

RECORD OF PROCEEDING

**SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
MINUTES**

May 20, 2021

A virtual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District (District) was held on Thursday, May 20, 2021 at 9:30 a.m. via ZOOM.

President Bill Long welcomed all in attendance to the virtual meeting. Mr. Long asked Patty Rivas to do a roll call. Mr. Long established that a Quorum was present.

DIRECTORS CONNECTED:

Alan Hamel	Curtis Mitchell	Mark Pifher
Andrew Colosimo	Dallas May	Pat Edelmann
Ann Nichols	Howard “Bub” Miller	Patrick Garcia
Bill Long	Kevin Karney	Seth Clayton

DIRECTOR(S) ABSENT AND EXCUSED:

Tom Goodwin, Greg Felt, and Carl McClure

DISTRICT OFFICIALS CONNECTED:

Executive Director James Broderick; General Counsel Lee Miller; Principal Engineer Kevin Meador; Senior Policy and Issues Manager Chris Woodka; Water Resource Engineer Garrett Markus; Administrator of Finance and Administration Leann Noga; Administrative Support Specialist Margie Medina; Accountant Stephanie Shipley; Accounting Specialist Support Lynette Holt; Administrative Support Associate Patty Rivas; April Hendricks and Steve Leonhardt, Burns Figa and Will: Christine Arbogast, Kogovsek and Associates.

VISITORS CONNECTED:

Barbara Crockett, Jacobs Engineering; Bill Banks and Krystal Brown, USGS; Bill Tyner, Colorado Division of Water Resources; Cathy Garcia, Congress Woman Lauren Boebert’s office; Curtis Thompson, AECOM; Fred Easton and J.C. Cundall, Farnsworth; Jerry Pena, Kennedy Jenks; Joseph Staderman and Tom Waters, Colorado Parks & Wildlife; Kevin Salter and Rachel Duran, Kansas Water Division Engineer; Mark Scott, Providence Infrastructure; Terry Dawson Unites States Bureau of Reclamation; and Toni Gonzales.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

President Long said the minutes of the April 15, 2021 Board meeting were posted to the Board website for review and asked if there were any corrections or additions. Mr. Karney moved, seconded by Mr. Garcia approve the minutes. Motion unanimously carried.

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TREASURER REPORT:

Treasurer Nichols reported the financial statements for April 2021, were posted to the Board website for review. Ms. Nichols moved, seconded by Mr. Clayton for acceptance of the April 2021 financial statements and payment of the May 2021 bills. Motion unanimously carried.

PRESENTATION ITEMS:

FEDERAL AND STATE DREDGE AND FILL PERMITTING: UPDATE ON LITIGATION, REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATION

April Hendricks of Burns Figa and Will, provided a report updating the Board. In April 2020, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) adopted the Navigable Waters Protection Rule (“NWPR”), which narrowed the scope of water bodies that are subject to federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act prohibits discharges of pollutants, including dredged and fill materials, into navigable waters, which are also referred to as “waters of the United States,” without a permit from either the EPA or the Army Corps of Engineers. Because the NWPR limited the waters that are subject to the Clean Water Act, federal permits are no longer required for many previously regulated waters.

The NWPR defines waters that are deemed to be “jurisdictional,” and thus subject to federal regulation, as territorial seas; tributaries; lakes, ponds, and impoundments of other jurisdictional waters; and wetlands that are adjacent to jurisdictional waters. Some of the waters that are now considered non-jurisdictional, and not subject to federal regulation, include ephemeral waters, wetlands that are not adjacent to a jurisdictional water, and many intermittently flowing streams.

Waters that fall outside of the agencies’ federal jurisdiction are left to the states to regulate. Colorado defines “state waters” far more broadly than the “waters of the United States” that are regulated under the federal Clean Water Act. Colorado currently administers a permitting program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as delegated by the EPA, and grants permits to discharge pollutants other than fill materials into state waters. However, to date, Colorado has not opted to assume the federal government’s authority to operate its own permitting program for dredge and fill activities in state waters. Colorado now interprets Section 501 of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act to prohibit the discharge of dredge and fill materials into state waters without a permit (though that interpretation has been the subject of much disagreement, with others arguing that the Act neither prohibits nor authorizes regulation of dredge and fill activities in state waters). Based on the State’s interpretation, the State relies on the Corps of Engineers to issue permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act authorizing dredge and fill activities that impact “waters of the United States,” and argues that, historically, this federal permitting was sufficient to protect water quality in state waters. Based on the State’s statutory regime, there have always been state waters that are outside the scope of federal Clean Water Act jurisdiction; the State has never required permits for dredge and fill activities in those waters.

