reasonably required reserve or replacement fund under Section 148(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The District has interpreted 2) above to be ten percent of the bond proceeds of the issuance. The reserve requirement at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was $88,000. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the District had sufficient cash and investments to meet this reserve requirement.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

	Balance at December 31, 2007	Increases	Decreases	Balance at December 31, 2008
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 64,192	$ -	$ -	$ 64,192
Water rights	2,281,675	-	-	2,281,675
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,345,867	-	-	2,345,867
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water treatment plants	968,771	-	-	968,771
Water collection and distribution	1,205,491	5,000	-	1,210,491
Wells	691,572	-	-	691,572
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,865,834	5,000	-	2,870,834
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water treatment plants	513,438	48,438	-	561,876
Water collection and distribution	595,227	24,210	-	619,437
Wells	445,957	28,831	-	474,788
Total accumulated depreciation	1,554,622	101,479	-	1,656,101
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,311,212	(96,479)	-	1,214,733
Total capital assets, net	$ 3,657,079	$ (96,479)	$ -	$ 3,560,600

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The District's long-term obligations will mature as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	$ 64,566	$ 26,637	$ 91,203
2011	69,794	22,058	91,852
2012	75,034	17,106	92,140
2013	75,286	11,780	87,066
2014	90,551	6,440	96,991
	$ 375,231	$ 84,021	$ 459,252

NOTE 6 - NET ASSETS

The District has net assets consisting of three components – invested in capital assets, net of related debt, restricted, and unrestricted.

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the District had invested in capital assets, net of related debt calculated as follows:

	2009	2008
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt:		
Capital assets, net	$ 3,543,697	$ 3,560,600
Bond issuance and discount costs (net of accumulated amortization)	2,545	3,478
Current portion of long-term obligations	(64,566)	(59,349)
Noncurrent portion of long-term obligations	(310,665)	(375,231)
Invested in capital asset, net of related debt	$ 3,171,011	$ 3,129,498

NOTE 7 – WILDE JUDGMENT (continued)

The calculated damages of $49,056, including accrued interest, were garnished from one of the District's bank accounts on December 29, 2009. The damages will be remitted when directed by the court.

The District's Motion for Reconsideration was granted in part in January 2010. The January 2010 Order denied the District's substantive arguments of reconsideration of the October 2009 Order and subsequent Entry of Judgment, dated December 20, 2009.

The District is currently appealing the judgment and orders of the trial court.

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees, or acts of God.

The District is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (Pool) as of December 31, 2009. The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public officials' liability and boiler and machinery coverage to its members. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property and public officials' liability coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

NOTE 9 - TAX, SPENDING AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), contains tax, spending, revenue and debt limitations that apply to the State of Colorado and all local governments.

Enterprises, defined as government-owned businesses authorized to issue revenue bonds and receiving less than 10% of annual revenue in grants from all state and local governments combined, are excluded from the provisions of TABOR. The District's management believes a significant portion of its operations qualifies for this exclusion. As a single-purpose district providing water service in exchange from fees, this is reasonable.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Year Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUNDS AVAILABLE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
Year Ended December 31, 2009
(Continued)

	Original Budgeted Amounts	Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
NET CHANGE IN FUNDS AVAILABLE	(128,064)	(284,514)	(31,814)	252,700
FUNDS AVAILABLE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	259,313	259,313	292,494	33,181
FUNDS AVAILABLE - END OF YEAR	$ 131,249	$ (25,201)	$ 260,680	$ 285,881

Funds available at December 31, 2008 is computed as follows:

Current assets	$ 386,335
Current liabilities	(190,221)
Current portion of long term debt	64,566
	$ 260,680

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT
SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATION , MILL LEVY
AND PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED
Year Ended December 31, 2009

Year Ended December 31,	Prior Year Assessed Valuation for Current Year Property Tax Levy	Mills Levied	Property Taxes Levied	Property Taxes Collected	Percentage Collected to Levied
2007	$ 9,348,200	5.000	$ 46,741	$ 46,190	98.8%
2008	$ 10,527,930	5.000	$ 52,640	$ 52,053	98.9%
2009	$ 10,768,610	5.000	$ 53,843	$ 53,843	100.0%
Estimated for year ending December 31, 2010	$ 11,523,230	5.000	$ 57,616		

NOTE: Property taxes collected in any one year may include collection of delinquent property taxes levied in prior years. Information received from the County Treasurer does not permit identification of specific year of levy.

(continued)

$45,000 Department of Local Affairs
Energy/Mineral Impact Assistance Loan
Dated July 31, 2005
Principal and Interest Due September 1

Principal	Interest	Total	Totals Principal	Totals Interest	Totals Total
$ 4,566	$ 1,262	$ 5,828	$ 64,566	$ 26,637	$ 91,203
4,794	1,033	5,827	69,794	22,058	91,852
5,034	794	5,828	75,034	17,106	92,140
5,286	542	5,828	75,286	11,780	87,066
5,551	277	5,828	90,551	6,440	96,991
$ 25,231	$ 3,908	$ 29,139	$ 375,231	$ 84,021	$ 459,252

Appendix F: Environmental Checklist

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

IDENTIFY ALTERNATIVE:

Y = Yes N = No PA = Possible Adverse

1. Physical Aspects - Topography, Geology and Soils

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Are there physical conditions (e.g., steep slopes, shrink-swells soils, etc.) that might be adversely affected by or might affect construction of the proposed facilities?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Are there similar limiting physical conditions in the planning area that might make development unsuitable?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ c. Are there any unusual or unique geological features that might be affected?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ d. Are there any hazardous areas (slides, faults, etc.) that might affect construction or development?

Discussion and References:

2. Climate

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Are there any unusual or special meteorological constraints in the planning area that might result in an air quality problem?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Are there any unusual or special meteorological constraints in the planning area that might affect the feasibility of the proposed alternative?

Discussion and References:

3. Population

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Are the proposed growth rates excessive (exceeding State projections, greater than 6% per annum for the 20 year planning period)?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Will additional growth be induced or growth in new areas encouraged as a result of facilities construction?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ c. Will the facilities serve areas which are largely undeveloped areas at present?

Discussion and References:

4. Housing, Industrial and Commercial Development and Utilities

Y ___ N X PA ___ a. Will existing homes or business be displaced as a result of construction of this property?

Y ___ N X PA ___ b. Will new housing serviced by this facility affect existing facilities, transportation patterns, environmentally sensitive areas, or be in special hazard or danger zones?

Y ___ N X PA ___ c. Will new housing create strains on other utilities and services - policies, power, wastewater treatment facility, schools, hospital care, etc.?

Discussion and References:

5. Economics and Social Profile

Y ___ N X PA ___ a. Will certain landowners benefit substantially from the development of land due to distribution line routing or DWTP location and size?

Y ___ N X PA ___ b. Will the facilities adversely affect land values?

Y ___ N X PA ___ c. Are any poor or disadvantaged groups especially affected by this project?

Discussion and References:

6. Land Use

Y ___ N X PA ___ a. Will projected growth defeat the purpose of local land use controls (if any)?

Y ___ N X PA ___ b. Is the location of the DWTP or other facilities incompatible with local land use plans?

Y ___ N X PA ___ c. Will inhabited areas be adversely impacted by the project site?

Y ___ N X PA ___ d. Will new development have adverse effects on older existing land uses (agriculture, forest land, etc.)?

Y ___ N X PA ___ e. Will this project contribute to changes in land use in association with recreation (skiing, parks, etc.), mining or other large industrial or energy developments?

