Dedicated to the elected officials of Colorado...

Politics is the practical exercise of the art of self-government, and somebody must attend to it if we are to have self-government; somebody must study it, and learn the art, and exercise patience and sympathy and skill to bring the multitude of opinions and wishes of self-governing people into such order that some prevailing opinion may be expressed and peaceably accepted. Otherwise, confusion will result either in dictatorship or anarchy. The principal ground of reproach against any American Citizen should be that he is not a politician. 'Everyone ought to be, as Lincoln was.'

—Eliza Root

Speech presenting statue of Lincoln to the British people July 28, 1920.
## Convention Schedule

**Wednesday, February 16**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Registration Opens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Resolutions Committee Meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Board of Directors’ Meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Noon</td>
<td>Luncheon — <strong>Colorado Water Challenge</strong></td>
<td>Governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>An Update from EPA — Steve J. Durham, Regional Administrator, Region VIII, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Denver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:25 p.m.</td>
<td>Federal Reserved and Non-Reserved Rights — Greg Hobbs, Davis, Graham &amp; Stubbs, Denver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:50 p.m.</td>
<td>Dam Safety — Dr. Jeris A. Danielson, State Engineer, State of Colorado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>The Endangered Species Act — Rolly Fischer, Secretary-Engineer, Colorado River Water Conservation District, Glenwood Springs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:55 p.m.</td>
<td>Water Quality and Ground Water — Dr. Robert Arnott, Assistant Director, Department of Health, State of Colorado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:50 p.m.</td>
<td>Reception In Honor of the Fifty-Fourth General Assembly — Food and refreshments courtesy of Dillon, Read &amp; Co., Inc. and Boettcher &amp; Company.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>SILVER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET</strong> — The guest speaker will be Dr. Garry E. Carruthers, Assistant Secretary of Land &amp; Water Resources.</td>
<td>Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thursday, February 17**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Water Project Financing Needs in Colorado — J. William McDonald, Director, Colorado Water Conservation Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:55 a.m.</td>
<td>The Ability of State Government to Afford Water Projects — Lee White, Vice President, Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co., Inc., New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Federal and State Funding of Water Projects — Billy E. Martin, Regional Director, Lower Missouri Region, Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>A Water Financing Agenda — Addressing the delegates will be — James W. Ziglar, Vice President, Dillon, Read &amp; Co., Inc., New York; Robert L. Matia, Squire, Sanders &amp; Dempsey, Phoenix, Arizona; and Dunn Kahal, General Partner, Boettcher &amp; Company, Denver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Noon</td>
<td>Luncheon — The Corps of Engineers and Water Users — Robert Dawson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of the Army (Civil Works), Washington, D.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>THREE CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Workshop I
- **The History of Colorado Water Law** — Glenn G. Saunders, Saunders, Snyder, Ross & Dickson, Denver.
- **What You Should Know About Water Project Development** — David Walker, Colorado Water Conservation Board, and panel.
- **Workshop III** — Liability Insurance for Reservoirs and Ditches — Speakers invited.

### Workshop II
- **LEGISLATIVE BREAKFAST** — Addressing the delegates will be — Senator Titman "Tillie" Bishop of Grand Junction, Senator Harold "Mack" McCormick of Canon City, Senator Richard M. Soash of Steamboat Springs, Representative Chris Paulson of Englewood, Representative Robert N. Shoemaker of Canon City, Representative David E. Skaggs of Boulder, and Representative Walt Youngblut of New Raymer.

**Monday, February 18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>ATTORNEY GENERAL’S ADDRESS</strong> — Attorney General Duane Woodard of Colorado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>SOME RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE HISTORY AND FUTURE COLORADO WATER DEVELOPMENT</strong> — The Hon. John Vanderhoof, former Governor of Colorado, Grand Junction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>BREAK</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>INTERSTATE RIVER COMPACTS</strong> — John Carlson, Holland &amp; Hart, Denver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>THE WAYNE N. ASPINALL LUNCHEON</strong> — The guest speaker will be Congressman Ray Koopovek (Colorado 3rd District). The third &quot;Wayne N. Aspinall Water Leader of the Year Award&quot; will be presented at this luncheon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>COLORADO WATER CONGRESS BUSINESS MEETING</strong> — Election of Board of Directors — President’s Report — NWRA Report — Treasurer’s Report — Consideration of 1983 Resolutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>MEETING OF THE 1983-84 NWRA BOARD OF DIRECTORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colorado Water Rights**

Mail To: COLORADO WATER CONGRESS
1390 Logan Street, Room 312
Denver, Colorado 80203

I am enclosing $ ___________ for _______ copy(ies) of the 1982 Colorado Directory for Water Users — $10.00 per copy, plus sales tax*.