The NWPR removed federal permitting requirements for some Colorado waters that were previously regulated under the Clean Water Act. In May 2020, the State of Colorado filed a lawsuit against the EPA and the Corps of Engineers challenging the rule and seeking an injunction against its enforcement. In support of its requested injunction, Colorado argued that, because it is not authorized to regulate dredge and fill activities in state waters, the waters no longer regulated under the Clean Water Act would suffer

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environmental harm, and would require Colorado to devote increased resources to regulation and/or enforcement against dredge and fill activities under state law. The federal district court in Colorado initially granted the State's requested injunction and issued a stay of the implementation of the NWPR in Colorado. However, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed that injunction and stay in March 2021, finding that the State would not be irreparably harmed by the narrowed federal jurisdiction of the NWPR. With the reversal of the stay, the NWPR became effective in Colorado in April 2021, and the State's claims concerning the merits of the NWPR will be briefed this summer in the District Court. Meanwhile, the Biden administration is reviewing the NWPR, and seems inclined to determine that the Rule should be repealed, revised, or replaced.

Because the NWPR has taken effect in Colorado, the State now seeks to regulate dredge and fill activities in "gap waters," a term used to identify the subset of state waters that were previously regulated under the Clean Water Act but which have now lost federal protection under the NWPR. The Colorado Water Quality Control Division ("WQCD") has drafted legislation to create a program regulating discharges of dredged and fill materials into these gap waters, and has been meeting with stakeholders over the past few months to address concerns over the scope and content of its draft bill and proposed permitting program. The State Affairs Committee of the Colorado Water Congress has also convened a subcommittee to further study and comment on this draft bill. As Lee Miller previously reported, Special Water Counsel is representing the District in this matter, with April Hendricks participating in the CWC Subcommittee (as is Mark Pifher). Some of the most significant concerns with the bill that have been raised to date include the difficulty in identifying which waters are "gap waters," over which the State will exercise permitting authority, and the State's proposal that its permitting program will continue indefinitely, but will become dormant should a new administration modify the NWPR (or Congress amend the Clean Water Act) to resume regulation of dredge and fill activities in "gap waters."

The WQCD's proposed bill has not been introduced, and considering the limited time left in the 2021 legislative session, stakeholder discussions are beginning to consider interim options by which the State may regulate discharges of dredge and fill materials in gap waters, while considering potential legislation for 2022.

The Board was provided the Current Draft of Dredge and Fill Permitting Legislation.

ACTION ITEM:**ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

Mrs. Noga provided an action item regarding the election of officers that is done on an annual basis in the month of May following the appointment of the Board of Directors in April.

Current Officers:

- Bill Long – President
- Curtis Mitchell – Vice President
- Seth Clayton – Secretary
- Ann Nichols – Treasurer

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- Jim Broderick – Executive Director (nonvoting member ex officio)

Mr. May moved, seconded by Mr. Edelman, the Board continue the current slate of elected officers of the Board of Directors. Motion unanimously carried.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT

Mrs. Noga provided an action item to the Board, to approve President Long's recommendation and reappoint the following to the Executive Committee. Eight members (the officers of the Board and the chairperson of each standing committee). The Executive Director shall be a nonvoting member ex officio.

Current members of the Executive Committee are:

- Bill Long, President
- Curtis Mitchell, Vice President
- Seth Clayton, Secretary
- Ann Nichols, Treasurer
- Alan Hamel
- Kevin Karney
- Tom Goodwin
- Carl McClure
- Jim Broderick, Executive Director (nonvoting member ex officio)

Mr. Edelman moved, seconded by Mr. May, to approve President Long's recommendation to reappoint the current members of the Executive Committee. Motion unanimously carried.

COTTONWOOD CREEK EXCHANGE DILLIGENCE APPLICATION

Mr. Lee Miller presented an action item that recommend the Board authorize Special Water Counsel to file a joint application with Upper Arkansas Water Conservancy District (UAWCD) and the Town of Buena Vista (Buena Vista) for a finding of reasonable diligence to maintain the conditional exchange rights decreed in Case No. 96CW17, and to make a portion of the conditional exchange rights absolute.