Discussion and References:

7. Floodplain Development

Y X N ___ PA ___ a. Does the planning area contain 100 year flood plains?
If yes -

Y ___ N X PA ___ b. Will the project be constructed in a 100 year floodplain?

Y ___ N X PA ___ c. Will the project serve direct or indirect development in a 100 year floodplain anywhere in the planning area?

Discussion and References:

8. Wetlands

Y _X_ N __ PA ___ a. Does the planning area contain wetlands as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

If yes -

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Will any major part of the project be located on wetlands?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ c. Will the project serve growth and development which will directly or indirectly affect wetlands?

Discussion and References:

9. Wild and Scenic Rivers

Y _X_ N __ PA ___ a. Does the planning area contain a designated or proposed wild and scenic river?

If yes -

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Will the project be constructed near the river?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ c. Will projected growth and development take place contiguous to or upstream from the river segment?

Discussion and References:

10. Cultural Resources (Archeological/Historical)

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Are there any properties (historic, architectural, archeological) in the planning area which are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

If yes -

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Will the project have direct or indirect adverse impacts on any listed or eligible property?

Discussion and References:

11. Flora and Fauna (including endangered species)

Y ___ N ___ PA_X_ a. Are there any designated threatened or endangered species or their habitat in the planning area?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Will the project have direct or indirect adverse impacts on any such designated species?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ c. Will the project have direct or indirect adverse impacts on fish, wildlife or their habitat including migratory routes, wintering or calving areas?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ d. Does the planning area include a sensitive habitat area designed by a local, State or Federal wildlife agency?

Discussion and References:

12. Recreation and Open Space

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Will the project eliminate or modify recreational open space, parks or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Is it feasible to combine the project with parks, bicycle paths, hiking trails, waterway access and other recreational uses?

Discussion and References:

13. Agricultural Lands

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Does the planning area contain any environmentally significant agricultural lands (prime, unique, statewide importance, local importance, etc.) as defined in the EPA Policy to Protect Environmentally Significant Agricultural Lands dated September 8, 1978?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Will the project directly or indirectly encourage the irreversible conversion of Environmentally Significant Agricultural Lands to uses which result in the loss of these lands as an environmental or essential food production resource?

Discussion and References:

14. Air Quality

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Are there any direct air emissions from the project (e.g., odor controls, sludge incinerator) which do not meet Federal and State emission standards contained in the State Air Quality Implementation Plan (SIP)?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ b. Is the project service area located in an area without an approved or conditionally approved SIP?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ c. Is the increased capacity of the project greater than 1 mgd?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ d. Do the population projections used in the facilities plan exceed the Sate or area wide projections in the SIP by more than 5%?

Y_X_ N ___ PA ___ e. Does the project conform with the requirements of the SIP? (See EPA regulations under Section 316 of the Clean Air Act.)

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ f. Is the project inconsistent with the SIP of an adjoining State that may be impacted by the Project?

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ g. Does the project violate national ambient Air Quality Standards in an attainment or unclassified area?

Discussion and References:

15. Water Quality and Quantity (Surface/Groundwater)

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	d.	Will water rights be adversely affected by the project?
Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	e.	Will the project cause a significant amount of water to be transferred from one sub-basin to another (relative to the 7-day, 10 year flow of the diverted basin)?
Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	f.	Will stream habitat be affected as a result of the change in flow or stream bank modification?
Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	I.	Will the project adversely affect the quantity or quality of a groundwater resource?
Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	j.	Are there additional cost effective water conservation measures that could be adopted by community?

Discussion and References:

16. Public Health

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	a.	Will there be adverse direct or indirect noise impacts from the project?
Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	b.	Will there be a vector problem (e.g., mosquito) from the project?
Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	c.	Will there be any unique public health problems as a result of the project (e.g., increased disease risks)?

Discussion and References:

17. Energy

Y _X_ N ___ PA ___	a.	Are there additional cost effective measures to reduce energy consumption or increase energy recovery which could be included in this project?

Discussion and References:

18. Regionalization

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	a.	Are there jurisdictional disputes or controversy over the project?
Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	b.	Is conformance with the local or regional planning efforts in question?
Y ___ N _X_ PA ___	d.	Have inter-jurisdictional agreements been signed?

Discussion and References:

19. Public Participation

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Is there a substantial level of public controversy?
Y_X_ N ___ PA ___ b. Is there adequate evidence of public participation in the project?

Discussion and References:

20. Environmental Laws

Y ___ N _X_ PA ___ a. Does the project threaten to violate any State, Federal or local law or requirement imposed to protect the environment?

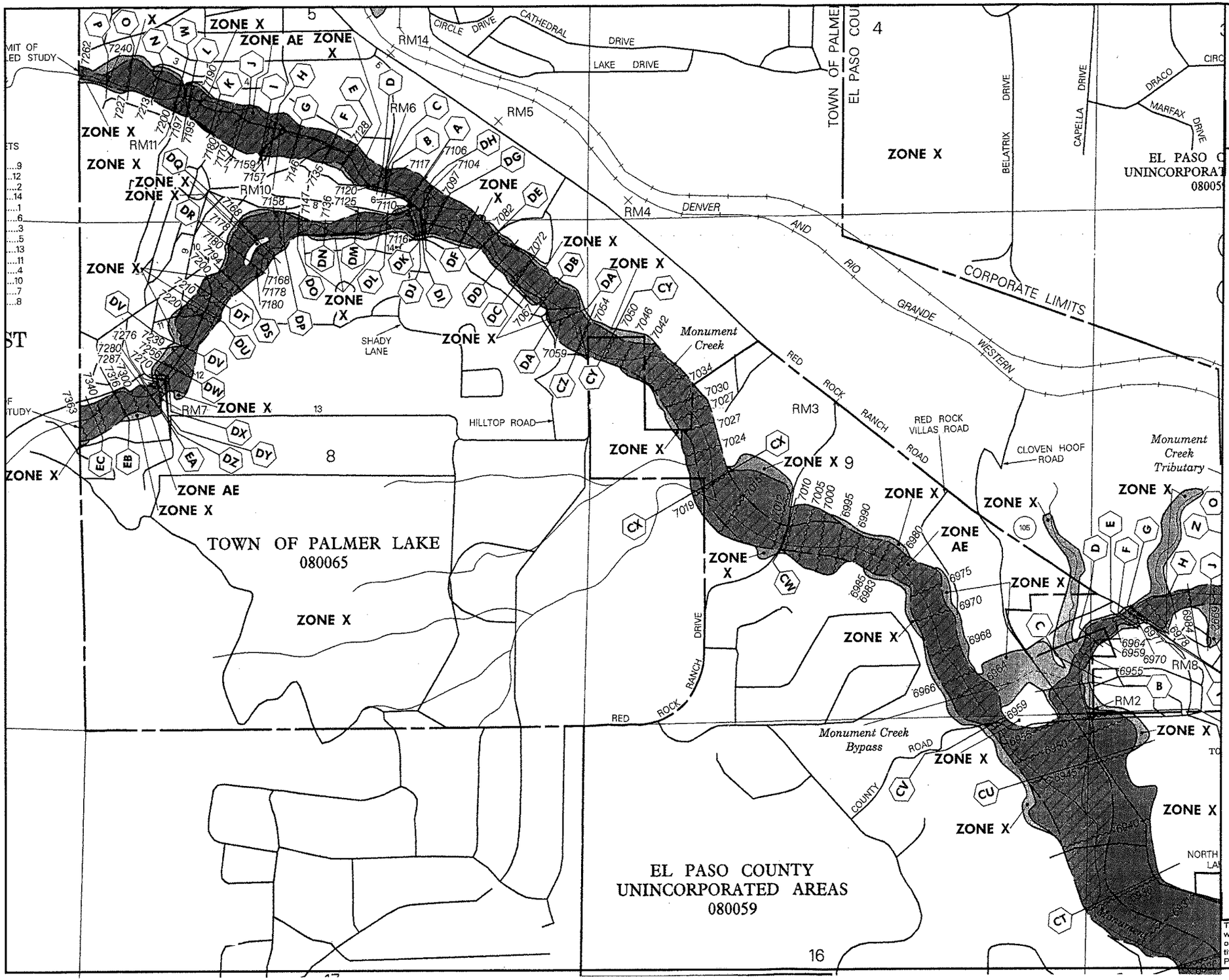
Discussion and References:

