

# Midvale Irrigation District



Wyoming Canal 15.1 Lateral-36 inch diameter PVC pipe

## 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

# Midvale Irrigation District 2013 Annual Report

PRESENTED BY:

## Midvale Irrigation District Board of Commissioners

Gordon Medow, President  
Janet Foxworthy, Vice President  
Vince Dolbow, Secretary/ Treasurer  
Lyle David, Member  
Dennis Christensen, Member

*Compiled by the Midvale Staff and Management*

*Manager: Jon Howell MS PE  
Water Manager: Lourie Dunlavy  
Construction Manager: Dave Walters  
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**Submittals:**

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ANNUAL MEETING ---FEBRUARY 13, 2014

# MIDVALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

## 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

### OVERVIEW OF 2013

### SNOWPACK

During the early months of 2013 the mountain snowpack was near normal; the Wind River basin average was 101% according to the March 1<sup>st</sup> Water Supply Report issued by the Bureau of Reclamation. Weather in the lower elevations during this period is best described as near normal for January and February and dryer than normal for March, April and May. Basin wide snowpack averages, as reported by the N.R.C.S, continued to drop throughout the spring until much needed spring snow storms caused significant increases in snowpack in the Wind River and Bull Lake Creek drainages during April and May. These spring storms delivered final average snowpack numbers that were virtually identical to the final average snowpack numbers recorded for the previous year.



TOGOWATEE PASS SNOTEL INSTRUMENTATION SITE

The snowpack which accumulates in the Bull Lake Creek drainage above Bull Lake Reservoir and the snowpack which accumulates in the Wind River Drainage above the confluence of the Wind River and Bull Lake Creek provide Midvale’s water supply. Consequently, snowpack in other drainages, such as the Little Wind River, typically do not affect Midvale’s available runoff water. The computer software model (developed by Jerry Dechert) which Midvale uses to predict the amount of water that will be available each year is based upon a 30 year study of the relationship between snow water equivalent (SWE) data recorded at specific snotel sites located within the Wind River Basin and how the SWE data correlates with measured river flows resulting from the combined information. The Dechert model predicted, at the April 11, 2013 Board meeting, that Midvale would be able to deliver 2.6 acre feet of water for the season; actual final delivery ended at 2.45 acre feet.

SNOWPACK (30 Years of DATA From Specific NRCS SNOTEL SITES)		
2013	Snow Water Equivalent (% of Median)	Precipitation (% of Average)
January	97	101
February	80	91
March	77	85
April	74	81
May	74	82

### PRECIPITATION

The rain gauge at the Midvale office recorded 7.75” of moisture for the year, which is more than double from the previous year. Over half of the annual precipitation for 2013 occurred during the months of September (39%) and October (13%). The unusually high volume and frequency of precipitation events which occurred during these fall months delivered rain and snow in the valleys and early winter snowpack in the surrounding mountains. These events had a major positive impact to Midvale’s water storage going into the winter months. Since the beginning of Reclamation’s 2014 Water Year (October 1, 2013), the unusually high precipitation events enabled Midvale’s management to fill Pilot Butte Reservoir in six days (28,359 Acre-Feet on October 7, 2013) and to fill Bull lake Reservoir to its maximum allowable winter storage capacity of 100,000 Acre-Feet on October 21, 2013. This situation bodes well for potential storage water available for the 2014 water season.