In Case No. 96CW17, the District and its constituents, UAWCD and Buena Vista, were awarded conditional rights to exchange allocated Project Water up Cottonwood Creek into Cottonwood Lake and/or Rainbow Lake. The District is a co-Applicant for the Cottonwood Creek Exchange because it executed a stipulation with the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) in 1979, which provided that exchanges of Project Water initiated by the District will be subject to a reduced CWCB instream flow water right for this reach of Cottonwood Creek. Once UAWCD or Buena Vista receive Project Water through this exchange, they must use that water within the portion of their respective service areas that is within the District's boundaries, and in accordance with the District's allocation principles and policies. The 96CW17 Decree authorizes exchanges of up to 10 cfs for UAWCD, and another 10 cfs for Buena Vista. In Case Nos. 05CW51 and 13CW3036, UAWCD has made a total of 9.98 cfs of its exchange rights absolute, while all of Buena Vista's exchange rights remain conditional.

Every six years, the owner(s) of a conditional water right must file an application with the Water Court explaining what progress, or diligence, has been made to complete the appropriation and use of the

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conditionally decreed rights. In a diligence application, the applicants may also apply to convert some of the conditional rights to absolute rights, if they have sufficient evidence to do so. If the District, UAWCD, and Buena Vista do not file their next diligence application for the Cottonwood Creek Exchange by May 31, 2021, then the remaining conditional portions of these water rights will be cancelled.

By agreement with UAWCD and Buena Vista, counsel for UAWCD takes the lead in drafting and prosecuting diligence applications for the Cottonwood Creek Exchange. The District provides evidence of its diligence activities and reviews the draft applications, including any engineering or accounting supplied by UAWCD or Buena Vista to support any claims to make portions of these exchange rights absolute. UAWCD intends to make the remaining 0.02 cfs of its exchange rights absolute; Buena Vista may also include an absolute claim in this application.

The Board was provided a current draft application that UAWCD has prepared, including Special Water Counsel's comments describing the District's diligence activities since May 2015. This draft application is subject to revision prior to filing, particularly to incorporate any comments from Buena Vista, including its current diligence activities and expenditures and any claim to make a portion of its exchange rights absolute. By authorizing the filing of this Application, the Board will show the District's intent to seek a finding of reasonable diligence, to support UAWCD's (and potentially Buena Vista's) claim to make part of the conditionally decreed exchange rights absolute, and to continue development and use of the remaining conditional rights.

Mr. Edelman moved, seconded by Mr. Pifher, the Board to authorize Special Water Counsel to join with UAWCD and Buena Vista in filing an application for diligence with the Water Court by May 31, 2021. Motion unanimously carried.

STATEMENT OF OPPOSITION IN THE APPLICATION OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS,
CASE NO. 21CW3015 (WATER DIVISION 2)

Mr. Lee Miller presented an action item that recommend that the Board authorize Special Water Counsel to file statements of opposition for the City of Colorado Springs' ("CS-U") exchange application in Case No. 21CW3015. In Case No. 21CW3015, Colorado Springs Utilities ("CS-U") is the owner of 2,500 shares of common stock in the Lower Arkansas Water Management Association ("LAWMA"). Each year the LAWMA Board of Directors allocates a certain amount of fully consumable water to each share of LAWMA common stock under the procedures set forth in LAWMA's Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation (individually, an "Annual Allocation" and collectively, the "Annual Allocations").

In 2018, LAWMA and CS-U entered into a Water Sharing Agreement under which the Annual Allocation of water attributable to each of CS-U'S LAWMA Shares will be used to implement an Alternative Transfer Method (also known as an "ATM") pursuant to which CS-U will, in five out of every 10 consecutive years, forgo the Annual Allocation to each of CS-U'S LAWMA Shares in exchange for, in the other five out of every 10 consecutive years, the direct delivery from LAWMA of fully consumable water decreed for all beneficial uses in CS-U'S Service Area in an amount equal to the Annual Allocation to each of CS-U'S LAWMA Shares. This water is a "Temporary Use Agreement Water" or "TU Water" and may be exchanged or used under any existing or future decree or administrative approval that provides for the exchange of TU

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Water, subject to the terms and conditions of the appropriate decree, including, but not limited to, the Decrees entered in Case Nos. 05CW96, 07CW122, 16CW3056, and the Decrees entered in pending Case Nos. 19CW3052 and 19CW3053 (Water Div. 2). In the five out of every 10 consecutive years that CS-U forgoes the Annual Allocation of water to each of CS-U'S LAWMA Shares, the foregone allocation will be available to LAWMA's other shareholders. The Water Sharing Agreement provides that CS-U can exchange the TU Water upstream into Pueblo Reservoir or Lake Meredith, for subsequent delivery to CS-U'S municipal system including, without limitation, into the storage components of that system.