Reviewed: _____
Project Engineer Date: _____

Project Administrator:_____ Date: _____

Certified: _____ Date: _____
Program Administrator

Appendix G: Floodplain Map



APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

1000 0 1000

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 260 OF 1300

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
EL PASO COUNTY: UNINCORPORATED AREAS	080059	0260	F
MONUMENT, TOWN OF	080064	0260	F
PALMER LAKE, TOWN OF	080065	0260	F

MAP NUMBER
08041C0260 F

EFFECTIVE DATE:
MARCH 17, 1997

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Appendix H: Technical, Managerial and Financial Report

Technical, Managerial & Financial (TMF) Capacity Assessment Report

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530

PRESENTED TO THE

FOREST VIEW ACRES WATER DISTRICT

PWSID# CO0121250

Conducted on: February 27-28, 2008

Stantec

FINAL

TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL & FINANCIAL (TMF) CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

Table of Contents

1.0 Background

The 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act required States to develop and implement a program to foster the technical, managerial and financial (TMF) capacity of public water systems. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) have developed a strategy and a work plan to assist existing public water systems to comply with the Act's requirements. The Capacity Development Program uses set-aside funds from the Environmental Protection Agency to help public water systems evaluate and implement planning efforts to strengthen capacity weaknesses.

Public water systems are facing increased pressure to develop and protect water sources; upgrade, expand and operate treatment facilities; and maintain aging infrastructure. Customers expect quality drinking water that complies with regulations at a fair price. Adequate planning, good management and effective policies are required to meet these expectations. Operators and administrators need to be aware of the technical, managerial, and financial capacities of their water system and have plans to bolster their ability to produce safe drinking water to all its customers, both now and in the future. The purpose of this assessment is to help operators and administrators to understand the areas of weakness that threaten their system's capacity.

The Forest View Acres Water District (FVAWD) was identified by the CDPHE for TMF assessment in 2008. Independent evaluators, Greg Woodward, Ben Lengacher, and Jennifer Hill from Stantec Consulting, conducted an assessment of the FVAWD on February 27-28, 2008. The TMF assessment included an interview with a member of the Board of Directors (BOD), District Manager, and contract engineers to discuss the water system management and financial aspects. A water system tour was conducted the following week with the contract operator. The TMF limitations were discussed at a special BOD session after which Stantec prepared this draft report and provided it to the FVAWD for comment. Following the report, a second contractor, Malcolm Pirnie, will contact the system to schedule a site visit to begin assistance on improving limitations noted during the TMF assessment. Comments regarding the draft TMF report were received by the District and have been incorporated into this final report.

1.1 TECHNICAL CAPACITY

The technical capacity assessment covers:

- Sufficient and secure water supply rights
- Source water protection
- Federal and State standards compliance
- Clearly defined service area
- Operation and Maintenance plans

- Operator certification requirements
- Training and technical competency
- System water loss and conservation
- Accurate mapping of the water system
- Emergency planning, training, and safety programs
- Violations and plans to correct them
- Customer Service

1.2 MANAGERIAL CAPACITY

The management of a water system comes with legal obligations of ownership or governance. Administrators should understand the specific responsibilities they have as an overseer of the system. Employees and contractors should also have a clear understanding of their position within the management structure, especially the operator in responsible charge. Employees and system operators need enough time to conduct all the tasks required. Often conflicting priorities leave many important tasks undone or insufficiently executed. Written and up-to-date personnel policies and standard contracts should be available to ensure responsibilities are clear. A staffing chart and/or a communications chart are effective tools for defining chain of command.

All water systems should have written operational policies that clearly define practices and procedures in order to maintain quality, prevent injury, and minimize the potential for lawsuits. Operational policies include distribution system repair, system maintenance, communications between managers and employees, customer relations and notification, service connection metering, and cross-connection control.

Long-range planning is essential for managers and administrators to maintain a viable system. Master planning typically considers potential growth and water system requirements for the next 20 years with updates made every 5 years. A master plan also provides an inventory of equipment and infrastructure, life cycle costing, and a plan for capital improvements.

1.3 FINANCIAL CAPACITY

Financial capacity is assessed through budget statements and financial audits. Financial capacity is commonly expressed as profit (or loss). A water system should be operated as a business with a positive balance sheet. Revenues should be identified to cover current expenses, replacement costs for existing equipment and structures, provide a reserve fund and meet all contractual obligations. A cash fund or emergency reserve is also needed for emergencies or critical system failures.

The staff responsible for administration of the system should have a good understanding of the water system needs. The system administrators need to meet their fiduciary responsibility through accurate accounting, effective planning and well-thought, written policies. A capital improvements plan is useful in guiding managers on how to apply reserve and development funds.

2.0 General System Description

The Forest View Acres Water District ('FVAWD') is located in El Paso County and provides potable water to approximately seven housing subdivisions; the Villas, Shiloh Pines, Sundance Estates, lower Red Rocks Ranch, upper Red Rocks Ranch, Forest View Acres, and Cloven Hoof. The FVAWD is responsible for supplying potable water to approximately 700 to 800 users through 284 wet water taps.

2.1 EXISTING FACILITIES

The FVAWD utilizes surface water and ground water as their raw water supply. The Arapahoe treatment plant pumps groundwater from the Arapahoe Aquifer and treats it utilizing a Greensand process. Potassium permanganate ($KMnO_4$) and sodium hypochlorite are fed into the raw water supply prior to filtration to provide oxidation. The chlorine is fed with a Pulsatron pulse meter from one of two 55-gallon drums containing a 10% solution. The filtration system consists of three vertical media filters that run in parallel. Based on the level in the finished water storage tank, the operator manually starts the Arapahoe treatment system. The system runs automatically once operations begin and shuts off when the well shuts off. A pressure switch initiates backwash cycles based upon the differential pressure across the filters. The backwash water from the filtration process is directed into the sanitary sewer system eventually treated by the Palmer Lake District. Filtered water from the Arapahoe well is pumped by a 15 horsepower (Hp) vertical turbine pump to the booster station.

The booster station contains two inline centrifugal pumps, a 20 Hp pump and a 7.5 Hp pump. The ORC indicated that the 7.5 Hp pump has not been exercised since he started operating the system. The booster station increases pressure in the 4-inch transmission line and transmits it directly into the distribution system. The water system contains five pressure zones. The pressure into the WTP is approximately 110 psi and 80 to 90 psi into the storage tank.