*Sales Tax — Denver residents and firms, please add 6 1/2% sales tax (3 % -state, 3 % -Denver and ¼ % -RTD); residents and firms in RTD boundaries (other than Denver) please add 3 1/2 % sales tax; and all others in Colorado, please add 3 % sales tax.

Date: ___________ Name: ____________________________

Organization: ____________________________ Address: ____________________________

City/State/Zip: ____________________________

**New CWC Sustaining Members**

(909) 943-9003

**New CWC Individual Members**

(909) 943-9003

**New CWC Sustaining Members (since September, 1982)**

- **AARP** — Denver Regional Council of Governments, Denver
- **Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.** — Littleton, Missouri
- **Colorado Water Officials Association** — Brush
- **Heuvelt-Packard Company** — Desktop Computer Division, Fort Collins
- **Sueda Ditch Company** — Longmont City of Lamar, Lamar
- **Colorado Water Right Officials Association** — Denver
- **Collins & Cockrell, P.C.** — Denver

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  - Collins & Cockrell, P.C.
WATER PROJECT FINANCING
NEEDS IN COLORADO
by the
Colorado Water Conservation Board

Introduction
In recent decades, the State of Colorado and its political subdivisions, except for municipalities, have historically played a minor role in financing the investigation and construction or rehabilitation of water conservation and flood control projects. The primary reasons for this have been the ability of state and private industrial water users to finance their own projects and the reliance on the federal government to finance irrigation and flood control projects. If a municipal water user is not a project proponent, (such as rapid escalating construction costs, significant reductions in the amount of federal funds available for water project development, and the financial problems that may arise in the financing of federal projects), the up-front cost-sharing), it has become necessary to examine the means by which future water developments in the state can be financed.

The Need for Future Water Development
Are Colorado’s compact entitlements to be protected? Can we afford to lose any time in taking the steps necessary to protect those entitlements? Is Colorado’s agricultural economy worth preserving and expanding — our rural communities worth stabilizing? Is dam safety important to the health and welfare of our citizens? Are reliable municipal and industrial water supplies not fundamental to our future growth and prosperity?

This is the agenda to which future water development in Colorado must be addressed. It is an agenda which cannot wait if the above questions are to be answered in the affirmative. The investment required from state funds will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.


The question of sources, long range estimates of water project investment needs over the next twenty to thirty years in the state amounted to $2.4 billion. The Five Year Capital Investment Plan identified nearly $400 million of needed state investments for the immediate future alone.

The question is one of how to obtain the necessary capital to pay for the costs of project construction — that is, how is water project development in Colorado to be financed?

The Fundamentals of Project Financing
The availability of capital or revenue financing involves two main considerations:

1. What source of money is available at what cost to pay for planning and pre-construction activities?
2. What means of financing are available to pay for the construction or rehabilitation of a project?

With respect to the financing of construction or rehabilitation of a project, the administrative practicability of charging for the full value of project functions to pay for the benefits received, has then been used to repay that portion of the construction costs allocable to a project’s power features. These excess charges have then been used to repay that portion of the construction costs allocable to a project’s irrigation features, which are beyond the irrigator’s ability to repay. The Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and the repayment provisions of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program are the devices with which we in Colorado are most familiar. To some extent, future non-federal water project developments in Colorado can use this experience and, if implemented either on an ad hoc project-by-project basis or through a centralized fund, may be large enough to assist with anything more than a small portion of the costs of the non-power features of most multiple-purpose projects. In other words, the hydropower revenues may be largely consumed in just paying for the cost of hydropower features themselves.

Annual Convention

Governor of Colorado, who now resides in Grand Junction, will present a dose of sage commentary in his “Random Thoughts on the History and Future of Colorado Water Development.”

Attorney General Duanne Woodward will then present the Attorney General’s Address.

TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Capital</th>
<th>Source of Repayment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General obligation</td>
<td>Pay as you go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private funds</td>
<td>Previouly collected taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Future taxes, None required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is important to note that financing for the construction of a project can be obtained from any of these sources or combinations of them. However, the ability of a project to generate sufficient revenues is the critical determinant of whether project construction and rehabilitation can be accomplished without use of tax revenues.

The generation of revenues by a water project is primarily a function of two factors:

1. The administrative practicability of charging for the benefits produced by a project, and
2. The willingness of potential users to pay for the benefits derived.