The Water Sharing Agreement contemplates that, in years when CS-U takes delivery of fully consumable water in an amount equal to the Annual Allocation to each of CS-U'S LAWMA Shares, LAWMA will deliver the TU Water to the Arkansas River or its tributaries in or upstream of John Martin Dam. The Water Sharing Agreement further contemplates that the TU Water will be derived from 3,303 shares of stock in the Fort Lyon Canal Company owned by LAWMA, water available to LAWMA's Highland Canal water rights changed in Case Nos. 02CW181 and 10CW85 (Water Div. 2), or other source(s) of fully consumable water owned or controlled by LAWMA that are mutually acceptable to LAWMA and CS-U. In 2019, LAWMA filed an application with the Water Court for Water Division 2 in pending Case No. 19CW3036, which the District is an opposer, that seeks, among other things, to change the use of 3,303 shares of stock in the Fort Lyon Canal Company to permit LAWMA to deliver TU Water to the Arkansas River or its tributaries in or above John Martin Dam for subsequent use by CS-U.

This Application seeks judicial confirmation of conditional appropriative rights of substitution and exchange, under which the TU Water will be delivered to the Arkansas River or its tributaries upstream of John Martin Dam and an equivalent amount of water will be diverted and stored upstream in the Colorado Canal System or Pueblo Reservoir; or diverted and directly delivered to the intake to the Fountain Valley Conduit ("FVC") and the intake to the Southern Delivery System ("SDS"), either directly, or by stepped, intermediate exchange(s), to the headgate of the Colorado Canal, the headgate of the Fort Lyon Canal, or the headgate of the Fort Lyon Storage Canal. The TU Water will be subsequently delivered to CS-U'S municipal system, where it will be stored, used, reused, successively used and/or used to extinction, directly, after storage, and/or by exchange, using any structure now existing or hereafter constructed that is lawfully available for use by Colorado Springs for all decreed uses of the TU Water. LAWMA will deliver TU Water attributable to LAWMA's 3,303 shares of stock in the Fort Lyon Canal Company to the Arkansas River via the Horse Creek Augmentation Station, the Gageby Creek Farm 36 Augmentation Station, the Gageby Creek Farm 27 Augmentation Station, or the Hasty Gate 145 Augmentation Station. When CS-U takes delivery of TU Water attributable to LAWMA's 3,303 shares of common stock in the Fort Lyon Canal Company, the TU Water will be exchanged upstream from the confluence of Horse Creek and the Arkansas River or the John Martin Dam. CS-U acknowledges that it does not have any present right to store water in John Martin Reservoir and that any use of John Martin Reservoir may be subject to local, state, or federal permitting or approvals beyond the scope of this application. LAWMA will deliver TU Water attributable to LAWMA's Highland Canal Water Rights to the confluence of the Purgatoire River and the Arkansas River. When CS-U takes delivery of TU Water attributable to LAWMA's Highland Canal Water Rights, the TU Water will be exchanged upstream from the confluence of the Purgatoire River and the Arkansas River.

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When the TU Water is exchanged to the headgate of the Fort Lyon Canal or the headgate of the Fort Lyon Storage Canal, such water may be stored in Adobe Creek Reservoir (including a future enlargement of Adobe Reservoir) prior to subsequent exchange upstream. Water exchanged to the headgates of the Fort Lyon Canal and the Fort Lyon Storage Canal, including water stored in Adobe Creek Reservoir, will be subsequently released to Gageby Creek, and exchanged upstream from the John Martin Dam. CS-U acknowledges that any use of the Fort Lyon Canal, the Fort Lyon Storage Canal, or Adobe Creek Reservoir is subject to the approval of and an agreement with the Fort Lyon Canal Company and may be subject to local, state, or federal permitting or approvals beyond the scope of this water court application. When the TU Water is exchanged to the headgate of the Colorado Canal, such water may be stored in Lake Meredith, Lake Henry, or a future reservoir to be constructed on or near Haynes Creek prior to subsequent exchange upstream. TU Water stored in Lake Henry and Lake Meredith will be subsequently exchanged into CS-U'S municipal system under the Decree entered in Consolidated Case Nos. 84CW62, 84CW63, and 84CW64 (Water Div. 2), subject to the terms and conditions of that decree. TU Water stored in the reservoir to be constructed on Haynes Creek will be released into the Colorado Canal Wasteway and subsequently exchanged upstream from the confluence of the Colorado Canal Wasteway and the Arkansas River.