The design capacity for the Limbaugh WTP is 150 gpm; however, this plant produces as little as 20 gpm and as much as 70 gpm. The surface WTP connects via a tee to the pipeline from the 250,000 gallon finished water storage tank to the distribution system. The Limbaugh WTP has not been operating since October of 2007 when one of the secondary filters failed. The current ORC attempted to begin operations at the WTP in January of 2008. This resulted in raw surface water bypassing the surface WTP and flowing directly into the distribution system. Simultaneously, head pressure from the surface WTP caused water levels in the storage tank to rise very quickly. This series of event was the cause of the January 2008 boil order.

The ORC believes that the transmission lines are frozen as adequate pressure does not exist to run the plant on gravity flow or pressurized pump flow and is waiting to begin operations again once the line thaws. Historically, the surface WTP has been the primary treatment facility for the FVAWD. The ORC indicated that this plant is currently utilized mainly during summer months when demands are high. The goal of the system is to utilize this WTP as the primary system as it is more economical that utilizing the Arapahoe treatment facility.

The WTP utilizes gravity flow and contains three primary pressure filters used ahead of two secondary pressure filters. Environmental Products designed the WTP as a pilot plant in Colorado initiated in January of 1995. The Hi-Rate Permanent Media Filter System uses garnet sand media designed to never need full replacement; however, the system conducted a full replacement of filter media during the winter months of 2007. Backwash water from the Limbaugh WTP is directed to a concrete backwash pond containing overflow piping. The capacity of this pond is not known and could be limiting the WTP production capacity. This filtration process requires a backwash cycle approximately once every two days when the WTP is running on a 24 hour operation cycle. The system has purchased a controller system that will automatically perform the needed backwashes. However, the operator plans to manually initiate the cycle and observe the backwash on both sets of the filters.

3.0 Technical Capacity

The assessment of technical capacity is based on five categories: water treatment capacity; existing water sources; water source capacity; water storage, pumping and distribution facilities; and violations. Each category is assessed through operator responses, assessor observations, and records of performance and operation.

3.1 WATER SYSTEM MAPPING AND TREATMENT CAPACITY

The FVAWD has a need for comprehensive mapping of the water system. Mapping was completed in 1992 that contains the location of the surface water intake, well locations, pump house locations, storage tank location, water lines, fire hydrants, hand valves, pressure reducing valves (PRVs), and utilities. The District has contracted RG Consulting Engineers (RG) to complete accurate and updated mapping of all water system infrastructure. The mapping should show the service area and boundaries and where growth is anticipated.

The water system has not established a procedure to ensure record plans or drawings are prepared and maintained for all new facilities. Record drawings exist for infrastructure built in the 1970s; however, these drawings have not been updated to include new infrastructure. Policies should be written and implemented requiring contractors to submit record drawings to the Board for approval of system repairs or replacements.

Considering the existing source water quality and potential sources of contamination, the available treatment technologies are appropriate to meet drinking water standards. The system is currently in compliance with Colorado's Primary Drinking Water Standards. The FVAWD received an award in May 2007 for the best tasting water in Colorado as part of a competition held by the Colorado Rural Water Association.

The system is not required to maintain a discharge permit for backwash water from the Limbaugh WTP. Evaporation and percolation are used to achieve de-watering in the backwash pond.

3.2 EXISTING WATER SOURCES

The FVAWD utilizes both surface water and groundwater supplies for their raw water. Surface water is obtained from the Monument Creek and groundwater is obtained from the Arapahoe Aquifer. The Arapahoe pump house pumps raw water from the Arapahoe Aquifer and treats it to remove excess iron. This pump house produces approximately 90 to 100 gallons per minute (gpm). The average production in July of 2007 was 100 gpm.

The FVAWD received a grant from the Colorado Energy and Mineral Impact Assistance Fund in the amount of $200,000 and drilled a replacement well in 2004 near the original Dawson well after internal casing was found to be deteriorating beyond repair. Although the new Dawson well was drilled to 700 feet, 200 feet deeper than the original well, it was found to be insufficient to pull water from the Dawson Aquifer and is not currently being utilized.

The system has identified its source water area and does not own the land on which the intake is located. The surface water intakes are located within the Pike National Forest. Potential sources of contamination in the source water area include cattle grazing and abandoned mine sites. The CDPHE completed a source water assessment of the water system as part of Colorado's Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) per requirements of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act. At the time of the assessment the system consisted of two ground water sources and one active surface water source.

From the SWAP, the groundwater source assessment concluded that the total susceptibility of the groundwater sources was determined to be moderate and moderately low. Two primary factors are evaluated to determine a sources' susceptibility: the physical setting vulnerability and contaminate source threats. The physical setting vulnerability is evaluated by reviewing the ability of the watershed to lessen potential contamination concentrations in the source water by providing a sufficient barrier. The total physical setting vulnerability of the watershed containing the groundwater sources was determined to have a moderate and a moderately low susceptibility rating. Contaminant source threats are determined by evaluating discrete and dispersed contaminant sources. Discrete contaminant sources include facility-related operations that could cause the release of contamination to a small area. The assessment identified two discrete contaminant sources within the watershed; aboveground, underground, and leaking storage tank sites. Dispersed contaminant sources include broader land uses that could cause release of contaminants to large areas. Nine dispersed contaminate sources were identified in the watershed with moderate and moderately low susceptibility ratings. These sources included: pastures and/or hay, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, and those from nearby roads.

The active surface water source assessment concluded that the total susceptibility of the raw water source was moderately high. Two primary factors are evaluated to determine a sources' susceptibility: the physical setting vulnerability and contaminate source threats. The total physical setting vulnerability for the Monument Creek supply was determined to be moderately high. The assessment identified one discrete contaminant source, an existing or abandoned mine site, with a high susceptibility. Seven dispersed contaminate sources were identified with

moderately high and high susceptibility ratings. These sources included: commercial, industrial, or transportation land uses, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, and those from nearby roads.

The FVAWD has prepared a plan for protecting its source water area. The system would like to install a fence around the surface water intake to minimize the risk of damage to the raw water source and intake structure. Discussions will need to take place with the Pike National Forest to gain permission to do so. The system is in need of a wellhead protection ordinance to protect the area surrounding the systems wellhead, or the "head waters" of the well. The following methods can be used to protect groundwater resources used by the FVAWD:

- Preventing pollution;
- Establishing wellhead protection zones around the systems water supply wells;
- Prohibiting new facilities or activities that may pose a significant hazard to the FVAWD's groundwater resources resulting from storage, handling, treating, using, producing, recycling, or disposing of hazardous materials;
- Imposing standards for storing, handling, treating, using, producing, recycling, or disposing of hazardous materials so as to preclude the introduction of such materials into the soil or groundwater;
- Establishing a monitoring program to detect the presence of contaminants in groundwater prior to their reaching the system's water supply wells.

The following website contains example ordinance language to assist systems in preparing source water protection plans and ordinances:
http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/ordinance/mol7.htm

3.3 WATER RIGHTS CAPACITY

The system has proof of sufficient water rights to meet projected needs. Water rights owned by the FVAWD were investigated approximately two years ago by a water rights law firm. The District owns 1500 acre-feet per year of total water rights, 120 gpm of these rights are for the Monument Creek surface water rights. A member of the BOD indicated that the FVAWD has 3rd priority raw water rights on this source.

The FVAWD anticipates an addition of approximately 70 homes within the service boundaries. The system does not anticipate growth outside of the service area to occur in the near future. Any growth outside service boundaries must be accompanied by a formal inclusion process that includes the transfer of raw water rights from the property being included.

The drought conditions in the early 1990's had a negative effect on the water system and restrictions were issued to users. The system issued temporary and voluntary water restrictions during May 2007. There are currently no restrictions in place. The FVAWD does not have a water conservation plan in place. The water system may want to consider preparing a plan for conservation in the event drought conditions occur or heavy irrigation is needed.