### PRECIPITATION AT PAVILLION WY

Month	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
January	0.38	0.00	0.17	0.14	0.31	0.48	0.20	0.34	1.50	.25
February	0.21	.16	0.27	0.19	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.21	0.00	1.5
March	0.06	.14	0.07	0.27	0.56	0.06	0.39	0.11	0.23	0.00
April	0.48	.29	0.47	0.69	1.75	0.44	0.00	0.29	1.59	1.89
May	1.42	.91	3.84	4.54	1.21	3.67	0.95	0.1	4.00	.45
June	0.00	0.00	0.43	1.19	2.82	0.41	0.81	0.08	0.65	1.11
July	0.58	.44	0.5	0.16	1.07	0.59	0.83	0.12	0.85	2.3
August	0.03	.24	0.17	0.15	0.67	0.51	0.97	0.59	0.12	0.98
Sept.	3.04	.14	0.67	0.27	0.42	0.9	0.6	0.47	0.84	1.81
October	0.98	.46	1.88	0.09	0.49	1.48	1.07	0.92	1.8	0.64
November	0.13	.24	0.28	0.15	1.09	0.06	0.1	0.33	0.14	0.34
December	0.44	.25	0.07	0.3	0.21	0.14	0.77	0.7	0.33	0.05
TOTAL	7.75	3.27	8.82	8.14	10.6	8.81	6.72	4.26	12.05	11.32

### WATER DELIVERY

Midvale began irrigation water deliveries on April 29th utilizing the available natural flow in the Wind River. Unseasonably warm temperatures, including a record high on May 15<sup>th</sup> caused historic record flows in the Wind River for the same time period. This, combined with good precipitation recorded for May (1.42 inches at Midvale Pavillion office) resulted in water beyond the amount required to satisfy senior rights downstream, passing Diversion Dam unused. Diversions into Wyoming canal did not regularly exceed 1000 cubic feet per second until the 14<sup>th</sup> of May; the peak rate of flow was reported on June 10<sup>th</sup> at 1580 cubic feet per second.

Primarily due to the quicker than normal release of snowmelt during record high temperatures in mid-May, inadequate natural flows in the Wind River required drawing storage water from Bull Lake on July 19<sup>th</sup>, approximately one week earlier than in 2012. The maximum flow released from Bull Lake reservoir occurred on August 21st at a rate of 1167 cubic feet per second. Midvale was able to fill Bull Lake by early July and the reservoir contained 150,886 acre feet on July 18<sup>th</sup>; by September 14<sup>th</sup> the level had been pulled down to 77,446 acre feet.

Total diversion into Wyoming Canal for the irrigation season was 294,342 acre feet; (48,819 less than the previous year) 83% of average. A total of 168,580 acre feet of water were delivered to irrigators at an efficiency rate of 54.6%. The 2013 efficiency rate of 54.6% is an increase of 2.1% from 2012 and resulted in 48,819 acre feet less water having to be diverted in 2013. Operational waste and unaccounted loss make up the difference between total diversions and delivered water. For the season, the allotment was 3.0 acre feet of water per acre. Delivery per acre was 2.45 acre feet.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Midvale maintenance crews continue to address normal system upkeep to the water delivery infrastructure as well as new construction to replace failing concrete structures.



FAILED CONCRETE DROP STRUCTURE APRON

Regular maintenance chores include cleaning silt deposits from canals and laterals, replacing canal delivery gates, concrete repairs and repairs to District owned equipment and buildings. As in past years Midvale contracted with the Fremont County Weed and Pest for spraying canals and laterals for weeds. In addition, Midvale asked the County to treat a 5 mile section of the WC 15.1 for severe moss infestation and a small section of a lateral near Church Check for severe cattail infestation. Both the moss and the cattail treatments were considered “experiments” and were performed at no additional cost to Midvale. Specific conclusions regarding the success or failure of these experimental treatments will not be realized until sometime during the 2014 water season. We are constantly looking for alternative methods for mitigating problems which dramatically slow down and/or prohibit our ability to deliver water at the rate and quantity that has been ordered by our water users.