Among the objectives that the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District (District) will have in this case are:

1. Ensure that CS-U's proposed decree contains appropriate terms and conditions for the use of Pueblo Reservoir.
2. Ensure that LAWMA and CS-U do not change Project Water allocated to irrigation.
3. Ensure that any use of Project Water and Project Return Flows is in accordance with the District's Policies.
4. Ensure that LAWMA's proposed decree includes sufficient terms and conditions to protect the WWSP, consistent with the WWSP Decree in Case No. 84CW179. Some new terms in addition to the standard terms may be needed in this case because FLCC typically stores its Winter Water in non-Project storage vessels below Pueblo Reservoir.
5. Engineering review of CS-U's proposed decree and engineering should assure that the quantification of consumptive use and return flows will not adversely affect the District's interests, including a) delivery of Project water and Winter Water; b) Operation of the District's exchanges; c) H-I Model operations affecting the WWSP; and d) River call patterns affecting the District's constituents generally.
6. Ensure that all historic return flows are replaced in a manner that avoids injury to the District's rights and operations.
7. Ensure and appropriate agreement is reached with the ROY parties for use of the storage space in the Haynes Creek Reservoir to be constructed by the ROY parties.

Mr. Hamel moved, seconded by Mr. Karney that the Board authorize Special Water Counsel to file a Statement of Opposition to the Applications of the City of Colorado Springs in Case No. 21CW3015. Mr. Dallas May and Mr. Andy Colosimo recused themselves. Motion passed unanimously.

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MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORTS:

U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION REPORT

Mrs. Terry Dawson provided a written report reviewing the following, as of May 15, 2021:

- There were 204,595 acre-feet stored in Pueblo Reservoir; 123,501 acre-feet of Project water; 43,511 acre-feet of Excess Capacity water; 24,157 acre-feet of Winter water.
- There is currently 121,872 acre-feet of Project space in Pueblo Reservoir and 49,668 acre-feet of space in Turquoise and Twin Lakes Reservoirs
- Charts illustrating storage amounts in Turquoise, Twin Lakes, and Pueblo Reservoir
- Project Reservoirs: Turquoise 97%, Twin Lakes 91%, Pueblo 101% as of May 15, 2021
- First Use Project + PCO Municipal Water
- Total M&I PW in the system is 125,302 acre-feet as of April 30, 2021
- Snowpack Summaries
- Busted Stored Cumulative Imports

DIVISION ENGINEERS OFFICE

Mr. Bill Tyner provided a written report to give the Board an In-Depth view of irrigation operations:

- Water to the ditch headgates
 1. In-priority Water
 2. Reservoir Water
- Water to the farm
- On-Farm Water Balance
- Deliver Reservoir Water
- Canal Losses
- Application Efficiencies (maximum from H-I Model)
- On-Farm Water Balance Supplies
- Crop Consumption (Evapotranspiration – ET)
- ET Varies by Crop
- Example Ditches – 2020 Conditions
 1. Bessemer Potential ET was 37,155 AF Mar-Nov
 2. Bessemer effective precipitation was 4,988 AF for Mar-Nov
 3. Crop Irrigation Requirement was 32,168 AF
- Bessemer Irrigation (without wells)
 1. Headgate = 58,948 AF
 2. Canal/Lateral loss = 8,312 AF + 1,772 AF
 3. Net delivery to Farm = 48,864 AF
 4. On-Farm Ditch Loss = 1,710 AF (47,154 AF net to apply)
 5. Applying a 67% efficiency = 31,593 AF
 6. Crop Irrigation Requirement = 32,167 AF
 7. Supply was insufficient but well pumping easily filled the gap in supply

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U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Krystal Brown provided a written report reviewing *WATER-QUALITY ISSUES OF CONCERN SALINITY*
Slides included the following:

- Total Concentration of dissolved salts in water
- Monitored through continuous specific-conductance water quality monitors
 1. Specific conductance is directly related to salinity
- Assess water-quality changes influenced by water operations and/or land use
- Continuous water-quality monitor at the Arkansas River at Moffat St.
- Real-time Specific Conductance Locations
- Specific Conductance Relation with Total Dissolved Solids
- Specific Conductance Concentrations 2020 Daily Value Medians
- Arkansas River at Moffat St Pre vs post installation
- Estimated Dissolved-Solids Concentration