3.4 WATER PUMPING, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES

The FVAWD is currently utilizing one groundwater source to provide potable water to users. The Arapahoe pump house draws approximately 30 MG per year, or 57 gpm. The Dawson well, drilled to draw from the Dawson Aquifer, is not currently being utilized. The booster station located between the Arapahoe pump house and the Limbaugh WTP contains a 20 Hp pump and a 7.5 Hp pump. The 7.5 Hp pump was used to draw raw water from the Dawson well and is not utilized at this time. The Limbaugh WTP contains two booster pumps, one of which is missing a motor, that are used to increase the capacity of the WTP. All pumps within the system operate based on mercury switches that turn them on when water is received. The ORC indicated that electrical problems occurred with the booster pumps at the WTP but have been resolved.

The water system contains one finished water reservoir located near the Limbaugh WTP. This bolted steel tank has a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons. The tank is in need of major repairs as an inspection is 1996 determined that it had 17% corrosion in the tank floor. FVAWD has budgeted for these repairs in their 2008 budget.

The system distribution infrastructure is aging and contains areas with inadequately sized water mains and inconsistent pipe materials. The Villas contains inadequately sized distribution lines having diameters of 1-inches and 2-inches. The majority of the remaining distribution piping contains diameters of 6-inches. This limits the ability of the system to meet current flow demands as well as the required fire flow to those areas. The FVAWD experienced a major transmission line break during the summer of 2007 which resulted in a boil order to be issued to users. The ORC indicated that approximately five minor water main breaks or leaks had occurred in the two weeks previous to the site visit. The FVAWD has budgeted in the next year to replace approximately 1,200 linear feet (LF) of the transmission line between the Dawson pump well building and the area containing the two major breaks.

The FVAWD has estimated that leaks in the transmission line are a significant source of water loss within the system. The system also estimates that smaller leaks exist within the distribution system causing an increase in water loss. Water production in 2007 was 30 MG per year and the system only metered and billed for a production of 20 MG. In May of 2007, the Arapahoe Well shut down after the transmission pipe to the storage tank broke. The Contract Operator at that time was unable to pinpoint the location of the leak and the storage tank level dropped such that some users lost water pressure. With a full tank, approximately five days of storage exists to meet average residential demands without the well or surface water supplies online.

There are approximately 50 hydrants within the distribution system. Fire flow was determined to be insufficient by a recent investigation by the Insurance Services Office (ISO). The FVAWD was not supplied with the report stating what the current fire flow in the distribution system is. The Tri-Lakes Fire District can provide tanker trucks if the system were to experience an emergency.

3.5 VIOLATIONS

The Water Quality Control Division (WQCD) of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) conducted a compliance inspection of the FVAWD on June 5, 2006.

The inspection determined that the water system had no significant deficiencies; however, the following minor deficiencies were identified:

- The system does not have a monitoring plan that details the system's background information, sources, treatment and distribution system; and
- The system does not have a certified operator per Regulation 100.

The 2006 inspection also stated the following recommendations for the water system:

- A cross-connection control program should be prepared and implemented;
- The disinfection equipment located at the surface water treatment plant should adjusted to maintain a constant chlorine residual at variable influent flow rates;
- Repair the broken backwash controller to ensure filters are backwashing correctly; and
- The Dawson Well does not provide adequate protection of source water. Ensure that modifications made to the water system are granted approval by the CDPHE.

The Operator in Responsible Charge (ORC) at the time of the 2006 compliance inspection failed to renew his water treatment and water distribution certifications. This deficiency was resolved soon after the inspection. Corrective action of the deficiency regarding a monitoring plan for the system has not been fulfilled. The system installed a disinfection segment for achieving adequate chlorine contact time to the first user and plans to install a chlorine dosing system to address recommendation No. 2 above.

A list of violations incurred by the FVAWD can be seen in Table 3.0.

Table 3.0 Water System Violations

Violation Date	Violation
2005	Failure to provide the CDPHE with a copy of the 2005 CCR.
1/23/2005	Failure to Monitor for Inorganics
2/15/ 2007	Failure to prepare, certify and/or deliver a CCR – Fine Assessed
1/10/2008	Failure to submit the November 2007 Monthly Operational Report

The FVAWD is working diligently with CDPHE officials regarding the recent boil orders issued due to main breaks. A plan has been established to notify residents in the event of a violation, and the BOD has asked to be copied on all WQCD correspondence to ensure that monitoring violations are received for their review.

4.0 Managerial Capacity

The managerial capacity extends beyond the day-to-day operations of the public water system. Effective management is a multi-faceted system of planning, decision making, organization, and policies. The managerial capacity was assessed through an interview with the District Manager, and a member of the BOD.

4.1 MANAGEMENT

Resolutions and ordinances for the District were prepared approximately 10 years ago. The District needs to ensure that those all are up-to-date and enforceable.

Election records do not suggest board stability and general public satisfaction with its policies. The FVAWD has experienced difficulty in finding residents to volunteer for board positions. Four out of five board positions are up for re-election for the 2008 fiscal year. Current board members are somewhat familiar with the water system. A recent tour of the water system was attended by board members as well as approximately 20 District residents. The Board of Directors consists of five members and regularly scheduled meetings are held once per month. Approximately eight special sessions are held annually in conjunction with regularly scheduled meetings.

The FVAWD has contracted Community Resource Services of Colorado (CRS) to provide management services for the District. CRS is responsible for preparing and distributing agendas and board packets prior to all board meetings and providing meeting minutes for review by board members. The contracted management firm attends all board meetings and the District Manager indicated that it is his goal for the system is to hold regularly scheduled meetings once every two or three months in the future to cut costs.

The contract operations firm, ECO Resources (ECO), prepares monthly operations and maintenance reports before the tenth of every month to be reviewed at board meetings. Representatives from ECO attend board meetings if requested to discuss any issues.

If changes in treatment technology change the certification requirements for the FVAWD treatment facilities, a contract operator should be hired that holds the appropriate certifications.

4.2 OPERATIONS

Maintaining operating certifications falls under the responsibility of ECO, who will provide at least the minimum certification level to maintain the water system, fulfilling requirements of Regulation 100. The minimum certification level required for the FVAWD treatment facility is a Class B Water Treatment Certification. The Operator in Responsible Charge (ORC) currently holds a Class B Water Treatment Certification and a Class 1 Water Distribution Certification. The assistant operator holds a Class C Water Treatment Certification. A member of the Board of Directors has obtained a Class D Water Treatment Certification and has a basic understanding of system operations.

The ORC, who lives within 30 minutes of the water system, visits the water system approximately one day per week. The assistant operator is responsible for the treatment facilities the remainder of the time. The current contract for operations is for approximately 30 hours per week. ECO is available to the District 24 hours per day for emergency purposes.

ECO is responsible for overall day-to-day operations of the water system, including the treatment plants and distribution system. Process changes fall under the responsibility of the ORC including adjustments to maintain adequate flows and pressures within the system. The assistant operator is permitted to make minor process adjustments.

Site visits by ECO personnel include observations of tank levels and ensuring that all chemical pumps are operating adequately. Chlorine residual testing is completing at each water pump station and in the distribution system. A daily log book is kept by the water system operators for recording operations such as shutting down pumps, changing meters, system repairs or replacements, and when meter readings are conducted. Daily log sheets keep records of effluent flows, booster pump flows, backwash flows, by-pass meter readings, raw and effluent water iron levels, chlorine residual, and tank levels. Handheld test kits test kits are utilized at the Arapahoe Pump House to monitor chlorine, manganese and iron levels on a daily basis. ECO has prepared a sampling and monitoring plan, which must remain available upon request of the local health department or the CDPHE.