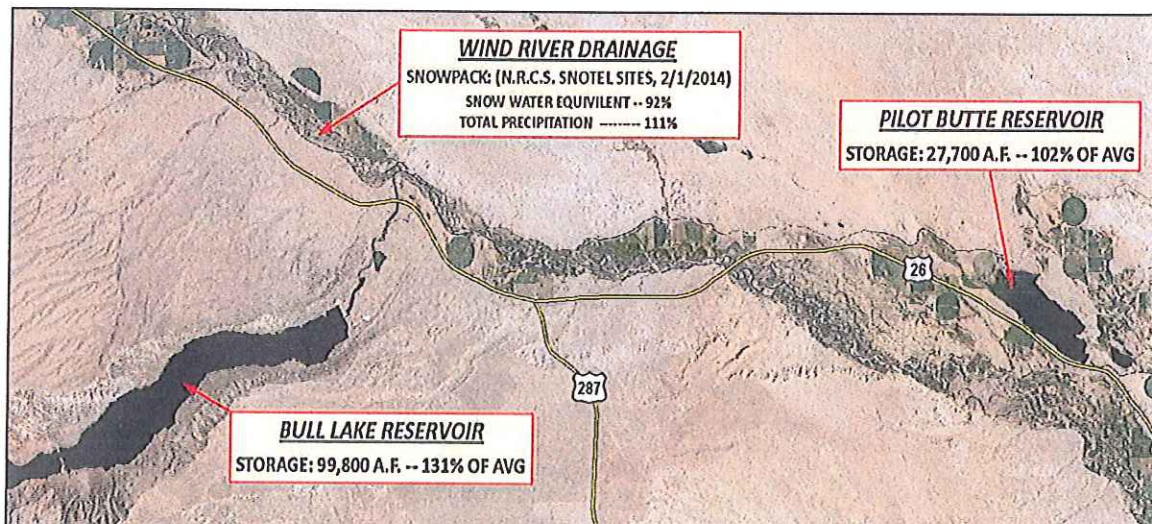
## 2013 CROP PRODUCTION

\*DATA BASED ON 77.18% OF TOTAL ACRES

Crop Production and Estimated Value						
Crop	Acres	Yield/Acre	Unit	\$/Unit	\$/Acre	Total Value
Alfalfa Hay	26,295.2	4.06	Ton	\$140.00	\$568.40	\$14,946,191.68
Barley	599.7	59.92	Bushel	\$6.00	\$359.52	\$215,604.14
Malt Barley	1498.1	52.04	CWT	\$13.50	\$702.54	\$1,052,475.17
Beans	1714.9	22.29	CWT	\$35.00	\$780.15	\$1,337,879.24
Hard Corn	979.1	43.03	Bushel	\$4.25	\$182.88	\$179,055.36
Oats	352.5	39.83	Bushel	\$6.00	\$238.98	\$84,240.45
Wheat	172.0	37.50	Bushel	\$5.25	\$196.88	\$33,862.50
Other Hay	8795.1	2.07	Ton	\$140.00	\$289.80	\$2,548,819.98
Ensilage	2454.9	19.80	Ton	\$45.00	\$891.00	\$2,187,315.90
Sugar Beets	810.6	25.65	Ton	\$45.00	\$1154.25	\$935,635.05
Seed Alfalfa	245.8	284.78	Lbs.	\$2.00	\$569.56	\$139,997.85
Irrigated Pasture	9370.4	2.12	AUM	\$30.00	\$63.60	\$595,957.44
Corn Pasture	105	2.19	AUM	\$30.00	\$65.70	\$6898.50
Other Pasture	1165.1	2.42	AUM	\$30.00	\$72.60	\$84,586.26
<b>TOTAL</b>						\$24,348,519.52

\*CROPS TOTALING LESS THAN 40 ACRES OF PRODUCTION ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT DUE TO DIFFICULTIES ESTABLISHING A FAIR MARKET VALUE

## CURRENT WATER STORAGE



## WYOMING WATER DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION PROJECTS

For many years, Midvale has applied for and received funding from the Wyoming Water Development Commission (W.W.D.C.) for major construction projects throughout the District. The first undertaking was the Sand Mesa Pipeline beginning in 1996; since that time Midvale has pursued an ambitious program to address problems with an aging infrastructure. The majority of funding obtained from the W.W.D.C. has been “materials only” grants whereby the State of Wyoming, through coal severance tax monies, provides materials for approved projects. Midvale’s share of the cost of these projects is the actual construction, using District equipment and employees; engineering services and any construction materials used in the process are also a cost to Midvale. This arrangement of “sharing” the cost of these projects would not have been possible had the Midvale Board of Commissioners not committed, many years ago, to purchase and maintain the fleet of equipment necessary to complete these projects. The foresight shown by having the proper equipment and a competent staff has allowed Midvale to improve the District’s assets, in house, at a considerable savings. The following table provides a detailed account of projects and funding received from the W.W.D.C.