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE-ARKANSAS HEADWATERS RECREATION AREA LAKE PUEBLO STATE PARK

Mr. Joseph Staderman and Tom Waters provided a written report reviewing:

Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area

- 152 miles long from Leadville to Lake Pueblo
- Lake, Chaffee, Fremont and Pueblo Counties
- Partnership with Bureau of Land Management and United States Forest Service and Fee Title
- 59 commercial contractors conducting different activities such as rafting/kayaking, float fishing, walk and wade fishing, shuttle services, rock climbing, hiking, MTB, and photo/video services
- 2019 visitors 882,443 and 2020 1,073,203 June-August saw increase of +/-130,000

Lake Pueblo State Park

- Approximately 11,000 acres including Pueblo Reservoir 4,600 surface acres, 60 miles of shoreline, over 400 campsites, approximately 1,100 boat slips
- Pueblo County
- Bureau of Reclamation and State-owned lands
- 2 marina concessions and 12 private business including fishing guides, paddle sports equipment rental and boat/jet ski rentals
- Approximately 3 million visitors annually - most visited state park in Colorado's system

STATE LEGISLATION UPDATE

Mr. Lee Miller provided an update to the Board by reporting, during recent Board meetings, the District has asked Burns Figa and Will to participate in the work group sessions and to evaluate any bill introduced to fast-track permitting authority to address the "dredge and fill" of waters that would be no longer covered by federal permitting requirements. No bill has been introduced as of the writing of this report. During the "presentations" portion of the Board meeting, April Hendricks will provide an update on the ongoing discussions and issues.

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In past reports, the number of bills that are classified as “water” bills is relatively small. This may be in part because the Water Resources Review Committee (WRRC) was prohibited from meeting last summer, by the amendment to its authorizing act in SB20-214. That amendment is repealed by operation of law on July 1, 2021. It is not yet clear what the status of WRRC activities will be for 2021.

For information on the status of other water bills, please see <https://www.cowatercongress.org/state-issues.html>

COLORADO RIVER ISSUES STATUS

Mr. Lee Miller reported nearly two years of stakeholder discussions and input from Coloradans across the state and from various sectors, the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) released a draft Demand Management Framework. The Framework captures threshold issues; implementation options; and proportionality, fairness, and equity considerations. A copy of the framework is attached.

The CWCB is currently scheduling several virtual events to ask questions and provide input on the framework through June 2021, including meeting with the Arkansas River Basin Roundtable on May 12, 2021. In addition, the CWCB has posted a recorded presentation on the Framework on their YouTube channel, which can be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXifgk4ojz0>.

Following these initial workshops and meetings, CWCB staff will host a Demand Management Public Listening Session on June 29, 2021. CWCB staff will track the input received and then present findings to the Board in July 2021. The Board was provided a copy of this.

Every five years, Reclamation submits a report to Congress under the SECURE Water Act analyzing projected risks to water supplies in the West using the best available science and highlighting collaborative efforts to mitigate those risks. The Water Reliability in the West – 2021 SECURE Water Act Report (2021 Report) provides a West-wide assessment of expected changes to water supplies, uses, and demands; highlights progress; and describes actions taken to increase water supply reliability since the 2016 Report. The 2021 SECURE Water Act Report follows and builds upon the first two SECURE Water Act Reports, submitted to Congress in 2011 and 2016. The report characterizes the impacts of warmer temperatures, changes to precipitation and snowpack, and changes to the timing and quantity of streamflow runoff across the West. The Board was provided a copy of the of the report.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:

The Board was provided written material on the following topics, which were posted to the Board website:

- Water Court Resume
- Special Water Counsel Legal Report
- Committee Appointments
- Phase 2 SECWCD Feature Condition Assessment Update
- Recovery of Storage Update
- 2021 Lower Arkansas River Basin Virtual Tour June 3, 2021
- CLUB20 Ag Water Conference July 22, 2021

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- NWRA – Federal Water Issues Conference
- Colorado Water Congress Conference August 24-26

Mr. Long wanted to take the time to give recognition:

1. Patty Rivas for becoming a Notary for support of the District.
2. Dallas May Family for being awarded the 2021 Colorado Leopold Conservation Award

President Long finished by announcing that the June Board Meeting has been cancelled. The July Board Meeting (pending no changes) plans to be a Hybrid Meeting. Board Members only, can choose to attend the meeting in person, or they can join via ZOOM. President Long asked if there were any other matters to come before the District Board. Hearing none, Mr. Long adjourned the District Meeting at 11:24 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Patty Rivas
Administrative Support Associate

Secretary