The water system does not contain a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system which allows for monitoring of the system through a computer interface. The Arapahoe pump house contains an alarm system that dials the ORC if the storage tank levels decrease or increase beyond set points, if the pressure within the system changes drastically, and if the chlorine levels reach the set low or high points. The Limbaugh WTP does not contain an alarm system.

The ORC and assistant operator are currently learning the workings of the treatment facilities and distribution system as record drawings do not exist and an operations manual has never been prepared. The system operators have sufficient water treatment understanding and experience to make proper operational decisions. As the operators are employed by a contract operations company, networking with other operators can be easily accomplished. The FVAWD has memberships with the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Special Districts Association (SDA), both of which provide networking opportunities and training materials for BOD members and interested residents. It is the responsibility of CRS to maintain various District memberships.

4.3 ORGANIZATION

The FVAWD has not prepared an organizational chart for the water system. As the District has contracted out much of the duties required to operate the system, a comprehensive organizational chart should be developed and distributed to all contractors. The organizational chart could correlate with the job descriptions to ensure responsibilities are clear to all staff involved with the water system.

The District Manager indicated that clear lines of communication exist between management and the system operator. The ORC and District Manager conduct phone calls with each other approximately three to four times per week regarding system operations. The operator is instructed to communicate emergency needs to the District Manager who then communicates those needs to the BOD.

The District has a procedure in place to monitor contractor performance. Annual contracts are in place with the management firm, engineering firm, and a contract operations company. The Board assesses each contract at year-end to ensure all required duties have been performed and each contract has been upheld. The contracts are terminated if communicated goals have not been upheld.

4.4 MASTER PLANNING

The FVAWD does not currently have a master plan to address infrastructure and capacity needs. The system has contracted an engineering firm to complete a master plan for the District. The contract for completing the master plan includes a hydraulic model of the distribution system, a capital improvements plan, and a water sustainability analysis. The master plan should project future water demands, comparing those to current capabilities and evaluating how to meet any inadequacies. The following website discusses master planning and the benefits of developing one for the water system:
http://www.ceiengineers.com/planning/indexplanning.htm.

An asset inventory was completed for the system by the previous ORC in December 2005. As part of the master plan, RG will be ensuring that the asset inventory includes all water system infrastructures. The asset inventory should project the anticipated repair or replacement expenses of infrastructure for the next 5 years at a minimum. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides an asset management best practices guide for water systems, which can be found at the following website:
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/smallsystems/pdfs/guide_smallsystems_assetmanagement_bestpractices.pdf.

The system lacks an adequate emergency plan to address storms, floods, and major mechanical or electrical failures. The FVAWD has established initial procedures for responding to emergencies and is working with ECO to complete a comprehensive emergency response plan (ERP). It was indicated during the TMF evaluation that a template received by the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (FCAC) will be used to prepare the ERP.. The following components of the emergency response plan should be included:

- Documentation of responses to disasters/emergencies that have historically occurred in the water system's service area, including main breaks;
- Designation of responsible personnel and provision of a clear chain of command and responsibilities (this is important with contract management and operations companies who will be responding to emergencies);

- Inventory of system resources that are used for normal operations and available for emergencies;
- A communications network that describes a designated location for an emergency operations center;
- Emergency contact information for equipment suppliers;
- Emergency phone and radio communication capabilities;
- Coordination procedures with governmental agencies;
- Emergency procedures to assess damage to water system facilities, analyze logistics on emergency supply activation and repairs, monitor progress of repairs and restoration, communicate with health officials and water users, and document damage and repairs.

A guidance manual to assist small water systems in developing plans for responding to emergencies can be found at the following website: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/watersecurity/pubs/small_medium_ERP_guidance040704.pdf.

4.5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLAN

The FVAWD does not currently have an operations and maintenance (O&M) plan that addresses how the system will be operated. The plan should be in a written form available for review at anytime. The O&M plan should be customized for the FVAWD system and written so as to allow it to be used as a training guide for new employees. The O&M Plan should include the following at the minimum:

- Written operational objectives and daily operational practices;
- Written emergency operational practices, as part of the ERP mentioned above;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) should be written for operations of the Arapahoe treatment plant and the surface water treatment plan;
- Procedures and schedules for flushing dead-end mains;
- Procedures to document repairs on water reservoirs and tanks;
- Procedures for repairing and replacing mains;
- Procedures for responding to consumer complaints;
- Procedures for maintenance and testing of backflow prevention devices;
- Schedule and procedures for inspecting and exercising water main valves;
- Procedures for maintenance and calibration of master flow meters;
- Written responsibilities, qualifications, and training of operating personnel; and
- Implementation of an adequate record keeping system.

Water quality goals for the system should be set that include turbidity limits and chlorine residual. The persons responsible for reviewing water quality records should ensure the goals are being met. As ECO has been hired by the District to provide contract operations and

compliance, the District should ensure water quality goals are communicated to contract operators.

Standard operating procedures should be written and utilized for water system operations. SOPs should address process control testing and adjustments. Schematics should be posted for operation of water system processes including the location of critical valves to isolate sections of the distribution system if a line break occurs.

Inspections and cleaning have not been consistently performed on the finished water reservoir. The most recent inspection of the storage tank was conducted in 1996. At this time, corrosion of the storage tank was determined to be 17%. Written procedures should be in place for routine inspections and cleaning. Annual budgets may include line items for reservoir maintenance to assist with routine scheduling and funding.

The FVAWD should ensure that contracts include written job descriptions and qualifications needed for each job.

The system should ensure that the management firm hired to conduct duties of a District Manager maintains an adequate recordkeeping system including at the minimum:

- O&M records;
- Equipment repair and replacement (e.g. well pumps, valves, meters, chemical feed pumps, and customer water meters);
- Compliance monitoring;
- Violations;
- Sanitary surveys;
- No less than 5 years of bacteriological testing records;
- No less than 10 years of chemical analyses conducted on the water system; and
- Water production.

The system may keep actual laboratory reports or data may be transferred to tabular summaries. Tabular summaries can be used to evaluate any trends on source water quality, which has a direct impact on the water production capacity of the system. The FVAWD should establish a record keeping system as part of the District policies.

4.6 SYSTEM POLICIES

The FVAWD does not currently have an adequate cross-connection control program. The system has discovered some illegal taps while conducting repairs and maintenance on system infrastructure. Taps not properly installed may pose potential cross-connections, thereby endangering the public health of system users. Current District policy is to remove all illegal taps upon their discovery.

A comprehensive cross-connection control program should include the following:

- A list identifying hazardous cross-connection, prioritized by degree of hazard;

- A public education component;
- Written requirements implemented into District policy stating user responsibilities i.e. "Users are required to install and maintain backflow prevention devices on potentially hazardous service connections and have them tested annually be a certified backflow prevention technician."
- All testing and maintenance records are required to be kept for a minimum of three (3) years per Article 12 of the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

A guidance document cross-connection control programs can be found at the following website: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/Drinking_Water/pdf/Misc_Guidance/cross_connection_control.pdf.

There is not a written program to address water that is lost due to leakage within the FVAWD distribution system. Leakage within the distribution system is estimated at approximately 25% to 30%. ECO compares water usage per residence on a monthly basis to observe any abnormally high spikes in water usage. At least 20% of meters are inspected inside residences on an annual basis to ensure the existence of meters and properly working remotes. A meter replacement should be part of the annual budget for the water system.