Midvale Irrigation District – WWDC Project Summary (1996 through 2013)

Year	Project	Description	Appropriation	Completed
1996	SAND MESA PIPELINE	Gravity Pressure Pipeline Conversion from open ditch (serves approx.. 5600 acres)	\$3,000,000	1999
2002 - 2006	HIDDEN VALLEY PIPELINE	Gravity Pressure Pipeline Conversion from open ditch (serves approx.. 2700 acres)	\$3,069,543	2006
2005	MIDVALE DIVERSION DAM REHABILITATION	Installed new enclosed gate hoist gear boxes	\$138,000	2006
2003 - 2012	MIDVALE CONSERVATION PROGRAM	Level II funding to develop a 20 year plan for rehabilitation	\$300,000	2003
2005	SAND GULCH RE-REGULATING RESERVOIR	Level II funding to explore potential sites for a re-regulating reservoir on the lower end of pilot canal	\$75,000	2005
2006	AUTOMATION PROJECT	Installed SCADA system for remote data monitoring of canal flows, bay elevations and gate operation	\$542,700	2011
2009	SECOND DIVISION CHECK AND DROP	Build new check structure on Wyoming Canal and replace existing drop structure	\$230,000	2012
2010	WYOMING 44.1 PIPELINE	Gravity Pressure Pipeline Conversion from open ditch (serves approx.. 500 acres)	\$263,000	2011
2011	PAVILLION MAIN “E” LATERAL	Replace failing concrete lined lateral with pipe	\$450,000	2013
2010	WYOMING 15.1 LATERAL	Replace failing concrete lined lateral with pipe	\$945,000	2014 (projected)
2012	WYOMING 37.1 CHECK AND DROP STRUCTURE	Replace two failing concrete structures equipped with automated gate	\$317,400	2015 (projected)
2013	SAND BUTTE II PIPELINE	Replace failing concrete lined lateral with pipe		
2013	PILOT BUTTE POWERPLANT	Level II funding to evaluate feasibility & viability for Midvale ownership and operation	\$150,000	2015 (projected)



## CURRENT PROJECTS

### WYOMING 15.1 LATERAL:



As with the Pavillion Main E Lateral (last winter's project), the Wyoming 15.1 lateral had concrete lining that had deteriorated to a point that we could only provide about 65% of the design flow capacity. Terry Zenk (P.E.) of Apex Surveying Inc. designed a replacement of the failing concrete with 36" PVC pipe; the project was submitted to the W.W.D.C. in November of 2011 and received funding of \$945,000 at the 2012 legislative session. Midvale expects to have this project completed in time for the 2014 irrigation season.