The benefits of, or outputs from, water resources projects are often characterized as being either vendible or nonvendible. Vendible benefits include: water for municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes and the production of hydroelectric power.

These outputs are referred to as vendible because they are items over which ownership and control can be exercised and are therefore items which can be bought and sold.

In contrast, benefits such as flood control protection and recreation opportunities are not readily marketed outputs. Although it is not necessarily impossible in either case to collect fees directly from those who benefit from flood control protection or recreational opportunities, administrative and political problems can make it difficult to require the beneficiaries of these kinds of project functions to pay for the benefits received. As a result, the full value of flood control and recreational benefits is often not recovered from those who receive those benefits.

Apart and separate from the question of the administrative practicability of collecting revenues is the question of the willingness of potential users to pay for the full value of project outputs. Generally, the practicability and financial feasibility, and can obtain any necessary, regulatory permits, until monies are invested to get the answers to these questions.

As a result, private institutions are frequently reluctant to lend funds for feasibility studies and environmental studies. When this is the case, money for planning and pre-construction activities must come from the current revenues or cash reserves of project proponents. However, these activities are so expensive as to frequently exceed the capacity of local entities (such as water conservancy districts, irrigation companies and districts, and small municipalities) to pay for them.

With respect to the financing of construction or rehabilitation, there are essentially three means by which this can be accomplished:

1. Revenue financing
2. General obligation financing, and
3. “Pay as you go” out of previously accumulated monies.

Revenues and general obligation financing both enable government to obtain capital for projects from private financial markets. They differ, however, in that revenue financing relies on project revenues to retire the indebtedness incurred for project construction or rehabilitation, whereas general obligation financing must be pledged toward retiring indebtedness incurred through general obligation financing. “Pay as you go” financing obtains capital from the accumulation of previously collected taxes and therefore involves no indebtedness. Table 1 summarizes these three approaches.

Finally, the Colorado Water Congress business meetings will be held to end the three-day event. Included will be a meeting of the Resolutions Committee, meetings of the Board of Directors, election of a new Board of Directors to represent the organization, the President’s report, the National Water Resources Association report, the Treasurer’s report, and formal consideration of 1983 Resolutions.

Please see page 2 for a full convention schedule.
Snow Course Reduction Planned

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) which administers the Cooperative Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecast Program in the western U.S. has announced that it is initiating a program to identify and eliminate non-essential snow courses over the next four years. This process is consistent with the Service's goal of maximizing program efficiency through automation of remote data collection sites and providing more accurate and timely streamflow forecasts for western water users. Approximately 150 out of a total of 175 snow courses in Colorado will be considered for elimination. Of the 130 sites to be examined, 36 have been automated as SNOTEL sites. The mountain snowpack in Colorado directly accounts for approximately 75 percent of the flow in the state's major rivers and streams. The cooperative snow course network has provided a systematic means of monitoring this renewable resource over the past 50 years for the purpose of predicting spring and summer runoff. As an initial step in the phased reduction, SCS will be soliciting comments over the next eight months from individuals and organizations who currently use snow course data as in their water management activities. Solicitations for comments will occur through direct mailings as well as open meetings. This effort is aimed at helping to establish a priority list for phased reductions. An inventory will be made of the users of snow course data as well as the areas of application. Consideration will be given to the planned reductions in snow courses, consideration will be given to installing additional SNOTEL sites where their use can be shown to be cost effective and beneficial to water users. Manual snow courses will be eliminated only when a present or future SNOTEL site or nearby manual site can be shown to be a viable substitute. It is intended that this process result in superior service to water users. Water users are encouraged to submit their reactions to SCS officials to help ensure that their interests and concerns are incorporated into future snow survey program activities.

In 1980 the fate of the Snow Survey Program was in doubt when the U.S. Department of Agriculture mandated a study to see if the program could be transferred to non-federal control. However, as a result of public response to this proposal a decision was reached which retained the program within the Department under the leadership of SCS. Program funding has remained essentially flat for the past three years even with the increasing pressure to reduce federal programs.

Beginning in 1976 the Snow Survey Program has embarked on a schedule of automation which has led to the installation of 51 SNOTEL sites in Colorado. These sites were intended to complement a basic network of snow courses and to eventually replace others which were co-located with SNOTEL sites. SNOTEL sites provide daily measurements of snow accumulation and temperature and are operated throughout the year. As snow courses are discontinued it is anticipated that the automated network will be expanded to prevent any loss of hydrologic data.