ECO is responsible for maintaining a safety program for the FVAWD. The former ORC of the system posted appropriate Material Safety and Data Sheets (MSDSs) near chemicals in the water treatment buildings. All contractors of the FVAWD need to have a copy of the safety plan to ensure safety procedures are followed. The contract operator should ensure the following items have been included in the safety program:

- Written safety procedures that should be followed when servicing or maintaining equipment or distribution system infrastructure;
- Procedures should be written for handling chemicals; and
- An employee training program should be implemented to train employees to service equipment and handle chemicals.

The FVAWD does not have a formal system to log or track customer questions or complaints. Residents of the District are instructed to contact the District Manager with any comments, questions, or complaints. The District Manager should develop a system to record and document relevant information regarding customer complaints. Documentation should include the reporting individual and the situation causing the complaint. The resolution for each complaint should also be documented.

CRS is responsible for maintaining insurance coverage and has acquired general liability insurance with adequate coverage through the Special District Association (SDA). The water system filed a civil lawsuit against an employee in 2004 for embezzlement of District funds. A settlement was reached and the case has been closed.

5.0 Financial Capacity

The assessment of financial capacity considers the ability of a water system to be 'self-sustaining' with adequate resources and planning to provide safe drinking water to current and future customers. For a public water system, the budget and a recent audit are reviewed to determine whether rates combined with other revenue sources are sufficient to cover current and future (five-year) expenditures for the water system.

5.1 BUDGETING

Annual budgets are prepared for the water system. The majority of the budget for 2008 was prepared by a member of the BOD and was completed by the District Manager. Future budgets will be prepared by the management firm contracted by the District. Budget preparation of the FVAWD follows strict statutory requirements. A draft budget is submitted by October 1 of every year and approved by November 15. Budgets are adopted by the end of December to take affect January 1.

The FVAWD maintains a general fund, an enterprise fund, a debt service fund, and a capital improvement fund. The general fund pays for general day-to-day services needed for the water system. The enterprise fund supplies the needed revenue for district management, operations, and costs associated with water production. The capital improvement fund pays for all new projects within the water system. The debt service fund pays for past debt requirements of the FVAWD.

TMF evaluators reviewed the 2006 actual budget, the projected and estimated 2007 budget and the estimated 2008 budget. Comparing line items in these budgets for revenues and expenses, evaluators calculated an operating ratio. The operating ratio is a measure of whether operating revenues are sufficient to cover operations, maintenance, and replacement (O/M/R) expenses. Using this definition, the operating ratios for 2006, 2007, and 2008 were 1.88, 1.04, 0.77, and 0.90, respectively. An operating ratio of 1.0 is considered to be the minimum for a self-supporting fund. As an enterprise fund, there does not appear to be sufficient revenues to cover operating, maintenance, and repair of the FVAWD.

The FVAWD entered into a 20-year bond in 1985 that was used to fund improvements to the Limbaugh WTP and the Arapahoe pump house. A loan from the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) provided the District in 2004. The monthly debt service charge to users exactly covers the annual payments on the two debts held by the District. As a result of the embezzlement, the District acquired additional debt to replenish the bond reserve account including legal fees, and recovery costs. The District has recovered all funds that were proven to be embezzled.

Evaluators calculated a coverage ratio for the 2006 actual budget, the 2007 projected and actual budgets, as well as the estimated 2008 budgets in the debt fund. The coverage ratio is a measure of the sufficiency of net operating profit to cover debt service requirements. Using this definition, the coverage ratios for 2006, both 2007 budgets, and 2008 were 1.99, 1.11, 1.31, and

1.17, respectively. A coverage ratio of a positive 1.25 is considered the minimum for a utility that is self-sustaining. As such, the current rate structure does not appear to be sufficient to cover O/M/R expenses and debt service requirements for the water fund.

A comprehensive financial plan is needed to track revenues and expenses over a five-year period to determine when rate and user fee increases are needed and how they will impact the water fund. This plan should be initiated with the follow-up contractor, Malcolm Pirnie, after completion of the system asset inventory discussed in section 4.4. The five-year plan would use the schedule from this asset inventory to identify required capital improvements and replacement projects. With numerous expenditures anticipated in the next five years to improve the system, the five-year plan can help prioritize what is feasible with the current rate structure.

5.2 CASH BUDGET

A cash reserve exists in the enterprise fund to cover unexpected expenditures, such as line breaks. The system currently collects $10 per month from users that increase the reserve fund by approximately $33,000 per year.

5.3 USER FEE REVIEW

A review of the rate structure is completed annually. The FVAWD Board of Directors voted to adopt a new rate and fee schedule for 2008. The following items contributed to the recent increase in fees:

- Water production costs and delivery;
- Operation costs (e.g. chemicals, electricity, and natural gas);
- Main repairs due to aging infrastructure and county fees;
- Contract management fees;
- Engineering fees; and
- Contract operations fees.

Tables 5.0, 5.1, and 5.2 show the rates and fees for 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. Water usage charges are based on the FVAWD selling 20 MG of water per year, which is based on historical water sales. Expenses for certified plant operations, chemicals, utilities, emergency operations, emergency main repairs, producing, treating, and delivering potable water are all factored into water usage fees as well.

Table 5.0 2006 Rate & Fee Schedule

2006 Itemized Charges	Fees per month
Water Usage – 5 Tiered Rate Structure (monthly meter readings)	$3 / 1000 gallons (up to 5000 gal)
Service Fees (administration & operations)	$43

Debt Services	$26
MINIMUM MONTHLY CHARGES	**$72**

Table 5.1 2007 Rate & Fee Schedule

2007 Itemized Charges	Fees per month
Water Usage (monthly meter readings)	$8 / 1000 gallons
Enterprise Service	$29
Debt Services	$26
Capital Improvements	$42
MINIMUM MONTHLY CHARGES	**$105**

Table 5.2 2008 Rate & Fee Schedule

2008 Itemized Charges	Fees per month
Water Usage (monthly meter readings)	$8 / 1000 gallons
Enterprise Service	$39
Debt Services	$26
Capital Improvements	$42
MINIMUM MONTHLY CHARGES	**$115**

The water system contains residential meters that are read by contract operators manually on a monthly basis. ECO takes all meter readings and forwards them to the billing entity, CRS. A recent audit conducted on residential meters determined that several meters are in need of replacement primarily because they are not efficiently recording water usage.

5.4 FINANCIAL AUDITS

A financial audit is conducted annually by an independent auditor. The FVAWD performs well in these audits.

5.5 FINANCIAL PLANNING / CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

The FVAWD has begun preparing a list of needed capital improvements for the water system. The contracted engineering firm, RG, is responsible for completing a capital improvement plan (CIP) in conjunction with the master plan. The CIP will factor in development and long-term growth potential.

CRS will be responsible for the capital improvement development management for the District. They will be assisting in designing and planning, facilitating all aspects of bid processes, and managing any project construction activities.

6.0 Findings

The technical, managerial and financial capacities of the Forest View Acres Water District were evaluated in order to identify areas of limited capacity. These evaluations were based on information obtained from the system tour, interviews, performance and design assessments, and the judgment of the evaluation team. Each of the factors was classified during the exit meeting as Tier I, II or III according to the following guidelines.