MIDVALE CREW INSTALLING 36" PVC PIPE on WC 15.1

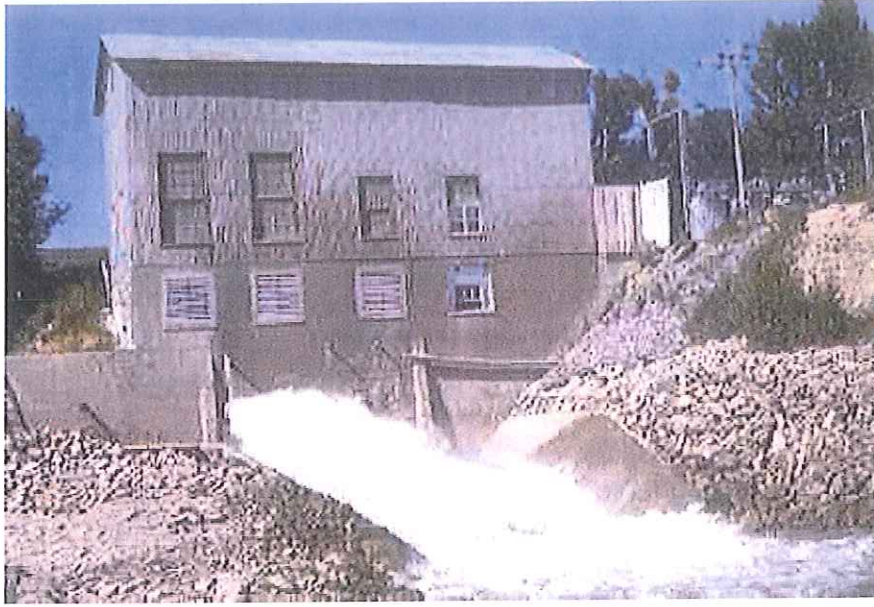
## PILOT BUTTE POWERPLANT

During the spring of 2013, the Board of Commissioners for Midvale Irrigation District were notified by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) that Reclamation was no longer interested in owning and/or operating the Pilot Butte Powerplant (Plant). The purpose of the notification was to find out if the District was interested in ownership and operation of the Plant.

The Plant was authorized for construction on June 18, 1918 and placed under Reclamation's jurisdiction by the Act of June 5, 1920. The Plant is located in the Wind River Basin of Fremont County, Wyoming, approximately 27 miles northwest of Riverton, Wyoming, and 2.5 miles northeast of Highway 287. In 1925, the Plant was constructed to utilize the drop from the Wyoming Canal to Pilot Butte Reservoir for power generation.

In an effort to gather as much information as possible regarding the potential viability of the Plant, so that Midvale's Board could act in the District's best interest regarding the future of the Plant, Midvale submitted an application for grant money funding for a Level II feasibility study to the Wyoming Water Development Commission (WWDC) during the summer of 2013.

Midvale Irrigation District was subsequently invited to a joint WWDC/Select Water Committee meeting held in Casper on November 7, 2013. Midvale's Manager, Jon Howell attended the meeting, presented the background and purpose for the application to the Commission/Select Water Committee. Mr Howell also thanked the WWDC for helping the District the past several years by sharing the cost on many infrastructure rehabilitation projects. It was the decision by the WWDC Board and the Select Water Committee at the November 7<sup>th</sup> meeting to grant Midvale \$150,000 for a Level II feasibility study of the Pilot Butte Powerplant.



WWDC's project manager, Chace Tavelli, PE will be working closely with Midvale throughout the Level II Project, and he indicated that a third-party consultant will be selected and awarded a contract for the work around May or June of 2014. WWDC has a specific step-by-step process for selecting third-party consultants. The process includes request for proposals (RFP), proposal review, personal interviews for consultants who are selected for the final shortlist and then final selection. WWDC has requested that Midvale's manager, Mr. Howell serve as a member on the consultant selection committee. Once selected, the successful consultant will proceed with the work with a final report being expected sometime during 2015.

## NEW CAPABILITIES AT MIDVALE

### Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS)

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer-based system which combines digital positions of mapped features onto various forms of digital imagery along with the tools to manage, analyze and display the information on a computer screen. The GIS software capabilities also include printing of any images which can be displayed. A Global Positioning System (GPS) is an electronic device which is capable of recording horizontal and vertical positions on the earth's surface by utilizing signals from multiple satellites orbiting the earth.

From 2004 through 2007, Anderson Consulting Engineers programmed a geodatabase and the Irrigation Geodatabase Tool (IGT) utilizing ArcGIS and Visual Basic software. Following completion, this system was purchased and loaded onto Midvale's computer and was never used.

In an effort to take advantage of the GIS already possessed, Midvale's Manager, the Board in April 2013 to request the GeoExplorer (GeoXH) 6000 GPS receiver Pathfinder Office software. The GeoXH Midvale to collect horizontal and vertical locations anywhere within the District and addition, Thomas Wilkinson was hired in ditchrider (ride #8) during the water Midvale's previously unused GIS system during the winter months.



capabilities that Midvale Jon Howell, approached purchase of a Trimble along with the Trimble and software allows positions at selected beyond as necessary. In April 2013 to serve as a season and to update

These additions of the Trimble GPS field instrument, coupled with communication software have enabled Midvale to make significant strides in uploading field positioning information into Midvale's geodatabase. For the first time in Midvale's history, our in-house capabilities currently include:

- Creating plan and profile data and drawings which can be used for design of new pipeline upgrade projects
- Collection of field data to support various types of Midvale permits
- Logging as-built information for new rehabilitation projects
- Logging as-built information for existing infrastructure (i.e. canals, laterals, sublaterals, check structures, drop structures, diversions, measurement devices, turnouts, drains, wasteways, etc.)

Future plans for the GIS/GPS systems include but may not be limited to:

- Continue to upload and field verify Midvale's water conveyance and delivery infrastructure
- Digitize, upload and field verify Midvale's buried and open drains
- Upload land classification information
- Field data collection and uploading as-built field data of future rehabilitation projects
- Upload existing data from Bureau of Reclamation drawings for existing infrastructure to allow comparison for requested utility locates

It seems as though the more applications and uses we find for the GIS/GPS equipment and software, the more additional applications and uses that are discovered. As modern technology is utilized more and more here at Midvale, the District will be able to provide water to its users in a timelier, efficient and cost effective manner.

## BULL LAKE EMERGENCY SPILLWAY

The emergency spillway at Bull Lake is a 100-foot wide concrete chute structure with three 29' long by 12' high radial gates equipped with concrete encased counterweights.



Voids have developed beneath the spillway chute floor slabs downstream of the crest structure. Freeze-thaw cycles have caused concrete delamination of the chute floor slabs. Additionally, the concrete piers that support the bridge and radial gates have developed significant cracking, resulting from alkali-aggregate reaction and freeze-thaw damage. The deterioration of these supports has raised concerns about the potential risk of failure of the radial gates. Lateral movement of the chute walls has limited the full range of gate movement and compromised the ability of the gates to operate properly as designed.



MIDVALE CREWS PERFORMING INTERIM REPAIRS AND CORING ON SPILLWAY SLAB

As a result of numerous investigations, evaluations, maintenance, repairs along with continuous monitoring and evaluations, the Bureau of Reclamation has concluded that the deficiencies in the emergency spillway have caused an unsafe condition which is unacceptable and must be corrected. Accordingly, the Bureau has completed a Corrective Action Study that will identify the design of an appropriate alternative to reduce the risk below Reclamation guidelines.



Currently, Reclamation's total cost estimate for this project stands at approximately \$27 million. The District will be responsible for 15% of the total project cost (\$4 million) with Reclamation bearing the burden of the remaining 85%. A long term repayment contract for Midvale's share of the cost will be executed with Reclamation, with repayment responsibility beginning once substantial completion of the construction has been declared and the final total cost amount confirmed. How this affects the District's budget and assessments is yet to be seen; certainly, the Board of Commissioners and management will be addressing this issue, once the repayment contract has been negotiated with Reclamation.



## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

February 1, 2014

Management's discussion and analysis of the Midvale Irrigation District's financial performance provides an overview of the District's activities as well as its financial condition for the year ending June 30, 2013. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

Midvale Irrigation District was organized under Wyoming Statutes 41-7-101 et seq by the landowners within the District that own land susceptible to irrigation from a common source and who receive irrigation water through a common water delivery system. The powers and duties of the District are enumerated in State and Federal law and the "Amendatory Repayment Contract between the United States of America and the Midvale Irrigation District Covering All Lands of the Riverton Unit" executed in 1971 (contract No. 14-06-600-444A).

The Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, United States of America, pursuant to the 1971 repayment contract, retains title to all physical structures managed by the District. The District will retain control of the system as long as it conforms to the terms and conditions of the 1971 repayment contract. The United State's title to all physical structures includes right-of-way easements retained along or adjacent to all United States owned facilities. The 1890 Canal Act, the law interpreting same, and State Law, dictates the scope and uses of said rights-of-ways. In accordance with the 1890 canal act, the easements are not for public access.

Wyoming Statutes dictate the organizational structure of the District and the election and duties of its Commissioners and Officers. Wyoming law further dictates the method and procedure for the levying of operation and maintenance (O&M) and construction assessments on land within the District and grants an automatic lien upon the land for enforcement of the same. It further provides for the appropriation of water by diversion for beneficial use by the District.

The District's mission is to provide the maximum amount of available water to the District's constituents at the lowest reasonable cost each year. Beneficial use shall be the basis, measure, and limit to the right to use water at all times

During the 2009 General Session of the Wyoming Legislature, W.S. 16-4-125 was amended to require all governmental entities within the state, no matter how formed, to adopt a June 30th fiscal year end. The financial statements contained in this report are reflective of that time frame.

Assets	Year End 6/30/12	Year End 6/30/13
Current Assets	\$2,689,704.86	\$2,633,492.65
Capital Assets	\$ 611,160.40	\$ 560,286.37
Other Assets	<u>\$4,146,019.21</u>	<u>\$4,062,329.48</u>
<b>Total Assets -----</b>	<b><u>\$7,446,884.47</u></b>	<b><u>\$7,256,108.50</u></b>
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	\$ 214,352.29	\$ 181,146.39
Other Liabilities & Deferred Revenue	<u>\$3,861,976.34</u>	<u>\$3,546,160.62</u>
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Deferred Revenue----</b>	<b>\$4,076,328.63</b>	<b>\$3,727,307.01</b>
Net Assets		
Contributed Capital	\$ 62,976.70	\$ 62,976.70
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets	\$ 611,160.40	\$ 560,286.37
Net Assets – Unrestricted	\$1,496,418.74	\$1,705,538.42
Net Assets – Restricted	<u>\$1,200,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,200,000.00</u>
<b>Total Net Assets -----</b>	<b>\$3,370,555.84</b>	<b>\$3,528,801.49</b>
 <b>Total Net Assets and Liabilities-----</b>	 <b>\$7,446,884.47</b>	 <b>\$7,256,108.50</b>
 <b>Total Revenues:</b>	 <b>\$1,838,351.59</b>	 <b>\$2,033,615.23</b>
<b>Total Expenses:</b>	<b><u>\$1,709,004.20</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,875,569.97</u></b>
	<b>\$ 129,347.39</b>	<b>\$ 158,245.26</b>

Net operating income for the year end 6/30/13 was \$158,245.26 representing the difference between total revenues and total expenses.

## USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT:

*A complete copy of Midvale's complete Financial Statement is available at the District's office.*

The annual Financial Statements consist of the following series of financial information:

- Independent Auditor's Report
- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- Statement of Net Assets
- Statement of Revenues and Expenditures and Changes in Net Assets
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to Financial Statements

The Financial Statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of Accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or disbursed. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for items that will impact cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected receivables and earned but unuseen vacation and sick leave).

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net assets*. When evaluated over a period of time, the changes in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

Whereas the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets describes the net income or deficit of the District for the fiscal year, the Statement of Cash Flows describes the overall change in cash and cash equivalents position of the District for the same period of time.

Notes to Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the audited financial statements.

## **CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The difference between assets and liabilities is one way to measure the District's financial health. As mentioned earlier, increases or decreases in net assets may be one indicator of whether the District's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

Consideration of non-financial factors, such as changes in District's participation in Grants or condition of the District's infrastructure would also impact the overall health of the operations.

Midvale does not operate to show a profit as a private company would. In contrast, the District has two major financial goals, which are:

- Recovering the cost of providing services to its customers, and
- Securing the financial resources to maintain, improve, and expand as necessary, the capital facilities used in providing those services.

Midvale remains in a financially strong position and is building reserves for upcoming rehabilitation of District assets, the largest project being the reconstruction of the emergency spillway at Bull Lake. One must remember that Midvale's annual budget does not reflect future maintenance needs identified in the project wide study, funded by the Wyoming Water Development Commission, that estimated nearly 90 million dollars of rehabilitation would be necessary over a 20 year period.