Watt Seeks Comments on Cost Sharing for Water Projects

Secretary of the Interior James Watt said today that he is seeking input from Governors, water user groups, and the general public on the subject of water project cost sharing. "A number of Governors recently have expressed a desire to strengthen the Federal-State partnership in water resources development that characterizes this Administration.

Over the past year, the Administration has explored proposals to alter the traditional methods of Federal water project financing. Historically, beneficiaries of water development projects, primarily in the Western States, have repaid most of the capital costs to the Treasury, although project repayment policies have differed among the various Federal water resources agencies.

Secretary Watt said that the traditional methods of water project financing need to be changed to match current economic realities. The cost sharing proposal would cover the Federal agencies currently involved in water resources development, including the Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Corps of Engineers. In the past there has been a great diversity in practice among different Federal agencies in the financing policy. Secretary Watt said,

"Implementing a uniform Federal cost-sharing policy will be a big step forward in improving the management of our Nation's water resources," Watt said.

All the comments we receive in cost sharing will be weighed carefully as we consider the resolution of this extremely complex and difficult issue," Watt said. Comments on the subject of cost sharing will be accepted through March 25, 1983, by the Director, Office of Water Policy, U.S. Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.
1981-82 Colorado Law Enacted For those individuals interested in the specific water law enacted in 1981 and 1982, the Colorado Water Congress is selling its two books — Colorado Laws Enacted in 1981 of Interest to Water Users and Colorado Laws Enacted in 1982 of Interest to Water Users — at a special price of $70.00 (members) and $45.00 (non-members). Both books together would sell for $90.00 (members) and $180.00 (non-members). This is a handy way of keeping track of what happened in 1981 and 1982. Readers are, therefore, urged to place their order for these books now. The "two-volume" sets as quickly as possible — call or write the Colorado Water Congress, 1390 Logan Street, Room 312, Denver, Colorado 80203, or phone (303) 837-0812.

Calendar of COMING EVENTS

- February 16-18, 1983 — COLORADO WATER CONGRESS "SILVER ANNIVERSARY" 25th ANNUAL CONVENTION — Holiday Inn Denver Denver Suburbs, New Mexico Room, Denver, Colorado. For more information contact the CWCC office in Denver: (303) 837-0812.

- March 3-9, 1983 — Colorado Water Conservation Board Meetings — Future CWCB meetings are set for May 5-7, July 1-3, September 6-8, November 3-4, and January 12-13, 1984. For more information contact CWCB's offices in Denver: (303) 866-3441.


- April 27, 1983 — "Impacts of Water Conservation" a workshop sponsored by the Urban Water Management Group, 8:30 a.m., Mount Vernon Country Club, Golden. For more information contact Liz Seymour: (303) 623-2500.

- June 17-19, 1983 — COLORADO WATER CONGRESS 3RD ANNUAL LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP — 9:30 a.m., Ramada Inn, Glenwood Springs. For more information contact the CWCC office in Denver: (303) 837-0812.

- July 8, 15, 22 and 29, 1983 — COLORADO WATER CONGRESS "SEMINAR ON COLORADO WATER LAW" — each Friday meeting will start at 8:30 a.m. Conference room, 1390 Logan Street Office Building, Denver. For more information contact the CWCC office in Denver: (303) 837-0812.

- August 1-3, 1983 — Western Colorado Annual Water Workshop — Rural Communities Institute, Western State College, Gunnison. For more information contact the Institute in Gunnison: (303) 943-2029.

- August 19-20, 1983 — COLORADO WATER CONGRESS "8TH ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FORUM & WATER WORKSHOP" — Beaver Run, Breckenridge, Colorado. For more information contact the CWCC office in Denver: (303) 837-0812.


The ANIMAS-LA PLATa PROJECT

By Frank E. (Sam) Maynes

Although multi-purpose projects are an integral part of water reclamation in the west, few projects are designed to serve as many diverse water needs as the proposed Animas-La Plata Water Reclamation Project. Two project reservoirs, one to be located near Durango, Colorado and the other to be located on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in Montana, will supply water to the ten remaining subdistricts. Normally, these two books together would sell for $140.00 (members) and $280.00 (non-members). CWC feels that this is a handy way of keeping track of what happened in 1981 and 1982. Readers are, therefore, urged to order their copy now. The "two-volume" sets as quickly as possible — call or write the Colorado Water Congress, 1390 Logan Street, Room 312, Denver, Colorado 80203, or phone (303) 837-0812.
Ut Indian Tribe and will be located in close proximity to substantial Southern Ute coal reserves. The amount of water and its associated resources provide the tribe the realistic potential to develop coal for electrical power production. Both Indian and non-Indian supporters of the Animas-La Plata Project hope that their combined efforts will yield "new start" construction funds in the immediate future.

The La Plata River, like many rivers in Colorado, is subject to extreme seasonal fluctuations in flow. Although runoff is high during the spring, the river is often low or dry during the summer. The river flow during times of low flow. Dry land farming communities along the La Plata River, which comprise the region known as the Dry Side, prosper or perish in accordance with precipitation received during the summer months. Though the soils are highly yield, the whims of Mother Nature defy prediction and result in an extremely unpredictable situation.

With the stable water supply established by the Animas-La Plata Project, annual gross agricultural production would be increased by an estimated $19,000,000 and net farm income would be ultimately increased by an estimated $9,000,000. Significant increase in alfalfa, pinto beans, and small grains would be realized in Colorado.

The Animas-La Plata Project would provide adequate supplies of water for such activities as domestic, livestock, irrigation, livestock production value, presently $684,300 annually would increase by $2,500,000 annually. An estimated 17,000 additional head of cattle could be supported with the increase in crop production and grazing capacity. It would also increase farm production and income. In addition to providing new on-farm and support industry employment, would provide appropriate design for the area's business community and tax base. Without the water provided by the Animas-La Plata Project, more and more farmers will be forced to decide whether or not to sell their family farms rather than endure the financial hardships associated with dry land farming.

Members of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe would have sufficient water to irrigate 12,000 acres of presently underdeveloped dry land farm land. For many Dry Side farmers, the Animas-La Plata Project is necessary to preserve family traditions that have survived for centuries since initial settlement.

The Animas-La Plata Project will provide farmers in the Four Corners area with reliable agricultural water supplies in quantities sufficient to turn arid lands into a regional greenbelt. Municipalities in New Mexico and Colorado which now have dangerously inadequate storage capacity would be able to guarantee their resident's dependable domestic supplies suitable for projected growth to the year 2020. Two project reservoirs located at the foot of the majestic San Juan Mountain Range will offer unique recreational opportunities for tourists and residents alike. Finally, the Animas-La Plata Project will be a tribute to the cooperative efforts of the Ute and Navajo Indians to resolve a common problem to their mutual benefit. Completion of the Animas-La Plata Project will represent fulfillment of a promise made to Colorado's Upper Basin states by Congress when it authorized construction of the Central Arizona Project.

Conclusion

The yield would be greatly increased as a result of project irrigation. Livestock production value, presently $684,300 annually would increase by $2,500,000 annually. An estimated 17,000 additional head of cattle could be supported with the increase in crop production and grazing capacity. It would also increase farm production and income. In addition to providing new on-farm and support industry employment, would provide appropriate design for the area's business community and tax base. Without the water provided by the Animas-La Plata Project, more and more farmers will be forced to decide whether or not to sell their family farms rather than endure the financial hardships associated with dry land farming.

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The Animas-La Plata Project will provide farmers in the Four Corners area with reliable agricultural water supplies in quantities sufficient to turn arid lands into a regional greenbelt. Municipalities in New Mexico and Colorado which now have dangerously inadequate storage capacity would be able to guarantee their resident's dependable domestic supplies suitable for projected growth to the year 2020. Two project reservoirs located at the foot of the majestic San Juan Mountain Range will offer unique recreational opportunities for tourists and residents alike. Finally, the Animas-La Plata Project will be a tribute to the cooperative efforts of the Ute and Navajo Indians to resolve a common problem to their mutual benefit. Completion of the Animas-La Plata Project will represent fulfillment of a promise made to Colorado's Upper Basin states by Congress when it authorized construction of the Central Arizona Project.

Appendix A

Revenue Generated from Assumed Tax Increases (Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Annual Yield</th>
<th>Year 5-Year Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$260</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Property (max.)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase over present tax rate

The yield of this tax is quite sensitive to economic conditions. These estimates may be somewhat high given current economic difficulties.

Source: Office of State Planning and Budgeting

Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Area (1977)</th>
<th>Storage Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Riparian area</td>
<td>70.10 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full service</td>
<td>48.62 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental service</td>
<td>.21,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of irrigated farms</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Land Area (1977)</th>
<th>Storage Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Riparian area</td>
<td>70.10 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full service</td>
<td>48.62 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental service</td>
<td>.21,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of irrigated farms</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>