Tier I – First priority for follow-up assistance efforts

Tier II – Second priority for follow-up assistance efforts

Tier III – Long-term effort and/or a minor priority for follow-up assistance efforts

The TMF capacity limitations for the FVAWD were discussed with the Board of Directors and the District Manager during an exit meeting. The TMF limitations were rated by both the facility and by Stantec in the following table. The system was given the opportunity to edit or amend limitations prior to inclusion in the final report.

Rating	TMF Capacity Limitations
	Technical
III	**WATER TREATMENT CAPACITY; NEED FOR MAPPING** The District needs to ensure mapping for the system is completed and includes source water supplies and all system infrastructures. Service area boundaries should also be clearly defined on this map. RG consultants has been contracted to prepare mapping for the water system.
III	**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM; INADEQUATELY SIZED MAINS** The distribution system contains areas served with inadequately sized water mains and inconsistent pipe materials. This limits the ability of the District to provide current and future flows associated with growth as well as the required fire flow to those areas.

Rating	TMF Capacity Limitations
	Technical Cont.
III	**EXISTING WATER SOURCES; NEED FOR WELL HEAD PROTECTION PLAN** The District needs to prepare a well head protection plan for the Arapahoe groundwater source. This plan should identify potential sources of contamination this raw water supply.
	Managerial
I	**MANAGEMENT; NEED TO UPDATE RULES AND REGULATIONS** The District needs to prepare applicable resolutions and ordinances and ensure that those all are up-to-date and enforceable.
III	**MASTER PLANNING; NEED FOR WRITTEN MASTER PLAN** The system is in need of a master plan that addresses system infrastructure and capacity needs. The plan should address future water demands compared to current capabilities and should evaluate how to meet any inadequacies. RG consultants have been constructed to prepare a master plan for the water system.
III	**MASTER PLANNING; NEED FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN** An asset inventory was prepared by the previous ORC; however, the District needs to ensure that all system infrastructures have been incorporated into this inventory.
III	**MASTER PLANNING; NEED FOR EMERGENCY PLAN/PROCEDURES** The District is in need of an adequate emergency plan that addresses storms, floods, and major mechanical failures of the water supply, disinfection, and distribution system. The emergency response plan should also include: □ Documentation of responses to disasters/emergencies that have historically occurred in the water system's service area; □ Designation of responsible personnel and provision of a clear chain of command and responsibilities; □ Inventory of system resources that are used for normal operations and available for emergencies; □ Communication network that describes a designated location for an emergency operations center; coordination procedures with governmental agencies for health and safety protection, technical, legal and financial assistance; and public notification procedures; and □ Emergency procedures to assess damage to water system facilities, analyze logistics on emergency supply activation and repairs, monitor progress of repairs and restoration, communicate with health officials and water users, and document damage and repairs.

Rating	TMF Capacity Limitations
	Managerial Continued
I	**OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN; NEED FOR O&M MANUAL** Procedures need to be written for the water system in regard to the following: ❑ Operational objectives, such as chlorine residual; ❑ Daily operational practices; ❑ Emergency operational practices; ❑ Procedures and scheduling for flushing dead end mains; ❑ Procedures and scheduling for reservoir inspection/maintenance; ❑ Procedures for main repairs and replacements; ❑ Procedures and scheduling for inspecting and exercising water main valves; ❑ Customer complaint form that allows for the tracking of complaints and how they are handled; ❑ Record keeping system for O&M activities and daily process control adjustments; and ❑ Written sampling and monitoring plan for required bacteriological testing. The contractors hired by the District should work together to complete a comprehensive O&M plan for the water system.
I	**SYSTEM POLICIES; NEED FOR WRITTEN POLICIES** The following policies should be written and put into place: ❑ Cross-connection Control Program; ❑ Program to address water loss; ❑ Safety program; and a ❑ System log or track, and address customer questions or complaints.
	Financial
I	**BUDGETING / CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN** A capital improvement plan is needed for the FVAWD. A CIP will assist with long-term planning and budgeting. RG has been contracted by the District to prepare a CIP for the water system.

APPENDIX A
TMF CAPACITY CHECKLIST

Appendix I: 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Forest View Acres WD 2011 Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) For Calendar Year 2010

Public Water System ID: CO0121250

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact **Joel Meggars** at **303-381-4960** with any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report or for public participation opportunities that may affect the water quality.

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Terms and Abbreviations		
Term	**Abbreviation**	**Definition**
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	MCLG	The 'Goal' is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level	MCL	The 'Maximum Allowed' is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Treatment Technique	TT	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level	AL	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	MRDLG	The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	MRDL	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Average of Individual Samples	No Abbreviation	The typical value. Mathematically it is the sum of values divided by the number of samples.
Range of Individual Samples	No Abbreviation	The lowest value to the highest value.
Number of Samples	No Abbreviation	The number or count of values.
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	No Abbreviation	This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
Microscopic Particulate Analysis	MPA	An analysis of surface water organisms and indicators in water. This analysis can be used to determine performance of a surface water treatment plant or to determine the existence of surface water influence on a ground water well.
Variance and Exemptions	V/E	Department permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Parts per million = Milligrams per liter	ppm = mg/L	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter	ppb = ug/L	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion = Nanograms per liter	ppt = nanograms/L	One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion = Picograms per liter	ppq = picograms/L	One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter	pCi/L	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Not Applicable	N/A	Not Applicable
Violation	No Abbreviation	A failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Formal Enforcement Action	No Abbreviation	An escalated action taken by the State (due to the number and/or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance by a certain time, with an enforceable consequence if the schedule is not met.

Our Water Source(s)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swapreports/swapreports.html, clicking on **El Paso** County and selecting **121250; Forest View Acres WD** or by contacting **Joel Meggars** at **303-381-4960.** For general information about Source Water Assessment please visit http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: Aboveground, underground, and leaking storage tank sites, low intensity residential, row crops, pasture/hay, evergreen and deciduous forest and road miles.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur. It **does not** mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Please contact **Joel Meggars** at **303-381-4960** to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Water Sources			
Source	**Source Type**	**Water Type**	**Location**
ARAPAHOE WELL	Well	Groundwater	Rockbrook Rd
Limbaugh Creek	Intake	Surface Water	3 1/2 miles N of plant

Detected Contaminant(s)

Forest View Acres Wd routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. Any additional information may be found in the final section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means that Forest View Acres Wd did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Analyte Name	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	AL or TT Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the Action Level (unless specified as short-term)
COPPER	01/01/2010 to 12/31/2010	0.485	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
LEAD	01/01/2010 to 12/31/2010	2	10	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Disinfection By Products (TTHMs, HAA5, and Chlorite) Sampled in the Distribution System

Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2010	1.238	0 - 5.3	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TTHM	2010	2.038	0 - 5.2	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Analyte Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the TT Level (unless specified as short-term)
TURBIDITY	Date: 1/10/2011	Highest single measurement: 0.30 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
TURBIDITY	Month: December, 2010	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff	See Above

Regulated Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)
BARIUM	2010	0.041	0.014 - 0.068	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
FLUORIDE	2010	1.365	1.28 - 1.45	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2008	3.3	2.1 - 4.5	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium -226 or -228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Secondary Contaminants**

Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
MPA WTP RAW AND FINISHED	2010	N/A	2.7 - 2.7	1	Units	N/A
SODIUM	2010	6.1	4 - 8.2	2	ppm	N/A

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Violation(s) and Formal Enforcement Action(s)

Violations

No Violations to Report

Formal Enforcement Actions

No Formal Enforcement Actions to Report

Additional Information

Additional information provided by Forest View Acres Wd: